"Asian Social Psychology in the Face of Global Challenges: Achievements and Opportunities"

The 15th Biennial Conference of the Asian Association of Social Psychology

2023
13-15/7

Proceedings

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Welcome Message from AASP Presidents

Sylvia Xiaohua Chen

Minoru Karasawa

Hoon Seok Choi

On behalf of the Asian Association of Social Psychology (AASP) Executive Committee, we would like to welcome you to the 15th Biennial Conference of AASP in Hong Kong.

The Inaugural Conference of the AASP was held at The Chinese University of Hong Kong in June 1995, which initiated the establishment of the AASP and the launch of the Asian Journal of Social Psychology in 1998. We have come a long way since the 1995 Hong Kong Conference that gathered 70 scholars from eight countries to promote an Asian perspective on psychology. Today the AASP is becoming a high-impact academic organization with over 1,800 historical members from 26 countries, and the AJSP has become a leading journal in the field, ranked 80th percentile (Q1) in General Social Sciences on Scopus.

The COVID-19 pandemic has constrained and reduced our face-to-face meetings for the past three years, but we have stayed connected through the virtual 2021 Conference hosted in Seoul, Korea, an ongoing webinar series, and online collaborative meetings. Now that Hong Kong has reopened its borders and the world is returning to normalcy, we are witnessing enormous enthusiasm and excitement for increasing connections, discussions, and collaborations.

The main theme of the conference, "Asian Social Psychology in the Face of Global Challenges: Achievements and Opportunities", reflects the expansion of an Asian Perspective to a global perspective on social psychology, embedded in economic, political, ecological, and cultural changes. Hosted by the Education University of Hong Kong, with the Organizing Committee led by Emma Buchtel and the Scientific Committee led by Ivan Poon and Minoru Karasawa, our conference has a fantastic scientific program, including keynote speeches, award lectures, featured symposia, oral presentations, and poster presentations. We hope you will enjoy scholarly exchanges and social networking that will inspire your research and advance the field.

We look forward to seeing you at the 15th Biennial Conference of the AASP in person or online!

Sylvia Xiaohua Chen, President of AASP
Minoru Karasawa, President-Elect of AASP
Hoon-Seok Choi, Past-President of AASP

Warm Welcome from the Organizing and Scientific Committees of AASP 2023

Emma E. Buchtel

Ivan Kai Tak Poon

Minoru Karasawa

Welcome to Hong Kong for AASP 2023, the 15th Biennial conference of the Asian Association of Social Psychology! Hosted by the Department of Psychology, we are so glad to invite you to the campus of the Education University of Hong Kong, online or in-person, and enjoy this opportunity to share and learn about recent research. With more than 30 symposia, 290 oral paper presentations, and 160 posters, and with speakers from more than 27 different countries, this conference promises to be an exceptional one in terms of both quantity and quality of research to be presented. As Hong Kong has fully opened up to the world after COVID-19, we are glad that it can again serve as a global hub. We can't wait to facilitate connections between researchers and students from different countries, united by their excitement about understanding how individuals and social situations interact.

Our theme this year is "Asian Social Psychology in the Face of Global Challenges: Achievements and Opportunities." While the last few years have been challenging, they have also afforded new methods of connection, new research topics, and new insights into the human mind. As one of those new affordances, we are excited to hold AASP 2023 in full "live hybrid" mode. A large committed audience of around 500 people will be on the ground in Hong Kong, and another 200 will join us online. We are glad we can offer this hybrid option to give greater flexibility and accessibility. Attendees can decide if they will take advantage of the convenience of an online mode, or to come to Hong Kong and enjoy the travel and interactions that are the key pleasures of an in-person event. Both ways, we look forward to exceptional social and intellectual exchanges!

Looking forward to seeing you, whether online or in-person, and wishing you an excellent conference experience at AASP 2023.

Sincerely,

Emma E. Buchtel, Organizing Committee Chair
Ivan Kai Tak Poon and Minoru Karasawa
Scientific Steering Committees Co-Chairs

2023 AASP Conference Organizing Committee

Chair

Emma E. Buchtel, The Education University of Hong Kong

Organizing Committee Members

- Sylvia Xiaohua Chen, Hong Kong Polytechnic University
- Andy Hoi On Cho, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Wai Kai Hou, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Takeshi Hamamura, Curtin University
- Wilbert Law, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Hayeon Lee, Sungkyunkwan University
- Vivian Miu Chi Lun, Lingnan University
- Angel Nga Man Leung, The Education University of Hong Kong

2023 AASP Conference Scientific Committee

Co-Chair

Ivan Kai Tak Poon, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Chair

Minoru Karasawa, Nagoya University

Steering Committee Members

- Ilan Dar-Nimrod, The University of Sydney
- Henry Chun Yip Ho, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Sammyh Khan, Örebro University
- Youngmi Kwon, Korea Institute of Energy Technology
- Liman Man Wai Li, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Dan Lin, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Lawrence Ka Yin Ma, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Roomana N. Siddiqui, Aligarh Muslim University

Reviewing Committee Members

- Kevin Ka Shing Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Melody Manchi Chao, The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology
- Zhansheng Chen, The University of Hong Kong
- Jesus Alfonso Daep Datu, The University of Hong Kong
- Da Jiang, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Kim-Pong Tam, The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology
- Xiuhong Tong, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Sarah Lai Yin Wan, The Education University of Hong Kong
- Zhenlin Wang, Massey University

Conference Organization Support Team

Enormous thanks to our tireless support team:

Secretariat Support

- ○ Serene Sze Wing Ching
- ○ Matthew Tang
- ○ Michael Kai Yin Leung
- ○ And all members of the PS General Office staff

Conference Volunteer Team

- ○ CHAN Tsz Kiu
- ○ CHEN Jinghe, Jin
- ○ CHEN Xin, Olivia
- ○ CHENG Qinyu, Claire
- ○ HUANG Zewen, Zevin
- ○ IP Hiu Ting, Arina
- ○ Iti GUPTA
- ○ LI Ziqian, Liz
- ○ LIANG, Jieshuang
- ○ NG Wing Yi, Vanessa
- ○ NING Jing, Jessie
- ○ TSE Tim, Charles
- ○ WANG Chu Tian
- ○ WANG Shuang, Zoe
- ○ WANG Wei, Vivi
- ○ WANG Ziyi, Pearl
- ○ XIA Weiwei
- ○ YANG Wenting, Mathilda
- ○ YUNG Tsz Ching, Vanessa
- ○ ZHANG Xingzhou, Aaron

AASP Code of Conduct

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.

Getting to EdUHK

Modes of transportation to the conference venue

The conference will take place at the Education University of Hong Kong (EdUHK) Tai Po campus. We are located in the Tai Po district. The closest MTR station, Tai Po Market, lies on the MTR's East Rail Line.

1. Conference Shuttle

At the beginning and end of the three conference days, complimentary private shuttle buses will transport attendees between the University MTR station and the Education University of Hong Kong. (Note: On Friday evening, the shuttle will only go to the Banquet venue, not University Station.) The shuttle ride is expected to take around 15-20 minutes. Please make your way to the University MTR station to board the conference shuttle in the private bus loading bay outside Exit B.
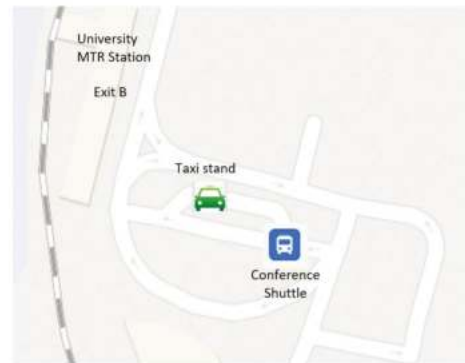
2. Taxi

If arriving by taxi, ask the driver to take you to The Education University of Hong Kong, Tai Po campus (大埔香港教育大學). The closest MTR station is Tai Po Market MTR station (大埔墟 火車站), where the taxi stand is outside Exit B. The ride will take about 15 minutes and costs about HK$60 to get to the front gate of EdUHK At EdUHK, there is a taxi stand in the public bus bay outside the front gate where green taxis can normally be found, or you may use your preferred ride-hailing app.

3. Public Buses

A. Double-decker bus: Bus number 74K (operated by KMB company) runs every 20 minutes between Tai Po Market MTR station and the EdUHK front gate (at a fare of HK$5.2). If you take it from the Tai Po Market MTR station to EdUHK before 12 noon, the traveling time is about 20 minutes. However, if you take it after 12 noon, the trip is about 35 minutes.

B. Minibus: The 26 Green Minibus runs every 8-9 minutes between Ma On Shan MTR station and the EdUHK front gate (fare HK$14.3 or $6.6, depending on your boarding station). It passes through places like Tai Po Center, but does not go to Tai Po Market MTR station. The whole ride from Ma On Shan MTR station takes about 35-40 minutes; if you take it from Tai Po Center, it is about 20 minutes.
If you commute to the venue via taxis and public buses, simply get off at the front gate (Block A) and walk to the conference halls in Blocks C and D.

Hall Map

D1-LP-07, Hall 4

D1-LP-08, Hall 3

C-LP-11, Hall 1

C-LP-02

B4-LP-10

B4-LP-09

B4-LP-08

B4-LP-07

B4-LP-02

B4-LP-01

Male Toilet

Female Toilet

Accessible Toilet

Meeting Area

Halls 1-8

Online Poster Room

Overflow

Poster Hall

B2-LP-01

B1-LP-02

B1-LP-01

B4-LP-08

B4-LP-09

B4-LP-010

C-LP-02

C-LP-11, Hall 1

D1-LP-08, Hall 3

D1-LP-07, Hall 4

D1-LP-06, Hall 5

D2-LP-10, Hall 6

D2-LP-09, Hall 7

D2-LP-08, Hall 8

D2-LP-07

D2-LP-18

D2-LP-19

D1-LP-03, Hall 2

Male Toilet

Female Toilet

Accessible Toilet

Meeting Area

Halls 1-8

Online Poster Room

Overflow

Poster Hall

General Information

Registration

You will be able to pick up your registration pack and name card at the Conference Registration Desk from the 13th to 15th July 08:30-18:30 outside of Hall 1 (C-LP-11).

Online and In-Person Venues

Our hybrid conference will take place simultaneously online and in-person in the following venues:

Whova (for all conference access): https://whova.com/portal/webapp/aasp_202307

Gathertown (for Online Poster Session 3 or informal gatherings): https://app.gather.town/app/rDr81IzDu7TjqVH3/AASP-2023-EDUHK

Hong Kong: The Education University of Hong Kong, Tai Po campus, 10 Lo Ping Road, Tai Po, N.T.

Internet Access

There is free Wi-Fi internet connection throughout the conference venue. Please use the following Wifi network: Wi-Fi.HK via EdUHK (Note: connection should be renewed every 2 hours)

Refreshment Breaks

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

Smoking

Smoking is prohibited on the campus of EdUHK.

Lunch

The conference registration fee includes lunch on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, which will be provided at the below times:

July13 Thursday **12:15-13:15**   **July14** Friday **12:15-13:15**   **July15** Saturday **11:50-13:00**

Conference Dinner

Conference Dinner on Friday (July 14) is included in the conference registration fee. We will provide a shuttle from EdUHK to the venue.

Oral Presentation Guide

Paper Session presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising four to five presentations, lasting either 60 or 75 minutes in total depending on the timeslot. We recommend that each Oral Presentation should last <10–12 minutes to include time for audience questions, and should last no longer than 15 minutes. Any remaining session time may be used for discussion and Q&A.

Equipment

All presentation halls are equipped with a PC computer pre-installed with Windows, PowerPoint and Zoom and connected to an LCD projector. We advise bringing your PPT on a USB flash drive and copying it on to the provided computer. We do NOT recommend using your own laptop. If required, you may connect your laptop to Zoom using wi-fi; please check with your in-person Zoom host/helper for technical help. We recommend bringing 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 list of speakers, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and ensure that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 15 minutes to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role; for in-person speakers, timekeeping cards will be provided to be used as a visual cue for presenters, and for online speakers, the Chair may consult with the in-person Technical Helper/Zoom Host to help with communication.

Poster Presentations: In-Person (Day 1 & 2) and on Gathertown (Day 3)

Presenting authors should be present for the full time of the assigned poster session to answer questions. In-person posters will be displayed in the large hallway between the presentation halls. Presenters can set up their poster early (e.g. in the morning Tea Break). In-person presenters should prepare a printed Poster within the maximum dimensions of 1.2 m high x 1.8 m wide. A free-standing bulletin board and pushpins will be provided. Online presenters will prepare a photo version of their Poster that will be uploaded by our Secretariat to our Gathertown poster hall, where it can be viewed in large or small sizes. Please join the Gathertown poster hall to virtually meet other poster presenters and audience members.

Joint Keynote

Keynote Title

Cultural Defaults in the Time of the Coronavirus: Lessons for the Future

Authors

Hazel Rose Markus (Stanford University), Jeanne L. Tsai (Stanford University), Yukiko Uchida (Kyoto University), Angela Yang (Stanford University)

Abstract

During the COVID-19 pandemic, societies faced the challenge of an unknown and potentially deadly disease. While many questions about the pandemic remain unanswered, it is evident that countries like Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea performed better than the United States in responding to and controlling the outbreak, particularly in the early stages. In this paper, we propose that understanding the different systems of meaning in these contexts is crucial in fully comprehending this variation. Our goal is both theoretical and practical, focusing on the cultural models of agency and their associated psychological defaults that pervade and promote individual and collective behavior in these cultural contexts. We explore the common existential questions that emerged during various stages of the pandemic: "Will it happen to us?", "What should I/we do?", and "How should I/we live now?" We propose that tacit but foundational models of agency and their associated cognitive, affective, and motivational defaults played a significant role in how people and their governments answered these questions. In the United States, where a predominant model of agency emphasizes the independence of the individual, these defaults include optimism-uniqueness; single causes; high arousal; influence and control; self-regulation and personal choice; and promotion. In Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, where a predominant model of agency emphasizes the interdependence of individuals, these defaults include realism-similarity, multiple causes; low arousal; wait and adjust; social regulation and social choice; and prevention. Drawing on decades of empirical research in cultural psychology, we demonstrate how these cultural defaults operated together throughout the pandemic, influencing decision-making and behavior patterns in response to the crisis. Finally, we discuss the importance of incorporating cultural models of agency and their defaults into research and planning for future global crises, while also emphasizing the need to identify the cultural models of agency and defaults in other cultural regions.

Joint Keynote Speakers

Hazel Markus

Davis-Brack Professor in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University

Biography

Hazel Rose Markus is the *Davis-Brack Professor in the Behavioral Sciences* at Stanford University. Her research focuses on the role of self in regulating behavior and on the ways in which the social world shapes the self. She investigates people as culturally-shaped shapers of their cultures, including those of nation or region of origin, gender, social class, race, ethnicity, and occupation.

Yukiko Uchida

Professor of Social and Cultural Psychology at the Kokoro Research Center, Kyoto University

Biography

Yukiko Uchida is Professor of Social and Cultural Psychology at the Institute for the Future of Human Society, Kyoto University. In 2023, she takes the position of Director of the institute.

Upon receiving her Ph.D. in Social Psychology from Kyoto University in 2003, she started her academic career as a visiting scholar at both the University of Michigan and Stanford University.

Since 2008, she has been based at Kyoto University and she has been a full Professor from 2019.

As a cultural psychologist, she studies the psychological mechanisms behind the experience of emotions like happiness and well-being. Her cross-cultural research explores how engaging in meaningful cultural practices fosters these psychological processes.

Professor Uchida actively contributes to society and government initiatives. She serves as a board member of the Central Council of Education at the Ministry of Education in Japan, where she promotes the concept of well-being in educational environments.

In recognition of her profound contributions to the field, she was appointed a Berggruen Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (CASBS) at Stanford University for the academic year 2019-20.

Jeanne Tsai

Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychology, Stanford University

Biography

Jeanne L. Tsai is currently Professor and Vice Chair of Psychology in the Department of Psychology at Stanford University, Director of the Stanford Culture and Emotion Lab, and the Yumi and Yasunori Kaneko Family University Fellow in Undergraduate Education. She received her B.A. in psychology from Stanford, her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from UC Berkeley, and did her post-doctoral work at UCSF in minority mental health. Her research examines the cultural shaping of emotion and its implications for communication, health, decision-making, person perception, and resource sharing in a variety of applied settings. Her work is currently funded by the National Science Foundation, and various interdisciplinary initiatives at Stanford. Tsai just completed her second term as associate editor of Emotion. She is fellow of the Association for Psychological Science, the American Psychological Association Division 8, the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, and the Society for Experimental Social Psychology. At Stanford, she has received the Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching twice, and the Asian American Activities Center Faculty Award. Her work has been described in various national news outlets including *NPR*, *National Geographic Magazine*, *Psychology Today*, *World Economic Forum*, *Harvard Business Review*, *The Atlantic*, and the *Washington Post*.

Keynote Speaker

Brock Bastian

Professor at Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne

Biography

Brock Bastian is a social psychologist whose research focuses on pain, happiness, and morality.

In his search for a new perspective on what makes for the good life, Brock Bastian has studied why promoting happiness may have paradoxical effects; why we need negative and painful experiences in life to build meaning, purpose, resilience, and ultimately greater fulfilment in life; and why behavioural ethics is necessary for understanding how we reason about personal and social issues and resolve conflicts of interest. His first book, The Other Side of Happiness, was published in January 2018.

Keynote Title

Rethinking Culture and Emotion Regulation

Abstract

In this talk, I will examine the cultural contributors to mental health and wellbeing. Starting with the observation that mental illness does vary across cultural contexts, and assuming not all of this can be reduced to measurement error, I will pose the question of what could account for this from a social psychological perspective. I will review a 'systems of thought' perspective on why we might expect that people from a Western cultural background (vs. those from Eastern cultures) may have fewer tools to respond adaptively to negative emotion. I will then examine how and why cultural value systems play a critical role in shaping how people respond to setbacks, failures, and their own negative emotional experiences, the societal trends associated with this, and why we need to begin to build a new narrative that is more aligned with our authentic human experience.

Keynote Speaker

Zhansheng Chen

Professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of Hong Kong

Biography

Zhansheng Chen is a Professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of Hong Kong. Dr. Chen obtained his Ph.D. in social psychology from Purdue University, M.Ed. in educational psychology from South China Normal University, and B.S. in Applied Psychology from Beijing Normal University.

Keynote Title

Social Consequences of Ostracism

Abstract

Ostracism, being ignored or excluded, thwarts the fundamental need to belong. It occurs across environments, including workplace, marketing, school settings, and online. Ostracism not only leads to health-related outcomes (e.g., depression, suicidal thoughts, and addictive behaviors), but also causes aggression, increases endorsement of extreme behaviors, and can lead to solitude seeking. Several approaches were reported to mitigate the negative influence of ostracism, such as fortifying belongingness, boosting a sense of control, affirming core values, having compassion for oneself, cultivating grow beliefs, reappraising the ostracism as beneficial, and changing the social environment through group intervention. The benefits and limitations of these interventions will be elaborated. Finally, future directions will be outlined and discussed.

Minoru Karasawa

Professor at the Department of Cognitive and Psychological Sciences, Graduate School of Informatics, Nagoya University

Biography

After earning his undergraduate and master's degrees from Kyoto University, Minoru went on to graduate school at the University of California, Los Angeles, on a Fulbright scholarship and completed his Ph.D. in 1991. His research interests include social identity, international attitudes, language and culture, social cognition and law, and ideology and moral judgments. He has published research articles as a primary author in *Asian Journal of Social Psychology*, *British Journal of Social Psychology*, *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *Group Processes & Intergroup Relations*, *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, and *Political Psychology*, among others. A study on collective guilt that he published in AJSP as a co-author received a Misumi Award in 2013. He co-edited *Progress in Asian Social Psychology* (Volumes 2 and 6) and was an Associate Editor of AJSP from 2008 to 2011. He has been the President-Elect since 2021.

Address Title

Challenging Social Dividedness: Potential Contributions from Asian Perspectives

Abstract

The pandemic, climate change, economic inequality, violent conflicts, and many more: The enumeration of "challenges" that today's global society faces may go endless, and the Asia-pacific region is no exception. From a social psychological perspective, a common underlying problem among these issues is that they typically invite serious divides between people with different beliefs and opinions. Such social divisions often coexist with affective polarization characterized by hatred toward the opposing camp. Furthermore, the dividedness often becomes moralized in that the difference in opinions is framed in terms of "right versus wrong." Because moral values are presumed to be universally shared, blame toward the opponent can lead to viewing them as evil and punishable, justifying aggression and violence against them. In this address, I will illustrate some concrete examples of moralized social divisions in Asian contexts based on empirical findings. More importantly, however, I will also address the possibility that a holistic worldview, which is known to be distinctly prevalent in Asian cultures, may provide implications concerning the remedy for social dividedness. Finally, in pursuit of a mission for us social psychologists in this Asia-Pacific region, I will discuss the critical role of diversity in our conceptual frameworks and research methodology.

Award Address: Kuo Shu Yang Medal (AASP Lifetime Achievement Award)

Fanny M. Cheung

Emeritus Professor of Psychology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Biography

Prof. Cheung has been Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Research), Director of HK Institute of Asia Pacific Studies, Choh-ming Li Professor of Psychology, Dean of Social Science and Chairperson of the Psychology Department at CUHK. Her research expertise lies in cross-cultural personality assessment, gender equality and women's leadership. She has served as President of the International Test Commission, Member of the Board of Directors of the International Association of Applied Psychology and President of its Division of Clinical and Community Psychology, as well as Editor of AJSP. Her academic honours and awards include Elected Fellow of APA, APS, IAAP, ITC, HKPsyS, & The World Academy of Science; APA Award for Distinguished Contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology (2012); IAAP Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award (2014); International Council of Psychologists Denmark-Gunvald Award for Feminist Research and Service (2020); and Distinguished Graduate Alumni Award, Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota (2023).

Keynote Title

From Indigenization to Culture Mainstreaming in Psychology

Abstract

Prof. Kuo Shu Yang, after whom this medal award was named, initiated the academic movement of the indigenization of social and behavioral sciences in the 1980s. This movement has inspired significant studies on Chinese social psychology as well as my own research journey.

My queries about western-centric psychological theories and measures steered my empirical research to debunk myths in Chinese psychopathology and to develop culturally relevant personality assessment for the Chinese people over the past 45 years. Despite rigorous translation and standardization of the Chinese MMPI, validation studies uncovered cultural differences which may lead to misinterpretation. Using the combined emic-etic approach, I developed the Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory (CPAI) which demonstrated culture-specific dimensions of personality beyond universal factors claimed by western models. Research on the CPAI further supported the incremental validity of the culture-specific personality dimensions in predicting various social behaviors in Chinese societies. The combined emic-etic approach was further adopted in the development of culturally relevant measures in other non-Western cultures. Together with other Asian psychologists who have brought the Asian voice to psychology, my research program on the CPAI helped to bridge the dichotomy between etic and emic approaches in cross-cultural psychology and mainstreamed the cultural perspectives in western psychology.

As Asian people constitute 60% of the world population, Asian psychologists can collectively achieve major impacts on psychological science through their vigorous research. The Asian Association of Social Psychology can play an important role in promoting culture mainstreaming in psychology.

Award Address: Michael Harris Bond Award for Early Career Contributions to Asian Social Psychology

Jesus Alfonso (Jess) D. Datu

Associate Professor at The University of Hong Kong

Biography

Jesus Alfonso (Jess) D. Datu is an Associate Professor in the Teacher Education and Learning Leadership Academic Unit – Faculty of Education at The University of Hong Kong. Jess is a well-being scientist with research programs on positive psychology, positive education, and inclusive education. He is a recipient of a number of research awards including the APS Rising Star designation, Dennis McInerney SELF PhD Award, and the Outstanding Reviewer Award in the School Psychology International journal.

Keynote Title

The Multiple Faces of Gratefulness in a Collectivist Context: Conceptualization, Measurement, and Well-Being Correlates of Gratitude Motives

Abstract

Existing literature has raised fundamental issues in the science of gratitude, such as the reliance on individualistic models and measures of gratitude (e.g., Six-Item Gratitude Questionnaire or GQ-6) that failed to capture more culturally sensitive domains of gratitude and reliably assess individual differences in gratefulness, especially in non-Western contexts. To address this problem, I will present four studies involving samples with diverse developmental backgrounds in the Philippines. First, a scale was developed and empirically validated to assess gratitude motive –a construct that refers to intrinsic and extrinsic motives for expressing sense of thankfulness gratitude– in Filipino undergraduate (Study 1) and high school (Study 2) students. These studies showed that the five-factor model of gratitude motives that encompasses intrinsic, compensatory, interpersonal, obligatory, and instrumental reasons for being grateful was valid and reliable in such samples. Study 2 also demonstrated that intrinsic gratitude had positive and incremental validity in predicting well-being outcomes (e.g., life satisfaction and flourishing) above and beyond the influence of age, gender, Big Five personality factors, and a widely used measure of gratitude. Study 3 explored whether gratitude motives could predict well-being outcomes in Filipino adults. Findings revealed that compensatory and interpersonal gratitude serve as more salient predictors of well-being outcomes. Interpersonal gratitude negatively predicted depression. To expand the generalizability of these findings in younger students, Study 4 examined the links of gratitude motives to well-being outcomes in Filipino primary school students. Results showed that most of these gratitude motives relate to greater life satisfaction and flourishing. This research contributes to on-going scientific discourse on the need to enrich culturally sensitive conceptualizations of psychological strengths in non-Western societies.

Featured Symposia

Meet the Editors

Meet the Editors of Asian Journal of Social Psychology (AJSP):

The Editors of Asian Journal of Social Psychology will introduce the major editorial policies and recent developments of the journal and answer questions. Anyone interested in publishing their work in the journal is welcome to join.

Chair:

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

Speakers:

Kim-Pong TAM, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology;

Angela Ka-Yee LEUNG, Singapore Management University;

Sammyh KHAN, Örebro University

Meet the Editors of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology (JPRP):

The editors will discuss recent developments of JPRP. This symposium should be useful for colleagues who are interested in submitting papers or proposing Special Issues / Sections / Forums to the journal.

Chair: Li LIU, Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University

Speakers:

Li LIU, Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University;

Yingyi HONG, Department of Management, The Chinese University of Hong Kong;

Jianning DANG, Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University

Locus-of-Hope and Well-Being (Part 1): COVID-19 Pandemic Research:

The first of a two-part symposium features four empirical studies that show the roles of distinct locus-of-hope dimensions as protective factors that moderate the effects of different stressors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chair:

Allan B. I. BERNARDO, De La Salle University

Speakers:

Sixtus Dane A. RAMOS, De La Salle University

Ma. Jenina N. NALIPAY, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Eugene YJ TEE, HELP University

Homer J. YABUT, De La Salle University

Indigenous psychology in Southeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities during the COVID-19 pandemic:

This symposium consists of 3 panels from SEAIP platform to present theoretical discussion and empirical studies that address the challenges and opportunities of Indigenous psychology in Southeast Asia during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chairs:

Rachel Sing-kiat TING, Monash University (Malaysia campus)

Co-Chair: Liz JONES, Monash University Malaysia

Speakers:

Rachel Sing-kiat TING, Monash University (Malaysia);

Aron Harold G. PAMOSO, University of San Carlos;

Jezamine R. DE LEON, Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA)

Discussant: Michael BOND, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Living in an Era of Time Poverty: Challenges and Opportunities :

This symposium offers valuable insights into the impact of time poverty on individuals' construal level, economic utility mindsets, and intertemporal decision-making.

Chair:

Xiaomin SUN, Beijing Key Laboratory of Applied Experimental Psychology, National Demonstration Center for Experimental Psychology Education (Beijing Normal University) & Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University

Speakers:

Yue YUAN, Beijing Key Laboratory of Applied Experimental Psychology, National Demonstration Center for Experimental Psychology Education (Beijing Normal University) & Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University

Jiangqun LIAO, Laboratory of Consumer and Economic Psychology, Tsinghua University;

Hai-Long SUN, School of Business, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Discussant:

Jingyi LU, School of Psychology and Cognitive Science, East China Normal University

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Identity and Intergroup Relations in Post-2019 Hong Kong:

This symposium examines Hong Kong identity and society in the post-2019 era. It presents three papers investigating intergroup relations and attitudes through political and multiculturalism lenses.

Chairs:

Ying-yi HONG, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Chair: Andrea S. MATOS, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Speakers:

Ying-yi HONG, The Chinese University of Hong Kong;

Siu-yau LEE, Hong Kong Baptist University;

Andrea S. MATOS, The Chinese University of Hong Kong;

Christian CHAN, The University of Hong Kong

Discussant: James LIU, Massey University

Associated Organizations

Featured Symposia from **The Education University of Hong Kong**

Culture and the Environment:

This symposium features presentations with diverse perspectives exploring how culture (including both cultural mindsets and contexts) shapes people's responses to environmental issues and their pro-environmental behaviors within and across societies.

Chair:

Liman Man Wai LI, Department of Psychology, The Education University of Hong Kong

Speakers:

Kenichi ITO, Department of Psychology, University of Lethbridge, Canada;

Liman Man Wai LI, Department of Psychology, The Education University of Hong Kong

Weiwei XIA, Department of Psychology, The Education University of Hong Kong;

Hoi-Wing CHAN, Department of Applied Social Sciences, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Discussant:

Kim-Pong TAM, Division of Social Science, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

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Social factors, literacy, and learning:

We examine the interrelationship between social factors, literacy skills, and learning abilities in four presentations.

Chair:

Susanna Siu-sze YEUNG, Department of Psychology, The Education University of Hong Kong

Speakers:

Dan LIN, Department of Psychology, The Education University of Hong Kong

Susanna Siu-sze YEUNG, Department of Psychology, The Education University of Hong Kong

Tomohiro INOUE, Department of Psychology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Jiajing LI, Faculty of Education, University of Macau

Featured Symposium from the International Association of Language and Social Psychology (IALSP)

International Association of Language and Social Psychology (IALSP) invited symposium:

AASP has a longstanding partnership with IALSP to promote research in both associations. This symposium has 3 papers highlighting the diverse methodological and conceptual foci of IALSP, as well as the importance of a cultural lens.

Chair:

Liz JONES, Monash University Malaysia

Speakers:

Xiaoyan WU, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University;

Stefano OCCHIPINTI, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University;

Lubna ALI, Monash University Malaysia

Featured Symposium from the Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

The Role of Social Psychology in R&D for Solutions to Social Issues: Funding Programs in RISTEX, JST:

At RISTEX, JST, which promotes R&D for solutions to social issues, two funding programs are led by social psychologists. We discuss the roles of social psychology in the R&D of solutions to social issues.

Chair:

Tadashi Kobayashi, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST); Osaka University

Speakers:

Tadashi Kobayashi, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST); Osaka University

Kaori Karasawa, The University of Tokyo

Mitsuhiro Ura, Otemon Gakuin University

Discussant:

Kyoko Mimura, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Featured Symposia from The Vietnam Association of Psychology (VAP)

Mental health in the context of global challenges:

Social challenges are leading to serious mental health consequences. This symposium presents research on mental health problems of different social groups, and how institutional and social support play a role in improving public wellbeing.

Chair:

Dung VU, Institue of Psychology

Speakers:

Lan M.T. NGUYEN, Institute of Psychology;

Kanu P. MOHAN, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University;

Trang T. VU, Hanoi National University of Education;

Binh N.T. DAU, Hue University of Education, Hue University

School Mental Health in the context of educational renovation in Vietnam:

This symposium will focus on the examination of specific dimensions of teacher and student wellbeing as the underlying factors of their responses to the emerging challenges in schools under the circumstance of educational renovation in Vietnam.

Chair:

Toan N. KHUC, Hanoi National University of Education

Speakers:

Nguyet M. LE, Hanoi National University of Education

Linh T. TRINH, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi National University

Toan N. KHUC, Hanoi National University of Education

Conference Awards

Kuo Shu Yang Medal (AASP Lifetime Contribution Award):

Fanny M. Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Kwok Leung (posthumous award)

Michael Harris Bond Award for Early Career Contributions to Asian Social Psychology:

Jesus Alfonso (Jess) D. Datu, The University of Hong Kong

Summer School Travel Award:

Khatijatusshalihah, The Australian National University, Australia

Alisha Chettri, Tripura University, India

Raymond Man Him Ho, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

S Grace Tinnunnem Haokip, University of Delhi, India

Kuo Shu Yang Travel Award:

Joevarian Hudiyana, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Anu Malik, The LNM Institute of Information Technology Jaipur, India

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

Browman, A. S., Destin, M., & Miele, D. B. (2021). Perception of economic inequality weakens Americans' beliefs in both upward and downward socioeconomic mobility. Asian Journal of Social Psychology, 25(1), 35–51.

Chen, Y., Liu, X., Lan, T., & Hong, Y. (2021). Move more and bribe more? The impact of residential mobility on bribe-giving. Asian Journal of Social Psychology, 25(2), 237–248.

Uyheng, J., Roxas, G. K. T., & Herras, M. M. (2020). Veiled apologetics and insurgent nostalgia: Sociogenesis of contested memories of the Marcos dictatorship. Asian Journal of Social Psychology, 24(3), 336–348.

Summary Timetable of 2023 AASP

Day1
July13

8:00 - 9:00	In-person Registration
9:00 - 9:45	Opening ceremony
9:45 - 11:00	Joint Keynote Address: Hazel Rose Markus, Jeanne L. Tsai, and Yukiko Uchida
11:00 - 11:15	Tea Break
11:15 - 12:15	Award Address: Fanny M. Cheung
12:15 - 13:15	Lunch & Poster Session 1 (In-Person)
13:15 - 14:30	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 1-1
14:30 - 14:40	Break
14:40 - 15:55	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 1-2
15:55 - 16:15	Tea Break
16:15 - 17:15	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 1-3
17:15 - 17:25	Break
17:25 - 18:25	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 1-4

8:00 - 9:00	In-person Registration
9:00 - 10:00	Keynote Address: ~~Zhansheng Chen~~ Brock Bastian
10:00 - 11:00	Keynote Address: ~~Brock Bastian~~ Zhansheng Chen
11:00 - 11:15	Tea Break
11:15 - 12:15	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 2-1
12:15 - 13:15	Lunch and Poster Session 2 (In-Person)
13:15 - 14:30	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 2-2
14:30 - 14:40	Break
14:40 - 15:40	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 2-3
15:40 - 16:00	Tea Break
16:00 - 17:00	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 2-4
17:00 - 17:10	Break
17:10 - 18:10	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 2-5
	Banquet dinner

Time	Event
8:00 - 9:00	In-person Registration
9:00 - 9:50	Presidential Address: Minoru Karasawa
9:50 - 10:20	Award Address: Jesus Alfonso D. Datu
10:20 - 10:35	Tea Break
10:35 - 11:50	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 3-1
11:50 - 13:00	Lunch and Poster Session 3 (Online on Gathertown)
13:00 - 14:00	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 3-2
14:00 - 14:10	Break
14:10 - 15:10	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 3-3
15:10 - 15:30	Tea Break
15:30 - 16:30	Parallel Symposia and Paper Sessions 3-4
16:30 - 16:40	Break
16:40 - 18:00	AASP AGM (Annual General Meeting) and Award Presentations
18:00 - 18:30	Closing Ceremony and Invitation to AASP 2025

Day 1 Summary of Symposia and Paper Sessions

13:15 PM – 14:30 PM	14:40PM -15:55PM	16:15PM - 17:15PM	17:25PM - 18:25PM
Hall 1 (C-LP-11) Identity and Intergroup Relations in Post-2019 Hong Kong	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** Cultural and Psychological Impacts of Societal Change of China	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** Living in an Era of Time Poverty: Challenges and Opportunities	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** Meet the Editors of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology (JPRP)
Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) How do we benefit from growth mindset? New discoveries and applications	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Teaching Social Psychology in Asia	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Collectivistic independence (Part I): Intragroup dynamics and group functioning	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Collectivistic independence (Part II): An impetus for constructive changes and flourishing in groups
Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) The psychological science of economic inequality	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** The psychology of market mentality	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** The future of AI and Modern Tech	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** Self-compassion in Chinese Community
Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) Cultural Change and Digital Spaces	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Ethnic and Sexual Minorities	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Aggression and Anger	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Morality and Religion
Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) Cognitive predictors of Morality	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** Predictors and Effects of Ostracism	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** Online learning	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** Educators' well-being
Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) Qualitative Studies on Well-Being	**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** Development and Revision of Psychological Measurements	**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** Meaning Violations and Replication Across Cultures	**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** AI, Social Media, Well-Being and Gender
Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) Psychological Interventions and Mental Disorders	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** Employee's Workplace Well-Being	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** Criminal / Forensic Psychology	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** General Conspiracies and False Beliefs
Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) Intergroup Social Strategies	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Trust across contexts	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Children and students' well-being	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Social predictors of Morality

● Featured Symposium

● Symposium

● Paper session

Day 1 Symposia and Paper Sessions

Symposium 1-1-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 13:15 - 14:30

Identity and Intergroup Relations in Post-2019 Hong Kong

This symposium examines Hong Kong identity and society in the post-2019 era. It presents three papers investigating intergroup relations and attitudes through political and multiculturalism lenses.

Chair	Ying-yi Hong and Andrea S. Matos
Discussant 1	James Liu

Procedure matters: The distinct attitudinal feedback effects of immigration policy.
Siu-yau Lee

Between worlds: Bicultural identity conflict in a Hong Kong context.
Andrea S. Matos

Beyond Binary Opposition: Non-apathetic Neutrality in the 2019 Social Unrest in Hong Kong
Christian Chan

Symposium 1-1-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 13:15 - 14:30

How do we benefit from a growth mindset? New discoveries and applications

In this symposium, each speaker will present a study on growth mindset in STEM education, career development, and customer expectation fields and we will collectively discuss the effects of cognitive and environmental factors.

Chair	Xiaomin Sun and Haitao Yu
Discussant 1	Chi Yue Chiu

Time poverty increases fixed mindset toward others: the mediating role of need for cognitive closure
Shuting Yang

How Does Growth Mindset Raise Hope in Career Development? A Mediated Moderation Model
Yuanyuan Shi

The role of contingency of self-worth in understanding growth mindset and the relation between math
Jingwen Wei

Growing vs. Grading Brand: How Brand Positioning Strategies Influence Customer Expectations
Jia (Jessie) Hao

Symposium 1-1-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 13:15 - 14:30

The psychological science of economic inequality

Economic inequality has become one of the most challenging issues in the world. The current symposium presents the latest research in this topic by focusing on the role of economic inequality in shaping individuals' values, motivation, and behaviors.

Chair	Hongfei Du and Ronnel B. King

Economic inequality and school belonging
Ronnel B. King

Economic inequality and basic human values
Hongfei Du

Economic Inequality Breeds Corrupt Behavior
Cong Wei

Recognizing the indirect effects of socioeconomic status on students' science achievement
Cheng Yong Tan

Paper Session 1-1-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 13:15 - 14:30

Cultural Change and Digital Spaces

Chair   Mingliang Yuan

Temporal changes in Individualism & Collectivism in China: Evidence from Google N-gram & Sina Weibo
Yutong Li

Hofstede's Secret Identity and Superheroes as a Reference Group
Timothy Takemoto

I Meme, Therefore I am - The Role of Cultural Propagation and Social Identity in Digital Spaces
Vanshika Talus

Did Cooperation Among Strangers Increase in Europe? A Cross-Temporal Meta-analysis
Mingliang Yuan

Why are state-bored viewers willing to pay for the anchors in the context of entertainment live-streaming
Nan Zhang

Paper Session 1-1-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 13:15 - 14:30

Cognitive predictors of Morality

Chair   Tasuku Igarashi

The Effect of Need for Cognition and Justice Sensitivity on Rape Myth Acceptance
Mrunali Damania

Humanization of outgroups promotes justice in carbon allocation
Lingling Huang

Cognitive flexibility and empathy: Key factors in detecting and adapting to different norms.
Tasuku Igarashi

Perspective Differences of Moral Cognition in Close Others' Moral Transgressions
Wentao Xu

Warmth mediates the relationship between morality and cooperation willingness
Yue Su

Paper Session 1-1-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 13:15 - 14:30

Qualitative Studies on Well-Being

Chair   Margo Turnbull

The Inflorescence Suicide Recovery Model as Basis for a Recovery-Focused Suicide Management Program
Angelie Bautista

Sense Making of Chronic Illness: A Qualitative Investigation
Rajbala Singh

The Role of Psychology Students in Post-Natural Disaster Emergency Situations in Indonesia
Ghania Bilqistiyani Syakila

Well-being across five levels of analysis: A multi-level model of the correlates of flourishing
Eugene YJ Tee

Precarity and the multiple identities of Hong Kong's 'Cancer Warriors'
Margo Turnbull

Paper Session 1-1-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 13:15 - 14:30

Psychological Interventions and Mental Disorders

Chair   Wai Kai Hou &
               Tiffany Junchen Tao

Efficacy of internet-based cognitive-behavioral therapy for insomnia: A randomized controlled trial
Ka Long Chan

Building Partnerships Between School and Family in the Philippines:Experiences of School Counsellors
Sheila Marie Hocson

Internet-based and mobile-based CBT for chronic diseases: A systematic review and meta-analysis
Wai Kai Hou & Tiffany Junchen Tao

Perfectionism and eating disorder symptoms: The mediating role of negative emotional states
Ting Hin Lee

Common Psychotherapeutic Interventions for Adolescents with Generalized Anxiety Disorder
Alexandria Blake Real

Paper Session 1-1-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 13:15 - 14:30

Intergroup Social Strategies

Chair   Hayeon Lee

Two Roads to Fixing Ingroup Faults: Independent Effects of the National Attachment and Glorification
Hayeon Lee

Intergroup contact, group salience and attitudes: Experiments on online inter-regional contact
Sramana Majumdar

The Role of Threat and System Justification on Dehumanization and Discrimination of Social Groups
Irina Prusova

Agentic and Communal Impression management Goals Predict Choice of Intergroup Negotiation Strategy
Minning Yang

From "Outsiders" to "Locals": the impact of social identity shifting on intergroup trust
Zhaoxiang Niu

Symposium 1-2-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 14:40 - 15:55

Cultural and Psychological Impacts of Societal Change of China

In this symposium, four speakers will show cultural and psychological changes in China over the past four decades in four specific aspects: Moral disengagement, individualism, Neijuan (內卷), and filial piety.

Chair   Huajian Cai
Discussant 1   Zhansheng Chen

Societal causes of birth cohort changes in moral disengagement among Chinese students
Ziqiang Xin

More rational, or more utilitarian? Social change and two types of individualism in China
Michael Shengtao Wu

Emerging "Neijuan" in current China: Psychological structure, cause, and influences
Yan Mu

The Change of Filial Piety in Mainland China: Findings from Survey Data and Natural Language
Menglin He

Symposium 1-2-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 14:40 - 15:55

Teaching Social Psychology in Asia

How is social psychology taught in Asia? How should it be taught? Four presenters teaching social psychology in Australia, India, Japan, and Taiwan will share their experiences, observations, and data.

Chair   Takeshi Hamamura

Teaching Social Psychology in Asia: Survey Results
Takeshi Hamamura

What is Social about Social Psychology: The Indian perspective.
Roomana N. Siddiqui

To indigenize or not to indigenize, that is the question: Teaching Social Psychology in Taiwan
Chien-Ru Sun

Teaching Social Psychology in English with Japanese Supplementation
Adam Smith

Symposium 1-2-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 14:40 - 15:55

The psychology of market mentality

Twenty studies show the effects of market mentality. High SES increases self-instrumentality via fair-market ideology. Weighting losses and gains lead to immoral behavior. Exchange orientation can be considered a trait that leads to instrumentality.

Chair Agata Gasiorowska

High subjective socioeconomic status increases self-instrumentality: The mediating role of fair mark
Fei Teng

Balancing Loss and Gain in Moral Judgement: A generalized compensation belief hypothesis
Xijing Wang

Exchange and Communal Orientations (ECO) Scale: a Method to Measure Relational Orientations
Agata Gasiorowska

An exchange orientation results in an instrumental approach in intimate relationships
Hao Chen

Paper Session 1-2-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 14:40 - 15:55

Ethnic and Sexual Minorities

Chair Raymond Agyenim-Boateng

Adaptation and Social interaction among Africans in Hong Kong: The role of Acculturation
Raymond Agyenim-Boateng

Manipulating sexual beliefs substantially affects individuals' perception of their own sexuality
Ilan Dar-Nimrod

Suicidality Among Bisexual Youths: The Role of Parental Sexual Orientation Support and Concealment
Antonia Veronica C. Ferrer

Hurting and Healing: North East Indians' Experiences of COVID-19 related Racial Discrimination
S Grace Tinnunnem Haokip

How to listen and hear "soft voices"? Research relationships across languages and vulnerabilities
Mechthild Kiegelmann

Paper Session 1-2-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 14:40 - 15:55

Predictors and Effects of Ostracism

Chair Yufei Jiang

Leave One to Sink: Ostracism Decreases Eudaimonia
Yufei Jiang

The Effect of Vicarious Ostracism on Risk Decision Making: the Mediating role of Positive Emotions
Fang Liang

The Relationships between Ostracism, Submissive Behavior, and Affective symptoms
Jieshuang Liang

ostracism and basic psychological Needs of university students: A longitudinal cross lagged analysis
Xiang Luan

Being Close or Seeking Solitude: The Impact of Social Ostracism on Social Behavior
Cheng Pang

Paper Session 1-2-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 14:40 - 15:55

Development and Revision of Psychological Measurements

Chair Ben Chun Pan Lam

Philippine Test Adaptation and Translation of the Tendency to Gossip Questionnaire
Rowel Buan

Development of the Dialectical Relationship Beliefs Scale: An Examination in Western and East Asian
Ben Chun Pan Lam

The Connotation and Measurement of The Taiji Model of Self
Yuping Luo

How to evaluate causal dominance hypotheses in lagged effects models
Chuenjai Sukpan

Revision of the Work-Related Rumination Questionnaire in Chinese context
Xinhui Liu

Paper Session 1-2-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 14:40 - 15:55

Employees' Workplace Well-Being

Chair   Shimei YAN

Planned happenstance and career engagement:Mediating effect of career adaptability
Pingping Cao

Age, work life conflict and stress among employees working remotely in Malaysia
En Yi Hew

Formulating Flexible Working Arrangement to Support Innovative Work Behavior through Work Engagement
Indrayanti Indrayanti

Occupational Stress, Work Engagement, Subjective Well-being, & Mental Health of Government Employees
Dianne Angelica Puzon; Christian Khiel Unto

Impact of group relative deprivation on turnover intentions of acquired employees: Based on SIT & RDT
Shimei Yan

Paper Session 1-2-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 14:40 - 15:55

Trust across contexts

Chair   Giovanni A. Travaglino

Uncertainty, Stigma, Trust and Coping through Covid-19: A mixed method, cross cultural study
Sramana Majumdar

How Criminal Groups Influence the Link between Political Trust and Civic Honesty across Countries
Giovanni A. Travaglino

Contextual model of face concerns and facework in business communication
Ekaterina Vasilyeva

Examination of factor structure and validity of the Global Trust Inventory across 42 societies
Jiqi Zhang

Symposium 1-3-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 16:15 - 17:15

Living in an Era of Time Poverty: Challenges and Opportunities

This symposium offers valuable insights into the impact of time poverty on individuals' construal level, economic utility mindsets, and intertemporal decision-making.

Chair   Xiaomin Sun
Discussant 1   Jingyi Lu

Lack of time to see the big picture: The effect of chronic time pressure on construal level
Yue Yuan

Burning the sundial to be a short-sighted man? The impact of time scarcity on intertemporal choice
Jiangqun Liao

"Time equals money": the influence of hourly wages on intertemporal choice
Hai-Long Sun

Symposium 1-3-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 16:15 - 17:15

Collectivistic independence (Part I): Intragroup dynamics and group functioning

In this symposium, four speakers present empirical evidence showing the synergistic effects of collectivistic values and an independent self-concept in intragroup dynamics and group functioning.

Chair   Young-Mi Kwon
Co-Chair   Hoon-Seok Choi

Collectivistic independence: A combination of the two vital forces for promoting group creativity
Hayeon Lee

Navigating Two Major Challenges in Collective Goal Pursuit with Collectivistic Independence
SunYoung Kim

Collectivistic Independence Promotes Network Diversity: An Agent-Based Modeling Approach
Eunbyul Do

Collectivistic Independence and Various Forms of Group-Benefiting Behaviors
Youngjae Cha

Paper Session 1-3-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 16:15 - 17:15

The future of AI and Modern Tech

Chair   Letitia Lee

Love Sees Human: Social Connectedness Promotes Robot Anthropomorphism
Jianning Dang

A Psychological Model Predicts Fears about Artificial Intelligence across 20 Countries
Mengchen Dong

Cultural differences in lay beliefs as drivers of national blockchain technology acceptance
Letitia Lee

From anthropomorphism attribution to alliance establishment: The effect of human-chatbot relationships
Ran Mo

Paper Session 1-3-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 16:15 - 17:15

Aggression and Anger

Chair   Yin Wu

Do Negative Attitudes Predict Direct Social Control and Indirect Social Control? The Role of Culture
Wen-Qiao Li

Blue Streetscape Lowers Emotion-Related Impulsivity: Mediating Role of Crowdedness Perception
Jia Liu

Testosterone administration decreases sensitivity to angry facial expressions in healthy males
Yin Wu

The role of hostility attribution bias in the influence of aggressive behavior by high school students
Jiayu Zhou

Paper Session 1-3-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 16:15 - 17:15

Online learning

Chair   Desiderio IV Camitan

The ethical aspects of remote learning: Do moral foundations predict academic dishonesty?
Sutarimah Ampuni

Wellbeing and Academic Grit of College Students in Remote Learning during the COVID-19 Pandemic
Desiderio IV Camitan

Dark Triad Personality Traits and their Prediction of Academic Dishonesty during the COVID-19 Pandemic
Nursyuhaidah Kadri

Covid-19 and Digitalization of education: The way forward.
Roomana N. Siddiqui

Paper Session 1-3-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 16:15 - 17:15

Meaning Violations and Replication Across Cultures

Chair   Emma E. Buchtel

Is it always best to be correct? A pupillometric measure of confirmation bias in Hong Kong
Emma E. Buchtel

How Cloth and Self-construal Affect Our Cognition: Enclothed Cognition Experiment Replication
Herdiyan Maulana

Does mortality salience intensify unconscious ethnic bias among the Japanese?
Kai Otsubo

Global Meaning Violation and Situational Meaning-Made Following a Crisis
Tongping Yang

Paper Session 1-3-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 16:15 - 17:15

Criminal / Forensic Psychology

Chair   Man Him Ho

Residents' Perceptions on Urban Crime and Safety
Rozel Balmores-Paulino

Can, and should, we Morally Enhance Psychopathic Individuals?
Man Him Ho

Factors affecting investigative behavior leading to secondary victimization of gender-based crime
Jee Yearn Kim

Growth Mindset Leads to Light Punishment in Juvenile Delinquency Cases via Less Internal Attribution
Ning Li

Paper Session 1-3-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 16:15 - 17:15

Children and students' well-being

Chair   Mwaba Moono Chipili

More than Just Emotions: Caregiver Perspectives on Emotion Regulation amoung Children in Hong Kong
Mwaba Moono Chipil

An Analysis of the Factors affecting Vietnamese Adolescent's Social-Emotional Health
Man Him Ho

Looking into the Power of Positive Affirmation in the Academic Performance Among Filipino Students
Karen Gail Ibanez; Faye Jessa Egargo

Contribution of School Climate to Psychological Well-Being of Middle School Students in Banyuwangi
Patricia Roulina

Symposium 1-4-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 17:25 - 18:25

Meet the Editors of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology (JPRP)

The editors will discuss recent developments of JPRP. This symposium should be useful for colleagues who are interested in submitting papers or proposing Special Issues / Sections / Forums to the journal.

Chair   Li Liu

Recent Developments of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology
Li Liu

JPRP Editorial Strategies Regarding Special Sections,Special Issues,and Special Forums
Ying-yi Hong

Aim and Scope of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology
Jianning Dang

Symposium 1-4-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 17:25 - 18:25

Collectivistic independence (Part II): An impetus for constructive changes and flourishing in groups

In this symposium, we review key findings of the studies that investigated how group members' cultural orientation shapes group corrective behaviors and their psychological well-being. We discuss the current state and future directions of the theory.

Chair   Jeong-Gil Seo
Co - Chair   Hoon-Seok Choi

Collectivistic independence as the impetus for loyal deviance and minority influence
Young-Mi Kwon

The role of collectivistic independence in coping with collective disadvantage
Hu Young Jeong

Aim and Scope of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology
Jeong-Gil Seo

Symposium 1-4-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 17:25 - 18:25

Self-compassion in Chinese Community

Self-compassion has emerged as an important construct in studies of human resilience. This symposium presents latest research on the benefit of self-compassion in adolescents, emerging adults, and parents in Chinese community.

Chair   Peilian Chi

The Link between Self-Compassion and Adolescents' Prosocial Behavior: A Latent Profile Analysis
Ying Yang

Self-compassion and Cyber Aggression in the COVID-19 Context: Roles of Attribution and Public Stigma
Qinglu Wu

The Effects of Self-Compassion-Based Interventions on Psychological Symptoms
Yuyin Wang

Self-compassion and Parents' Well-being
Peilian Chi

Paper Session 1-4-4

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 16:15 - 17:15

Morality and Religion

Chair   Ikhwan Lutfi

Significance quest by virtue of religion in a Muslim majority context
Norberta Fauko Firdiani

How ambivalent are Muslim youths toward women? The role of religiosity, attachment, and personality
Ikhwan Lutfi

Help-Seeking Preference Among Students in Banyuwangi: Is Relying on God or Religious Leader Enough?
Nurul Afifah Pradekso

Erotic Transgression: A Thematic Analysis on Hijab Pornography in a Muslim-majority Country
Ahmad N. Umam

Paper Session 1-4-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 17:25 - 18:25

Educators' well-being

Chair   Iris Yili Wang

Mindfulness-based PERMA Training for Preservice Teachers During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Desiderio IV Camitan

The Negative Impact of Procrastination on Preservice Teachers: A Longitudinal Study during COVID-19
Iris Yili Wang

Teacher burnout's symptom network structure and its connection to psychological capital
Danni Xue

Core symptoms of teachers' compassion fatigue and their characteristics at different career stages
Danni Xue

Paper Session 1-4-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 17:25 - 18:25

AI, Social Media, Well-Being and Gender

Chair   Karolina Mazurowska

Identity Gaps in the AI Age: Dynamic Attribution of AI Agency Amplifies Self-Serving Moral Judgments
Mengchen Dong

Political awareness, political participation and social media engagement among university students
Ugyal T. Lama Yolmo

Individualisation of learning based on intercultural competence. Training of managers with AI.
Karolina Mazurowska

Causal relationship between social media usage and subjective well-being among Japanese students
Shaoyu Ye

Paper Session 1-4-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 17:25 - 18:25

General Conspiracies and False Beliefs

Chair   Vinaya Untoro

Cross-Cultural Effects of Social Identity and Trusting the System on Vaccine Hesitancy
Junix Jerald Delos Santos

Clarifying the Link Between External Existential Threats And Conspiracy Thinking
Shruti Sharma

The Influence of Partisanship and Ideology on Belief in Fake News
Vinaya Untoro

The effect of vaccine hesitation on vaccination behavior: based on the 5c+E model
Jie Zhu

Paper Session 1-4-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 17:25 - 18:25

Social predictors of Morality

Chair   Bryan Chun-Yat Pang

Confucius and Kant: Society-based Reasoning and Moral Relativism in Chinese Moral Reasoning
Bryan Chun-Yat Pang

The Predictive Effect of Adolescents' Subjective Social Status on Pro-social Risk-taking Behavior
Haidong Zhu

Transformational Moral Repair: Perceived Post-Transgression Relationship Growth
Blake Quinney

Identification with all humanity reduces the moral differential ratio
Siqi Zhao

Day 2 Summary of Symposia and Paper Sessions

11:15AM–12:15PM	13:15PM–14:30PM	14:40PM–15:40PM	16:00PM–17:00PM	17:10PM-18:10PM
Hall 1 (C-LP-11) Social factors, literacy, and learning	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** Locus-of-Hope and Well-Being (Part 1): COVID-19 Pandemic Research	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** Locus-of-Hope and Well-Being (Part 2): Research in Applied Domains	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** The Role of Social Psychology in R&D for Solutions to Social Issues: Funding Programs in RISTEX, JST	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** International Association of Language and Social Psychology (IALSP) invited symposium
Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) Social psychological perspectives on teaching and learning (Part 2): Teacher perspectives	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Social psychological perspectives on teaching and learning (Part 1): Student perspectives	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Meet the Editors of Asian Journal of Social Psychology	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Moral concerns in computational and cognitive societies	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** 2021 AASP Summer School Research Grant Awardee Addresses
Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) The Role of Research in Supporting and Facilitating Community Psychology in Action	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** Beyond WEIRD: Understanding subjective well-being in a culturally-sensitive way	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** Psychological and social factors in palliative care education, knowledge and services	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** Academic Motivation
Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) Student Engagement and Dealing with Change	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Emotion Regulation and Well-Being	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Aggression and Victimisation	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Cultural and Social Class Inequality	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Depression: Predictors and Consequences
Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) Emotion and Morality	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** Psychology of Marriage	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** The Social Effects of Gender Inequality	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** Fairness and Morality	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** Internet Use: Impacts and Debates
Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) Psychology in the Commercial and Economic World		**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** COVID Conspiracies and Social Beliefs	**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** Online Communication and Well-Being	**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** Psychology of Climate Change
Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) The Negative Impact of Loneliness	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** Psychology and Mental Health Promotion	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** The Psychology of Teaching	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** Politics, Patriotism and Trust in Context	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** Problems and Coping among Adolescents
Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) Effects of Economic Inequality	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Power, Duty, and Political Change	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Norms under COVID-19	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** COVID-19 Well-Being and Coping	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Anxiety and Stress during COVID-19

● Featured Symposium

● Symposium

● Paper session

Day 2 Symposia and Paper Sessions

Symposium 2-1-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 11:15 - 12:15

Social factors, literacy, and learning

This symposium features presentations with diverse perspectives exploring how culture (including both cultural mindsets and contexts) shapes people's responses to environmental issues and their pro-environmental behaviors within and across societies.

Chair   Susanna Siu-sze Yeung

House crowdedness, books at home, and household chaos predicting children's social understanding
Dan Lin

Are the Relationships Between Home Literacy Environment and Early Literacy Development the Same Across Languages?
Tomohiro Inoue

Maternal Education, Emotions, and Literacy Outcomes among English-as-a-Foreign Language Learners
Susanna Siu-sze Yeung

Generalizability of motivational profiles across gender: More similarities than differences
Jiajing Li

Symposium 2-1-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 11:15 - 12:15

Social psychological perspectives on teaching and learning (Part 2): Teacher perspectives

This symposium will focus on social psychological perspectives on teaching in learning. In Part 2 of the symposium, we focus on teachers' perspectives on their well-being, emotions, and identity.

Chair   Ronnel B. King
Co - Chair   Hongbiao Yin

Happy Teachers are Efficacious and Committed, but not Vice-Versa
Hongbiao Yin

The Landscape of Research on Teacher Emotion in Early Childhood Education: A Systematic Review
Han Qin

Choreman' or 'Navigator': A case study on primary and secondary school teachers' identity conflict
Yingying Huang

Principal -Teacher Social Contagion of Job Satisfaction Principal to Teacher Social Contagion
Ma. Jenina N. Nalipay

Symposium 2-1-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 11:15 - 12:15

The Role of Research in Supporting and Facilitating Community Psychology in Action

Research alone is incapable of effective action. But through evaluation, and examination of how to align government practices and funding with community and NGO interests, research can make a difference. Relational ethics are central to this process.

Chair   James Liu

Employing mixed methods to explore the sustainability of social entrepreneurship in Vietnam
Minh Hieu Nguyen

A Formative Evaluation of Partnership in Action for Improving Minorities' Mental and Physical Health
James Liu

Understanding Collective Action against Climate Threats among Coastal Communities in Indonesia
Moh Abdul Hakim

Trait Differences among Ethnic Minorities in the Highlands of Vietnam
Dung Vu

Paper Session 2-1-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 11:15 - 12:15

Student Engagement and Dealing with Change

Chair   Wen Jiang

High self-control predicts goal engagement but cumulative distress during difficult transitions
Wen Jiang

Multiculturalism Education Evaluation in Forming Identity, Social Distance, & Attitudes Toward Multiculturalism
Angela Oktavia Suryani

Crisis to Consciousness: Exploring the Existential Beliefs of students and their Impact on Academics
Charvi Tandon

A Cross-Cultural Study of the Influence of Virtual Reality Technology on User Experience
Jinhee Yoo

Paper Session 2-1-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 11:15 - 12:15

Emotion and Morality

Chair   Mimansa Khanduri

Reading minds with words: Effects of moral word use on attitude inference and communication
Iori Kasahara

Raconteur's Tales: Legacies of The Role of Implicit Representations in Othering
Mimansa Khanduri

Shame vs. Guilt or Shame and Guilt: Exploring Moral Emotions in a Collectivistic Context.
Nethmie Liyanage

Blame Attribution toward Human vs Robot Drivers of Autonomous Vehicles in a Moral Dilemma Context
Yinuo Mu

Paper Session 2-1-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 11:15 - 12:15

Psychology in the Commercial and Economic World

Chair   Agata Gasiorowska

Progressing towards or reinforcing low poverty? Framing and perception of societal goals
Agata Gasiorowska

The social impact of sharing economy: investigating the role of market vs. communal relationships
Anna Kuzminska

Economic inequality and life satisfaction: The mediation role of social mobility and material value
Jing Lin

Monetary Incentives Are More Motivating in the US and UK Than in India, Mexico, South Africa, & China
Danila Medvedev

Paper Session 2-1-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 11:15 - 12:15

The Negative Impact of Loneliness

Chair   Gracia M. Herdyana

The Role of Household Covariates Toward Loneliness Among Adolescent in Banyuwangi
Gracia M. Herdyana

How universal is the construct of loneliness? Measurement invariance of the UCLA loneliness scale in Indonesia, Germany, and the United States
Joevarian Hudiyana

Reducing workplace loneliness: The healing role of servant leadership
Jiaying Jin

Loneliness is the new pandemic among university students: Evidence from a Chilean university
Patricio Saavedra

Paper Session 2-1-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 11:15 - 12:15

Effects of Economic Inequality

Chair   Huizong Li

Economic Inequality Demotivates Pro-environmental Behaviors
Dian Gu

Income Inequality is Associated with Lower Well-Being and Resilience by Upward Social Comparison
Huixi He

The effect of economic inequality and perceived ownership on sharing consumption attitudes
Huizhong Li

Perception of inequality and its impact on life satisfaction in a South Korean sample
Joonha Park

Symposium 2-2-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 13:15 - 14:30

Locus-of-Hope and Well-Being (Part 1): COVID-19 Pandemic Research

The first of a two-part symposium features four empirical studies that show the roles of distinct locus-of-hope dimensions as protective factors that moderate the effects of different stressors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chair   Allan B. I. Bernardo

College Students' Protective Health Behaviors on COVID Anxiety: External Locus-of-Hope as a Buffer
Sixtus Dane A. Ramos

Anxiety, Well-being, and the Moderating Role of Hope Among Filipinos During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Ma. Jenina N. Nalipay

Locus-of-hope and Well-being Among Malaysians Facing Economic Challenges Amidst the Pandemic
Eugene YJ Tee

Spiritual Locus-of-Hope and Psychological Distress: The Mediating Role of Spiritual Bypassing
Homer J. Yabut

Symposium 2-2-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 13:15 - 14:30

Social psychological perspectives on teaching and learning (Part 1): Student perspectives

This is Part 1 of a two-part symposium on teaching and learning. Part 1 focuses on students' perspectives.

Chair   Ronnel B. King
Co - Chair   Hongbiao Yin

Income inequality prevents motivated students from achieving
Ronnel B. King

Chinese Vocational College Students' Vocational Identity
Mengting Li

Identifying Key Predictors of HK Students' Socio-Emotional Skills: A Machine Learning Approach
Lingyi Karrie Fu

Need-supportive teaching is associated with socio-emotional skills: A cross-cultural study
Faming Wang

Symposium 2-2-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 13:15 - 14:30

Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality

Using the Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS) as A Platform for Dialogue between Indigenous and Cross-cultural Psychologies

Chair   Kuang-Hui Yeh
Co - Chair   Michael Harris Bond
Discussant 1   Michael Harris Bond
Discussant 2   Louise Sundararajan

Theory of Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS)
Louise Sundararajan

The Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS): An Indigenous Psychological Approach
Kuang-Hui Yeh

Expanding the Conceptual and Empirical Horizons of Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality
Rachel Sing-kiat Ting

Comparing Apples to Apples: STWTR Inquiries from a Cross-cultural Psychology Approach
Rachel Sing-kiat Ting

Paper Session 2-2-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 13:15 - 14:30

Emotion Regulation and Well-Being

Chair   Margo Turnbull

Emotion Regulation and Well-Being: The Influence of Age, Gender, and Culture
Hiroki Hirano

A Culturally Sensitive Approach to Measuring Happiness Across the World
Kuba Krys

Testing and Comparing Models of Grit: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis Approach
Usama Ghayas Syed

Emotions and end-of-life care workers in Hong Kong
Margo Turnbull

The moderation effect of ideal well-being on the pathway from emotion to actual well-being
June C. Yeung

Paper Session 2-2-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 13:15 - 14:30

Psychology of Marriage

Chair   Shue-Ling Chong

Marital Conflict and Conflict Management: Investigating Well-Being amongst Long-Term Married Indians
Jeshmeen Deb Barman

Attitudes towards Marriage and Childbearing Intention of Youths in Malaysia: Do Youths Want to Get Married and Have Children?
Shue-Ling Chong

Impact of Imbalanced Marital Relationship on Individual and Marital Outcomes
Saurabh M aheshwari

Implications of Indians and Americans' Perception of Choice on Arranged Marriages
Sindhuja Manda

Extrinsic Emotion Regulation Mediates the Effects of Emotional Intelligence on Relationship Quality
Hester Xiao

Paper Session 2-2-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 13:15 - 14:30

Psychology and Mental Health Promotion

Chair   Tonglin Jiang

Engagement on the Gamification strategy for Positive Behavior Change
Laelatus Syifa Sari Agustina

The mediation of ego-resiliency on the relationship between self-compassion and life satisfaction
Jean Y. Cheong

A grateful me is a healthy, helpful me
Samantha Chi En Fam

How and When Awe Improves Meaning in Life: The Role of Authentic-Self Pursuit and Trait Authenticity
Tonglin Jiang

Perceived control and life satisfaction: A moderated mediating model of optimism
Liutong Ou

Paper Session 2-2-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 13:15 - 14:30

Power, Duty, and Political Change

Chair   Yoshihisa Kashima

When rights meet duties: Asymmetry between duties and rights in a Confucian cultural context
Bih-Jen Fwu

Political Utopianism: Is Only the Political Left a Utopian?
Yoshihisa Kashima

Culture, self, and politics: Interdependent self-construal facilitates system justification
Wenqi Li

Perception of Powerholders and the Desired Social Change – a Three Cultures Study
Arkadiusz Wasiel

Social Representation of Confucianism in Chinese History Textbooks
Tian Xie

Symposium 2-3-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 14:40 - 15:40

Locus-of-Hope and Well-Being (Part 2): Research in Applied Domains

The second of a two-part symposium features four studies that investigate hope-related processes in the clinical, work and education domains, and provide empirical evidence for the utility of the locus-of-hope construct in applied psychology domains.

Chair   Allan B. I. Bernardo

The Contrasting Relations of Locus-of-Hope and Self-Stigma on Help-Seeking Intentions
Angela Lorraine P. Cunanan

Dimensions of hope from psychotherapeutic interventions of adolescents with delinquent behaviors
Peejay D. Bengwasan

Abusive Supervision and Counterproductive Work Behavior: Roles of Negative Affect and Locus-of-Hope
Rainier Uy

Pilot Study of a Hope-based, Single Session Online Intervention for Perfectionists
Patricia D. Simon

Symposium 2-3-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 14:40 - 15:40

Meet the Editors of Asian Journal of Social

The Editors of Asian Journal of Social Psychology will introduce the major editorial policies and recent developments of the journal and answer questions. Anyone interested in publishing their work in the journal is welcome to join.

Chair   Kim-Pong Tam

Recent developments of AJSP
Kim-Pong Tam

Why do manuscripts get rejected?
Angela Ka-Yee Leung

Thriving in the peer review process: Good practices in preparing manuscripts
Sammyh Khan

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 14:40 - 15:40

Beyond WEIRD: Understanding subjective well-being in a culturally-sensitive way

This symposium explores subjective well-being in relation to cultural, social and environmental factors. We show cultural differences in well-being priorities, emotions and optimism and we argue for culturally sensitive research.

Chair   Mateusz Olechowski

Happiness maximization is a WEIRD way of living
Kuba Krys

Happiness before meaning – the pyramid of well-being
Maciej Górski

Optimism across cultures: Exploring the complexity of a universal phenomenon
Mateusz Olechowski

Is it okay to feel? Effect of congruence between emotional experience and expectancy on well-being
June C. Yeung

Paper Session 2-3-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 14:40 - 15:40

Aggression and Victimisation

Chair   Angel Nga Man Leung

Humiliation and Harmed Self-respect: A Vicious Cycle
Jose A. Gonzalez-Puerto

The effect of bullying victimization on aggression: A longitudinal multiple mediation model
Jianjian Huang

Cyber-victimization, positive youth development and cyber-defending
Angel Nga Man Leung

Longitudinal relations among depression, loneliness and cyberbullying perpetration among adolescents
Ruiping Zhang

Paper Session 2-3-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 14:40 - 15:40

The Social Effects of Gender Inequality

Chair   Nico Makian

Gender Inequality Hampers Women's but not Men's Subjective Well-Being: Role of Gender-Role Attitudes
Lihua Chen

Gender-Professional Identity Integration (G-PII) and Performance of Male and Female Students in STEM
Chi-Ying Cheng

Political Alignment and Attitudes of the Gender Income Gap: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of the US and Japan
Nico Makian

Underlying Mechanisms of Collective Action Intention toward Gender Equality in Women
Chunhui Yang

Paper Session 2-3-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 14:40 - 15:40

COVID Conspiracies and Social Beliefs

Chair   Jhio Jan Navarro

The effectiveness of warning labels on COVID-19 related fake news
Han Chen

Social Representations of COVID-19 Vaccines: A Structural Approach
Jhio Jan Navarro

Changes in belief about Meritocracy under the COVID-19 pandemic
Jin Qin

COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy and conspiracy theories on social media:A content analysis of Twitter
Shruti Sharma

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 14:40 - 15:40

The Psychology of Teaching

Chair   Takafumi Sawaumi

Exploring the factors of psychology curriculum through psychologists; A qualitative study
Nirmitasha Bora

Strategies to Promote Character Strengths in the Early Childhood Education Setting
Cheuk Ming Ho

Expert and Novice Teachers' Cognitive Neural Differences in Understanding Students' Classroom Action
Yishan Lin

Preliminary Study on Virtual Reality Videos for Improving Social Skills Among University Students
Takafumi Sawaumi

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 14:40 - 15:40

Norms under COVID-19

Chair   Khent V. Adenix

Lay Understanding of Quarantine Among Filipino Twitter Users
Khent V. Adenix

Tight Norms in Rice-Farming Areas of China Limit COVID-19 Spread During the "New Variants" Stage of Pandemic
Shuang Wang

Cultural rationality and COVID-19 Stigma: A cross-cultural study in Malaysia and Australia
May Kyi Zay Hta

Norms and COVID-19 Health Behaviours: A Longitudinal Investigation of Group Factors
Haochen Zhou

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 16:00 - 17:00

The Role of Social Psychology in R&D for Solutions to Social Issues: Funding Programs in RISTEX, JST

At RISTEX, JST, which promotes R&D for solutions to social issues, two funding programs are led by social psychologists. We discuss the roles of social psychology in the R&D of solutions to social issues.

Chair   Tadashi Kobayashi
Discussant 1   Kyoko Mimura

Introduction: RISTEX and 20 years of R&D for Science & Technology for Society
Tadashi Kobayashi

Contribution of Social Psychology to ELSI/RRI
Kaori Karasawa

Understanding and Preventing Social Isolation and Loneliness: The Role of Social Psychology
Mitsuhiro Ura

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 16:00 - 17:00

Moral concerns in computational and cognitive societies

This symposium, consisting of four presentations, aimed to raise moral concerns about AI experience, group stereotypes in ChatGPT, cognitive saturation, and norm dynamics in computational and cognitive societies.

Chair   Michael Shengtao Wu

AI Experience Predicts Identification with Humankind
Congyu Wang

Group Stereotypes in ChatGPT
Haibo Wang

The Satiation Effect of Moral Values
Yingnan Zhao

Framing matters: The effect of dynamic norms on honest behavior
Hongyu Wang

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 16:00 - 17:00

Psychological and social factors in palliative care education, knowledge and services

The symposium presents a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of palliative care education(PCE) and factors(culture, filial piety, etc.) that impact palliative care knowledge.

Chair	Smita Singh
Discussant 1	Wendy Li

Palliative care education and its effectiveness: a systematic review
Wendy Li

A cross-cultural study of filial piety and palliative care knowledge
Keerthigha C

Understanding palliative care services in Singapore and the influence of societal attitudes
Jonathan Ee

Paper Session 2-4-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 16:00 - 17:00

Cultural and Social Class Inequality

Chair	Maciej Górski

Individuating information and cross-class social selection
Jiayu Chen

A Cultural Perspective on Inequality: A Qualitative Exploration in Postcolonial Malaysia
Kristy C. Y. Chong

When the evil twins fight. RWA buffers against the effects of SDO on class prejudice
Maciej Górski

A study on veteran stereotypes and their impact on veterans' re-employment choices
Delei Zhao

Paper Session 2-4-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 16:00 - 17:00

Fairness and Morality

Chair	Susana Tjipto

Putting cruelty first: Disentangling the roles of evil and unfairness in the emotion of humiliation
Jose A. Gonzalez-Puerto

Explanations for why a transgression is immoral may vary depending on the violated moral foundation
Yodai Sato

Forgiveness as a Moderator between Perceived Unfair Treatment and Anger With own Children
Susana Tjipto

The Influence of Moral Foundation on the Acceptance of Violent forms of Collective Action
Yee Man Branda Yu

Paper Session 2-4-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 16:00 - 17:00

Online Communication and Well-Being

Chair	Nathanael C. H. Ong

A Qualitative and Quantitative Study of Twitter Usage and Well-Being among Japanese Students
Ai Fukuzawa

The Influence of cultural factors on information cocoon
Zhuoxv Huang

Problematic mobile phone use among the Singaporean youth athlete population
Nathanael C. H. Ong

Is bad news more influential than good?
Deming (Adam) Wang

Paper Session 2-4-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 16:00 - 17:00

Politics, Patriotism and Trust in Context

Chair   Chanki Moon

Text Mining Psychological Distress in Online Forums during the 2019 Social Unrest in Hong Kong
Calvin Lam

Political Participation and Subjective Well-being of Older People in Hong Kong
Wai Man Lam

Examining the relationship between perceived injustice and political trust in four countries
Chanki Moon

Filial nationalism in mainland China: An exploratory study
Gemma Salazar

Paper Session 2-4-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 16:00 - 17:00

COVID-19 Well-Being and Coping

Chair   Gertrude C. Gang

Psychometric validity and measurement invariance of PYD in the Philippines during COVID-19
Jet Buenconsejo

Happiness and its Effects on Youths' Life Effectiveness during COVID-10: Faith as a Moderator
Gertrude C. Gang

Japanese university students' well-being during COVID-19 and its relationship with social media use
Kevin K.W. Ho

How Mask Usage Impacts Discrimination and Anxiety During COVID-19: the Mediating Effect of Coping
Xinyi Zhang

Symposium 2-5-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 17:10 - 18:10

International Association of Language and Social Psychology (IALSP) invited symposium

AASP has a long standing partnership with IALSP to promote research in both associations. This symposium has 3 papers highlighting the diverse methodological and conceptual foci of IALSP, as well as the importance of a cultural lens.

Chair   Liz Jones

Mainland students' cross-cultural adaptation to Hong Kong: Some methodological issues to consider
Xiaoyan Wu

Cultural variation in health stigmatization and stigma-relevant judgements
Stefano Occhipinti

Lung cancer stigma: How people talk about lung cancer in Malaysia
Lubna Ali

Symposium 2-5-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 17:10 - 18:10

2021 AASP Summer School Research Grant Awardee Addresses

This symposium showcases the success of the 2021 AASP Summer School and the quality of research developed and then conducted by future leaders of Asian social psychology.

Chair   Takeshi Hamamura

An Intergenerational Exploration of Blame Attribution and Helping Behaviour during COVID-19
Eunbyul Do

Us or Them: How COVID-19 vaccine priority influences perceptions of local-migrant worker relations
Tengjiao Huang

Solidarity or falling apart: Facilitating intergroup relations during the pandemic
Tomohiro Ioku

Paper Session 2-5-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 17:10 - 18:10

Academic Motivation

Chair   Kelly Ka Lai Lam

Unpacking the Perseverance of Effort–Academic Achievement Link: A Serial Mediation Model
Kelly Ka Lai Lam

Students' expectancy-value profiles: Cross-cultural similarities and differences
Jiajing Li

Knowledge exploration among students: Role of Academic motivation and Metacognitive experiences
Jaya Shukla

Basic psychological needs behind the motivations to choose double degree: A qualitative analysis
Xufei Zhang

Paper Session 2-5-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 17:10 - 18:10

Depression: Predictors and Consequences

Chair   Anu Malik

Exploring the Lived Experiences of Men with Postpartum Depression: A Phenomenological Analysis
Anu Malik

Depressive Symptoms, Parental Support and Suicidal Ideation in Malaysian Young Adults
Amira Najiha Yahya

Different effects of decisional and Emotional forgiveness on depression in Chinese college students
Anqi Zhang

One good turn deserve another?Agreeable individuals are more likely to be depressed in competition.
Chengquan Zhu

Paper Session 2-5-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 17:10 - 18:10

Internet Use: Impacts and Debates

Chair   Xuechen Hu

The psychological mechanism of Internet altruistic behavior transmission
Huiping Chen

Debate and Discussion on Abortion: Sentiment and Narrative on Twitter and Weibo
Xuechen Hu

Factors hindering Internet use among older housewives in Japan
Masumi Takeuch

The effect of sense of power on algorithmic suggestion adoption: A moderated mediation model
Yang Zhou

Paper Session 2-5-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 17:10 - 18:10

Psychology of Climate Change

Chair   Nadya Hanaveriesa

Why we do not talk about environmental issues: An examination in four countries
Kaori Ando

Between trust and belief in science: The moderating role of political ideology
Nadya Hanaveriesa

Love, willingness to sacrifice for nature, and the perceived intractability of climate change
Wee Liam Ooi

Enhancing The Climate Change Risk Perception Model (CCRPM) : A Self-Determination Approach
Stuart So

Paper Session 2-5-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 17:10 - 18:10

Problems and Coping among Adolescents

Chair   Jesus Alfonso Datu

Knowledge about Autism, Kindness, and Attitude towards Persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders
Jesus Alfonso Datu

Understanding the emotion regulation in female adolescents through the role of peer attachment
Gita Irianda R Medellu

Student's Literacy on Suicide: Basis for Program Development
Kenith B. Villaruel

A Meta-Analysis of Joint Attention Interventions for Children with ASD: Effectiveness and Moderators
Chunhui Yang

Paper Session 2-5-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 17:10 - 18:10

Anxiety and Stress during COVID-19

Chair   Christian Khiel Unto

COVID-19-related Depression, Anxiety, Stress, and Psychological Resilience among Medical Staff
Huimin Pi

A Multi-Method Analysis of Media Representations of Frontline "Heroes" during COVID-19
Yuning Sun

Lived Experiences of Mental Health Service Frontliners Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic
Christian Khiel Unto

Rice-farming areas report more anxiety across three years of the COVID-19 pandemic in China
Xinyi Zhang

Day 3 Summary of Symposia and Paper Sessions

10:35 AM – 11:50 AM	13:00 PM – 14:00 PM	14:10 PM – 15:10 PM	15:30 PM – 16:30 PM
Hall 1 (C-LP-11) Culture and Environment	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** Indigenous psychology in Southeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities during the COVID-19 pandemic	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** Mental health in the context of global challenges	**Hall 1 (C-LP-11)** School Mental Health in the context of educational renovation in Vietnam
Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) Growth mindset in divergent social settings	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Wellbeing and Education	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Creating The Worlds People Want to Live In– Introducing Cultural Sensitivity in Societal Development	**Hall 2 (D1-LP-03)** Psychology of Place and Migration
Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) New perspectives in cross-cultural adaptation: The role of relational, digital, and genetic factors	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** The Psychological Remnants of Empire	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** Age or Gender Factors affecting Well-being	**Hall 3 (D1-LP-08)** Strategies in social networking
Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) Religion and Spirituality	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Development and Validation of New Scales	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Parental Styles and Family Dynamics	**Hall 4 (D1-LP-07)** Psychology and Health Promotion
Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) Multiculturalism, Polyculturalism, Interculturalism	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** Social Perception of Beauty	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** The Psychology of Leadership	**Hall 5 (D1-LP-06)** Self-image and presentation
Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) Terror and Disaster Management	**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** Consumer Psychology	**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** Attachment to Place, Group, and Parents	**Hall 6 (D2-LP-10)** Work Ethics and Motivation
Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) Psychology of Personality	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** Developmental Processes and Impacts	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** Well-Being among Youths	**Hall 7 (D2-LP-09)** Psychology of Pro-Environmental Behavior
Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) Trust and Social Exclusion	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Helping and Prosocial Behaviors	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Stress and Well-Being	**Hall 8 (D2-LP-08)** Group Dynamics

● Featured Symposium
● Symposium
● Paper session

Day 3 Symposia and Paper Sessions

Symposium 3-1-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 10:35 - 11:50

Culture and the Environment

This symposium features presentations with diverse perspectives exploring how culture (including both cultural mindsets and contexts) shapes people's responses to environmental issues and their pro-environmental behaviors within and across societies.

Chair   Liman Man Wai Li
Discussant 1   Kim-Pong Tam

How Thinking Styles and Self-Construal Shape Perceiving Recycling Behavior: An fNIRS Study
Kenichi Ito

When does interdependence not predict pro-environmental behaviors? The role of contextual effect
Liman Man Wai Li

Intercultural Contact and Pro-environmental Behaviors across 65 Societies
Weiwei Xia

Political divide in climate change opinions is stronger in some countries and some states in the United States: Testing the self-expression and fossil fuel reliance hypotheses
Hoi-Wing Chan

Symposium 3-1-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 10:35 - 11:50

New perspectives in cross-cultural adaptation: The role of relational, digital, and genetic factors

We present novel research that examines various social, digital and genetic factors of cross-cultural adaptation. By presenting these new perspectives, this symposium will extend existing theories and knowledge in acculturation research.

Chair   Emiko Kashima
Co - Chair   Ben Chun Pan Lam
Discussant 1   Takeshi Hamamura

Social groups and identities and psychological adaptation in international students
Ben Chun Pan Lam

The role of distant and close support-seeking in cross-cultural adaptation of international students
Shaofeng Zheng

The risks and opportunities of digital technologies for intercultural adaptation: a narrative review
Jaimee Stuart

The role of 5-HTTLPR polymorphism in cross-cultural adaptation
Emiko Kashima

Symposium 3-1-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 10:35 - 11:50

Growth mindset in divergent social settings

This symposium introduces the mechanism of growth mindset on students' academic performance and mental health in China.

Chair   Yunyun Mao
Co - Chair   Hiu Sze Chan
Discussant 1   Chi Yue Chiu

Does growth mindset widen or narrow the academic achievement gap between rich and poor students?
Hiu Sze Chan

Class and rural-urban differences between students' growth mindset and academic performance
Yunyun Mao

Growth mindset and academic buoyancy among middle school students
Ruixue Xia

Growth mindset reduces social exclusion: The moderating role of perceived effort
Yang Yang

Paper Session 3-1-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 10:35 - 11:50

Religion and Spirituality

Chair   Novitasari R. Damanik

Is Secularism The Opposite of Religion? The Three-Dimensional Structure of Secular Belief Systems
Novitasari R. Damanik

Children's Religious Belief in Japan: The Relationships with Empathy and Parental Belief
Tatsunori Ishii

Religion and Psychological Optimism: The Mediating Role of Ethnic Minority Identity
Chang-ho Ji

Unpacking the Divine: Differences in Sacred Experiences between Religious and Non-Religious Groups
Misaki Fujii

Beyond Happiness: Meaning in Life, Harmony, Spirituality Through Life Events In the Past and Future
Arkadiusz Wasie

Paper Session 3-1-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 10:35 - 11:50

Multiculturalism, Polyculturalism, Interculturalism

Chair   Allan B. I. Bernardo

Polyculturalism Predicts Positive Attitudes Towards Cultural Minorities in the Philippines
Allan B. I. Bernardo

Role of Intercultural Learning for Creativity of Host Students
Maria Bultseva

Models of deafness and attitudes towards the deaf: The mediating role of intergroup ideologies
Gigi Liu

Accents and Social Influence in Singapore: A Comparison of Western and Local English Accents
Matthew H. S. Ng

The impact of multiculturalism and polyculturalism on group categorisation: An Australian study
Ariane Virgona

Paper Session 3-1-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 10:35 - 11:50

Terror and Disaster Management

Chair   Mirra Noor Milla

Associating anthropogenic disaster with existential terror alters cooperation in social dilemmas
S. B. Suryo Buwono

Can Social Context Strengthen Collective Loss to Support Violence Extremism?
Mirra Noor Milla

Military to Civilian Transition Experiences through a Reculturation Perspective
Shivani Sachdev

Consideration on Disaster Prevention of Nankai Trough Earthquake Using Days-After Perspective
Takashi Sugiyama

Significance Loss and Violent Extremism: The Underlying Mechanisms
Whinda Yustisia

Paper Session 3-1-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 10:35 - 11:50

Psychology of Personality

Chair   Sarah Chan

Predicting Dark Triads and Basic Values from social media using machine learning
Sarah Chan

Wolf in sheep's clothing: Moderation of significance quest on dark personality and self-sacrifice
Humairah Hutami

Multivariate Analysis of Ghosting, Neuroticism, and Self-Confidence Among Kapampangan Adults
Ezekiel Lapira

Metacognition and its Impact on Emotional Intelligence, Personality, and Self-esteem
Anshu Sharma

How Personality Impacts the Choice of Coping Strategies of Malaysian Employees
Abbey Tan

Paper Session 3-1-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 10:35 - 11:50

Trust and Social Exclusion

Chair   Yang Li

The influence of Intolerance of Uncertainty and Need for Cognitive Closure in Extremism
Man Him Ho

Social (dis)trust mediates the link between pathogen concern and subjective well-being
Jinseok P. Kim

Switching between Vertial Reality and Reality: Trust and Relational Mobility
Yang Li

The Reciprocal Relationship between Meaning in
Life and Social Exclusion: A 4-wave Cross-Lagged study
Jingyuan Yi

Mutual prediction of social exclusion and psychological capital: A longitudinal study
Zhijun Deng

Symposium 3-2-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 13:00 - 14:00

Indigenous psychology in Southeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities during the COVID-19 pandemic

This symposium consists of 3 panels from SEAIP platform to present theoretical discussion and empirical studies that address the challenges and opportunities of Indigenous psychology in Southeast Asia during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chair   Rachel Sing-kiat Ting
Co - Chair   Liz Jones
Discussant 1   Michael Harris Bond

The development of SEAIP movement during COVID19 pandemic and its challenges and opportunities
Rachel Sing-kiat Ting

The Experience of Stigma and Coping among Marginalized Students in South-East Asian Countries
Aron Harold G. Pamoso

Well-being during Economic Threats: A Study of Tourism Workers in Southeast Asia
Jezamine R. De Leon

Symposium 3-2-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 13:00 - 14:00

Wellbeing and Education

This symposium focuses on the well-being of three stakeholders in the context of education. It outlines the current landscape of the emotional well-being experienced and reported by these individuals, via self-reported methods.

Chair   Pei Boon Ooi

Cyberbullying among visually impaired youths: the roles of social supports for wellbeing
Pei Boon Ooi

An evidence-based positive psychology approach to Adolescents' Well-being: The Malaysian Study
Meng Chuan Ho

Keeping Yourself Well: Self-Care in Promoting Educators' Psychological Well-Being
Siok Ping Voon

Symposium 3-2-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 13:00 - 14:00

The Psychological Remnants of Empire

In the current symposium we focus on the geopolitical nature of common psychological tendencies. Through a cultural psychological lens, presenters will discuss the imperial roots of colourism, public opinion, and discrimination.

Chair   Karim Bettache

The need for a cultural psychological approach to discrimination on the basis of skin colour in Asia
Karim Bettache

Fair and lovely? Mapping the nature, prevalence, and consequences of colourism in contemporary India
Sammyh Khan

Understanding the war in Ukraine: Comparing knowledge and bias in Russia and the U.S.
Peter Beattie

Intersections between colonial legacies and Indian identity in representations of homosexuality
Keshia Dsilva

Paper Session 3-2-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 13:00 - 14:00

Development and Validation of New Scales

Chair   Yun Li

Development and Validation of the Sense of Shame Scale
Yun Li

Development and validation of the Positive Beliefs about Self-criticism Scale
Haruka Makita

Psychometric Properties of COVID Stress Scales
Marites Moya

Development and Initial Validation of the Metaverse Worry Inventory
Changqin Xu

Paper Session 3-2-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 13:00 - 14:00

Social Perception of Beauty

Chair   Fumiko Kano Glückstad

Exploring Women Narratives on Social Media: Everyday Navigation of a 'Public' Space
Garima Agarwal

Taiwanese translation of Personal Beauty Value Scale
Fumiko Kano Glückstad

Modified Self-Presentation: Promotion Motivation and Retouching Photos of the Self
Jingyi Ou

Stable environment limits beauty? The effect of relational mobility on pursuit of beauty in China
Xiaoxiao Zhang

Paper Session 3-2-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 13:00 - 14:00

Consumer Psychology

Chair   Anna Kuzminska

Experimental Research of Attractiveness on Purchase Intention Moderated by Impulsive Buying Tendency
Resekiani Bakar

Divergent effects of the market mindset on trust
Anna Kuzminska

Time neglect: Consumers overlook time and overemphasize accumulative index of quality
Jingyi Lu

Cross-Cultural Views on Advertisements for Housing in Urban Bangkok vs. Suburban Nakhon Pathom
Rungpat Roengpitya

Paper Session 3-2-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 13:00 - 14:00

Developmental Processes and Impacts

Chair   Shimin Zhu

Contribution of Future Time Perspective to Career Adaptability of Middle Schoolers in Banyuwangi
Kanita Desfara Adzani

Emotional Abuse and Neglect in Childhood and Coping Mechanisms in the Youth - A Retrospective Study
Paavni Burman

Determinants of adversity quotient among adolescents
Myrtle Orbon-Grijalvo

The gritter, the more hopeful about future?
Shimin Zhu

Paper Session 3-2-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 13:00 - 14:00

Helping and Prosocial Behaviors

Chair   Alisha Chettri

Pride, Personality and Helping Behaviour among Late Adolescents and Early Adults
Alisha Chettri

The impact of decision makers' advice-seeking motivation on the advice-giving behavior of advisors
Xiufang Du

Let me help you anyway: Nonzero-sum time perception encourages persistent helping despite criticisms
Yu Niiya

The Norms of Helping: "For it is in Giving that we Receive"
Kshitija Wason

Symposium 3-3-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 14:10 - 15:10

Mental health in the context of global challenges

Social challenges are leading to serious mental health consequences. This symposium presents research on mental health problems of different social groups, and how institutional and social support play a role in improving public wellbeing.

Chair   Dung Vu

Stress and burnout due to Covid-19 in Vietnam: Coping strategy as moderator
Lan M.T. Nguyen

A Qualitative Study of Mental Health and Wellbeing of University Graduates during the Pandemic: Emer
Kanu P. Mohan

Teacher–student relationship, classroom management and teachers' exhaustion
Trang T. Vu

Emotional Experiences at School And Students' Performance and Conduct: The Moderating Role of Social Support Among Adolescents
Binh N.T. Dau

Symposium 3-3-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 14:10 - 15:10

Creating The Worlds People Want to Live In– Introducing Cultural Sensitivity in Societal Development

Cultural sensitivity in societal development can be reflected in psychology, by studying perspectives of members of various cultures, exploring the effects of diverse developmental pathways, and re-evaluating past research on culture and development.

Chair   Kuba Krys

Towards Cultural Sensitivity in Measuring Societal Progress
Kuba Krys

The Dual Nature of Modernization: Examining the Effects on Communion, Agency and Well-being
Mateusz Olechowski

Lay Perception of Individualism and Collectivism: Implications for Debate on Societal Development
Arkadiusz Wasiel

Individualism is associated with modernization? It depends on how we measure Individualism
Maciej Górski

Paper Session 3-3-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 14:10 - 15:10

Age or Gender Factors affecting Well-being

Chair   Cherry Cheuk-yue Wan

Negotiating Patriarchy: A Qualitative Study on Indian Women's Well-being at Middle-age
Sanjana Choudhry

"Be your own hero": exploring reception to neoliberal feminist tropes in Indian gender advocacy
Keshia Dsilva

Work-life and psychological distress: An exploratory study of Sri Lankan women
Olunie A. Rajapakshe

Reducing dementia stigma
Cherry Cheuk-yue Wan

Paper Session 3-3-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 14:10 - 15:10

Parental Styles and Family Dynamics

Chair   Meng Chuan Ho

Influence of Parentification, Emotion Regulation and Birth Order on Resilience
Jewale Apon

Exploring the perceived parenting styles and joint parenting styles with the happiness of adolescents
Meng Chuan Ho

Parental Overprotection and Difficulty Mindset: Mediating Roles of Authenticity and Depression
Yongxue Li

Parental Distress and Child Adjustment: Mindful Parenting and Children's Gratitude as Mediators
Xinying Zeng

Paper Session 3-3-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 14:10 - 15:10

The Psychology of Leadership

Chair   Sharmila Silvaraja

Leadership and PsyCap among Healthcare Professionals
Ateeqa Ansari

Inclusive Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior: Feeling Trusted as Mediator
Debora E. Purba

Motivation and Engagement among n Young Professionals in Non- Profit Organization
Sharmila Silvaraja

Authentic leadership and occupational well-being: Is paradox mindset a buffer?
Atika Srivastava

Paper Session 3-3-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 14:10 - 15:10

Attachment to Place, Group, and Parents

Chair   Jack Klein

The Relationship between Place Attachment and Prosocial Behavior: Evidence from China
Jing Gao

The fusion-secure base hypothesis
Jack Klein

Contribution of parental attachment towards prosocial behavior of Middle Schoolers in Banyuwangi
Nadira Abida Salimah

The Effect of Parental Attachment on Suicidal Behavior for Middle School Students in Banyuwangi
Martiza Rafanadda Zhafirah

Paper Session 3-3-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 14:10 - 15:10

Well-Being among Youths

Chair   Hang Li

Perceived Social Hardship, Institutional Performance, and Institutional Trust among Hong Kong Youth
Yau Yu Chan

Is Civic Life Beneficial to Identity Formation and Well-being? The Case of Hong Kong Youth
Hang Li

Growth Mindset and Subjective Well-Being: The Moderating Role of Self-Compassion among Young Adults
Theresa Sze Ki Luk

Feeding The Horror of the Sandwich Generation
Miftachur Rohmah

Paper Session 3-3-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 14:10 - 15:10

Stress and Well-Being

Chair   Shan Zhao

The obstacle to happiness: People neglect increasing marginal disutility of work in decision-making
Ruobing Fu

The Role of Social Anxiety and Need to Belong in Individuals' Antisocial Conformity
Yoojin Kim

Burnout in the Singaporean Coaching Population
Nathanael C. H. Ong

Identifying Trajectories of Perceived Stress among First-Year College Students in China
Shan Zhao

Ibasho and Cultural Identity of Multicultural People (2): Case of International Students in Japan
Michiko Ishibashi

Desire for multi-location living and its determinants
Rina Tanaka

Psychological Interventions for Migrant Depression: a Meta-analysis of Randomized-Controlled Trials
Dan Paolo Yema

Symposium 3-4-1

Hall 1 (C-LP-11) 15:30 - 16:30

School Mental Health in the context of educational renovation in Vietnam

This symposium will focus on the examination of specific dimensions of teacher and student wellbeing as the underlying factors of their responses to the emerging challenges in schools under the circumstance of educational renovation in Vietnam.

Chair   Toan N. Khuc

Teachers' occupational wellbeing and their efforts to overcome adversities in school setting.
Nguyet M. Le

The sense of belonging and its relationship with social interaction and satisfaction among undergraduate students in Vietnam
Linh T. Trinh

The development and validation of the Student Wellbeing Scale (SWS) for secondary schools in Vietnam
Toan N. Khuc

Paper Session 3-4-2

Hall 2 (D1-LP-03) 15:30 - 16:30

Psychology of Place and Migration

Chair   Dan Paolo Yema

Ibasho and Cultural Identity of Multicultural People (1): Case of Bicultural Youths
Kazuyo Suzuki

Paper Session 3-4-3

Hall 3 (D1-LP-08) 15:30 - 16:30

Strategies in social networking

Chair   Peter Beattie

Links between ideology and psychological traits: elective affinities in East Asia
Peter Beattie

When to pay it forward? Recipients' prosocial behavior in daily life
Yue Ding

A survey : peer effect in social networks of class
Tzyy Jiun Lung

Differences in the characteristics of women and men wise negotiators
Prarthana Saikia

Paper Session 3-4-4

Hall 4 (D1-LP-07) 15:30 - 16:30

Psychology and Health Promotion

Chair   Jana Patricia Valdez

Moderating role of Social Participation in the relationship between Stress and Emotional Well-being
HK Laldinpuii Fente

Predicting Self-reported Health in North-East India.
Naphisabet Kharsati

The Mediation of Stress toward the Relationship Between Risk Factors and the Prevalence of MSDs
Alastair Tiong

Growth Mindset in Talent on Subjective Well-Being, Academic Buoyancy, and Perceived Physical Health
Jana Patricia Valdez

Paper Session 3-4-5

Hall 5 (D1-LP-06) 15:30 - 16:30

Self-image and presentation

Chair   Jingping Yang

Undervaluing the advantages of displaying skills in front of an expert
Nan Jiang

The Effects of Hiding Success on Interpersonal Relationships in Korea
Hayan Kim

The fear of being idle: What it is and how it relates to goal pursuits
Verity Y. Q. Lua

Vicious Circle: The Interaction of Social Comparison and Impostor Phenomenon among Chinese Students
Jingping Yang

Paper Session 3-4-6

Hall 6 (D2-LP-10) 15:30 - 16:30

Work Ethics and Motivation

Chair   Michelle Ryan

Attrition in MNC professionals of India: The mediating role of Organizational Commitment
Amanpreet Kaur

Organizational Values and Organizational Conformity Across IT Sector In India: A Correlational Study
Aastha Patel

How Organisations Facilitate and Constrain Employee Authenticity
Michelle Ryan

Career calling, role balance and life satisfaction among female counsellors in Malaysia
Siok Ping Voon

Paper Session 3-4-7

Hall 7 (D2-LP-09) 15:30 - 16:30

Psychology of Pro-Environmental Behavior

Chair   Aiko Hibino

Public understanding of cultured meat in the Japanese context
Aiko Hibino

The Quest for Significance for Climate Action
Yuthika Jusfayana

Is a Good Wash Not Environmentally Friendly? The Trade-off Between Efficacy and Sustainability
Meihui Tang

Relationship between Global Identity and Pro-Environmental Behavior: A Systematic Review
Vivien Pong

Paper Session 3-4-8

Hall 8 (D2-LP-08) 15:30 - 16:30

Group Dynamics

Chair   Yufang Zhao

Cultural Fusion Promotes Outgroup Attitude: The Mediating Role of Contact Metacognition
Yufang Zhao

An analysis of team dynamics in Singaporean sports teams
Nathanael C. H. Ong

The mere audience-size effect: A Large audience nonnormatively inflates actors' perceived competence
Tian Qiu

Cultural Symbols and Intergroup Contact: Mediating Roles of Psychological Distance and Similarity
Li Zhao

Day 1 Poster Session
July 13, 12:15-13:15, Poster Hall (In-Person)

No.	Title	Presenter
1	Attachment Security Predicts Retrieval-Induced Forgetting of Episodic Future Thinking	Xinning Su
2	How Gratitude Facilitates Volunteer Self-Efficacy and Retention	Hongcui Yang
3	The Impact of Social Support on Depressive Symptoms Among Chinese Shidu Parents	Xiaofeng Wang
4	Psychosocial Predictors of Motivation for Quitting Smoking Among Korean Female Smokers	Kyung Hyun Suh
5	Organizational Culture and Employee Stress, Productivity, and Enjoyment of Wor	Han Li
6	The Effect of Information Source Credibility and Emotionality of Information on Illusion of Truth Ef	Weibin Mao
7	The Link Between Job Stress and Job Burnout in Preschool Teachers: The Moderation of Meaning of Work	Zhengyu Xu
8	Preschool Teachers' Basic Psychological Needs Moderate the "Job Demands – Turnover Intention" Link	Ying Chen
9	Workload and Life Meaning in Preschool Teachers: School-Level Supportive Climate as a Moderator	Xiulin Zheng
10	Guilt Aversion in the Workplace: Others' Expectations Predict Intention to Help	Claudia Gherghel
11	Association Between Body Appreciation & Depression, Anxiety, & Stress Among Filipino Emerging Adults	Zypher Jude G. Regencia
12	Mental Disorder Symptoms Among Filipino Emerging Adults: An Exploratory Spatial Analys	Zypher Jude G. Regencia
13	The Effects of Need for Cognitive Closure and Feedback on Inaccurate Information Searching Behavior	Gongxiang Chen
14	Tightness = Machine, Looseness = Animal: Effects of Cultural Tightness-Looseness on Dehumanization	Jiaxin B. Shi
15	The Effect of Target's Social Support Level on Target's Pain Estimation	Chang Hyun Ha
16	What Stigma Does Burnout Carry? A Comparison With Depression	Junichi Igawa
17	The Association of Social Capital and Psychological Resilience with Psychological Distress	Pengpeng Cai
18	Negative Life Events and Problematic Social Media Use: A Three-Wave Longitudinal Study	Xue-Qing Yuan
19	Exploring the Correlation Between Internet Usage and Belief in a Just World	Hui Fa
20	The Relationship Between Social Comparison Tendencies and Satisfaction with Physical Appearance	Tomohiro Suzuki
21	Korean College Students' Big Two Traits Predict Mating Outcomes 10 Years Later	Minsung Hong
22	Influence of Disaster Remains on Social Memory of Huge Disasters	Yuki Tsuboi
23	Stress Mindset and University Students' Mental Health in Japan During the COVID-19 Pandemic	Yanyan Liu
24	Effects of Temporary Standing, Competition Phase, and Regulatory Focus on Competitor Motivation.	Takahiro Shimizu
25	The Motivational Foundations of Populist Attitudes	Irina Prusova
26	When Index of Moderated Mediation Concludes a Spurious Effect: A Methodological Remedy	Ng Chi Kit Jacky
27	Relationship Between Mental Health, Rumination, the Need for Validation by Others, and Lifestyle	Goo-Churl Jeong

Day 1 Poster Session

July 13, 12:15-13:15, Poster Hall (In-Person)

No.	Title	Presenter
28	Factors Affecting Compassion Fatigue Among Students of Nursery and Teacher Training Schools	Haruka Koike
29	The Effect of COVID-19 Stressor on Work Engagement Through Exhaustion Among Korean Teachers	Jeong-Eun Lee
30	Intergroup Ideologies and Civic Engagement: Focusing on the Discrepancy of Self- and Other-Views	Satoshi Moriizumi
31	Buffering Negative Social Emotion to Retaliation: The Spillover Effect of State Forgiveness	Xia Li
32	Self-Dehumanization and Other-Dehumanization Toward Students with Special Educational Needs	Frank Tian-Fang Ye
33	Digital Teaching Materials to Enable High-Quality Development of Education in School Settings	Shihui (Leena) Li
34	Differential Effects of Challenge and Hindrance Stressors on Ocbs Through Work Engagement	Heejin Kim
35	Teachers' Academic Resilience Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic Crisis	Karen Rendeza
36	Causal Relationships Between Four Aspects of Self-Continuity/Discontinuity	Akira Asayama
37	The Relationship Between Work-Family Enrichment and Parental Burnout	Wei Wang
38	The Relationship Between Experience and Anxiety in Group Discussions Among College Students	Zentaro Uemura
39	The Effect of Religious Practices and Church Satisfaction on Spiritual Experience	Kunho Lee
40	Awe Promote Pro-social Behaviour: The Mediating Role of Psychological Resilience	Baorui Chang
41	Development and Validation of the Online Prosocial Behavior Scale Among Ordinary People	Bryant P. H. Hui
42	The Effects of Implicit Theories on Motivation	Meiyang Hwang
43	Dispositional Awe Experience Predicts a Psychologically Rich Life	Misu Kwon
44	Learning Beliefs on Students' Well-Being: A Dilemma Between Persevearing and Quitting After Failure	Tong-Rong Yang
45	Keeping the Goal in Sight (and in Mind): Visual Attention's Influence on Motivational Mindsets	Bradley Tao
46	Does Success Promote Help-Seeking? Relationship Between Social Class and Help-Seeking Styles	Takeshi Hashimoto
47	Social Comparison/Feedback-Seeking and Depression Symptoms: The Mediating Role of Self-Esteem	Claire Qinyu Cheng
48	Artificial Intelligence in Organization: How to Improve AI Trust and Determine Human-Machine Weights	Jiale Wang
49	How the Sense of Power Influence the Third-Party Punishment Willingness and Behavior	Yali Tan
50	The Healing and Recovery Narratives of Filipino Red-Tagged Activists	England Danne B. Castro
51	Motivation Factors of Construction Workers in Herzberg's Two Factors Theory	Jan Ivan Santamaria

Day 2 Poster Session
July 14, 12:15-13:15, Poster Hall (In-Person)

No.	Title	Presenter
52	Phenomenology of Supporting the Basic Psychological Needs of University Students Through Mentoring	James L Lactao
53	Ageism Toward the Unhealthy Old Among the Healthy Old: Bayesian Factor Analysis and Linear Model	Yuho Shimizu
54	Relationships Between the Enjoyment of Music Listening, the Emotionally Adaptive Functions of Music	Qian Zhang
55	The Effects of Psychological Games on Nonverbal Communication Skills of the Youth	Koshi Makino
56	Fate Belief, Social Class, and Mental Health: A Study from the Taiwan Social Change Survey	Jen-Ho Chang
57	Trust in AI-Based Recommendations	Daisuke Kudo
58	An Investigation on the Impact of Anthropomorphic Service Robots on Customer Value Co-creation	Dongmei Li
59	Cybersecurity and Women's Activism in Southeast Asia: A Six-Country Study	Jaimee Stuart
60	Relationship Between Physical Activity and Implicit and Explicit Attitudes Toward Sport and Exercise	Megumi M. Ohashi
61	Belief in Justice Is a Key to Release the Positive Effect of Cultural Confidence	Chongzeng Bi
62	Trial of a Conversation in Medical, Nursing, and Welfare Occupations	Atsuhiko Kiyota
63	New Collaborative Actor for Community Revitalization in the New Normal Era	Motohiko Nagata
64	Power and Message Framing: An Examination of Consumer Responses Toward Goal-Framed Messages	Zhimin Zou
65	Change of Norms in an Affected Community After the Great East Japan Earthquake	Takahiro Kinomura
66	The Effect of Instruction and Narrative Transportation on Attitude Change	Megumi Komori
67	The Effects of Money on Illegal Behavioral Intention: The Role of Relationship Orientation	Hana Lee
68	Future Time Perspective and Daily Prosocial Behaviors	Eri Takahashi
69	The Relationship Between Socioeconomic Status and Emotion Regulation of Older Adults.	Ahjeong Hur
70	Growth Mindset Reduces Social Exclusion: The Moderating Role of Perceived Effort	Yang Yang
71	Exploring Cross-Cultural Differences in Conspicuous Consumption Between the Us and Japan	Yiming Zhu
72	Sense of Gain and Pro-Social Behavior: The Mediating Role of Perceived Social Support and Gratitude	Jiali Lin
73	The Impact of Parents' Phubbing on Malevolent Creativity: The Mediating Moderation Effect	Lu Peng
74	Affective Discrepancy in Daily Interaction and Daily Affect: A Diary Study Among Child and Parent	Zewen Huang
75	Developing A Japanese Version of The Peer Conflict Scale	Kenzo Watanabe
76	Impact of Self-Compassion on Resilience: Focusing on Self-Efficacy and Cultural Self-Construal.	Yushi Chen
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AASP 2023

Asian Social Psychology in the Face of Global Challenges: Achievements and Opportunities

The Education University of Hong Kong

Hong Kong

13-15 July 2023

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Day 1 Symposia Sessions

Symposium 1-1-1

Identity and Intergroup Relations in Post-2019 Hong Kong

Chair:
Ying-Yi Hong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Chair:
Andrea S. Matos, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Discussant:
James Liu, Massey University

This symposium examines Hong Kong identity and society in the post-2019 era. It presents three papers investigating intergroup relations and attitudes through political and multiculturalism lenses. The first presentation focuses on intergroup attitudes within the context of immigration. Professor Siu-yau Lee will discuss how immigration policies can affect locals' feelings towards migrants coming from the mainland to Hong Kong. Using a co-joint experiment and interviews, he discovered that stricter immigration policies lend to more positive intergroup relations toward migrants. The second presentation will move on to discuss Hongkongers' unique position as bicultural individuals, living with dual identities that may, for some, conflict with each other. Dr. Andrea Matos discusses the influence of this bicultural identity threat on Hongkongers' attitudes toward their own identities, and its impact on their mental health, particularly in the aftermath of the 2019 social unrest. In the third presentation, Professor Christian Chan explores how non-apathetic politically neutral individuals take part in political discourse. Using social media analysis and self-report surveys, he explores the polarization in the aftermath of the 2019 social unrest, and how non-apathetic political neutrality exacerbates psychological distress through their engagement in the construction of violent norms. Finally, the symposium will end with a discussion of the three presentations by the discussant, Professor James Liu.

1. Procedure matters: The distinct attitudinal feedback effects of immigration policy.

Author:
Siu-Yau Lee, Hong Kong Baptist University

Full abstract:
Natives who dislike immigrants prefer restrictive immigration policies, but do those policies deepen or alleviate anti-immigrant attitudes? Existing theories have offered ambivalent predictions. Restrictions imposed on immigrants may harden existing boundaries and thus deepen

hostilities. However, they may also soften attitudes by addressing the economic and identity concerns of natives. Using a conjoint experiment conducted in Hong Kong, I test the multidimensional effects of immigration policies on natives' attitudes toward highly skilled immigrants. I find that restrictive measures consistently generate more positive attitudes. More strikingly, this effect cannot be fully accounted for by major theoretical explanations, including labour market competition, social identity, and welfare attitudes. Pre-existing policy preferences do not condition the effect either. The findings point to the importance of attitudinal policy feedback beyond traditional accounts of immigration attitudes. In-depth qualitative interviews identify two novel causal mechanisms: moralizing and quality assurance effects.

2. Between worlds: Bicultural identity conflict in a Hong Kong context.

Author:
Andrea S. Matos, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Ying-yi Hong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
A large aspect of social psychology is the assumption that people derive their self-image from the social groups they belong to. However, because social positions are often dynamic, the need to achieve and maintain a positive and distinct social image is ever-present. While people can belong to multiple social groups within their lives, most research only considers one identity at a time, often leading to limited real-world applications. This is especially the case in contexts where people may have two or more identities that have, either historically, socially, or politically, been in conflict. This overlay of identities can, then, cause internal and intergroup conflicts that are often not easily explained by extant social identity frameworks. Borrowing from the Bicultural Identity Integration (BII) Model (Benet-Martinez, 2005), as well as optimal distinctiveness principles, this ongoing pre-registered study aims to investigate how bicultural identity conflict can affect identity and intergroup relations within a Hong Kong context. Based on preliminary findings from a pilot, we expect that feelings of perceived inauthenticity should lead to an affirmation of the mainstream Chinese culture in bicultural Hongkongers. Conversely, fears of unique cultural extinction should cause Hongkongers to distance themselves from their Chinese identity, and affirm their unique Hong Kong identity more. Finally, focusing on a post-2019 context, we expected that such a bicultural identity conflict can impact bicultural Hongkongers' mental well-being.

3. Beyond Binary Opposition: Non-apathetic Neutrality in the 2019 Social Unrest in Hong Kong

Author:
Christian Chan, The University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Calvin Lam, The University of Hong Kong
Branda Yu, The University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Political feuds are often presumed to be between binary opposites. Yet, those who claim to be politically neutral are sizable in number but often neglected in studies of intergroup conflicts. This paper examined whether and how non-apathetic political neutrality potentially exacerbates political polarization. Using the 2019 social unrest and its aftermath in Hong Kong as context, we investigated the impact of non-apathetic political neutrality on violence and psychological distress using both online and offline data. Triangulating user-generated comments on social media (n = 39,487,911) and self-report survey data (n = 657), we found that some politically neutral individuals indeed held political opinions toward different actors in the social unrest. They also expressed political views supporting or opposing dehumanization and violence in politically polarized issues. Furthermore, their participation in online political discourses may have exacerbated the psychological distress of others by contributing to political polarization and the construction of violent norms.

Symposium 1-1-2

How do we benefit from a growth mindset? New discoveries and applications

Chair:
Xiaomin Sun, Beijing Normal University

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Co-Chair:
Haitao Yu, Wenzhou University

Discussant:
James Liu, Massey University

When people believe that their abilities are changeable, they will be more motivated to persevere in the face of challenges. Growth mindset has been used to describe the belief that an individual's intelligence or other talents are not fixed at birth and can change over time. In this symposium, each speaker will present a study on growth mindset in different fields, and will collectively discuss how these factors affect. We explored how growth mindset benefits academic performance in STEM education, career development among young adults, customer expectation in the market, and the cognitive factors increased fixed mindset across different domains. The symposium has three aims: (1) to provide the opportunity for developmental researchers to come together and engage in collaborative dialogue in a single session on growth mindset, (2) to synthesize a working knowledge of growth mindset influences in different fields, and (3) to advance the role of cognitive and environment factors in understanding growth mindset. Bringing together prominent scientists as well as young investigators,

we anticipate that this symposium will appeal to those who share a common interest in understanding growth mindset and the factors.

1. Time poverty increases fixed mindset toward others: the mediating role of need for cognitive closure

Author:

Shuting Yang, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:

Xiaomin Sun, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:

Since Dweck introduced the mindset theory about the malleability of human attributes, most studies focused on the results of different mindset, suggesting that compared with fixed mindset, growth mindset had more positive influences in many aspects. However, a few studies explored the potential precedents of fixed/growth mindset. Based on lay epistemic theory, we aim to explore the effect of time poverty on fixed mindset and the mediating role of the need for cognitive closure. We hypothesize that time poverty leads to the need for cognitive closure, which further makes people adopt higher fixed mindset when judging other people. We designed five studies to test the propositions. Study 1a and Study 1b found that under high time poverty condition, participants adopted higher fixed mindset of others' morality and personality. Study 2 used well-established instruments to measure time poverty, the need for cognitive closure and fixed mindset to provide preliminary evidence for the mediating effect of the need for cognitive closure. Study 3 replicated and extended the results of Study 2 by manipulating time poverty and measuring the need for cognitive closure and fixed mindset. Study 4 revalidated the main effect and found that the positive effect of time poverty on fixed mindset towards other people appeared in not only distant relationships but also close ones. The findings enrich the literature on mindset theory and support lay epistemic theory by showing the effect of time poverty on fixed mindset through the need for cognitive closure.

2. How Does Growth Mindset Raise Hope in Career Development？ A Mediated Moderation Model

Author:

Yuanyuan Shi, Zhejiang Gongshang University

Co-Author:

Yuqi Wang, Zhejiang Gongshang University
Zihang Huang, Chengdu University

Full abstract:

The current prospective study aimed to explore how growth mindset benefits career development among young adults. We focused on how growth mindset works on career optimism, the positive outlook on one's career, which is especially important for job novices. Specifically, we propose that, through a strengthened connection

between present and future self (i.e., future self-continuity), people with high self-esteem would benefit from growth mindset on career optimism. We surveyed college students (N=1800, 517 men, Mage = 19.24 years old) in Sichuan, People's Republic of China with measures of growth mindset and self-esteem at the beginning of semester (T1), then assessed their future self-continuity and career optimism four months later (T2). We found that a). growth mindset (T1) had a positive effect on career optimism (T2), and b). this relationship was partially mediated by future self-continuity (T2). Additionally, self-esteem (T1) moderated this relationship between growth mindset and career optimism, in that initial growth mindset increased later career optimism both directly and through increased self-continuity only for those with high self-esteem. Together, these findings suggest a potential benefit of growth mindset for career development as well as the important role of self-esteem, calling for future programs of growth mindset intervention among job novices.

3. The role of contingency of self-worth in understanding growth mindset and the relation between math

Author:
Jingwen Wei, Wenzhou University

Co-Author:
Haitao Yu, Wenzhou University
Yue Yuan, Wenzhou University

Full abstract:

Growth mindset(GM) refers to a person's deeply held beliefs about whether can develop and change throughout their lives. Given the demonstrated importance of GM for education, we explored whether GM affects academic outcomes in all people? People with different domains of self-worth will have different answers. Contingency of self-worth is a domain or category of outcomes on which a person has staked his or her self-esteem, so that the view of self-worth depends on perceived successes or failures, which hence may aid in attempts to understand GM in different self-worth domains is implicated in emotion, cognition, and behavior. Using survey data from 336 high school students, we find that students with high Academic Contingencies of Self-worth (ACSW) show higher math anxiety and low engagement. Results show that when students base self-worth on math, growth mindset negatively predicts math anxiety, whereas in low ACSW the link is unrelated. Moreover, there was a novel and yet consistent pattern of ACSW × math anxiety interaction effect on academic outcomes, that higher math anxiety students had more engagement and achievements only when they with low ACSW, but not when they based their self-worth on math. Our study is the first to indicate that ACSW on moderates the association between GM and outcomes. Discussing the main findings, we suggest two interpretations: (a)even though growth mindset individuals have felt in control of intelligence development, their view of self-worth depends on outcomes in that domain can increase the self-worth threat and produce negative emotion; (b) High ACSW individuals only in less anxiety threat will

generally try to avoid the drops in self-esteem on which self-worth has been staked, and they may seek the positive effect that follows from succeeding in domains of contingency, whereas they are not engaged when self-worth destroyed and higher anxious.

4. Growing vs. Grading Brand: How Brand Positioning Strategies Influence Customer Expectations

Author:
Jia (Jessie) Hao, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Co-Author:
Yiran Zhang, Guang Dong University of Foreign Studies
Mian Wang, Guaang Dong University of Foreign Studies
Jiaoli He, Guaang Dong University of Foreign Studies

Full abstract:
In fast growing industries where one of the key successful issues is to occupy the market share faster than the competitors do, very often companies have to compensate the product quality for the speed, sometimes at the cost of customer dissatisfaction. The market challengers, however, have an option to manage customer expectation by positioning their brands as "a growing brand", which emphasizes the company's potential of future development and capacities of continuous product upgade. The implicit theory helps to explain how this strategy works in customers' mind: when a customer applies the growth mindset on a brand (i.e. seeing it as a growing brand), s/he will expect the brand to grow and thereafter show more tolerance towards minor product quality deficiency; whereas if the customer applies the fix mindset on a brand (i.e. seeing it as a grading brand), s/he will expect the maximized product performance for the current transaction. In this research we first conceptualized the growing vs. grading brand strategies by integrating the brand positioning theory and mindset theory; we then used corpus analysis to identify these two brand positioning strategies in real world; an experiment was conducted to testifiy the causal relationship between the two brand positioning strategies and customer expectation. Brands are social symbols which assert strong power over consumers' mindset. The growing brand strategy is a reflection of fast changing business world. Our findings provide insight into how companies and consumers react to the change.

Symposium 1-1-3

The psychological science of economic inequality

Chair:
Hongfei Du, Beijing Normal University

Co-Chair:
Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Economic inequality has been emerged and become one of the most challenging issues in the world. Scholars in social sciences, including psychology, sociology, economics, urged to uncover the potential impacts of economic inequality in human life. The current symposium will present the latest research in this topic by focusing on the role of economic inequality in shaping individuals' values, motivation, and behaviors. The first paper examined the impact of economic inequality on students' school belonging. The second paper investigated the impact of economic inequality on basic human values. The third paper examined the impact of economic inequality on corrupt behavior. The last paper demonstrated the impact of socioeconomic status on students' science achievement.

1. Economic inequality and school belonging

Author:
Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Ming Ming Chiu, The Education University of Hong Kong
Hongfei Du, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Students' school belonging is critical to overall functioning. Most past studies of school belonging's antecedents focused on individual-level and proximal environmental factors, neglecting broader socioecological factors such as income inequality. Hence, this study examined whether income inequality is associated with students' school belonging. We further examined whether having high socioeconomic status could buffer the harmful consequences of income inequality on school belonging. We drew on 822,230 students' survey responses from 65 countries/regions using 3 waves of data (2000; 2003; and 2012) from the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA). Multilevel and cross-temporal analyses were used. Results showed that country-level income inequality in the past year was associated with lower school belonging, controlling for other variables at the country, school, and student-levels. School and family socioeconomic status moderated the effects of inequality. More specifically, for students in more affluent schools and more advantaged families, the association between inequality and belonging was weaker. This study demonstrates the importance of income inequality and the buffering role played by socioeconomic status in school belonging. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

2. Economic inequality and basic human values

Author:
Hongfei Du, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:

Friedrich M. Götz, University of British Columbia
Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Peter J. Rentfrow, University of Cambridge

Full abstract:

Drawing on prior research on economic inequality and values, the present work investigated two theory-driven hypotheses: 1) economic inequality is associated with higher self-enhancement values (achievement and power), and 2) economic inequality is associated with lower self-transcendence values (benevolence and universalism). Three studies were conducted to test the predictions, preregistering all analyses and hypotheses. Study 1 examined the relationship between objective economic inequality and values across 77 societies from all five continents (N = 170,525). Study 2 examined the relationship between objective economic inequality and values across 51 regions in the United States (N = 48,559). Study 3 used a two-year longitudinal design to examine the relationship between subjective economic inequality and values in China (Study 3; N = 620). Through multilevel modeling and longitudinal analysis, we found that people who lived in areas with higher economic inequality and who perceived higher economic inequality were more likely to endorse achievement and power values. Moreover, people who perceived higher economic inequality were less likely to endorse benevolence values. These effects were robust in within-country tests (Studies 2 and 3) but not in the cross-country tests (Study 1) when accounting for sociodemographic characteristics. These results suggest that economic inequality may act as an antecedent of self-enhancement values, particularly within countries.

3. Economic Inequality Breeds Corrupt Behavior

Author:
Cong Wei, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Li Liu, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:

Rising economic inequality has been a global trend threatening billions of people worldwide. Extensive research has documented that economic inequality simultaneously fuels status-seeking and sparks skepticism about the social system's legitimacy. In line with this view, we posit that excessive inequality in society may incentivize people to maximize their financial gains to climb up the social ladder at the expense of violating social rules. We tested this idea by examining the impact of economic inequality on corrupt behavior, a prototypical form of self-interested transgression. Time-series analyses of 45-year archival data from the United States found that official corruption crimes were more prevalent in years and states with greater economic inequality. Three subsequent experiments using diverse economic games indicated that individuals exposed to information about greater economic inequality exhibited more corrupt

behavior in both Chinese and American cultures. Consistent with our theoretical perspective, the enhanced desire for wealth and the perception of reduced fairness fully accounted for this effect. These findings underscore that excessive economic inequality creates a competitive and harsh environment in which people prioritize themselves over others and provide theoretical insights for understanding the pervasive moral decline in hierarchical societies.

4. Recognizing the indirect effects of socioeconomic status on students' science achievement

Author:
Cheng Yong Tan, The University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Since the Coleman Report published almost 60 years ago, researchers have commonly demonstrated how students' socioeconomic status (SES) can have a large influence on their academic achievement. The rise of positive psychology has, however, turned the proverbial SES on its head. Proponents of positive psychology argue that we can improve students' learning outcomes by focusing on psychological attributes, such as students' learning attitudes and beliefs, thereby dismissing the role of SES in student learning. The present study challenges this argument. It unravels the association between SES and students' achievement by examining direct and indirect SES influences (via students' science attitudes and beliefs, e.g., science epistemological beliefs, interest, self-efficacy) on students' science achievement using data involving 5,355 15-year-old students (from 138 schools) and their parents from Hong Kong who participated in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2015. Two-level structural equation modelling results showed that the total SES effect (direct and indirect) on students' science achievement was 42.46% more when compared to the case where only direct SES effects were accounted for. Specifically, SES affects students' science achievement indirectly through parents' science views and students' science attitudes and beliefs. The second set of results showed that the total effect of science teacher classroom variables (class disciplinary climate, inquiry-based instruction, teacher support, direct instruction, feedback, instructional adaptation) was much smaller than that associated with SES. These results suggest that the strength of the association between SES and students' achievement is understated if we focus only on direct effects. Relatedly, students' attitudes and beliefs are not insulated from familial SES influences, so they are not as efficacious in circumventing social structures as they are sometimes portrayed in the literature. The study provides a clarion call for policymakers to address the impact of social origins on our youth's learning attitudes and beliefs.

Symposium 1-2-1

Cultural and Psychological Impacts of Societal Change of China

Chair:
Huajian Cai, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Discussant:
Zhansheng Chen, The University of Hong Kong

This symposium is organized by Huajian Cai, with an aim to explore the cultural and psychological changes during rapid social transformation in China over the past decades. This symposium consists of four presentations. In the first presentation, Ziqiang XIN will report two meta-analyses and shows a decline of moral disengagement from 2008 to 2020 among Chinese middle school and college students,respectively. In the second presentation, Michael Shengtao Wu will analyze a large natural language corpus of Chinese and shows an increase in utilitarian individualism and a decrease in rational individualism emerged in China over past four decades. In the third presentation, Yan Mu will report a series of studies onthe emerging Neijuan（内卷）phenomenon and shows that Neijuan has four dimensions and that the increase in Neijuan was partly attributed to the rise of cultural tightness-looseness. In the last presentation, by analyzing survey data and natural language, Menglin He shows increases in reciprocal filial piety, concern for filial piety, and positive attitudes towards filial piety but decreases in authoritarian filial piety and a shift of its meaning. Taken together, the findings in this symposium will deepen our understanding of the cultural and psychological changes as well as their socioecological sources in China, and provide guidance for social development and psychological services in the ongoing modernization process in China

1. Societal causes of birth cohort changes in moral disengagement among Chinese students

Author:
Ziqiang Xin, Renmin University of China

Co-Author:
WANG Xiangkun, Inner Mongolia Normal University

Full abstract:
People who are morally disengaged often look for an excuse for their immoral behavior. Previous studies have investigated the causes and consequences of moral disengagement at the individual level, whereas little attention has been paid to its birth cohort changes and the associated macro societal causes, particularly in Chinese students. To address these research gaps, we hypothesized that the levels of moral disengagement among Chinese middle school and college students

change across birth cohorts and that such trends are the result of macrosocial factors during a specific period. To test these hypotheses, two cross-temporal meta-analysis studies were conducted to examine the changing trends of moral disengagement among Chinese middle school and college students, and their relationship with the levels of individualization and social justice of the society. The results showed that: (1) from 2010 to 2021, moral disengagement level of middle school students in China showed a downward trend progressively (Study 1); (2) from 2008 to 2020, moral disengagement level among Chinese college students also declined gradually (Study 2). In the two studies, moreover, the decreasing trends of moral disengagement level among Chinese middle school and college students were negatively predicted by China's rising individualization (indicated by the marketization level, the urbanization level, and the divorce-to-marriage ratio) and social justice (indicated by the amount of current effective legislation). In conclusion, China has witnessed a decline in moral disengagement among students in the past decade, which was predicted by the increases in individualization (emphasizing individual autonomous responsibility for their behavior) and social justice (representing more external constraints on behavior) during this period.

2. More rational, or more utilitarian? Social change and two types of individualism in China

Author:

Michael Shengtao Wu, Xiamen University

Co-Author:
Yuling Wang, Tsinghua University
Kaiping Peng, Tsinghua University

Full abstract:
Individualism appears to have increased along with modernization and globalization, yet it is a great debate whether such a cultural shift fell in the value fusion between the independence-focused rational individualism and the interest-focused utilitarian individualism, especially in fast-changing societies like China. Based on expert interview, rating, and open-question analysis (pilot study), and word counting (Study 1) as well as word embedding analyses (Study 2) of Chinese version of Google Books (1980-2019), the present research was designed to test the effect of social change on rational individualism and utilitarian individualism. The pilot study established the dictionary of rational individualism and utilitarian individualism, with good reliabilities and validities. And as expected, Study 1 revealed that the usage of rational individualism decreased while that of utilitarian individualism increased over time; via the single-target Word Embedding Association Test (WEAT), Study 2 revealed that the semantic similarity between the target words about self (e.g., I, self) and attribute words about rational versus utilitarian individualism decreased over time. Taken together, the results demonstrate that both rational

enlightenment and utilitarian expansion serve as psychological drives in the development of modern societies, whereas the increase in utilitarian individualism and decrease in rational individualism emerged in China over past four decades. It was suggested that the value balance of rational and utilitarian individualism should be seriously concerned, and that further work is needed on cultural evolution and psychological function of the two types of individualism.

3. Emerging "Neijuan" in current China: Psychological structure, cause, and influences

Author:
Yan Mu, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Wen Zhang, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
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Jingsha Xu, McGill University
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Full abstract:
With the deepening and spread of reform and opening-up, China has undergone rapid and unprecedented societal transformations and cultural changes over the past decades, which deeply influences Chinese mental states. A popular buzzword, "Neijuan" (involution), has been highly concerned and discussed in daily life since 2020. Though Neijuan has received broad interest, it is still unclear in terms of its structure, influences, and antecedents. To address these questions, we conducted a series of studies to explore the psychological structure, driver, and influences of Neijuan. Study 1 used a grounded theory approach of in-depth interviews and first proposed a multidimensional psychological structure of Neijuan. Based on the results of Study 1, Study 2 designed a measurement tool to verify the psychological structure of Neijuan via exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) in three independent Chinese samples. The findings suggested that Neijuan included four dimensions: resource scarcity, psychological pressure, social norm, and competition. Studies 3 and 4 further explored the relationship between the strength of social norms (i.e., cultural tightness-looseness, TL) and Neijuan. Specifically, Study 3 developed a novel paradigm to test how strong (vs. weak) social norm context would modulate individuals' psychological states and behaviors related to Neijuan. The results showed that participants took more time but had worse outcomes in the strong social norm condition than they did in the weak norm condition. In Study 4, we examined the changing trends of TL and Neijuan and their causal relationship. Results indicated that Neijuan showed a significant rising trend since 1970. In addition, the Granger

causality test suggested that the rise of cultural tightness-looseness predicted Neijuan, with a lag effect of 3 to 5 years. The current findings enlighten future research on coping with psychological maladjustment in the process of sociocultural changes in China.

4. The Change of Filial Piety in Mainland China: Findings from Survey Data and Natural Language

Author:
Menglin He, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Huajian Cai, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Zi-Xi Wang, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
China has experienced unprecedented modernization over the past decades. As a traditional value, whether filial piety has declined is still inconclusive. In this project, we conducted four studies to address this issue within Mainland China. In Study 1, we performed an Age-Period-Cohort (APC) model analysis on data from the Chinese General Social Survey in 2006 and 2017. Significant period effects showed an increasing trend of reciprocal filial piety but a decreasing trend of authoritarian filial piety. In Study 2 to 4, we used natural language processing (NLP) methodology to examine changes of people's concern and attitude toward filial piety as well as its meaning, respectively. Study 2 showed that the frequency of filial piety related words has increased since 1949, suggesting increasing concern about filial piety. Study 3 showed that filial piety has become increasingly associated with positivity (relative to negativity) from 1947 to 2020, suggesting increasing positive attitude toward filial piety. Study 4 found that the meaning of filial piety has shifted from more socially oriented to more individually oriented. Specifically, before the 1980s, filial piety carried more political and social significance at the national level such as patriotism; but after 1980, filial piety carried more personal significance at the individual level such as supporting parents and respecting the elderly. Taken together, although filial piety' meaning has shifted and level of authoritarian filial piety has declined, rising tendencies were found on level of reciprocal filial piety, concern about and positive attitude toward filial piety. These findings suggest that filial piety is still important in modern China.

Symposium 1-2-2

Teaching Social Psychology in Asia

Chair:
Takeshi Hamamura, Curtin University

The need for scientific knowledge about human behaviour is widely recognized across societies in Asia-Pacific. As such, psychology especially its core subjects like social psychology is taught to many thousands of students in the region. But

how is social psychology taught and learned in the region? Very little is currently known. The aim of this symposium is to generate a forum for interested members and non-members of AASP to consider how social psychology is currently taught in the region and then to reflect on the current practices for improving future practices. Four presenters teaching social psychology in Australia, India, Japan, and Taiwan will share their experiences, observations, and data to examine questions such as in what language should social psychology be taught? Who teaches social psychology? Is social psychology taught as imported knowledge from Western powerhouse journals, researchers, and textbook publishers? To what extent are Asian traditions, philosophies, and ideas incorporated into teaching to expand the boundary, substance, and direction of social psychology in the region?

1. Teaching Social Psychology in Asia: Survey Results

Author:
Takeshi Hamamura, Curtin University

Full abstract:
In 2022, AASP's Education and Training Committee administered a survey to find out how social psychology is taught in Asia, in terms of the characteristics of institutions that offer a course/unit in social psychology; teachers' qualifications and

training; language of instruction; topics covered; course readings; assessment; the extent of localisation, etc. Teachers of social psychology from 12 societies across the Asia-Pacific region responded to the survey. Collectively, our respondents teach social psychology to over 12,000 students each year, most commonly to 2nd and 3rd year undergraduate students. Social psychology is generally regarded as an essential/required component of students' training in psychology. About 80% of teachers surveyed agreed with the statement that "teachers of social psychology should emphasize that what is known in the international (Western) literature may not apply to a local context." At the same time, the teachers surveyed indicated that about 70% of the content taught comes from Western countries, with only about 20% coming from their country and 9% from other countries in Asia. This presentation considers the survey results in relation to relevant prior work in the literature to stimulate critical reflections on our current approach teaching social psychology in the region.

2. What is Social about Social Psychology: The Indian perspective.

Author:
Roomana N. Siddiqui, Aligarh Muslim University

Full abstract:
The field of social psychology makes it amply clear that the aim is to understand behavior in social context. In reality most of the teaching and research findings used in

classrooms in the Asia-pacific region and India specifically does not go very well with this tenet. We are still highly dependent on the Western model. The content, the research examples, language and textbooks are not reflective of the Indian reality. The lack of fit between the western model and the social realities led Prof. D. Sinha and others to raise the issue of indigenization. He rightly pointed out that since the social problems of India were different, our life perspectives were different we need to look at these problems from our own cultural lens. This led researcher to focus on local issues, but the irony was that the pedagogy of classroom teaching still remained western. As a vast majority of the population does not have English as their mother tongue this has a limiting effect. Students literally translate the content of foreign author books into their vernacular language. Despite having a very rich Indian tradition of knowledge base that could be used for exploring our social reality we have not been able to take advantage of that. Some inroads have been achieved but the challenge is to incorporate the diversity in class room teaching and subsequently in research. What we need is a social psychology that enables students to relate with the cultural context and also generates a sense of connectedness with it. Thus, the huge gap between research outreach and the real-life problems that exist in society needs to be bridged in order to make teaching effective.

3. To indigenize or not to indigenize, that is the question: Teaching Social Psychology in Taiwan

Author:

Chien-Ru Sun, National Chengchi University

Full abstract:
Beginning in the 1980s, Professor Kuo-Shu Yang led a group of psychologists in Taiwan to start the Indigenous psychology movement. They emphasized that psychology, especially social psychology, is based on culture, so social psychology research must have indigenous compatibility in order to allow us to understand the society in which we live. This movement has had an impact on the academic society of psychology in Taiwan, and many psychologists have indeed taken cultural factors into consideration when doing research. This movement has also affected the teaching of social psychology. Although many professors still use English textbooks, some teachers start to supplement the research results done in Chinese society and discuss them together when teaching related content. What's more, some professors have begun to teach Indigenous psychology course as an advanced course in the field of social psychology. In this course, Chinese philosophies of life, such as Zhongyong and Tolerance will be discussed, as well as Chinese theories and views on self, interpersonal relationship, and intimacy will also be discussed in depth. It seems that it has become a trend to consider Indigenous theories and viewpoints when teaching social psychology in Taiwan, but how to have a better dialogue with Western

viewpoints is a direction that requires continuous efforts.

4. Teaching Social Psychology in English with Japanese Supplementation

Author:

Adam Smith, International Christian University

Full abstract:

In this talk, l will reflect on my experience teaching social psychology in English, in Japanese—and most innovatively—in English supplemented by Japanese. The bilingual method appears to be the most fruitful in terms of student learning outcomes. It is well known that most social psychological studies are published in English, yet the majority of these are never fully translated into Japanese. Thus, learning bilingually can empower students who do not have a strong command of English to enjoy the wider world of social psychology. For example, core concepts such as social comparison, altruism, and ingroup bias become much easier to understand when you are able to consider them in two different languages. Of course, the bilingual method does require substantial preparation and effort: (i) The instructor must be fluent in English and ideally should have a good command of the local language of the students; (ii) the students need to have at least high school-level English ability; and (iii) both instructors and students need access to a bilingual textbook (e.g., Learning Social Psychology in English; Ohtsubo & Smith, 2017). To this last point, I make use of a textbook that presents a single topic on the left-hand side of every set of pages. On the right-hand side, rather than simply present a Japanese translation of the material, the textbook presents various supplemental material (e.g., Japanese definitions, figures, and explanations of cultural idiosyncrasies). During my talk I will explain how to use this particular type of textbook, and I will present strategies for effectively teaching and testing in a bilingual manner. In the near future, I hope the bilingual method of teaching social psychology may be explored and adopted not only across Japan and Asia, but in other regions as well.

Symposium 1-2-3

The psychology of market mentality

Chair:

Agata Gasiorowska, SWPS University

The symposium includes contributions from researchers across Europe and Asia and aims to expand our knowledge of the psychological meaning and consequences of the market mindset. The term "market mindset" describes the mental qualities that people use to discern, evaluate, and coordinate. Those with such a mindset care primarily about how much they get for their investment and whether the payback is of comparable value. In 20 studies we show how market mentality can affect behavior and preferences worldwide and suggest possible mediating and

moderating factors. In the first paper, including five studies, Teng show how high (vs. low) SES increases self-instrumentality, including emphasis on traits that are important to others, attraction to a job offer portrayed as instrumental, and tolerance of objectifying experiences. Belief in fair market ideology mediated this effect. In the second presentation, consisting of five studies, Wang shows that observers weigh loss and gain across social relations in moral judgments and allow victims to pass on mistreatment to an innocent person to compensate for the victim's previously experienced mistreatment. In the third presentation, Gasiorowska presents a novel scale that measures how individuals follow community or exchange rules in establishing and maintaining relationships with others. The scale was validated in six studies conducted in two languages and three countries. In the final presentation, Chen presents the results of four studies showing that adopting an exchange orientation, both understood as a trait and manipulated, reinforces people's tendency to take an instrumental approach in their romantic relationships.

1. High subjective socioeconomic status increases self-instrumentality: The mediating role of fair mark

Author:

Fei Teng, South China Normal University

Co-Author:
Wanrong Cheng, South China Normal University
Yue Zhang

Full abstract:
Self-instrumentality refers to the tendency to perceive oneself through the objectifying lens and to define and evaluate oneself by attributes that are instrumentally useful to others. The current study aims to test the effects of subjective socioeconomic status (SES) on self-instrumentality tendencies and behaviors. We hypothesized that high-SES individuals are more likely to engage in self-instrumentality because they hold a fair market ideology to a greater extent than low-SES individuals. Our hypothesis was confirmed in five studies (N = 1197). Using a correlational design, Studies 1 and 2 showed a positive relationship between subjective SES and the tendency to self-instrumentalize, as well as the potential mediating effect of fair market ideology. Study 3 directly tested people's self-instrumental behavior using a cooperation task. It was found that people with high subjective SES were more likely to perceive and evaluate themselves in terms of traits that are important for completing a given task. To increase ecological validity, Studies 4 and 5 used a correlational and experimental design to test the relationship between subjective SES and self-instrumentality in a work setting. It was found that individuals with high SES were more likely to be attracted to a job offer that was presented as objectifying (Study 4)

and more likely to accept the objectifying treatment described in the work scenario (Study 5). Moreover, these effects were mediated by beliefs in fair market ideology.

2. Balancing Loss and Gain in Moral Judgement: A generalized compensation belief hypothesis

Author:
Xijing Wang, City University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Zhansheng Chen, Hong Kong University
Daryl R. Van Tongeren, Hope College
C. Nathan DeWall, University of Kentucky
Fan Yang

Full abstract:
When are we more likely to allow immoral behavior? The current study examined the hypothesis of a generalized compensatory belief that individuals, as observers, would morally tolerate and accept someone giving unfair treatment to an innocent person to compensate for the perpetrator's previously experienced mistreatment. In five experiments (N = 1107) based on economic games (Studies 1-4) and various real-world scenarios (Study 5), we showed that participants who observed third parties were more likely to morally tolerate and participate in the same negative action when they knew of prior mistreatment by the perpetrator. This belief occurred even when the content of the mistreatment received and the mistreatment paid for were not identical (Study 2), when the negative treatment was from a nonhuman target (Study 3), and when the mistreatment was intangible (e.g., material loss) or relational (e.g., social exclusion; Study 5). Perceived required compensation mediated the effect of past maltreatment on moral approval (Studies 4 and 5). Results consistently suggest that people's moral approval of immoral behavior is influenced by the perpetrator's prior maltreatment. This contributes to a better understanding of the nature and nuances of our sense of fairness and contextual moral judgment.

3. Exchange and Communal Orientations (ECO) Scale: a Method to Measure Relational Orientations

Author:
Agata Gasiorowska, SWPS University

Co-Author:
Anna Kuzminska, University of Warsaw
Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Full abstract:
We present the ECO scale-a novel self-assessment instrument that can be used to determine the degree to which individuals are dispositionally inclined to follow community or exchange rules in establishing and maintaining relationships with others. In a series of six studies (total N=4,413), we demonstrated that the 20-item ECO scale in two language versions (English and Polish) is a psychometrically sound measure that can be used in a variety of research settings. In Studies 1-3, we

demonstrate the two-dimensional structure of the scale and provide evidence for its configural, metric, residual, and partial scalar invariance in Poland, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Study 2 supports the discriminant and construct validity of the scale and demonstrates gender differences between orientations. Study 3 confirms the convergent and divergent validity of the communal and exchange dimensions. Study 4 shows the high test-retest reliability of the scale. Finally, Studies 5 and 6 confirm the diagnostic and predictive validity of the ECO scale. Study 5 shows that high levels of communal orientation predict perceptions of the ambiguous social situation as more communal, whereas high levels of exchange orientation predict perceptions of the ambiguous social situation as more exchange-based. Study 6 shows that relational orientations measured with ECO predict not only the stated willingness to help in a situation characterized by purely communal, purely exchange-based, or conflictual communal and exchange-based cues, but also the actual behavior in these situations.

4. An exchange orientation results in an instrumental approach in intimate relationships

Author:
Hao Chen, Nankai University

Co-Author:
Xijing Wang, City University of Hong Kong

Zhansheng Chen, Hong Kong University
Shanhong Luo

Full abstract:
Although possessing instrumentality (i.e., partner B being useful to partner A's goal) can promote relationship satisfaction and quality, the desire for instrumentality and perceiving others in an instrumental manner (i.e., A focusing on B's usefulness and viewing B as a tool to achieve personal goals) is (often) viewed as a callous and depersonalized approach to social relationship formation. We use the term instrumental approach to refer to a desire for instrumentality in others or to perceive others as tools for one's goal attainment. Previous empirical studies have documented many negative consequences of the instrumental approach in social relationships. The interesting question is what might trigger or reinforce people's tendency to adopt an instrumental approach in their intimate relationships. The current study examined whether an exchange orientation reinforces the tendency toward an instrumental approach through the motive of maximizing one's gain. Four studies (N = 1446) with samples from different countries, including the United Kingdom, the United States, and China, supported this hypothesis. Specifically, when initiating a relationship, an exchange orientation (as opposed to a non-exchange orientation) led participants to place more importance on instrumentality than on traits that promote intimacy and commitment (Study 1). In established relationships, participants who were chronically oriented toward exchange

(Study 2) and who were temporarily induced to do so (compared to the control group; Study 3) were more likely to view their partner as a tool. The final quasi-experiment (Study 4) showed that being asked or required to pay a bride price-an embodiment of exchange orientation-predicted instrumentality in marriage and subsequently affected relationship satisfaction. An instrumental approach is a crucial dimension of objectification that leads to seeing and treating others as mere objects. This research sheds light on interventions for objectification in intimate relationships and potentially paves a way to improve relationship quality.

Symposium 1-3-1

Living in an Era of Time Poverty: Challenges and Opportunities

Chair:
Xiaomin Sun, Beijing Normal University

Discussant:
Jingyi Lu, East China Normal University

With the prosperity of modern societies, accumulated material wealth does not translate into time abundance. People are increasingly reporting experiences of time poverty. The current symposium includes three research projects that explore the impact of time poverty on people's cognition, mindset, and decision-making. The first presentation focuses on how chronic time pressure impacts individuals' mindsets through the lens of construal-level theory. The findings suggest that chronic time pressure can induce people adopt lower levels of construal. In addition, individuals' autonomous motivation can weaken this main effect. The second presentation explores the relationship between time scarcity and intertemporal decision-making based on the scarcity mindset theory. Results indicate that time scarcity has a positive relationship with time discount rate. Emotions and construal level play a chain mediating role in this relationship. The third presentation focus on the "time equals money" belief held by people living in time-scarce society. The findings reveal that individuals who are high paid by the hour are more likely to prioritize immediate options in regard to intertemporal choices. The economic utility mindsets induced by hourly wages may play a mediating role. Collectively, the three presentations shed light on the challenges posed by time poverty and provide helpful information for people to better cope with the challenge of time poverty.

1. Lack of time to see the big picture: The effect of chronic time pressure on construal level

Author:
Yue Yuan, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:

Xiaomin Sun, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Chronic time pressure, the feeling of having too much to do and not enough time, is one of the most pervasive experiences in modern life. Given the ubiquity of chronic time pressure, the present research tried to examine how would it influences individuals' mindsets from the perspective of construal-level theory. We propose that chronic time pressure might induce people adopt rather lower levels of construal. We designed six studies to test the effect of chronic time pressure on individuals' construal levels and the potential boundary conditions. Study 1 provided correlational evidence of the effect. Study 2a and Study 2b found that under high chronic time pressure condition, participants tended to represent objects with low-construal and prefer products with such features. We further demonstrate whether individuals' autonomous motivation can moderate the main effect. Study 3 preliminary examined the moderating effect by measuring individuals' motivation and found that highly autonomously motivated individuals adopt relatively higher level of construal when experiencing chronic time pressure. Study 4a and Study 4b found that compared with the low autonomous motivation condition, the effect of chronic time pressure on construal level was weakened among participants in the high autonomous motivation condition. These findings enrich the literature on both chronic time pressure and construal level theory by showing the effect of chronic time pressure on individuals' cognitive processing. The moderating role of motivation generates feasible remedy for individuals undergoing chronic time pressure.

2. Burning the sundial to be a short-sighted man? The impact of time scarcity on intertemporal choice

Author:

Jiangqun Liao, Tsinghua University

Co-Author:

Chow Bruce, Tsinghua University

Full abstract:
The intertemporal trade-off is ubiquitous in decision-making, and time is a key element in intertemporal decision-making. In general, the longer an individual works, the less time he or she has at his or her disposal, and the more scarce time become. The scarcity mindset theory suggests that scarcity reduces psychological bandwidth, which may lead to an increase in time discounting and short-sighted behavior. Combining big data methods, questionnaires, and behavioral experiments, this present study explores the effects of time scarcity on intertemporal decision-making based on construal-level theory and dual processing theory. we found that (1) time scarcity has a positive relationship with time discount rate (Study 1), i.e., in countries or regions with longer working hours per capita, people are more likely to sacrifice larger delayed gains in favor of smaller immediate gains. (2) The effect on intertemporal decision-making is verified by manipulating time scarcity

(Study 2), and the findings show that time-scarce individuals are more likely to prefer immediate options in intertemporal decision-making. (3) The construal level mediates between time scarcity and intertemporal decision-making (Study 3), i.e., the scarcer the individual's time is, the lower the construal level is, and thus the more inclined to make short-sighted intertemporal decisions. (4) Emotion and construal level play a chain mediating role between time scarcity and explanation level(Study 3&4), i.e., time scarcity affects construal level by reducing positive emotion, which in turn causes individuals to engage in short-sighted behavior. This study extends scarcity theory to the relationship between time and intertemporal decision-making and provides diverse data support while helping to promote awareness of time management in order to improve the utility of decision-making.

3. "Time equals money": the influence of hourly wages on intertemporal choice

Author:
Hai-Long Sun, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Co-Author:
Xin-Ru An, Jinan University
Ai-Mei Li, Jinan University

Full abstract:
In today's time-scarce society, the concept of "time equals money" has become a key belief for many people. This phenomenon places economic value on time, namely, time pricing. Previous studies failed to come together in a cohesive understanding of whether time pricing leads to positive or negative consequences. Why are these findings inconsistent? We inferred that the level of time pricing should be different with different socioeconomic statuses. Previous studies simply priming time pricing may prevent some important effects from being discovered. Given that this insight can be activated by payments based on time (i.e., hourly wage), we constructed four studies in the laboratory and among hourly workers to examine our hypotheses. Study 1 (N = 62) adopted the priming paradigm and measured the temporal discount rate to explore the impact of time economic value on intertemporal choices. Meanwhile, Study 2 (N = 145) controlled for irrelevant variables, measured time pricing and the individual's economic utility mindset. Notably, Study 1 and 2 indicated that individuals with high hourly wages have the high economic utility mindset and tend to choose short-term options in intertemporal choices compared with low hourly wage individuals. Study 3 (N = 130) directly manipulated economic utility mindsets and time economic value to confirm the effect of time economic value on intertemporal choices. Additionally, Study 4 (N = 121) discussed the influence of hourly paid employees with different income levels on intertemporal choices in a real organization. Four studies show that when economic utility mindset induced by higher hourly wages, people become more impatient. This research contributes to both time pricing and intertemporal choice literature and provides practical enlightenment to

develop strategies to address the negative effects of time scarcity.

Collectivistic independence (Part I): Intragroup dynamics and group functioning

Chair:
Young-Mi Kwon, Korea Institute of Energy Technology

Co-Chair:
Hoon-Seok Choi, Sungkyunkwan University

Groups and teams are the key components of modern organizations, and thus investigating the conditions that improve group functioning has important theoretical and practical implications. Groups and teams must improve their capacities in the face of constant changes in their environment. We argue and show that two conditions are needed for the effective functioning of task groups. First, group members should have a strong commitment to the common goals and concern for group welfare. At the same time, to prevent destructive dynamics such as excessive pressure toward uniformity and blind conformity to maladaptive group norms, group members should be able to maintain and exercise their psychological independence. In recent years, Choi and colleagues have developed a theoretical model that specifies the combined effect of a collectivistic value orientation and an independent self-concept in task groups(SYM-COIN; A synergy model of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-concept; Choi, 2023; Choi et al., 2018, 2019; Choi & Kim, 2021; Choi & Yoon, 2018; Lee & Choi, 2022). They decomposed individuals' individualistic-collectivistic cultural orientation into two distinct subcomponents, value orientation and self-concept, and demonstrated that a collectivistic value orientation and independent self-concept constitute a specific cultural make-up (namely, collectivistic independence) that produces a synergistic effect on workgroup functioning. In this symposium, four speakers present empirical studies that examined the model in four aspects of group functioning in various contexts: group creativity and newcomer innovation, collective goal pursuit, group network and communication, and group-benefiting behaviors. These four aspects represent the multilevel perspective and dynamic properties of group effectiveness. The speakers discuss the implications of their findings and questions for future research.

1. Collectivistic independence: A combination of the two vital forces for promoting group creativity

Author:
Hayeon Lee, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Author:
Sun-Joo Cho, Sungkyunkwan University
Young-Jae Yoon, Sungkyunkwan University
Jeewon Hyun, Sungkyunkwan University

Full abstract:
Workgroup creativity is a crucial aspect of group life since novel and effective solutions are required in the face of various unpredictable challenges in these centuries. A bunch of research has suggested the factors which promote or inhibit group creativity, but the results were inconclusive across the studies. One line of research, mostly conducted in Western societies, argued that individualistic attributes are beneficial to group creativity because being creative requires independence from the pre-existing mental set or social pressure to assimilation within the groups. Other studies, on the other hand, found that collectivistic orientations, such as commitment to the group goal and cooperation among group members, are necessary for effective and creative group performance. Choi and colleagues (Choi, 2023; Choi et al., 2018, 2019; Choi & Yoon, 2018; Lee & Choi, 2022) recently proposed a theoretical model that integrates those two vital forces for promoting workgroup creativity. According to this model, the centripetal force toward the collective goals and the centrifugal force from conformity pressures could be incorporated into the specific cultural make-up, namely, collectivistic independence. A series of studies using various research methods, from laboratory experiments to field studies, with different group tasks and variant manipulations and measures of antecedents of the model, corroborated that collectivistic independence promoted workgroup creativity. Furthermore, they illuminated the underlying mechanisms of this synergy effect on group creativity: breaking out of existing knowledge and practices as a cognitive mechanism, and open communication during the task as an intragroup procedural mechanism. In addition, preliminary findings supported that collectivistic independence also promoted newcomer innovation among male employees in the workplace. We present these studies inclusively to understand our findings and discuss the implications and future directions in relation to broader group functioning and their viability.

2. Navigating Two Major Challenges in Collective Goal Pursuit with Collectivistic Independence

Author:
Sunyoung Kim, New York University

Co-Author:
Jeong-Gil Seo, Sungkyunkwan University
OckA Jeong, Sungkyunkwan University

Full abstract:

Group goals guide group members' behaviors and align their actions toward collective achievements. In this talk, we discuss two major challenges that people often encounter in collective goal-pursuit situations and present evidence for the beneficial effects of collectivistic independence in helping people navigate these challenges and achieve more as a group. The first challenge that may occur during collective goal pursuit is a failing group goal. Group goal does not always lead to success and sometimes a goal itself turns out to be unattainable. Previous studies suggest that people rarely revise their group goal, even when the goal is not attainable, because the goal is shared with other group members and it is not easy to let go of the goal they have been collectively committed to. In such a situation, we found that collectivistic independence enables group members to collectively disengage from the current failing goal and reengage into a better goal. The second challenge of collective goal pursuit is the euphoric state that follows the collective accomplishment of a goal. Once group members accomplish a group goal and achieve success, they tend to fall into euphoric states in which they are satisfied with the status quo and do not put extra effort into group improvement. This is problematic because learning from an external source and exchanging and sharing knowledge with other groups is critical in that it provides grounds for keeping updated knowledge and lets groups ready to achieve even more than they have already achieved. We examined whether collectivistic independence lets people break the tendency to maintain the status

quo and go beyond by learning and sharing knowledge with other groups. Lastly, we discuss the implication of the synergistic model of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation on collective goal pursuit and group achievement.

3. Collectivistic Independence Promotes Network Diversity: An Agent-Based Modeling Approach

Author:
Eunbyul Do, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Author:
Seulki Song, Sungkyunkwan University

Full abstract:
In the workplace and society at large, effective communication between individuals of diverse backgrounds and opinions is crucial for collaboration, innovation, and social cohesion. However, obstacles such as communication costs and social influence often prevent individuals from interacting with diverse partners, contributing to deeper fragmentations within groups. In the current talk, we present two lines of research that investigated the synergistic effect of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-concept (i.e., collectivistic independence) on network diversity by utilizing agent-based modeling (ABM). ABM is a computational modeling technique that simulates individual agents' behavior and interactions, providing a flexible and dynamic approach to network analysis. First, we introduce how collectivistic

independence promotes inter-team knowledge sharing in organizations. Although knowledge sharing allows for the creation of new insight and positively affects group performances, there is a communication barrier between teams caused by differences in specialization and work practices. For these reasons, teams often share a norm in which members are pessimistic about sharing knowledge with other teams. These factors (i.e., communication cost and social pressure) hinder knowledge sharing. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach involving both a survey and ABM, we found that collectivistic independence helps overcome these impediments, and low network centralization and high network density underlie this relationship. Next, we expand the findings to examine whether collectivistic independence helps decrease attitude polarization in larger communities. Previous research suggests that high communication cost between people of opposing opinions, combined with the social influence of group discussion that reinforces one's initial attitudes, further polarizes the attitude clusters. By simulating the interaction environment, we investigated the beneficial effects of collectivistic independence on the prevention and mitigation of attitude polarization. Furthermore, we found additional evidence for the effect of collectivistic independence on network centralization and density. We discuss the implications of these findings and suggest future research directions.

4. Collectivistic Independence and Various Forms of Group-Benefiting Behaviors

Author:
Youngjae Cha, University of Virginia

Co-Author:
Jeong-Gil Seo, SungKyunKwan University
Soohyun Lee, William Paterson University of New Jersey

Full abstract:
The ways in which individuals contribute to group tasks may vary depending on their performance levels. For example, top performers might inspire others by standing out, whereas poor performers might leave the group to avoid further harm. This talk presents the effects of collectivistic independence on group-benefiting behaviors of members with different performance levels (e.g., high, average, and low performers). The first and second lines of studies in common illustrated a task situation with the one top-performer and many average-performers. The first line of studies focused on average performers, investigating whether collectivistic independence motivates average performers to achieve more by comparing themselves to the top-performers (i.e., upward assimilative comparisons). The second line of studies looked at high-performers, testing whether collectivistic independence motivates top performers to exert for accomplishing a higher group accomplishment (i.e., motivation gain). The final study focused on lower performers, illustrating when they have no way to

contribute but leave the groups to avoid further harm. The effects of collectivistic independence led poor performers to exit voluntarily from the group to prevent further harm to the group's overall performance (i.e., loyal exit). Throughout these lines of studies, the effect of collectivistic independence consistently predicted various group-benefiting behaviors across differing levels of task performance.

Symposium 1-4-1

Meet the Editors of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology (JPRP)

Chair:
Li Liu, Beijing Normal University

Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology (JPRP) aims to publish top-notch research on important topics across the entire spectrum of psychological science. In this symposium, the editors will discuss recent developments of JPRP, including the journal performance statistics, the updated scope and future directions of the journal. In particular, the editors will provide useful information to authors in submitting papers, and in preparing proposals for Special Sections, Special Issues, and Special Forums. The format of this symposium is interactive. The audience will be invited to engage in dialogues with the editors.

1. Recent Developments of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology

Author:
Li Liu, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
The Co-Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology will discuss the journal performance statistics, including submission numbers, turnaround time, accept/reject ratio, geographic distribution of submissions, and impact of papers.

2. JPRP Editorial Strategies Regarding Special Sections,Special Issues,and Special Forums

Author:
Ying-Yi Hong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
The Co-Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology will discuss editorial strategies regarding Special Sections, Special Issues, and Special Forums, and guidelines on how potential Guest Editors prepare proposals.

3. Aim and Scope of Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology

Author:
Jianning Dang, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
The Editorial Assistant of the Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology will explain the aim

and scope of the journal and introduce its major editorial policy changes and recent developments.

Symposium 1-4-2

Collectivistic independence (Part Ⅱ): An impetus for constructive changes and flourishing in groups

Chair:
Jeong-Gil Seo, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Chair:
Hoon-Seok Choi, Sungkyunkwan University

Group viability is one of the most critical issues in modern organizations. To survive in the rapidly changing environment, groups must constantly monitor their functioning, mend their weaknesses, and maintain members' satisfaction of staying in groups. Despite its importance, there is a dearth of research examining antecedent factors of group viability. Drawing on the emerging findings of the synergy model of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation (SYM-COIN; Choi, 2023), we argue that both group-oriented motivation and psychological independence are the necessary preconditions of group viability. The present symposium focuses on three key dimensions of group viability: Norm change, group corrective behavior, and the well-being of group members. Kwon and colleagues will share their research findings and insights on what promotes constructive deviance against a faulty custom of the group. Jeong and Choi will present their studies in which they investigated how the cultural orientation of group members shapes their reactions to legitimate ingroup discrimination by the outgroup. Lastly, Seo and colleagues will discuss why and how collectivistic independence promotes the functioning of individuals in groups, thereby affecting their psychological well-being. Taken together, the presenters will discuss the current state and future directions of the synergy model.

1. Collectivistic independence as the impetus for loyal deviance and minority influence

Author:
Young-Mi Kwon, Korea Institute of Energy Technology

Co-Author:
Hyoim Choi, Kwangwoon University
Hayeon Choe, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Author:
Full abstract:
Norms, which are usually supported and maintained by a majority of members of a group, are fundamental elements of group structure in that they provide members

with a shared guideline for appropriate behaviors in the given social context. Research indicates that group members are motivated to reject or derogate those who break norms or deviate from the 'uniformity' because they jeopardize members' perceptional validation of social reality or collective goal accomplishment. In recent years, however, several researchers have focused on the positive and constructive impact of deviance on the group. Loyal deviance, also known as constructive deviance specifies deviance or dissent that originates from a group-oriented motivation and a concern for the collective interest. This notion is in accordance with the traditional research on minority influence in that a group-oriented deviant member can produce constructive influence and lead to positivity in the group. In the current talk, we present two lines of research that investigated how the combined effect of collectivistic value and independent self-concept, also called 'collectivistic independence', can bring constructive changes in an organization and workgroup context. First, in a series of experiments, participants read a scenario describing an undesirable norm in an organizational situation and reported their willingness to change the norm. As we expected, group-oriented deviance was more likely not only when the members had strong concerns for the group but also when they had independent rather than interdependent self-concept at the same time. In the second line of research, the effect of collectivistic independence was examined as a catalyst for a minority influence in group decision-making. In this experiment, participants who had

collectivistic value orientation and independent self-concept were more influential in carrying their minority position and leading a majority to a better decision, compared to when they had interdependent self-concept.

2. The role of collectivistic independence in coping with collective disadvantage

Author:
Hu Young Jeong, Clark University

Co-Author:
Hoon-Seok Choi, Sungkyunkwan University

Full abstract:
When a group is facing a collective disadvantage that is caused by ingroup wrongdoings, the most effective and fundamental way to address such disadvantage may be to rectify the ingroup's immoral behaviors. However, it is extremely difficult for group members to engage in a collective-level action aimed at correcting their practices even though such practices are unjust and, thus, harming their status. We argue that when unethical behaviors are rampant within a group, the combination of collectivistic value and independent self-construal provides a synergistic effect that enables constructive ingroup corrective actions. Two studies that utilized both survey and experimental methods have demonstrated such constructive synergy of collectivistic independence. In Study 1, experimental manipulation of collectivistic value and

independent self-construal led to more intentions to engage in ingroup corrective behaviors. In Study 2, the results showed that participants who reported a higher level of collectivistic value and independent self-construal were more likely to engage in ingroup corrective behaviors in a mock online discussion. In both studies, the effect of collectivistic independence on ingroup corrective actions were mediated by moral outrage vis-a-vis ingroup wrongdoing (i.e., illegal reproduction and distribution of academic materials in Study 1 and digital piracy of copyrighted media content in Study 2). The theoretical implications of such findings in relation to the existing psychological literature on collective disadvantage and collective action are discussed, along with future directions and caveats of the current findings.

3. Collectivistic independence and happiness: The moderating role of cultural tightness-looseness

Author:
Jeong-Gil Seo, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Author:
Jeewon Hyun, Sungkyunkwan University
Hyun Euh, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Full abstract:
Although decades of research have investigated the relationship between culture (i.e., individualism-collectivism) and happiness, there still remain controversies regarding whether individualism or collectivism is conducive to individuals' subjective well-being. In the current study, we eschewed unidimensional comparison between society-level individualism and collectivism. Rather, building on a synergy model of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation (SYM-COIN; Choi, 2023), we explored a specific cultural make-up in which individualism and collectivism are harmoniously synthesized. To this end, we distinguish individuals' value orientation and their self-representation as conceptually distinct constructs. We further argue that both a collectivistic value orienation and independent self-representation are essential ingridients of individual happiness because a) collectivistic value orientation is vital for social life by constructing a positive interdependence with others, b) independent self-representation is an important precondition for personal well-being due to its impact on autonomy and personal agency. Therefore, we predicted that collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation jointly promote the functioning of individuals, thereby positively affects their subjective well-being. To test this hypothesis, we analyzed data from the sixth wave of World Value Survey. Multilevel analysis revealed a three-way interaction among value orientation, self-representation, and cultural tightness-looseness. For tight societies, as hypothesized, collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation jointly predicted individuals' happiness. However, for loose societies, the main effects of collectivistic value orientation and independent self-representation were significant. The current findings suggest that collectivistic value

orientation and independent self-representation are necessary conditions for personal well-being in tight societies, whereas they are sufficient conditions in loose societies. We also discuss the implications of our findings on collective flourishing.

Symposium 1-4-3

Self-compassion in Chinese Community

Chair:
Peilian Chi, University of Macau

Self-compassion has emerged as an important construct in studies of human resilience. Self-compassion can facilitate human resilience by moderating people's reactions to negative events, namely treating oneself with kindness, recognizing one's shared humanity, and being mindful when considering negative aspects of oneself. This symposium presents latest research on the benefits of self-compassion in adolescents, emerging adults, and parents in Chinese community. The first paper examined the multidimensionality of self-compassion and its effect on adolescents' prosocial behavior in Chinse adolescents. The second paper designed a self-compassion intervention and testified its effectiveness across three samples. The third paper focused on the role of self-compassion in reducing cyber aggression during the COVID-19 pandemic. The last paper demonstrated the benefit of self-compassion in reducing parenting stress, and boosting parental competence and well-being.

1. The Link between Self-Compassion and Adolescents' Prosocial Behavior: A Latent Profile Analysis

Author:
Ying Yang, East China Normal University

Co-Author:
Xinyi Liu, Southwest University

Full abstract:
Self-compassion has been viewed as a multidimensional construct, which included self-warmth and self-coldness. Abundant research has shown that self-compassion exerts psychological functions to adolescents' well-being, whereas recent research has been increasingly interested in understanding the social functions of self-compassion. The present study aimed to test the multidimensional construct of self-compassion in Chinese adolescents using latent profile analysis (LPA), and aimed to test the differences in prosocial behavior across these profiles. Five hundred and thirty-three Chinese adolescents completed assessments of self-compassion and prosocial behavior (261 females; 15-20 years, M = 17.18, SD = 0.71). The LPA was conducted to identify latent profiles of self-compassion, and ANOVA was further adopted to illustrate the differences in

prosocial behavior across all the latent profiles of self-compassion. Four latent profiles were identified: indifference (43.3%, low on all dimensions), uncompassionate (14.4%, high on self-coldness but low on self-warmth), compassionate (15.6%, high on self-warmth but low on self-coldness) and high responding (26.7%, high on all dimensions). Adolescents in the compassionate group showed highest level of prosocial behavior, followed by high responding group, uncompassionate group, and indifference group. The findings supported that self-compassion is a multidimensional construct which constituted by self-warmth and self-coldness in Chinese adolescents. The latent profiles had specific characteristics in terms of prosocial behavior, indicating the relative independent promotive role of self-warmth on prosocial behavior.

2. Self-compassion and Cyber Aggression in the COVID-19 Context: Roles of Attribution and Public Stigma

Author:
Qinglu Wu, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Tian-Ming Zhang, Shanghai University

Full abstract:
It has been well accepted that self-compassion is negatively associated with aggressive behaviors. However, the association between self-compassion and cyber aggression toward stigmatized people (e.g., people infected with COVID-19) has not been investigated in the COVID-19 context and the underlying explanatory mechanisms of this association are remain underexplored. Based on the emotion regulation theory and attribution theory, present study examined the indirect effects of self-compassion on cyber aggression toward people infected with COVID-19 through roles of attribution and public stigma of COVID-19. Data were collected from 1162 Chinese college students (415 male, mean age = 21.61). Participants completed the online questionnaire including measurement of the key variables and basic demographic information. Results indicated that self-compassion was negatively associated with cyber aggression through attribution of COVID-19 and public stigma of COVID-19. Notably, a sequential pathway from attribution of COVID-19 to public stigma COVID-19 was identified in the relationship between self-compassion and cyber aggression. Our findings are in line with the emotion regulation theory and attribution theory positing that emotion regulation strategy may affect interpersonal mistreatment through cognitive pathway. Such findings also suggest that emotional self-regulation strategy could reduce cyber aggression toward stigmatized people through decreasing attribution as well as public stigma in the COVID-19 context. Self-compassion improvement could be target for the interventions aiming at alleviating public stigma and interpersonal mistreatment toward stigmatized people.

3. The Effects of Self-Compassion-Based Interventions on Psychological Symptoms

Author:
Yuyin Wang, Sun Yat-sen University

Co-Author:
Ke Zeng, Sun Yat-sen University
Jiasheng Huang, Sun Yat-sen University

Full abstract:
The protective effects of self-compassion on individual psychological health have been well documented in previous studies. However, there is a lack of localized self-compassion intervention programs and evaluations of their effectiveness in China. We developed and evaluated the effect of self-compassion interventions targeting the Chinese population in three studies. Study 1 used daily assessments to evaluate the effect of an online daily self-compassion intervention in an employee sample. Results showed that this online self-compassion intervention significantly increased daily self-compassion and reduced emotional exhaustion and perceived stress. Besides, results from daily assessments also displayed varied improvement patterns in these variables, which implied that daily assessments could provide more information involving how psychological symptoms fluctuate during the course of an intervention. Study 2 developed a four-week, group-based self-compassion intervention. The intervention effect was examined in a college student sample with the randomized controlled trial design. Results showed that this program significantly improved self-compassion and future-oriented coping and reduced depression and stress. In Study 3, an online daily self-compassion intervention was developed based on the combination of the four-week self-compassion intervention and daily assessment. Network intervention analysis was used to explore the effectual process of intervention. Results showed the direct and indirect influence path from intervention to psychological symptoms through self-compassion. These studies found that self-compassion-based interventions can effectively improve the psychological symptoms of Chinese people. In addition, the methods of daily assessments and network intervention analysis can provide a more detailed and comprehensive picture of the mechanism of the intervention effect.

4. Self-compassion and Parents' Well-being

Author:
Peilian Chi, University of Macau

Co-Author:
Kelly Ka Lai Lam, University of Macau

Full abstract:
Being a parent can be both satisfying and exhausting. Self-compassion has been found to be positively associated with well-being of parents. However, through what pathways self-compassion boosts parents' well-being remains unanswered. The current study examined the underlying mechanism of the benefit of self-compassion on parents' well-being. A total of 478 parents (aged 25-63 years, mean age = 36.89 years, 69.0% female) responded to an online survey. Self-compassion, parenting stress, parental competence, and

the positive indicators (i.e., life satisfaction, meaning in life) and the negative indictors of well-being (i.e., depression, anxiety) were measured. Results showed that parenting stress accounted for the effects of self-compassion on both negative and positive well-being, while parenting competence explained the effect of self-compassion on positive well-being. These findings support the benefit of self-compassion on well-being of parents and reveal its underpinning mechanism.

Day 2 Symposia Sessions

Symposium 2-1-1

Social factors, literacy, and learning

Chair:
Susanna Siu-Sze Yeung, The Education University of Hong Kong

The symposium presents the interrelationship between social factors, literacy skills, and learning abilities. The first presentation showed that the number of books at home and household chaos mediated the role of house crowdness and children's social understanding among 9-10 years old Chinese children. The second presentation examined the relationships between home literacy environment and literacy skills among Grade 1-2 children across four languages of English, Dutch, German, and Greek. The third presentation showed that maternal education and enjoyment were significantly associated with reading and writing proficiency in Grade3-4 English-as-a-foreign language learners from Hong Kong. Adopting the multi-group latent profile analysis, the fourth presentation investigated the existence of motivational profiles across genders and showed how these profiles are associated with psychological support and academic achievement

among 582 Chinese English as a foreign language learners.

1. House crowdedness, books at home, and household chaos predicting children's social understanding

Author:
Dan Lin, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Family environment has been playing increasingly important roles in children's development under and post- pandemic. The study examined how children's social understanding was predicted by a number of family environment factors including parental education level, house crowdness (living area per capita), household chaos, and the number of children's book at home (books) among 260 9-10 years old children in Mainland China. Social understanding was measured by a four Likert scale filled by parents (e.g., Tahiroglu, et al., 2014). A sample items is: Talks about differences in what people like or want (e.g., "You like coffee but I like juice"). Parental education level, crowdness, household chaos (e.g., Wang, et al., 2013), and books were measured in questionnaires filled by parents too. A structural equation model was attempted to disentangle the interrelated links among these variables. The results showed that with parental education level controlled, the negative influence of crowdness on social understanding was exercised indirectly via books and household chaos at home (full mediation). In addition, crowdness

predicted household chaos directly as well as indirectly via books. The findings demonstrated that crowdness itself did not necessarily exert negative influence on children's understanding, but it made the family having less books and more chaotic, thus leading to poorer social understanding in children. Notably, the findings highlighted that simply having more children's books at home could effectively reduce household chaos as well as improving children's understanding.

2. Are the Relationships Between Home Literacy Environment and Early Literacy Development the Same Across Languages?

Author:
Tomohiro Inoue, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
George Manolitsis, University of Crete
Peter F. de Jong, University of Amsterdam
Karin Landerl, University of Graz
Rauno Parrila, Australian Catholic University
George Georgiou, University of Alberta

Full abstract:
We examined the relationships between home literacy environment (HLE) and early literacy development among children learning four alphabetic orthographies varying in orthographic consistency (English, Dutch, German, and Greek). Seven hundred and fourteen children were followed from Grade 1 to Grade 2 and tested on emergent literacy skills (vocabulary, letter knowledge, phonological awareness) at the beginning of Grade 1 and on word reading fluency and spelling at the end of Grade 1, the beginning of Grade 2, and the end of Grade 2. Their parents responded to a questionnaire assessing HLE (parent teaching [PT], shared book reading [SBR], access to literacy resources [ALR]) at the beginning of Grade 1. Results showed that PT was associated with letter knowledge or phonological awareness in Dutch and Greek, while ALR was associated with emergent literacy skills in all languages. SBR did not predict any cognitive or early literacy skills in any language. Additionally, PT and ALR had indirect effects on literacy outcomes via different emergent literacy skills in all languages. These findings suggest that not all HLE components are equally important for children's literacy. No specific trend in the role of orthographic consistency in the aforementioned relations emerged, which suggests that other sociocultural factors may account for the observed differences across languages.

3. Maternal Education, Emotions, and Literacy Outcomes among English-as-a-Foreign Language Learners

Author:
Susanna Siu-Sze Yeung, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Art Tsang, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Given the growing attention to foreign language learners' emotions, the present study investigated learners' classroom emotions (anxiety, boredom, and enjoyment), literacy outcomes (reading and writing proficiency), and maternal education. One hundred and ninety-one Grade-three/four English-as-a-foreign language learners from Hong Kong participated in this study. These learners completed a questionnaire about their classroom emotions, and reading and writing tests. Their parents reported the level of maternal education in an interview. Overall, the results showed that maternal education and enjoyment were significantly associated with reading and writing proficiency. The contribution of maternal education to literacy outcomes was partially mediated by enjoyment, but not anxiety and boredom. The importance of maternal education and enjoyment are highlighted and discussed.

4. Generalizability of motivational profiles across gender: More similarities than differences

Author:
Jiajing Li, University of Macau

Co-Author:
Ronnel King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Chuang Wang, University of Macau

Full abstract:

Past studies have shown gender differences among English as a foreign language (EFL) learners. However, most of these studies have focused on mean-level differences using variable-centered analyses. Studies have seldom explored similarities and differences in motivational profiles using person-centered approaches to tap into the motivation variance in populations across gender. The lack of studies in this regard prevents tailored interventions for supporting the motivation of students of different genders. To bridge this gap, we adopted the multi-group latent profile analysis to look into the existence of motivational profiles across genders and to identify how these profiles are associated with psychological support and academic achievement. A total of 582 Chinese English as a foreign language (EFL) learners participated in the study. Profiles were extracted from autonomous and controlled motivation. Results indicate that (1) four distinct profiles emerged for both gender groups, they are "low quantity motivation" (low autonomous and controlled motivation), "poor quality motivation" (low autonomous but high controlled motivation), "moderate motivation" (moderate autonomous and controlled motivation), and "high quantity motivation" (high autonomous and controlled motivation) EFL learners; (2) the "moderate motivation" group had a different levels of autonomous and controlled motivation with boys exhibiting a higher controlled motivation and girls scoring higher in autonomous motivation; (3) the relative sizes of profiles were almost equivalent with one exception (i.e., "poor quality motivation" is more prevalent among boys);

(4) predictors into profile memberships were varied by gender; (5) the same pattern was observed as for relations between profile memberships and academic achievement. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Symposium 2-1-2

Social psychological perspectives on teaching and learning (Part 2): Teacher perspectives

Chair:
Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Chair:
Hongbiao Yin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Research on teaching and learning have mostly on the individual. However, teaching and learning does not occur within a vacuum; it is embedded within social ecologies such as family, class, school, and broader socio-cultural context. This symposium includes presentations from different authors highlighting the importance of taking social psychological perspectives into account in understanding teaching and learning. In Part 2 of this two-part symposium on "Social Psychological Perspectives on Teaching and Learning", we specifically highlight teachers' perspectives and examine how the

social environment is associated with teachers' well-being, emotions, identity, and job satisfaction. identities, and socio-emotional skills. The papers in this symposium are of particular value to social psychologists with an interest in educational matters and educational researchers who use or are interested in using a social psychological approach.

1. Happy Teachers are Efficacious and Committed, but not Vice-Versa

Author:
Hongbiao Yin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
The importance of teacher self-efficacy has been widely recognized in the literature. However, most of the existing studies have adopted a cross-sectional rather than a longitudinal design, which makes it difficult for researchers to confirm the direction of prediction or the reciprocal relationships between teacher self-efficacy and other variables. Moreover, previous studies have seldom considered the roles of positive affective states in influencing teacher self-efficacy. To echo the recent call for the integration of positive psychology and social cognitive theory, this study examined the longitudinal relationships between kindergarten teachers' psychological well-being, self-efficacy, and commitment to children via a two-wave longitudinal design. Based on a sample of 782 Hong Kong kindergarten teachers, the results of the half-longitudinal mediation analysis showed

that teachers' psychological well-being enhanced their commitment to children through the mediation of self-efficacy over time. However, longitudinal reverse mediation and reciprocal relationships were not confirmed. These results support the significance of supplementing social cognitive theory with positive psychology and adopting longitudinal research to detect the direction of prediction of self-efficacy. The practical implications are finally discussed.

2. The Landscape of Research on Teacher Emotion in Early Childhood Education: A Systematic Review

Author:

Han Qin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Hongbiao Yin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Improving the quality of early childhood education through high quality early childhood teachers has become the consensus of educational systems all over the world. As a core element of early childhood teachers' professionalism, early childhood teachers' emotions have increasingly received the attention of researchers in the past decades. To better understand the nature and roles of early childhood teachers' emotions, the present study conducted a systematic review of the research on early childhood teachers' emotions published in English between 1996 and 2021. Based on evidence from a corpus of 89 empirical studies, the results showed that (1) the majority of existing studies adopted quantitative methods to explore early childhood teachers' emotions at the intrapersonal level; and (2) a strong link between research methods and research themes was revealed. Based on these findings, a conceptual model was developed to illustrate how early childhood teachers' emotions are viewed at the intrapersonal, interpersonal, and sociocultural level, and what roles early childhood teachers' emotions play in teaching and learning in early education. Implications for future research are finally discussed.

3. Choreman' or 'Navigator': A case study on primary and secondary school teachers' identity conflict

Author:

Yingying Huang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Hongbiao Yin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Due to the multiplicity and duality of identity construction, identity conflict is a common experience of teachers, which further influences their emotional experiences and perceptions of identity. Through deductive-inductive coding and analyzing the 13 interviews of primary and secondary school teachers in Hong Kong, three themes formed: identity conflict,

factors influencing identity conflict, and emotion regulation. Based on these, five types of teachers emerged, namely, the nearly collapsed transfer, the hurry-scurry struggler, the boiling-frog accommodator, the chaser of the flames in the heart, and the easy-to-adjust optimist. They faced different degrees of imbalance among identities and contradictions between internal understanding and external expectations. Among them, work-family identity conflict was the most often experienced by teachers, as well as the dilemma caused by the identity contradiction between the "de-professional technician" shaped by broader neo-liberal managerial reform and the "autonomous professional" anchored in teachers' hearts. Hence teachers experienced complicated emotions which affected their professional development and physical and mental well-being. During the process of identity construction and reconstruction, teachers' emotion regulation played an important role. According to the effectiveness span of emotion regulation, there were three degrees of teacher emotion regulation. For the nearly collapsed transfer, they lacked emotion regulation. For the hurry-scurry struggler, the boiling-frog accommodator, and the chaser of the flames in heart, they had appropriate emotion regulation. For the easy-to-adjust optimist, emotion regulation was sufficient.

4. Principal -Teacher Social Contagion of Job Satisfaction Principal to Teacher Social Contagion

Author:

Ma. Jenina N. Nalipay, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Hui Wang, The Education University of Hong Kong
Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Although the social contagion between superiors and subordinates is widely explored in various work settings, very few have investigated this phenomenon in the educational context. Moreover, most studies on social contagion in educational settings focus on the students as the recipients. The current study examined the principal-teacher social contagion of job satisfaction and its subsequent relationship with instructional quality. The study made use of the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) 2018 data from two cultural entities: Confucian societies (Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and Shanghai) and English-speaking societies (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, United States, and United Kingdom). Results of multilevel mediation analyses revealed that, at the between-level, principal job satisfaction predicted teacher job satisfaction, providing support for the principal-teacher job satisfaction contagion. The job satisfaction contagion subsequently predicted clarity of instruction and cognitive activation in the Confucian societies, but only cognitive activation in the English-speaking societies; whereas at the within-level, teacher job satisfaction predicted both instructional quality indicators in both cultural groups.

The Role of Research in Supporting and Facilitating Community Psychology in Action

Chair:
James Liu, Massey University

The Lewinian dictum "nothing is so practical as a good theory" has been proven false as an isolated proposition, separated from relevant social contexts, after half a century of research becoming more and more technically sophisticated and less and less impactful in the societies where we live. Another perspective on applying research to practice is that nothing is so practical as a good set of relationships, especially if they bridge gaps in society. Research, put into the right relational context, is capable of making a difference, when the researchers are principled, when their research is excellent according to practical AND professional standards, and when they reach out into communities and support (or evaluate) community initiatives aligned to effective social action supported by government. This symposium covers community based research that ranges from describing the strengths and needs of social entrepreneurship (community-centered businesses designed to both make money and provide social good) to evaluating government funding of an NGO aimed to support minority groups to reduce obesity, to assessing the needs and abilities of coastal communities to manage climate change, to developmental work looking into minority groups' stereotypes of one another and the majority in a remote highlands location. Across the 4 papers, we note that relational ethics across structural divides are central to actioning research to enable effective social action. Nothing is so practical as a forward-looking community, where relationships between community groups, researchers, government and industry enable effective social action keyed to what is needed on the ground, assisted by theories grounded to practical knowledge of communities and their situations.

1. Employing mixed methods to explore the sustainability of social entrepreneurship in Vietnam

Author:
Minh Hieu Nguyen, Massey University

Co-Author:
Darrin Hodgetts, Massey University
Stuart Carr, Massey University

Full abstract:
Social enterprise activity has grown exponentially on a global scale over the past three decades. Although offering a general template for the generation of funds for

social good initiatives through private enterprise, research has not yet addressed issues around the complexities of operating such enterprises in different countries. This presentation reflects on the use of mixed methods informed by Viet (indigenous) cultural knowledge and practices within an exploratory inquiry into the operation of social entrepreneurships in Vietnam. More specifically, we demonstrate the utility of adopting a pragmatic orientation to knowledge production that is actioned through a combination of an exploratory quantitative survey with ethnographic fieldwork involving site visits that feature qualitive go-along interviews. The qualitative component was designed to provide further depth in our interpretation of the quantitative survey results and how key trends relate to specific social enterprises. The findings of this study foreground the importance of Viet village values and relational structures for the efficacy and sustainability of social enterprises in Vietnam.

2. A Formative Evaluation of Partnership in Action for Improving Minorities' Mental and Physical Health

Author:
James Liu, Massey University

Co-Author:
Gloria Finau, Massey University
Alosina Nua, Massey University
Siautu Alefaio-Tugia, Massey University
Evan Valdes, Massey University
Jennifer Sarich, University of Auckland

Full abstract:
Central and local governments are faced with challenges meeting the health needs of "hard to reach communities". One area of persistent challenge for New Zealand is poorer health outcomes for minority groups. This research reports a formative evaluation of a new partnership between BBM Motivation, a Pasifika-Maori led community-based organization with a vision to reduce obesity among Maori and Pacific people, and Total Healthcare (THC), a large Primary Health (umbrella) Organization serving medical needs in South Auckland. BBM is a well-known community-based organization with a social media profile enabling it to reach populations with health needs not met by mainstream health providers. Recruitment through BBM's social media proved far more effective in reaching obese and overly obese members of the community than invitations generated from THCs client database. A 12-week intervention focused on diet and exercise was highly effective in improving mental health, with an effect size of .55, in reducing symptoms of depression. It also had smaller impacts on reducing weight and cholesterol. This was achieved through peer-based training that enabled a group-based feeling of solidarity and support (where facebook groups augmented the face-to-face training). Interviews of the governing group revealed the strong influence of Pacific values informing BBM's approach, where lived experiences enabled staff to provide clients with a feeling of being part of a community; people successfully completing the programme can advance to becoming peer trainers

themselves. This complemented the more traditional Western medicine approach of Total Healthcare. The contract funding this partnership was not micro-managed by Manatū Hauora (the Ministry of Health), but instead allowed quick pivots where required. This was enabled by a focus on equity from government. Looking ahead, the challenge is now to demonstrate that pro-active, community-based health programmes make fiscal sense for the long-term health of a nation.

3. Understanding Collective Action against Climate Threats among Coastal Communities in Indonesia

Author:
Moh Abdul Hakim, Universitas Sebelas Maret

Co-Author:
Fadjri Kirana Anggaraeni, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Muchammad Suryo Maulana Akbar, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Ghania Bilqistiyani Syakila, Universitas Sebelas Maret

Full abstract:
The impact of global climate change on coastal communities in Indonesia is a growing concern as rising sea levels continue to cause significant damage to the everyday life of these communities. Hundreds of acres of neighbourhoods as well as rice fields and fish farms, essential sources of livelihood for many, have been flooded in the past few years, resulting in sudden poverty. The literature suggests that collective threats, such as rising sea levels, can drive collective action through social identity mechanisms. Our study aims to explore how collective action works in real crises, by conducting a socio psychological case study on coastal communities' responses against the rising sea levels in Java Island, Indonesia. We selected three communities identified by previous studies to have suffered mild, medium, and severe levels of economic impacts from sea flooding. Our field study in these communities reveals a diverse range of responses to the climate threat, shaped by the interplay of social psychological factors (e.g., interpersonal networks, group processes), social economic factors (e.g., class), and institutional arrangements (e.g., community organization). Our findings highlight the importance of contextualizing social psychology theories, especially social identity theory, in the social, economic, and political situations of developing societies. This understanding is particularly important for social psychologists who aspire to work in these societies to address community issues and problems including the impact of climate change. The presentation attempts to provide a contribution to the ongoing discussion about the role of social psychology in mitigating the impacts of climate change in developing countries.

4. Trait Differences among Ethnic Minorities in the Highlands of Vietnam

Author:
Dung Vu, Vietnam Association of Psychology

Co-Author:
Nguyen Thi Minh Hieu, Massey University
Nguyen Thi Mai Lan, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences
Vu Thu Trang, Hanoi Pedagogical University
Lê Thi Minh Nguyet, Hanoi Pedagogical University
Nguyen Xuen Long, Vietnam National University
Nguyen Van Hieu, Hanoi Pedagogical University
Lê Minh Thien, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences

Full abstract:
With 14 percent of the nation belonging to fifty-three national minorities, Vietnam is a multiethnic nation with great cultural diversity. Although having a fruitful culture, the minorities are faced with many challenges, especially economic development. The government has launched several economic, social and cultural programs to improve the lives of minorities and draw disparate groups into the national community. However, due to subjective and objective reasons, these programs haven't had much impact on local communities. Understanding the minorities' characteristics, their social space and culture practices is a baseline for any development policy and action plan. The current paper is the 1st survey on characteristics of people in the Highland of Vietnam, including 1,328 people from the ethnic majority and minorities. Participants self-reported their characteristics and gave their opinion on the characteristics of the other groups. The ethnic majority, who had better economic conditions had high scores in self-evaluation and others' evaluation on the characteristics of high willingness to get out of poverty, skillful, and dynamic, but low scores on honesty, shy, and friendly. In contrast, the ethnic minorities scored high on honesty, shy, and friendly, but low on willing to get out of poverty, skillful, and dynamic. The score of the mobile ethnic minority was also different from the immobile one. The current research suggested a different approach to different groups of ethnicities in the same area.

Symposium 2-2-1

Locus-of-Hope and Well-Being (Part 1): COVID-19 Pandemic Research

Chair:
Allan B. I. Bernardo, De La Salle University

The locus-of-hope model expands on Snyder's hope theory to include conjoint forms of agency that are assumed to be important in Asian societies. In addition to personal (internal locus-of-hope), external (family, peer, spiritual) locus-of-hope dimensions are proposed. In this symposium, four studies investigate different roles of external locus-of-hope dimensions in predicting specific well-being measures in different samples in the Philippines and Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic. The first

presentation by Ramos investigated the buffering roles of locus-of-hope dimensions on the associations between students' protective healthy behaviors and anxiety. The second presentation by Nalipay also studied the buffering role of locus-of-hope on the associations between students' anxiety and different aspects of well-being. The third presentation by Tee showed how external locus-of-hope dimensions more strongly predicted well-being among adult Malaysians who faced financial challenges during the pandemic. The final presentation by Yabut demonstrated the mediating role of avoidance dimension of spiritual bypassing in the relationship between external-spiritual locus-of-hope and psychological distress during the pandemic. Collectively, the four studies show how locus-of-hope predicted different aspects of well-being during the pandemic, but more importantly, how locus-of-hope serves as a protective factor against stressors during the pandemic.

1. College Students' Protective Health Behaviors on COVID Anxiety: External Locus-of-Hope as a Buffer

Author:

Sixtus Dane A. Ramos, De La Salle University

Co-Author:

Allan B.I. Bernardo, De La Salle University

Full abstract:
The COVID-19 pandemic led to an increase in anxiety-related problems worldwide. College students engaged with protective health behaviors in response but its long-term benefits in mitigating COVID-19 anxiety are unclear. Hope, or the person's capacity to generate goals, strategies, and the agency to attain goals, can buffer against the psychological impact of health crises. However, hope's subdimensions and its role in managing COVID-19 anxiety are yet to be understood. We tested state locus-of-hope's moderating role on the impact of protective health behaviors on COVID-19 anxiety among Filipino college students using moderated-moderation analysis. Results revealed that external-family and external-peer locus-of-hope are higher-order moderators that cushion the interaction of protective health behaviors and internal locus-of-hope on COVID-19 anxiety. On the other hand, external-spirit locus-of-hope allayed protective behaviors' impact on anxiety related to COVID-19. The findings suggest that present beliefs that family, friends, and a higher power share the goal of managing health problems can mitigate COVID-19 anxiety among college students. The results contribute to further understanding of the nuanced role of locus-of-hope on the well-being of college students during pandemics.

2. Anxiety, Well-being, and the Moderating Role of Hope Among Filipinos During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Author:
Ma. Jenina N. Nalipay, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Norman B. Mendoza, The Education University of Hong Kong
John Ian Wilzon T. Dizon, The University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only taken a toll on individuals' physical health, but has also caused immense psychological burden. People experienced uncertainty, fear of infection, distress, and grief, resulting to increased anxiety and diminished well-being. Despite these negative experiences, there have also been accounts of hope in overcoming the challenges during the pandemic. Considering the concurrent experience of anxiety and hope during the pandemic, this study intended to investigate the interaction between the two. Specifically, we examined whether the different locus-of-hope dimensions (internal, and external-family, peers, and spiritual hope) would buffer the impact of anxiety on well-being (psychological, social, and emotional well-being). Moderation analyses were conducted on data from a nationwide sample of 10,529 Filipino adults. Findings revealed that anxiety predicted lower psychological, social, and emotional well-being. Nevertheless, internal and external-spiritual hope were found to buffer the relationship of anxiety with all three dimensions of well-being; whereas external-family hope buffered the association of

anxiety with social well-being. The study demonstrates the role of hope as an important protective psychological resource for individuals' well-being in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. Locus-of-hope and Well-being Among Malaysians Facing Economic Challenges Amidst the Pandemic

Author:
Eugene Yj Tee, HELP University

Co-Author:
Raja Intan Arifah binti Raja Reza Shah, HELP University
TamilSelvan Ramis, Sunway University
Lauren Chai Jia-Qi, HELP University

Full abstract:

Hope is conceptualized as a cognitive set that promotes goal-directed thinking. Two components of hope are pathways thinking (findings routes to desired goals) and agency thinking (possessing the necessary motivations to use those routes). Hope theory, however, does not distinguish pathways and agency thinking as self-determined or involving external agents. An important development of this theory is the concept of locus-of-hope (LoH), which distinguishes between whether individuals source their motivation from within themselves, or from external forces as agents of goal-attainment cognitions. LoH has thus been operationalized to cover four facets – internal hope, external-family, external-peers, and external spiritual. To date, no studies have examined how LoH influences psychological outcomes among

vulnerable populations within collectivist cultural contexts. We address this gap by assessing the relationships between LoH and well-being in a representative sample of Malaysians facing financial struggles during the COVID-19 pandemic. We hypothesized that LoH will predict well-being, but that external LoH will more strongly predict well-being than internal LoH. Responses from one-hundred and fifty-two (152) Malaysians (89 women, average age 29.69 years) completed a series of questionnaires (LoH, optimism, perceptions of government efforts, well-being). Respondents have (i) experienced loss of employment status, (ii) a decrease in salary earnings, or (iii) earn below the lower 40% threshold of national household incomes. Results support the hypothesis that controlling for trait optimism and age, and perceptions of government efforts, LoH is a significant predictor of well-being. Internal LoH and external-family were the strongest predictors of well-being. Contrary to expectations, external-spiritual and external-peers were not significant predictors of well-being. We discuss theoretical and practical implications for both hope and LoH research from these findings.

4. Spiritual Locus-of-Hope and Psychological Distress: The Mediating Role of Spiritual Bypassing

Author:
Homer J. Yabut, De La Salle University

Co-Author:

Renz Louis T. Montano, University of San Carlos
Jerone Pavel C. Cruz, De La Salle University
Justin Vianey M. Embalsado, Angeles University Foundation
John Jamir Benzon R. Aruta, De La Salle University

Full abstract:
Extant literature identified religion and spirituality as a source of hope. However, research on the association between spirituality and coping shares mixed results among Asian countries. The researchers tested if external spiritual hope, which refers to the divine or supernatural as a source of agency and pathways predicts psychological distress during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Furthermore, we tested the mediating effect of spiritual bypassing in the relationship between the external-spiritual locus-of-hope and psychological distress. Using a sample of 479 respondents, results reveal that the external-spiritual locus-of-hope had a significant positive association with psychological avoidance and spiritualizing. But only avoidance had a significant relationship with distress, negatively predicting stress, anxiety, and depression. Spiritualizing did not have a significant effect on all three indices of psychological distress. Findings highlight the important role of the external-spiritual locus-of-hope as a resource in alleviating psychological distress. Furthermore, the psychological avoidance dimension of spiritual bypassing explains the relationship between external-spiritual locus-of-hope and psychological

distress. Implications about the external-spiritual locus-of-hope and spiritual bypassing and discussions for future research are discussed.

| Symposium 2-2-2 |

Social psychological perspectives on teaching and learning (Part 1): Student perspectives

Chair:
Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Chair:
Hongbiao Yin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Research on teaching and learning have mostly on the individual. However, teaching and learning does not occur within a vacuum; it is embedded within social ecologies such as family, class, school, and broader socio-cultural context. This symposium includes presentations from different authors highlighting the importance of taking social psychological perspectives into account in understanding teaching and learning. In Part 1 of this symposium, we specifically highlight students' perspectives and examine how the social environment is associated with students' motivation, identities, and socio-emotional skills. The papers in this symposium are of particular value to social psychologists with an interest in educational matters and educational researchers who use or are interested in using a social psychological approach.

1. Income inequality prevents motivated students from achieving

Author:
Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Yuyang Cai, Shanghai University of International Business and Economics

Full abstract:
Prior research on student motivation and achievement has mostly focused on individual- and classroom-level factors but have neglected broader socio-ecological factors such as income inequality. In this study, we examined (1) how country-level income inequality moderated the relationship between student motivation and achievement and (2) how inequality was associated with achievement. We drew on three waves of data (2009 for reading, 2012 for mathematics, and 2015 for science) from the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) which contained data from more than 1.29 million students. Using multi-level structural equation modeling with random slopes, we found that income inequality weakened the association between motivation and achievement across reading, math, and science such that students in more unequal societies experienced lower returns to

achievement from their motivation. The findings enrich motivation research by highlighting the motivational consequences of income inequality and by emphasizing the need to adopt a socio-ecological perspective.

2. Chinese Vocational College Students' Vocational Identity

Author:
Mengting Li, The University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Li-fang Zhang, The University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
According to the self-construal tripartite model, individuals can evaluate themselves from three perspectives (i.e., individual/personal, relational, and collective self-esteem). These three types of self-esteem are culturally sensitive in that relational and collective self-esteem normally show stronger influences on individual development than does personal self-esteem in collectivistic countries where interpersonal relationships are highlighted. Nevertheless, few studies have explored the roles of relational and collective self-esteem in student development. Given that promoting students' vocational identity construction is an important aim of vocational education, the present study examined if Chinese college students' personal, relational, and collective self-esteem were related to their vocational identity. A two-wave longitudinal study with a six-month interval was conducted among 539 Chinese vocational college students. Results of univariate latent change score models indicated increases in all three types of self-esteem and the career commitment dimension of vocational identity, and a decrease in the career flexibility sub-dimension of vocational identity. Results of bivariate latent change score models indicated that career commitment-making predicted a negative change in personal self-esteem. Changes in relational self-esteem were positively predicted by the in-breadth career exploration sub-dimension but negatively predicted by the career reconsideration dimension. A positive gain cycle was shown between relational self-esteem and identification with career commitment. Collective self-esteem predicted increases in in-depth career exploration and identification with career commitment. Practical implications regarding improving student self-evaluation and developing career interventions in vocational colleges are discussed.

3. Identifying Key Predictors of HK Students' Socio-Emotional Skills: A Machine Learning Approach

Author:
Lingyi Karrie Fu, The University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Faming Wang, The University of Hong Kong
Shing On Leung, The University of Macau

Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Social and emotional skills are facilitated or hindered by many different factors. However, previous studies mostly focused on a small number of factors, leading to a limited understanding of facilitators and barriers to social and emotional skills. To address this gap, this study drew on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2018 dataset provided by 6,037 15-year-old Hong Kong students to understand the relative importance of the individual, microsystem, and mesosystem constructs in predicting social and emotional learning skills. Using a machine learning approach (i.e., Extreme Gradient Boosting Regression [XGBoost Regression]), the results indicated that factors belonging to "individual" and "mesosystem" constructs were the most important predictors of social and emotional learning skills. More specifically, responsible decision making was best predicted by work mastery. Self-management, self-awareness, and relationship-skills were best accounted for by resilience. Social awareness was best predicted by sense of belonging to school. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

4. Need-supportive teaching is associated with socio-emotional skills: A cross-cultural study

Author:

Faming Wang, The University of Hong Kong

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Co-Author:

Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Self-determination theory (SDT) posits the importance of need-supportive teaching, which includes support for autonomy, competence, and relatedness, in promoting students' academic achievement and motivation. However, little attention has been devoted to exploring how need-supportive teaching is associated with students' socio-emotional skills. This gap is crucial as the existing research has demonstrated the role of a structured and supportive learning environment in fostering students' socio-emotional skills. Furthermore, most studies on both need-supportive teaching and socio-emotional skills were conducted in a limited range of cultures, predominantly in Western cultures. To address these gaps, this study explored the association between need-supportive teaching and students' socio-emotional skills across eight distinct cultural groups (i.e., Western Europe, East-Central Europe, East Europe, Latin America, English-speaking, Confucian, Southeast Asia, African, and the Middle East). This study used data from the 2018 Programme for International Student Assessment with a total of 519,487 15-year-old students. Multilevel structural equation modeling was performed to analyze the data. Results indicated that need-supportive teaching was positively associated with students' socio-emotional skills across eight cultural groups. This study highlights the universal

importance of need-supportive teaching to students' socio-emotional skills across different cultures.

Symposium 2-2-3

Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality

Chair:
Kuang-Hui Yeh, Academia Sinica & National Taiwan University

Co-Chair:
Michael Harris Bond, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Discussant 1:
Michael Harris Bond, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Discussant 2:
Louise Sundararajan

The Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS) is a theory-driven measure of cultural differences in reasoning about the world, for instance, about the COVID pandemic. This presentation on STWTRS has two objectives: hypothesis- testing and dialogue across sub-specialties in cultural psychology. Two studies (Study 1 & Study 2) based on responses of respondents from Asian societies (Study 1 includes Taiwan, India, China; Study 2 includes China and Malaysia) and Western (Study 1 includes respondents from America; in Study 2 respondents

from Australia and the United States are used to test the hypothesis that matches or mismatches along the ontological axes of strong ties versus weak ties among the three components of a culture--rationality, ecological niche, and values/beliefs—predict varying degrees of associations between strong ties/weak ties rationalities as measured by STWTRS and a list of culture-specific values/beliefs. For the purpose of dialogue, data analysis will follow two different protocols as practiced in indigenous psychology (IP) versus cross-cultural-psychology (C-C-P). Results from analyses of the same data by IP and C-C-P are compared and contrasted to shed light on (a) why a continued debate between these two approaches is essential in psychology; (b) how IP and C-C-P point to each other's lacunae; and (c) how the results from IP and C-C-P complement each other to increase our understanding of cultural phenomena.

1. Theory of Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS)

Author:
Louise Sundararajan

Full abstract:
STWTRS was developed on the basis of an ontological turn that shifts the focus of cultural analysis from the down-stream focus on values, beliefs, and behaviors to the upstream process of thinking and reasoning that is rooted in the local ways of

being and relating to the world. The scale can be used to test empirically the hypothesis that the ontological universe of the cultural insiders is not a list of fragmentary, ever-expanding list of attributes that proliferate in cross-cultural psychology, but rather a coherent wholeness in which everything hangs together with a minimum of logical gaps.

2. The Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS): An Indigenous Psychological Approach

Author:
Kuang-Hui Yeh, Academia Sinica & National Taiwan University

Co-Author:
Louise Sundararajan

Full abstract:
The Strong Ties Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS) has already been tested cross-culturally on its validity. Yeh et al. (2022) demonstrated the heuristic value of approaching cultures as different and discrete ontological universes of the cultural insiders. This new study extends the indigenous psychological approach to new samples from two societies (i.e., China and India) to test the hypothesis that ontological universe of the cultural insider is not a fragmentary, ever expanding list of attributes but rather a coherent wholeness of values and rationalities that correlate dynamically to maintain the organizational unity of a living system, in perfect accordance with Maturana and Varela's (1980) theory of autopoiesis. Potential

contributions to the methodology and future research directions are discussed.

3. Expanding the Conceptual and Empirical Horizons of Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality

Author:
Rachel Sing-Kiat Ting, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Louise Sundararajan

Full abstract:
The Strong Ties and Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS) is a theory-driven measure of cultural differences in reasoning about the world. In this study, we explored the factor structures of STWTRS in a large-scale study (n=2173) conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. An emic approach to factor analysis was adopted to extract the best of STWTRS in each of two Asian societies (China and Malaysia) and each of two Western societies (Australia and America). Results consistently revealed a two-factor structure in ST rationality—ST-C (Communal) and ST-A (Authoritarian); and in WT rationality—WT-A (Analytic) and WT-I (Independent), across these four societies. Next, adhering to the indigenous psychology approach, we tested the relationship between these two types of rationality with COVID-19 pandemic outcomes--preferred support system and public stigma within each country. Results revealed that both Asian societies had significantly higher ST scores than WT scores, whereas WT was significantly higher

than ST in both Western societies. As predicted, across all four societies, ST-C was positively and significantly correlated with social tightness/looseness and with preferred ST support system, and ST-A was the better predictor of public stigma. Unique correlation patterns were observed in the Malaysian sample where ST-C was negatively correlated with public stigma; this finding could be explained by its historical exposure to Western colonization. The findings of this study was interpreted in through the cultural rationality and evolutionary psychology theories where pandemic stigma could be explained through the strong-ties rationality/mindset of kindship protection, especially within a Strong-Ties niche and a tight society.

4. Comparing Apples to Apples: STWTR Inquiries from a Cross-cultural Psychology Approach

Author:
Rachel Sing-Kiat Ting, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Michael Harris Bond, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Jane Terpstra Tong, Monash University Malaysia
Louise Sundararajan
Kuang-Hui Yeh, Acadamia Sinica & National Taiwan University

Full abstract:
Cross-cultural psychology (CCP) assumes that psychological constructs are shared across cultures, and they can be comparable. To allow for cross-cultural comparisons, researchers need to minimize potential measurement bias across cultures. CCP research emphasizes the need to establish measurement invariance before statistical analysis. Generally, three forms of invariance are required: configural, metric, and scalar. Configural invariance requires that the underlying factors of the instrument are equivalent across groups. Metric invariance entails that the measurement units used are equal across groups, as demonstrated by the same factor loadings. Lastly, scalar invariance requires both equivalent factor loadings and factor intercepts across groups. In both Study 1 and 2, we used the alignment method to evaluate the degree of measurement invariance of all the study measures across societies. Following the alignment method, we removed any scale items that displayed non-invariance in two or more societies. As a result, two items in the Strong Ties Weak Ties Rationality Scale (STWTRS), one item in each of the reciprocal filial piety scale, authoritarian filial piety scale, and just world belief scale were removed. We used the reduced scales in the subsequent regression analyses with society as a control variable in the pooled sample. Regression analyses were preferred due to the small group size (N=3 or 4). The results are compared and contrasted with the results identified in the studies using the IP analytical approach.

Symposium 2-3-1

Locus-of-Hope and Well-Being (Part 2): Research in Applied Domains

Chair:
Allan B. I. Bernardo, De La Salle University

The locus-of-hope model (Bernardo, 2010) expands on Snyder's (2002) hope theory to include conjoint forms of agency that are assumed to be important in Asian societies. In addition to personal (internal locus-of-hope), external (family, peer, spiritual) locus-of-hope dimensions are proposed. In this symposium, four studies investigate locus-of-hope (LOH) related process in different applied psychology domains. The first presentation by Cunanan looks into how LOH and self-stigma relate to students help-seeking, and finds that external LOH dimensions are more important predictors of help-seeking than internal LOH. But in the second presentation by Bengwasan, both internal and external LOH dimensions were expressed by children in conflict with the law during the progress of their therapy. In the third presentation by Uy, internal and external-peer LOH have different moderating roles in the associations between abusive supervision, negative affect, and counterproductive work behavior in a sample of real estate agents. The final presentation by Simon is a pilot test of single-session online LOH intervention for perfectionists, which showed lower

anxiety among participants in the LOH intervention and also the mindfulness interventions, but not in the control. The four studies collectively show the utility of the LOH construct in different domains. More importantly the specific hypotheses and findings refer to how internal and external LOH differently relate to self- regulatory processes in these domains.

1. The Contrasting Relations of Locus-of-Hope and Self-Stigma on Help-Seeking Intentions

Author:
Angela Lorraine P. Cunanan, De La Salle University

Co-Author:
Allan B. I. Bernardo, De La Salle University

Full abstract:
Although help-seeking is a form of adaptive coping that elicits well-being outcomes, numerous studies point towards a general reluctance to seek help for mental health concerns. This study examined locus-of-hope (LOH) dimensions and self-stigma as predictors of Filipino's formal and informal help-seeking intentions. A series of hierarchical regression analyses showed that all external LOH dimensions (but not internal LOH) were associated with informal help-seeking, and external-family LOH was associated with formal help-seeking. Self-stigma negatively predicted both formal and informal help-seeking. The present

study provides important insights that while self-stigma remains to inhibit individuals' help-seeking intentions, external (but not internal) LOH dimensions serve as facilitators that can enable people to seek help. Increasing the Filipinos' external LOH and addressing stigma may provide a unique avenue for increasing help-seeking intentions and, by extension, lead to improved well-being.

2. Dimensions of hope from psychotherapeutic interventions of adolescents with delinquent behaviors

Author:
Peejay D. Bengwasan, Saint Louis University

Full abstract:
Children in conflict with the law (CICL) underwent intervention programs which involve psychotherapy, educational assistance, life skills training and family interventions. Given the severity of the cases of these individuals, this study explored the interplay of locus of hope dimensions in 10 CICLs that underwent individual psychotherapeutic process. Hindrances were evident in these cases, which centered on family relational difficulties, presence of abuse and cognitive limitations. But notably, internal locus of hope dimensions such as motivations to learn life skills and continue formal education, acknowledgment of responsibility and the drive to achieve goals were emphasized during psychotherapeutic sessions. Likewise, external locus of hope dimensions such as support from significant others, gaining approval from one's parents and family members during reintegration, and having a sense of community with one's co-residents were apparent in their experiences. Especially towards latter sessions of psychotherapy, themes that directly speak of hope appear to be strengthened by professional help (including psychotherapy, legal assistance and case management), which seem to answer the deficits possessed by the participants prior to institutionalization.

3. Abusive Supervision and Counterproductive Work Behavior: Roles of Negative Affect and Locus-of-Hope

Author:
Rainier Uy, De La Salle University

Co-Author:
Allan B. I. Bernardo, De La Salle University

Full abstract:
Do emotions and affective dispositions affect employees' counterproductive work behavior tendencies in the face of supervisory abuse? This paper explored negative affect as a mediating variable for the relationship between abusive supervision and counterproductive work behavior (CWB). Internal locus-of-hope and eternal-peer locus-of-hope were also explored as moderating variables for the relationship between abusive supervision, negative affect, and abusive supervision and CWB. Data from 255 real estate employees from the Philippines were

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collected. Results of the path analysis revealed that negative affect does not mediate the relationship between abusive supervision and CWB. Internal locus-of-hope significantly moderated the relationship between abusive supervision and CWB. Lastly, external-peer locus-of-hope significantly moderated the relationship between abusive supervision and negative, and abusive supervision and CWB. Overall, the results highlight the potential impact of both locus-of-hope dimensions on affective and behavioral consequences of supervisory abuse.

4. Pilot Study of a Hope-based, Single Session Online Intervention for Perfectionists

Author:
Patricia D. Simon, The University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Roseann Tan-Mansukhani, De La Salle University

Full abstract:
The research aimed to pilot-test a single-session hope-based intervention anchored on Bernardo's Locus of Hope Theory (2010), specifically targeting perfectionist undergraduate students who were deemed to be vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic. The hope intervention was a modified version of a single session goal-pursuit intervention for college students designed by Feldman and Dreher (2011) and based on the Hope Theory by Snyder (2002). The first phase of the study involved a survey among undergraduate students to screen high scorers on personal standards perfectionism who would qualify for the intervention phase. Phase two (intervention phase) randomly assigned participants into three groups (hope, mindfulness, control), and students underwent either a hope or mindfulness intervention while the rest were placed in a waitlist control group. They were administered hope and anxiety scales three times (post-intervention immediately, after one month, after three months) and a between (hope, mindfulness, control) and within-groups comparison were conducted. Although no significant changes in hope was observed across time points, there was a decrease in anxiety from pre-test to post-intervention for both the hope and mindfulness conditions, and these reductions were maintained after one month. Implications for the development of hope-based interventions are discussed.

Symposium 2-3-2

Meet the Editors of Asian Journal of Social Psychology

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

Asian Journal of Social Psychology publishes high-impact original research in all areas of personality and social psychology from Asia and other parts of the world, and is committed to advancing robust, reproducible, and

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open science. In this session, the editors of the journal will discuss the editorial policies and recent developments of the journal. The editors will also offer advice on how to prepare a manuscript for submission and discuss good practices in responding to a revise-and-resubmit invitation. This session is open to anyone interested in publishing in the journal and particularly useful for students and early-career researchers.

1. Recent developments of AJSP

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

2. Why do manuscripts get rejected?

Author:
Angela Ka-Yee Leung, Singapore Management University

3. Thriving in the peer review process: Good practices in preparing manuscripts

Author:
Sammyh Khan, Örebro University

Symposium 2-3-3

Beyond WEIRD: Understanding subjective well-being in a culturally-sensitive way

Chair:
Mateusz Olechowski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

This symposium explores different aspects of subjective well-being and happiness and the complex nature of their relationship to cultural, social, and environmental factors. We provide insights into this topic and highlight the need for interdisciplinary and culturally sensitive research to advance our understanding. Firstly, we challenge the assumption that subjective well-being and happiness are synonymous, proposing that the idealization of attaining maximum levels of happiness is a characteristic of WEIRD societies. We argue that this phenomenon could be explained by the ecological conditions in which these societies emerged, which afforded them a basis to endorse happiness as a value and idealize its maximum level. Secondly, we focus on well-being priorities and show that although across cultures people tend to prioritize happiness over meaning, there are substantial groups of people who prioritize meaning in life over happiness. Thirdly, we suggest that dispositional optimism, a widely studied concept in psychology, may not be

culturally sensitive and thus produce biased results. We argue for the need of a culturally-sensitive theoretical model of optimism to better understand its potential benefits in different cultural contexts. Lastly, we explore the combined effect of individuals' actual emotional experiences and social expectancies for experiencing emotions on different types of self-reported well-being.

1. Happiness maximization is a WEIRD way of living

Author:

Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:

Olga Kostoula, Johannes Kepler University Linz
Wijnand van Tilburg, University of Essex

Full abstract:

Social science tends to treat subjective well-being and happiness synonymously. We start from the assumption that subjective well-being is more than being happy to ask the fundamental question: what is the ideal level of happiness? From a cross-cultural perspective, we propose that the idealization of attaining maximum levels of happiness may be especially characteristic of WEIRD societies, but less so for others. Searching for an explanation for why "happiness maximization" might have emerged in these societies, we turn to studies linking cultures to their eco-environmental habitat. We discuss the premise that WEIRD cultures emerged in an exceptionally benign ecological habitat, i.e., compared to other regions, they faced relatively light existential pressures. We review the influence of the Gulfstream on the North-Western European climate as a source of these comparatively benign geographical conditions. We propose that the ecological conditions in which WEIRD societies emerged afforded them a basis to endorse happiness as a value and to idealise attaining its maximum level. To evaluate our hypothesis, we re-analyse data from two large-scale studies on ideal levels of personal life satisfaction—the most common operationalization of happiness in psychology— involving respondents from 61 countries. We conclude that societies whose members seek to maximize happiness is a WEIRD characteristic that can prove problematic if adopted at the ideological and policy level and generalized across societies.

2. Happiness before meaning – the pyramid of well-being

Author:

Maciej Górski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:

Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Joonha Park, Nagoya University of Commerce and Business

Full abstract:

Psychological science comprehensively researched what makes people's lives happy or meaningful. However, surprisingly little is known about well-being priorities: do people prioritize living a happy life or a meaningful life? Can these preferences be arranged similarly to Maslowian logic, that 'lower' type of well-being needs to be satisfied before 'higher' type of well-being? In 5 studies run across 3 culturally different countries (Japan, USA, Poland) we asked in total 523 individuals whether they prioritized a happy or a meaningful life. We found out that although across analyzed cultures people tend to prioritize happiness over meaningfulness, there are substantial groups of people who prioritize meaning in life over happiness. We ran repeated measures ANOVA and one-way ANOVA to find out that – in 2 different research schemes – the relative endorsement of happiness over meaning attenuates in the context of positivity, i.e., when a moderate level of well-being is guaranteed. With the latter finding, we propose to conclude that distinct well-being types may vary in their order of expected satisfaction, similarly to Maslow's deficiency (happiness) and growth (meaning) needs.

3. Optimism across cultures: Exploring the complexity of a universal phenomenon

Author:
Mateusz Olechowski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:

Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
Dispositional optimism is a widely studied concept in psychology and has been linked to numerous benefits like better physical functioning, lower risk of cardiovascular disease and fewer depressive symptoms. Although research indicates that optimism is a universal phenomenon, cross-cultural studies suggest that considerable variations in optimism exists as well. Large scale cross-cultural studies are however inconclusive (and sometimes contradictory) as to the specific nature of the culture-optimism relationship. These findings suggest that mainstream psychological conceptualization of optimism may not be culturally sensitive and thus produce biased results. The measurement of optimism has been primarily conducted through the use of the Life Orientation Test (LOT) or its revisited version (LOT-R), which may not capture cultural variations in the conceptualization of optimism. For instance, being optimistic for Chinese individuals means accepting current living conditions rather than expecting good things to happen in one's future. To address the potential cultural biases in the mainstream psychological conceptualization of optimism and the cultural sensitivity of measuring it, we suggest the need for a culturally-driven theoretical model of optimism. We present research that aims at building the foundations of such a model. We hope that this - and further - research will allow for a more comprehensive understanding of

optimism and its potential benefits in different cultural contexts.

4. Is it okay to feel? Effect of congruence between emotional experience and expectancy on well-being

Author:
June C. Yeung, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
Research has shown that social expectancies for experiencing more positive and less negative emotions can reduce well-being. To our knowledge, such discrepancy effects have not been tested under a fit framework that estimates the combined effects of congruence and incongruence effects and their directions. Using preliminary data from online community, we examined the combined effect of individuals' actual emotional experiences and social expectancies for experiencing emotions (namely, emotional fit) on different types of self-reported well-being. Results from polynomial regressions with response surface analysis showed that emotional fits and misfits of positive and negative emotions are associated with well-being. Specifically, individuals may have a lower level of well-being if their perceived social expectation of emotions does not fit their actual experiences, such as experiencing emotions more (or less) frequently than the level expected. We discuss the findings about person-environment fit in emotion contexts and

propose future studies with experimental and experience sampling design.

Symposium 2-4-1

The Role of Social Psychology in R&D for Solutions to Social Issues: Funding Programs in RISTEX, JST

Chair:
Tadashi Kobayashi, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), & Osaka University

Discussant:
Kyoko Mimura, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX) & Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX) is a unique funding agency which has been promoting R&D for solutions to social issues, while Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), to which RISTEX belongs, mainly funds research in science and technology (S&T) and promotes innovation. RISTEX is currently running five programs and among them there are two schemes which are led by Program Supervisors specialized in social psychology. To develop solutions to problems in today's society, analysis and in-depth understanding of mechanism that causes the problem is essential, and thus social psychology is anticipated to

play a key role in such research. Also, as modern society is inseparable from science and technology (S&T), it is essential for the R&D of solutions to social issues to be based on co-creation between social sciences and humanities (SSH), natural sciences (or more precisely, STEM) and relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, given the rapid progress in emerging S&T, such co-creation is required in addressing ethical, legal, and social issues/implications of such S&T promptly to realize responsible research and innovation (RRI). However, an integral effort between SSH and natural science is in fact extremely difficult in practice as researchers often see the issue with completely different frameworks. Here, social psychology, which is known to work well with natural science, can play a central role. In this session, we will describe the R&D promoted by RISTEX, and 2 programs led by social psychologists. Then we discuss how social psychology can provide useful perspectives, methodologies, and outputs in R&D for solutions to social issues.

1. Introduction: RISTEX and 20 years of R&D for Science & Technology for Society

Author:
Tadashi Kobayashi, Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), & Osaka University

Full abstract:
Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society (RISTEX) is a funding agency which has been promoting R&D for solutions to social issues for 20 years. The term 'Science and Technology for Society' in its name originates from the Budapest Declaration in 1999. There, the 'use' of science was positioned as crucial to the betterment of future society, and RISTEX has taken in this notion and has been engaged in various social issues since. Today we are faced with numerous complex problems and to responsibly respond to these problems, academics are expected to transcend conventional boundaries of disciplines and even academic space itself – that is, to conduct transdisciplinary research which is characterized by co-design, co-creation, and co-production among researchers of various disciplines together with stakeholders. The R&D RISTEX promotes is transdisciplinary in this sense, and we encourage 'using' any knowledges, existing and newly produced, in creating and experimenting possible solutions to social issues. Whilst there is a vast variety in social issues, we generally look into two types: ethical, legal, and social issues/implications (ELSI) of S&T, and practical solutions to social problems faced by local communities. A typical example of funding schemes dealing with the former is 'Responsible Innovation with Conscience and Agility' (RInCA) supervised by KARASAWA Kaori, and the latter, 'Preventing Social Isolation & Loneliness

and Creating Diversified Social Networks' by URA Mitsuhiro. They will describe each scheme and expand on the potential roles social psychology can play in their programs. I believe it is important to share our experiences to the community of east Asian social psychology for consideration of what local contexts are at play which require particular attention, as well as for diversity in international discussions regarding R&D of solutions to social issues and the role of social psychology in such an endeavor.

2. Contribution of Social Psychology to ELSI/RRI

Author:

Kaori Karasawa, The University of Tokyo

Full abstract:

The modern society faced with various social problems requires advancement in science, and social implementation of its outputs to solve such problems, ultimately to achieve happiness by such pursuit. However, science and technology (S&T) does not only solve problems and enables the betterment of our lives, but also can have a grave impact on people and society, and brings about ethical, legal, and social issues (ELSI). Therefore, it is important to promote responsible research and innovation (RRI) regarding S&T and its social implementation by promptly responding to ELSI. For ELSI/RRI, integrated efforts by various disciplines and convergence of diverse knowledges are necessary, and for that social psychology which has long been studying the relationship between people

and societies has a potential to making an immense contribution and receives high expectation from other disciplines. Given such a situation, I will discuss the link between social psychology and ELSI/RRI in my presentation. First, I will describe 'Responsible Innovation with Conscience and Agility' (RInCA), an R&D funding program which specializes in promotion of research into ELSI/RRI provided by RISTEX, JST, and some of its projects. My focus will be placed particularly upon topics which would clearly illustrate the roles social psychology can play in ELSI/RRI research such as attitudes towards S&T, and how social implementation is interlinked with behavioral change. Second, I will discuss how our knowledge and methodology should be soundly applied to collaborative research with other disciplines, and potential issues such a conduct may have. Based on such discussions, I will examine how social psychology can engage and contribute to consideration of ELSI/RRI, or more generally, to solving social issues using S&T, and yet further, to discussions about ideal relationship between people, society and S&T.

3. Understanding and Preventing Social Isolation and Loneliness: The Role of Social Psychology

Author:

Mitsuhiro Ura, Otemon Gakuin University

Full abstract:

Social isolation and loneliness can have varying and immense adverse effect on

people and society. Hence, R&D for solutions to this problem is an important topic in Science and Technology for Society. To solve this problem, it is important to suppress events resulting from isolation and/or loneliness, as well as to prevent the occurrence of isolation/loneliness in the first place. For the former, there has been an accumulation of various efforts, and these see some success. Meanwhile, the process of incidence of isolation/loneliness depends on a complex and multi-layered combination of factors which can be personal, interpersonal, organizational, social and cultural, and thus explicating the whole picture is not an easy deed. However, social psychological approaches enable the analysis of a process in which these factors progressively lead to isolation/loneliness, and thus has a potential to make a considerable contribution to the elucidation of mechanism of isolation/loneliness and measures to prevent such incidence. Also, as social psychologists do actively collaborate with researchers in humanities and social sciences (SSH) and natural sciences such as neuroscience, the discipline of social psychology can be a key to the R&D of Science and Technology for Society which requires a transdisciplinary approach. 'Preventing Social Isolation & Loneliness and Creating Diversified Social Networks' by RISTEX is a funding scheme that focuses on the prevention of the occurrence of isolation/loneliness, and social psychological approach plays an important role. By further enforcing collaboration with various disciplines, we are willing to advance R&D for radical solution to isolation/loneliness.

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Moral concerns in computational and cognitive societies

Chair:
Michael Shengtao Wu, Xiamen University

This symposium aimed to raise moral concerns about AI experience, group stereotypes in ChatGPT, cognitive saturation, and norm dynamics in computational and cognitive societies, consisting of four presentations. Through four studies, Wang found that AI experience was a positive predictor of perceiving AI as an outgroup and thus positively related to the identification with humankind. By analyzing the conversations with ChatGPT, Wang found that large language models involved in group stereotypes about age, gender, and social class, in both Chinese and English contexts. Via the speeded repetition priming paradigm and the lexical decision task, Zhao reported the satiation effect of moral values, in which participants responded slowly after repeatedly being exposed to both positive and negative moral value characters. Lastly, Wang talked about the framing effect on morality, finding that dynamic norms lead to more dishonest behaviors than static norms,

especially in the descriptive versus injunctive contexts. Taken together, the findings in this symposium demonstrate the moral challenge in the computational era and the cognitive mechanism of morality in mass communication.

1. AI Experience Predicts Identification with Humankind

Author:
Congyu Wang, People's Public Security University of China

Co-Author:
Kaiping Peng, Tsinghua University

Full abstract:
According to social identity theory, artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming a potential outgroup of humans, which may make our humanity more salient. In the present research, we developed an AI Experience Questionnaire and tested the relationship between AI exposure and identification with humankind. As expected, AI experience positively predicted human identity, and this relationship was mediated by AI awareness—consisting of perceived anthropomorphism and perceived proximity (Study 1). The effect of AI experience on human identity held when controlling for AI threats, educational level, international mobility experience, gender, and age (Study 2). Moreover, a moderation analysis revealed that in the Western versus Eastern culture, AI experience was more related to human identity (Study 3). To conclude, people with more AI experience may be more inclined to perceive AI as an outgroup of humans, that is, hold greater identification with humankind.

2. Group Stereotypes in ChatGPT

Author:
Haibo Wang, Jilin University

Co-Author:
Michael Shengtao Wu, School of Sociology and Anthropology
Yanyan Zhang, School of Philosophy and Sociology

Full abstract:
ChatGPT is a powerful language model developed using GPT (Generic Pre-trained Transformer) technology, but little is known whether ChatGPT is involved in group stereotypes like human languages. Using the Stereotype Content Model (SCM) theory, the present research was designed to test the possible group stereotypes of ChatGPT about age, gender, social class, religion, and race, in the Chinese and English contexts. The results showed that ChatGPT exhibited similar group stereotypes about age, gender, and social class, in both Chinese and English contexts. ChatGPT refused to answer religious and racial questions in English, whereas it displayed religious and racial stereotypes in Chinese. Taken together, the current study demonstrate the moral bias in ChatGPT, suggesting that fairness and inclusiveness should be seriously concerned in large language models.

3. The Satiation Effect of Moral Values

Author:
Yingnan Zhao, Jilin University
Pingli Wang

Co-Author:
Michael Shengtao Wu, Xiamen University

Full abstract:
Moral values are frequently used in social control and cultural war, but little is known whether repeated exposure to moral value characters could result in cognitive satiation. The speeded repetition priming paradigm and the lexical decision task were employed in two 2*3 repeated-measured experiments, with repetition status (repeated vs. non-repeated) and trial position (trial 2–4, 5–7, and 8–10 in a sequence) as factors. The results showed that the satiation effect occurs when over exposed to both positive and negative characters. In particular, relative to the non-repeated control, the reaction times (RTs) of repeated trials in the third temporal period were longer than those in the first period, there was no significant difference in the satiation effect between positive and negative moral values. The current study demonstrates the cognitive satiation effect of moral values, suggesting that moral overexposure should be seriously concerned in social and cultural governance.

4. Framing matters: The effect of dynamic norms on honest behavior

Author:
Hongyu Wang, Jilin University

Co-Author:
Yanyan Zhang, Jilin University

Full abstract:
The present research aims to examine the effect of dynamic and static norms on honest behavior. A 2 (dynamic, static) * 2 (descriptive, injunctive) study was conducted, and the results indicated that participants showed fewer dishonest behaviors under the condition of dynamic versus static norms, especially when the norms were displayed as descriptive versus injunctive. The current findings demonstrate the framing effect of social norms on honest behavior, which has important implications for moral practice and policy makings.

> Symposium 2-4-3

Psychological and social factors in palliative care education, knowledge and services

Chair:
Smita Singh, James Cook University Singapore

Discussant:
Wendy Li, James Cook University Australia

Palliative care is a specialized approach to improve the quality of life for people suffering from life-threatening issues and their families. The focus on developing palliative care has grown in the last few years. Although the need and importance of palliative care have grown, the challenges concerning accessing palliative care services, ignorance, misconception, and under the awareness of resources remain the same. The first research in the symposium will present a systematic review of a comprehensive understanding of palliative care education(PCE) and its effectiveness. To further understand the role of other factors which impact palliative care knowledge, the second paper presents a cross-cultural investigation of filial piety and palliative care knowledge. Two different cultures – Australia and Singapore are studied. The 2015 Quality of Death Index (The Economist Intelligence Unit [EIU], 2015), which ranks palliative care worldwide, revealed that Australia and Singapore are at the top of the Index at positions two and 12, respectively, and are faced with a rapidly aging population. So, the second presentation investigates the moderating effect of culture on the relationships between filial piety and palliative care knowledge. Results indicated a significant impact of culture on authoritarian filial piety and palliative care knowledge. The third paper

presents a more in-depth microanalysis of one country and focuses on palliative care issues in Singapore. Mainly it targets to uncover attitudes towards availing palliative care and examine how different stakeholders play a crucial role in minimizing challenges and widespread reach. The main conclusion highlights the need for a context-specific approach and concentrated efforts to develop palliative care in every country.

1. Palliative care education and its effectiveness: a systematic review

Author:
Wendy Li, James Cook University Australia

Full abstract:
Palliative care education (PCE) is an important public health approach to palliative care and is crucial to improving its utilization. The current study aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of PCE and its effectiveness. A systematic review approach, including narrative synthesis, was employed to review qualitative and quantitative studies published in the English language between January 1969 and January 2019, focusing on PCE programs. Thirty-nine research studies were included in the systematic review. The target audience of the included studies was mostly healthcare professionals, followed by family caregivers. Definitions of death and palliative care, symptom management, and communication were leading themes in the reviewed PCE programs. The

educational resources used in PCE programs were mainly self-developed teaching materials, with some programs utilizing eLearning resources. The included PCE programs effectively improved knowledge, attitude, and confidence in palliative care and the satisfaction of participant learning experience. PCE is a useful tool to enhance understanding of, confidence in, and attitudes towards palliative care amongst healthcare professionals and careers. To make palliative care a public health issue, PCE should be expanded to the public and policymakers.

2. A cross-cultural study of filial piety and palliative care knowledge

Author:
Keerthigha C, James Cook University Singapore

Co-Author:
Smita Singh, James Cook University Singapore

Full abstract:
A total of 508 participants living in Singapore and Australia were surveyed between May and October 2020. The final sample comprised of 406 participants, with 224 Singaporeans and 182 Australians. There were 289 females (71.1%), 115 males (28.3%), and two unspecified genders (0.6%) in the sample, with an average age of 27.27 years (SD = 9.79, range = 18-73). Results indicated a significant effect of culture on authoritarian filial piety and palliative care knowledge. Singaporeans showed higher authoritarian filial piety and higher palliative care knowledge than Australians. However, no effect of culture was found on reciprocal filial piety. Overall, no significant correlation existed between palliative care knowledge and reciprocal filial piety and authoritarian filial piety. For Singaporeans, a weak negative correlation was found between palliative care knowledge and authoritarian filial piety. In contrast, Australians and Singaporeans indicated a positive, moderate correlation between reciprocal and authoritarian filial piety. Further, culture moderated the relationship between authoritarian filial piety and palliative care knowledge. High authoritarian filial piety was associated with increased palliative care knowledge among Australians, while high authoritarian filial piety was associated with decreased palliative care knowledge among Singaporeans. The results support the conceptualization of filial piety as a possible psychological universal construct. In addition, the results point out an important implication that public health programs should target the appropriate filial piety types to enhance palliative care knowledge among Singaporeans and Australians.

3. Understanding palliative care services in Singapore and the influence of societal attitudes

Author:
Jonathan Ee, HCA Hospice

Full abstract:
The topic of death and dying is considered taboo in Asian culture, and Singapore is no different. The lack of conversation about

such issues and stigma impacts the provision of care services, specifically palliative and hospice care services. These services are emerging fields of medicine that focus on holistic care addressing the physical, psychosocial, emotional, and spiritual needs of individuals with terminal and life-limiting conditions. However, utilization of palliative and hospice care services remains low due to a lack of awareness among the general Singapore population. This paper aims to explain the origin of palliative care in Singapore and how different stakeholders play a significant part in managing the physical and psychosocial needs of individuals with terminal and life-limiting conditions. Additionally, a summary of current research findings related to this specialized care will be presented to highlight the utilization and outcomes of this service in Singapore.

Symposium 2-5-1

International Association of Language and Social Psychology (IALSP) invited symposium

Chair:
Liz Jones, Monash University Malaysia

AASP has a long standing relationship with the International Association of Language and Social Psychology, which aims to both promote each Association's research as well as build research collaborations. This symposium has 3 presentations conducted in different

parts of the Asia-Pacific. The presentations examine both conceptual and methodological issues in examining the role of culture in cross-cultural adaptation, and stigma, including intergroup relations.

1. Mainland students' cross-cultural adaptation to Hong Kong: Some methodological issues to consider

Author:
Xiaoyan Wu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Co-Author:
Bernadette Watson, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Stefano Occhipinti, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Full abstract:
Mainland Chinese students (MCSs) represent the largest non-local student group in Hong Kong. MCSs, with their shared Chinese heritage with Hong Kong, differ from foreign students, but distinguish themselves from local students in cultural, economic, and political backgrounds due to socio-historical factors (Yu & Zhang, 2016). Research suggests that they undergo similar levels of adaptation difficulties as do other foreign students in Hong Kong (Yu et al., 2021). However, their adaptation experiences in Hong Kong have remained largely under-researched. This paper discusses some key methodological issues that researchers need to consider when they conduct research investigating MCSs

studying in Hong Kong. The current paper addresses which research designs may be best applied to examine MCSs' adaptation in Hong Kong and describes the potential concerns that researchers face when they seek to unpack what are often sensitive issues. We explore the use of the mixed-method design that allows the triangulation of the data findings from both quantitative validated scales and qualitative techniques. We demonstrate how each informs the research to extend our understanding of this important context. Finally, the paper reflects on the researchers' positioning with the data, and how such positioning may shape the different research stages (e.g., the data collected, the analysis of the data and the reporting of the results). Examples from a preliminary study that was conducted in 2022 will be used.

2. Cultural variation in health stigmatization and stigma-relevant judgements

Author:

Stefano Occhipinti, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Co-Author:

Liz Jones, Monash University Malaysia
Aron Pamoso, University of Guam
Marshaley Baquiano, University of Guam
Jin Ying, HKPU
Angelica Ang, Ateneo de Manila University

Full abstract:

Stigma is a multilevel, group-based phenomenon entailing the rejection of individuals who carry a stigmatizing mark. Many early examples of stigma in the social sciences (e.g., Goffman, 1963) were relevant to health domains (e.g., amputation and skin blemishes). Although Oaten, Stevenson, Occhipinti, Tapp, and Case (2022) recently provided support for an evolutionary model of stigma first advanced by Kurzban and Leary (2001), few stigma studies have explicitly addressed cultural factors as potential drivers of stigma. In the domain of health, although a large amount of work addresses mental health stigma, including work sensitive to culture, few researchers have addressed the impact of culture on stigma-relevant judgements. Informed by communication accommodation theory (CAT), the present study examined across 3 cultures how people perceive and stigmatize people with different health conditions. Participants from Australia (N = 449), Hong Kong SAR (N = 631), and the Philippines (N = 333; total N = 1,413) completed an online survey assessing moralisation of the health condition, perceived family blame, perceived disease risk and prevalence, controllability (including avoidance), and sociodemographic and identity variables. Judgements were made in the context of: mental health conditions, obesity, HIV/AIDS, contagious conditions, and autism-spectrum disorder (ASD). These conditions were chosen via interviews in an initial qualitative component of the research. Mean differences in judgements were assessed with 5 (health condition) X 3 (culture) ANOVAs. The prediction of perceived public stigma by the focal

variables was assessed with within-culture OLS regressions. Results indicated broad agreement across cultures in stigmatising judgements with some distinct exceptions (e.g., more stigmatisation of ASD in Hong Kong; more controllability beliefs but less public stigma in Australia). Regressions suggested that judgements in Australia and the Philippines were more similar to each other than to those in Hong Kong. Results are discussed in terms of cultural systems.

3. Lung cancer stigma: How people talk about lung cancer in Malaysia

Author:
Lubna Ali, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Liz Jones, Monash University Malaysia
Stefano Occhipinti HKPU
Rabin Swarna Nantha, Monash University Malaysia

Full abstract:
Lung cancer stigma exists across different cultures, however the attributions and the rationale for stigmatisation may differ based on societal norms and beliefs. The majority of the past research on lung cancer stigma was done in Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich and Democratic (WEIRD) countries and given that Malaysia has a unique ethnic and religious composition, the precursors of lung cancer stigma in WEIRD cultures may not apply straightforwardly. Therefore, to reduce the barriers to diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer, it is imperative to understand how sociocultural context influences people's

perception of lung cancer. We examined how the Malaysian public talk about lung cancer and lung cancer patients. In particular, we examine how cultural factors, such as ethnicity, religion and gender, contribute to way people express the stigma associated with lung cancer and lung cancer patients. A qualitative semi-structured interview was conducted with 32 Malaysians (11 Malays, 11 Chinese, and 10 Indians), with an average age of 25 between March 2022 and December 2022. Preliminary analysis shows that the majority of the stigma expressed by participants was about perceptions of disease controllability, smoking status and gender role norms with regards to smoking. Moreover, from the religious perspective, participants talked about lung cancer as being a punishment from God. We discuss how different aspects of people's culture shape the stigmatizing ways they talk about lung cancer and lung cancer patients.

Symposium 2-5-2

2021 AASP Summer School Research Grant Awardee Addresses

Chair:
Takeshi Hamamura, Curtin University

AASP's Summer School is designed to provide an interactive research training experience for social psychology students across Asia and to promote cross-cultural contact among future

leaders of Asian social psychology. The 2021 School had the theme of the social psychology of intergroup relations and pandemics. Students in a small group developed a quality research project supported by an outstanding team of mentors. After the School conclusion, all groups were invited to apply for a research grant, funded by AASP's Kwok Leung Memorial Fund, to carry out the project they developed. These grant awardees are coming together for this symposium to showcase the success of the 2021 Summer School and to present their research findings.

1. An Intergenerational Exploration of Blame Attribution and Helping Behaviour during COVID-19

Author:
Eunbyul Do, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Author:
Eunbyul Do, Sungkyunkwan University
Pallavi Ramanathan, Indian Institute of Technology
Sarah Choi, Massey University

Full abstract:
The current study cross-culturally investigated how different political experiences across age groups may influence people's beliefs and actions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, we examined how political attitudes explain intergenerational differences in the degree to which people blame (versus help) outgroups during the local spread of COVID-19. To this end, we measured participants' age, support toward the national leader, choice of media, and blame attribution for the local spread of COVID-19. For blame attribution, we focused on intergroup conflicts that are historically relevant in each national context. Specifically, partisan conflicts were investigated in South Korea and India, and the relationship between majority and minority ethnic groups in New Zealand. A serial mediational analysis revealed that in South Korea the older generation blamed the government less for the local spread of COVID-19, and this was mediated by their more supportive attitude toward the leader and consumption of leader-friendly media. In India, although age did not have a direct effect on blame toward the government, its indirect effect through support for the political leader and consumption of mainstream news sources was significant. These patterns highlight generational differences in resonating with the leader's rhetoric in both of these contexts. In New Zealand, we additionally measured attitudes toward the nation's history of colonization, as well as intentions to help minority groups. We expected the younger generation to blame less and be more willing to help minorities, mediated by these variables. We found that attitudes toward the leader and media did not mediate age differences in outgroup blame and helping. However, beliefs that NZ is more accountable to its negative past of colonization fully mediated age differences in willingness to help minorities cope with the pandemic. The historical and political contexts underlying these generational

differences and implications of these findings are discussed.

2. Us or Them: How COVID-19 vaccine priority influences perceptions of local-migrant worker relations

Author:
Tengjiao Huang, Singapore Management University

Co-Author:
Haochen Zhou, Australian National University
Chin Wen Cong
Liz Jones, Monash University Malaysia

Full abstract:
The COVID-19 pandemic upended our lives and posed challenges that fuelled intergroup grievances. Given the rise of xenophobia internationally, we conducted an experimental study using a between-subjects design to examine how differential prioritisation of COVID-19 vaccines, a scarce resource, influenced perceptions of relations between local citizens and migrant workers in a Western (Australia; N = 210) and an Asian (Malaysia; N = 197) country. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the three conditions, where they were presented with a fictitious COVID-19 variant vaccine roll-out for new variants that read (1) migrant workers will be prioritised over local citizens, (2) local citizens will be prioritised over migrant workers, or (3) migrant workers and local citizens will be prioritised similarly in their country. Informed by Social Identity Theory and intergroup literature, we investigated two types of intergroup processes: locals' identity threat and fairness perceptions. As proxies for local-migrant relations, we investigated three aspects of intergroup relations: locals' attitudinal responses towards differential vaccine prioritisations on behavioural (decision to change the prioritisation), affective (positive and negative feelings towards migrant workers), and cognitive (perceived attributes of migrant workers). We found inequitable (vs. equitable) prioritisations of COVID-19 vaccines had a detrimental effect on local citizens' perceived relations with migrant workers. This meant intergroup relations were at risk not only when the outgroup (migrant workers) was prioritised over the ingroup (locals), but also when the ingroup was prioritised over the outgroup. We further found locals citizens' perceived fairness of the vaccine prioritisation, but not identity threat, explained these findings. The pattern of findings was generally similar across the two countries. Our research highlights the importance of perceived equitable distribution of scarce or important resources and fairness in shaping intergroup relations. Practically, our findings can inform policymakers in framing policies to minimise unintended consequences for intergroup relations.

3. Solidarity or falling apart: Facilitating intergroup relations during the pandemic

Author:
Tomohiro Ioku, Osaka University

Co-Author:

Lin Jing, Beijing Normal University
Upekha Pathumi Miriyagalla, La Trobe University

Full abstract:

Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated anti-group sentiments. Intergroup contact theory suggests that contact with outgroups can reduce prejudice. Direct contact, however, is difficult to maintain during a pandemic. Thus, the purpose of this study was to explore the role of indirect contact in intergroup solidarity among East Asian countries. We investigated how positive and negative extended, vicarious, and musical contacts could decrease ingroup bias towards the primary outgroup (Korea) and the secondary outgroup (China or Japan). The present study involved 604 Japanese adults (Study 1) and 648 Chinese adults (Study 2) who completed self-reported measures of indirect contact, empathy, and ingroup bias in liking and helping the primary outgroup (Korea) and the secondary outgroup (China). The results of Study 1 revealed that positive vicarious contact had an effect on ingroup bias in liking the primary outgroup through empathy. In contrast, negative vicarious contact had an effect on ingroup bias in liking the primary outgroup. Notably, musical contact had a consistently strong effect on ingroup bias in liking the primary outgroup through empathy. However, these effects did not appear to ingroup bias in helping. Regarding generalization, we found that the effect of positive vicarious contact on ingroup bias in liking the primary outgroup was generalized to the secondary outgroup. Likewise, the effect of negative vicarious contact on ingroup bias in liking the primary outgroup was generalized to the secondary outgroup. Furthermore, the effect of musical contact on ingroup bias in liking the primary outgroup was generalized to the secondary outgroup. Overall, Study 2 provided similar patterns of these results. In summary, our study suggests that indirect contact, especially musical contact, can help reduce ingroup bias in liking but not helping the primary outgroup during the pandemic. Additionally, the effects of indirect contact can be generalized to the secondary outgroup.

Day 3 Symposia Sessions

Culture and the Environment

Chair:
Liman Man Wai Li, The Education University of Hong Kong

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

This symposium includes four presentations with diverse perspectives exploring how culture (including both cultural mindsets and contexts) shape people's responses to environmental issues and their pro-environmental behaviors within and across societies. The first presentation provides evidence supporting the importance of cultural mindsets in relating to pro-environmental behaviors. Specifically, it examines the neural mechanism underlying the relationship between two cultural mindsets (i.e., holistic thinking and interdependent-independent self-construal) and recycling behavior using fNIRS. The second presentation further examines the contextual effect in moderating the relationship between cultural mindset and pro-environmental behaviors. Specifically, it examines the moderating role of unsupportive environmental norms in the relationship

between interdependent self-construal and pro-environmental behaviors in two societies. The third and fourth presentations evaluate their hypotheses with multicultural samples. The third presentation examines the relationship between intercultural contact and pro-environmental behaviors across societies via cosmopolitan orientation and how these relationships are moderated by societal-level individualism and power distance. The fourth presentation examines whether the strength of the link between political orientation and climate change opinions is moderated by the levels of emphasis on self-expression and fossil fuel reliance within and across societies. These findings highlight the crucial role of cultural and socio-ecological factors in shaping people's responses to global environmental challenges.

1. How Thinking Styles and Self-Construal Shape Perceiving Recycling Behavior: An fNIRS Study

Author:
Kenichi Ito, University of Lethbridge

Co-Author:
Yilin Wang, Nanyang Technological University
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Full abstract:
Full abstract: Pro-environmental behaviors can significantly attenuate the downward spiral of environmental problems. Recycling is one of the most common sustainable behaviors that most people can accomplish daily. Environmental researchers have reported that psychological factors play a vital role in determining people's inclination toward pro-environmental behaviors. Past studies revealed several cultural psychological frameworks, including self-construal and holism, significantly predicted individual variations in pro-environmental tendencies. However, few studies to date have demonstrated the neural mechanisms underlying this relation. In the present study, we explored how self-construal and holism modulate the neural representations of emotions and moral judgment corresponding to pro-environmental behavior. We used functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRs) to examine the prefrontal cortex (PFC) activations while participants viewed video recordings of correct and incorrect recycling behaviors. The results demonstrated that participants' beliefs in holism were associated with the activation of the middle frontal gyrus (MFG), responsible for the regulation of emotional response while viewing an incorrect recycling behavior. In addition, multiple PFC regions involved in the emotion regulation of distress and moral concern were significantly associated with independent and interdependent self-construal while viewing incorrect recycling behavior. Our findings suggest that beliefs in holism and self-construal modulated brain responses in the PFC regions implicated in emotional regulation and moral judgment under conditions that may trigger environmental concern. This study sheds light on the neural mechanisms for the association between cultural framework and various moral and emotional judgments in response to pro-environmental behaviors.

2. When does interdependence not predict pro-environmental behaviors? The role of contextual effect

Author:
Liman Man Wai Li, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Weiwei Xia, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
People with a stronger interdependent self-construal tend to report generally greater pro-environmental tendencies. Yet, little was known about how this pattern may vary in different contexts. Identifying boundary conditions for the effect of the predictors of pro-environmental behavior is crucial, as it may provide important implications for successful implementation of environmental campaigns across social

contexts. To fil this gap, the present study explored whether unsupportive norms would moderate the relationship between interdependence and pro-environmental behaviors in two cultures. Participants (N = 401) from Hong Kong S.A.R. and the UK were recruited to complete an online questionnaire that assessing their interdependent self-construal, perceived unsupportive norms and pro-environmental behaviors. The results showed that, stronger interdependence was associated with more pro-environmental behaviors. However, this pattern varied across different contexts, as indicated by a significant three-way interaction of cultural background, interdependence, and perceived unsupportive norms. Specifically, the positive relationship between interdependence and pro-environmental behavior was not significant among people who perceived greater supportive environmental norms in the UK. Different patterns were observed when we differentiate public and private pro-environmental behaviors. These patterns remained similar with and without controlling demographic factors (i.e., age, gender, and socioeconomic status) and environmental concern. These findings highlight the importance of considering socio-cultural contexts and the types of pro-environmental behaviors for advancing a better understanding of antecedents of pro-environmental behaviors.

3. Intercultural Contact and Pro-environmental Behaviors across 65 Societies

Author:

Weiwei Xia, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Liman Man Wai Li, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Under the background of globalization, people get more connected with different cultural groups. Intercultural contact is among the most effective ways to improve intergroup relations. Extending previous work, the present research explored the possibility that intercultural contact may be also beneficial to addressing climate change, a global crisis that require collective actions among different groups. Specifically, the present research examined the relationship between intercultural contact and pro-environmental across cultures and further investigate the underlying mechanism by focusing the role of cosmopolitan orientation (i.e., a tendency to embrace cultural openness and respect). We hypothesized that intercultural contact would be positively associated with greater cosmopolitan orientation, and then it would be associated with more pro-environmental behaviors. Additionally, we expected that these patterns would vary among societies with different levels of individualism and power distance. In Study 1, we obtained the initial evidence regarding the mediating role of cosmopolitan orientation in the positive relationship between intercultural contact and pro-environmental behaviors. The data with participants (N=199) from the UK supported the hypothesis. In Study 2, we

further explored the moderating role of individualism and power distance in the obtained findings of Study 1. We used the data from the PISA 2018, which included 391,589 adolescent participants from 65 countries to test our hypotheses. The results of the multilevel moderated mediation analyses showed that the cosmopolitan orientation mediated the positive relationship between intercultural contact and pro-environmental behaviors generally. Importantly, the indirect effects were stronger in societies with higher levels of individualism and lower levels of power distance. The present study advanced our understanding of how individuals respond to global crises under the context of globalization.

4. Political divide in climate change opinions is stronger in some countries and some states in the United States: Testing the self-expression and fossil fuel reliance hypotheses

Author:
Hoi-Wing Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Co-Author:
Kim-Pong TAM (Division of Social Science, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)

Full abstract:
Contrary to the accumulated scientific evidence and consensus on the human causes and harmful impacts of climate change, people with left-leaned versus right-leaned political orientations still view climate change differently. Studies have revealed that conservative or right-leaned individuals expressed lowered concerns and beliefs about climate change than their liberal or left-leaned counterparts did. Importantly, the strength of this political divide also varies across countries and across states within the United States. In this research, we attempted to explain such variations by testing two novel hypotheses: the self-expression hypothesis and the fossil fuel reliance hypothesis. We expected the relationship between political orientation and climate change opinions to be stronger among countries and states with a stronger emphasis on self-expression, higher levels of fossil fuel consumption, and greater economic interests associated with fossil fuels. In two cross-national studies (Studies 1 and 2), we found supporting evidence for the self-expression hypothesis but mixed evidence for the fossil fuel reliance hypothesis; we observed a more pronounced political divide in climate change opinions among countries with higher levels of fossil fuel consumption while such a divide was unrelated to the economic interests associated with fossil fuels. We also found supporting evidence for the self-expression hypothesis with the U.S. state-level data but not the fossil fuel reliance hypothesis (Study 3). Overall, our findings speak to the imperative for researchers to consider how the broader cultural and socio-ecological factors modulate the role of political orientation in shaping climate change opinions both within and between countries.

Symposium 3-1-2

New perspectives in cross-cultural adaptation: The role of relational, digital, and genetic factors

Chair:
Emiko Kashima, La Trobe University

Co-Chair:
Ben Chun Pan Lam, La Trobe University

Discussant:
Takeshi Hamamura, Curtin University

In the current symposium, four speakers will present novel perspectives in studying cross-cultural adaptation in diverse acculturation contexts. These presentations consider factors largely overlooked in the acculturation literature, including social group relationships and identities, the source and types of social support, digital technologies, and genetic susceptibility to cultural influence. Throughout four presentations, speakers demonstrate ways to understand the role of these relational, digital, and genetic factors in psychosocial adaptation of diverse samples of acculturating individuals (international students and migrants) across cultural contexts (Australia, Japan, and Macau). Specifically, Lam will employ the social identity theory to demonstrate the importance of being a member of and identifying with social groups in facilitating international students' psychological adaptation in Australia. Using two samples of Chinese international students in Japan and the U.S., Zheng will present an investigation of the associations between seeking emotional and instrumental support via online communication and from people locally, acculturation orientation, and psychological adaptation. Relatedly, Stuart will present her narrative review to provide insights on how digital technologies may benefit or hinder cross-cultural adaptation from the perspectives of migrating individuals and the receiving societies. Based on the gene-culture interaction hypothesis, Kashima will present three studies of acculturating individuals in Australia that investigated the differences in cross-cultural adaptation between the short and the long allele of the 5-HTTLPR gene. Finally, our discussant, Hamamura, will integrate these perspectives with the existing acculturation literature and propose ways to further understand the complex and dynamic interplay of cultural, relational, digital, and genetic factors in shaping cross-cultural adaptation.

1. Social groups and identities and psychological adaptation in international students

Author:
Ben Chun Pan Lam, La Trobe University

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Full abstract:
International students face significant challenges in adjusting to their new cultural and educational environments when moving overseas to study. While previous research recognized the importance of specific forms of identities such as cultural identities in shaping acculturating individuals' cross-cultural adaptation, limited research takes into account the wider context in which these social identities are formed and enacted and facilitate adjustment. Applying the social identity approach to health and well-being, the current study examined the health and well-being benefits of belonging to and identifying with multiple social groups in international students in Australia. In the first cross-sectional study (N=179), international students engaged in a social identity mapping task in which they created a visual map to report the quantity and quality of their social group engagement. Engaging in and identifying with more social groups that allowed international students to connect their ethnic/cultural identities and to feel part of the Australian society/culture was associated with better psychological adaptation, although only the former showed unique effects after controlling for each other. In the second study using a daily diary design (N=84), international students reported their daily psychological functioning and social group engagement over a 14-day period. Feeling belonged to and identifying with social groups promoted better daily psychological functioning over time. Further, involvement in groups that fulfilled the needs of

ethnic/cultural identities continuity and Australian society/culture integration facilitated better daily psychological functioning. These findings and their implications will be discussed using both the social identity and acculturation frameworks.

2. The role of distant and close support-seeking in cross-cultural adaptation of international students

Author:
Shaofeng Zheng, Hitotsubashi University

Co-Author:
Keiko Ishii, Nagoya University

Full abstract:
Social support-seeking is considered to be an effective way for international students to cope with their acculturative stress and contribute to cross-cultural adaptation. Beyond support from people locally (close support), with the ease of online communication, international students can now get additional support from people back in their home country (distant support). Yet, little research has investigated whether distant support would work as effectively as close support. This research investigated the differential effect of distant and close (emotional/instrumental) support-seeking on the psychological adaptation of Chinese international students in the host country and how acculturation orientations would relate to the use of these two types of support. Chinese international students in Japan (Study 1; N = 172) and the U.S. (Study

2; N = 118) completed an online survey. Results showed that more distant emotional support-seeking predicted less positive psychological adaptation in the host country. Nevertheless, distant emotional support-seeking alleviated the loneliness of international students as close emotional support-seeking did (Study 2). Neither type of instrumental support-seeking significantly predicted psychological adaption. Also, the results showed that international students with high home culture orientation sought more distant support, whereas those with high host culture orientation sought more close support. Further, distant emotional support-seeking accounted for the association between home cultural orientation and psychological adaptation. These findings highlighted the importance of considering the source and types of social support when discussing its implications for the cross-cultural adaptation of international students.

3. The risks and opportunities of digital technologies for intercultural adaptation: a narrative review

Author:

Jaimee Stuart, United Nations University Institute Macau

Full abstract:

Digital technologies can broadly improve the processes and outcomes of migration and bring about transformational changes for those resettling as well as for receiving societies. Governments are increasingly relying on digitalisation of processes and new technologies in the context of migration management globally. These digital transformations are happening at every step of the migration life cycle, and have the potential to support easier, more efficient, less costly, and more transparent processes. Migrants alike increasingly rely on technology to access information and connect to their families and broader support networks both in origin and destination countries. Indeed, an emerging body of research highlights important effects of digital connection among many different migrating groups including refugees, migrant workers, and international students. Yet, research has found that there are also a range of risks that arise from increasingly digitally connected migration systems, working arrangements, education, and interpersonal relationships. For instance, it has been found that new migrants, especially those who are already vulnerable and cannot rely on social capital, are turning to digital platforms for employment and these are a key site for new forms of rights abuse, unethical practices, and exploitation. As a further example, research has shown that reliance on familiar types of connection and content as available online might inhibit sociocultural adjustment and the development of friendships among international students. In this emerging field of research there have been few attempts to synthesize the literature. The research presents preliminary findings from a narrative review of the research offering critical insights into how we can embed understandings of digital technologies into discourse concerning intercultural adaptation.

4. The role of 5-HTTLPR polymorphism in cross-cultural adaptation

Author:
Emiko Kashima, La Trobe University

Full abstract:
The gene-culture interaction model suggests that individuals with an environmental susceptibility gene are more prone to cultural influences than their peers without. Not only norms of their native culture but also carriers of the susceptibility gene may learn and acculturate to second and third cultures more readily later in life. We investigated this possibility in a program of research focusing on the serotonin transporter promoter repeat length polymorphism (5-HTTLPR) among immigrants and international students in Australia. Prior research on 5-HTTLPR, mainly from North America, suggests carriers of a shorter allele (s-allele) of 5-HTTLPR to be higher in sensitivity to aversive stimuli, lower in inhibitory control, higher in depressed mood and may be lower in life satisfaction. This presentation will present a summary of three studies. In the first study, immigrants (N = 1360) from regions with a higher prevalence of the s-allele of 5-HTTLPR tended to report lower life satisfaction in Australia, suggesting that an s-allele might be associated with susceptibility to acculturation stress. Study 2 replicated this finding by genotyping international students and found carriers of two s-alleles (vs. one or no s-allele) were lower in psychological adjustment, sociocultural adjustment, and friendship

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network divergency, due partly to higher sensitivity to meeting new people. Study 3 examined the role of cultural context. Carriers of two s-alleles (vs. one or no s-allele) among 2nd-generation East-Asians in Australia (i.e., promotion-focused culture) showed more successful behavioural inhibition in reward conditions but less successful in punishment conditions, compared to previous Japanese participants in Japan (i.e., prevention-focused culture). These studies revealed that the sensitivity to the cultural environment based on the 5-HTTLPR genotype could explain different experiences during cross-cultural adaptation.

Symposium 3-1-3

Growth mindset in divergent social settings

Chair:
Yunyun Mao, Xiamen University

Co-Chair:
Hiu Sze Chan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Discussant:
Chi Yue Chiu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

In this symposium, four teams tested the effect of growth mindset on academic performance and psychological well-being, and the role of environmental opportunities, social class, achievement goals, and

uncertainty tolerance, in divergent social settings. In a study of moderating effects, Chan found that environmental opportunities moderate the relationship between growth mindset, SES, and academic performance. For countries with fewer opportunities, growth mindset enlarged the SES gap in academic achievement. This pattern could not be found in countries with more opportunities. Mao found that growth mindset positively predicted academic performance among students from lower (but not higher) socioeconomic status families, which was particularly the case in rural versus urban areas. Based on the cross-sectional survey and experimental studies, Xia's research showed the growth mindset promoted students' academic buoyancy through achievement goals. Through two studies, Huang constructed a measure for Growth Mindset of Meaning in Life (GMML) and found a positive relationship of GMML to well-being indicators, with uncertainty tolerance as the partial mediator. In summary, this symposium deepens our understanding of the application of growth mindset in divergent social settings, providing insight on the field of academic performance and mental health.

1. Does growth mindset widen or narrow the academic achievement gap between rich and poor students?

Author:
Hiu Sze Chan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
CHIU Chi Yue, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
LEE Sau Lai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
TONG Yuk Yue, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Full abstract:
Findings regarding students' growth mindset can mitigate the effect of socioeconomic status (SES) on students' academic performance are inconsistent. We hypothesized that the amount of development opportunities in students' environment (measured by the Global Opportunity Index) would moderate this relationship. When opportunities are plentiful in a society, having a growth mindset can mitigate the adverse effect of low SES on disadvantaged students' academic achievement and close the SES gap. This is because having a growth mindset can motivate low SES students who want to take advantage of the opportunities to advance themselves socioeconomically to work harder and more strategically. In contrast, when there are few opportunities in a society, having a growth mindset will benefit high SES students more and widen the gap. This is because in a society with limited opportunities, high SES students with a growth mindset are in an advantageous position to exploit the scarce

resources available to them for personal advancement by working harder and more strategically. We analysed the data from the PISA 2018 survey of 512,175 students from 71 societies. Multilevel analyses of students' academic performance revealed a significant main effect of students' growth mindset and that of SES, and a 3-way interaction of growth mindset, SES, and societal opportunity. For countries with more opportunities, growth mindset did not alter the relationship between SES and academic performance. For societies with fewer opportunities, growth mindset enlarged the SES gap in academic achievement. The results highlight the importance of considering societal factors when conceptualizing and evaluating the moderation effect of growth mindset on the SES achievement gap.

2. Class and rural-urban differences between students' growth mindset and academic performance

Author:
Yunyun Mao, Xiamen University

Co-Author:
Michael Shengtao Wu, Xiamen University

Full abstract:
Based on the survey among 12,058 students from 361 middle schools in China, a multilevel linear model was used to test the differences in growth mindset among those from divergent families and areas, and the effect on academic performance. The results showed that students from lower socioeconomic status families reported a higher growth mindset. Compared with students from cities, students from rural areas reported greater growth mindset. Furthermore, it was found that growth mindset negatively predicted academic performance, while family socioeconomic status and urban-rural area played significant moderation roles in the relationship between growth mindset and academic performance. In particular, growth mindset negatively predicted academic performance among those from higher socioeconomic status families, while growth mindset positively predicted academic performance among those from lower socioeconomic status ones, which was particularly the case in rural but not urban areas. The current study demonstrates the difference in mindset in divergent families and areas, in which the elites prefer the "conservation reproduction", while the grass-root class are more agentic in "change reproduction". Social equity and mind guidance for students from different social backgrounds should be seriously concerned in future research and policy making.

3. Growth mindset and academic buoyancy among middle school students

Author:
Ruixue Xia, Northwest Normal University

Co-Author:
Peiying Zhang, Northwest Normal University
Junwei Xue, Northwest Normal

University
Qiuping Song, Northwest Normal University

Full abstract:

The current research explored how growth mindset influenced academic buoyancy, and whether achievement goal orientation served as the mediator, among middle school students in China. In a cross-sectional survey among 630 middle school students, Study 1 showed that growth mindset was positively related to academic buoyancy, and this relationship was partially mediated by achievement goal orientation. In Study 2, the results showed that after the experimental priming of growth mindset, participants reported a higher level of academic buoyancy and achievement goal orientation, and the mediating effect of achievement goal orientation was also observed. In Study 3, a six-week of training, which was designed to help students learn, internalize, and reinforce the concept of growth mindset, revealed a significant increase in growth mindset and academic buoyancy. Taken together, the current results demonstrate the promotion effect of growth mindset on students' academic buoyancy through achievement goals, suggesting that growth mindset can help students adopt more proactive strategies in their school life.

4. Growth mindset reduces social exclusion: The moderating role of perceived effort

Author:

Yang Yang, Northwest Normal University

Co-Author:
Ma Tangxin, Northwest Normal University
Li Anqi, Northwest Normal University
LuoHuan, Northwest Normal University
Wang Xuhong, Northwest Normal University

Full abstract:

Previous researches on growth mindset mainly focused on the impact of individual growth mindset on academic performance and group process, but few studies have examined whether growth mindset could boost moral behavior in the interpersonal relationships. In the present research, college students were recruited to explore the effect of growth mindset on social exclusion of members with effort burdensome. As expected, growth mindset was found to reduce the frequency of staying out (study1) and getting out (study2) of members with effort burdensome. Taken togehter, the current study demonstrate the reducing effect of growth mindset on social exclusion, suggesting that malleable beliefs should be considered in promoting interpersonal relationship.

Symposium 3-2-1

Indigenous psychology in Southeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities during the COVID-19 pandemic

Chair:

Rachel Sing-Kiat Ting, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Chair:
Liz Jones, Monash University Malaysia

Discussant:
Michael Harris Bond, The Hong Kong Polytechnique University

Under the sponsorship of AASP, the first Southeast Asia Indigenous Psychology Scientific Meeting (SEAIP) was held virtually in 2021 by Monash Malaysia Culture and Health Lab. In 2022, a follow-up meeting was hosted again with about 247 registrants from 17 countries. Three main clusters were formed at the end of the meeting with approximately 50 closed-group members. An email listserv and FB group page was created after the meeting. Two seed grants were given to 2 research clusters in 2021, and were concluded in the 2022 meeting. The 3rd meeting is undergoing planning. Hence this symposium would feature the collective effort and outcomes of SEAIP in the past 2 years to update AASP members of this emerging synergy, in hope to expand the impact to larger Asian communities. The first panel would present the challenges and opportunities of SEAIP development based on the 2-hr focused-group discussion (cluster meetings) in Dec 2022. Then, the rest of the panels would feature their respective empirical studies as the outcome of SEAIP seed grant and collaborations in this region. Both of them are emic-qualitative researches carried out in multiple countries to derive etic implications of well-being and coping for Asian psychology. All are carried out in the COVID-19 pandemic context, and hence are addressing highly culturally relevant issues in the region, such as the concept of well-being, resilience, stigma and coping. The focus on the marginalized populations and community samples are also the novelty and strengths of these papers. At the end of the symposium, we would also facilitate the dialogue between the panelists, as well as interaction between AASP audiences and the presenters.

1. The development of SEAIP movement during COVID19 pandemic and its challenges and opportunities

Author:
Rachel Sing-Kiat Ting, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Darlene M. Koh, Monash University Clayton

Full abstract:
This presentation would summarize the cluster (focused-group) discussions based on 33 invited attendees who attended the second Southeast Asian Indigenous

Psychology scientific meeting (SEAIP-2022) roundtable discussion, on the topic of challenges and opportunities of conducting indigenous psychology in the Southeast Asian region. The attendees actively participated in a 2 hour-long online breakout-group discussions on the respective topics (research/education/mental health community engagements), facilitated by 3 pairs of group leaders. The discussion points were then collated and reported to the larger group for another hour to exchange ideas. The collective challenges identified were lack of research funding, inadequate research methodology, limited channels disseminating research findings, adversities researchers personally experienced during the pandemic and natural disasters, and lack of evidence-based research for culturally responsive interventions. The solutions were also brainstormed among the cluster members to empower the participants in overcoming the challenges mentioned. These included collaborations on a regional, national and international level, refining indigenous psychology methodology, strategic publishing of indigenous psychology research, and communicating and translating IP research to a wider community. We conclude that SEAIP as a new platform opens a new window for SEA researchers to develop their passion in IP studies, yet it would still need to draw on the experiences and resources from other more mature associations to grow in the next chapter of development.

2. The Experience of Stigma and Coping among Marginalized Students in South-East Asian Countries

Author:
Aron Harold G. Pamoso, University of San Carlos

Co-Author:
Rozel Balmores-Paulino, University of the Philippines Baguio
Andrian Liem, Monash University Malaysia
Syurawasti Muhiddin,Universitas Gadjah Mada
May Kyi Zay Hta,Monash University Malaysia
Faridah Kristi C Wetherick, Universitas Nusa Cendana
Jeremiah Paul C. Silvestre, University of the Philippines Baguio
Indra Yohanes Kiling, Universitas Nusa Cendana
Justine Thong Jian Ai, HELP University Malaysia

Full abstract:
A total of 29 marginalized student groups from (Indonesia (n=12), Malaysia (n=8), and the Philippines (n=9) were individually interviewed and asked: What are your experiences of stigma as a student from an indigenous and ethnic-minority group? How did you react when faced with these experiences? and What can be done to minimize or eradicate this experience(s) of stigma? All interviews were transcribed and analyzed inductively. They were recruited

through purposive and snowball sampling with inclusion criteria aged 18-30, from an indigenous/ethnic-minority group, and being a student for at least one year. From our preliminary analysis, we found that students in the Philippines experienced stereotypes of being indigenous people. They also shared narratives of social exclusion brought by their differences from the rest of the students. Moreover, they experienced objectification when wearing their traditional garments. The Indonesian students received unequal treatment at their universities which may have impacted their academic performance. They shared about being underestimated (i.e. academic ability), stereotyped, and mocked because of their language, leading to social exclusion. Participants from Malaysia shared experiences of systemic discrimination in public universities through the quota system, which made them have to compete with both ethnic minority and majority groups. When faced with stigma, students in the Philippines felt frustrated and tried to ignore it. Similarly, most of the students in Malaysia felt helpless, and the extreme action was camouflaging themselves to fit in. In contrast, students in Indonesia shared a sense of acceptance from the experience of stigma, keeping silent and away from all the people that ostracized them, and continuing to adjust so that they could fit into the norms. Participants from three countries emphasized that education and awareness about their culture and heritage will reduce experiences of inequality and discrimination among ethnic minority students.

3. Well-being during Economic Threats: A Study of Tourism Workers in Southeast Asia

Author:
Jezamine R. De Leon, Philippine National Police Academy

Co-Author:
Trisna Aryanata, Bali International University
Noahlyn Maranan, University of the Philippines
Andrian Liem, Monash University Malaysia
David Dalsky, Kyoto University
Eden H. Terol, University of the Philippines

Full abstract:
The study aims to understand the well-being of tourism workers who were directly impacted by disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The current study follows a specific sector of workers tied to the tourism industry: jeepney drivers in the City of Tagaytay (Philippines, n=35); hotel workers in Bali (Indonesia, n=11); and people working in the tourism industry in Penang Island (Malaysia, n=6). Data were collected through a survey questionnaire and focused group discussions and/or interviews. Collected data were then analyzed inductively using an interpretive approach, which emphasizes the meaning that participants assign to their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study found that workers–in their local contexts–have adopted creative means to augment

their income, and thereby improve their economic well-being. One overarching similarity across contexts was: the use of divergent thinking to formulate solutions to economic challenges besetting tourism workers. Divergent thinking manifested as pagkamadiskarte and pagkamaparaan for Filipino jeepney drivers, which refer to one's ability to strategize, to think out of the box, or find alternative means to address a problem. Participants from Bali expressed that they had to be creative (kreatip or kreatif) in finding alternative resources to survive during the pandemic while maintaining their health. Participants from Penang Island were able to survive by selling takeaway foods and using online selling as was one of the survival marketing tricks. On the other hand, findings from the Philippines identified collaborative COVID-19 response and community support as strategies to address wellbeing in addition to divergent thinking. While divergent thinking may be seen as universal, unique conceptualizations may be found across the three locales of the current study - this forms part of the participants' internal resources for coping and thriving; and may aid workers to regain economic well-being in times of crisis.

<div style="border:1px solid; background:#f8d9c0; display:inline-block; padding:4px 8px;">Symposium 3-2-2</div>

Wellbeing and Education

Chair:
Pei Boon Ooi, Sunway University

Malaysian children and adolescents are at risk of mental health disorders yet this area is not getting the attention it should be, especially among the vulnerable group of individuals. This Symposium focuses on three groups of main stakeholders of the Malaysia education system- i.e., the children, adolescents and counselling services providers. The symposium outlines the state of emotional well-being experienced by visually impaired children, adolescents and last but not least, educators/providers in three different contexts but the overarching focus remained on promoting well-being for sustainable health. The first study outlines the factors associated with cyberbullying experience among vulnerable individuals and suggestions of how school counsellors or community members could help to curb the cyberbullying experience were tabled. The second study focuses on adolescents' happiness levels and how could parents' or guardians' parenting styles be associated with adolescents' happiness levels, health and academic outcomes. The final discussion turns the discussion to the school counsellors or educators who are the counselling service providers in the Malaysian education system. We shed light on how counsellors or educators could maintain their level of well-being while providing therapeutic services to the members of the community. This Symposium

provides a platform for in-depth discussion and exchange of ideas from experts within the education industry.

1. Cyberbullying among visually impaired youths: the roles of social supports for wellbeing

Author:
Pei Boon Ooi, Sunway University

Co-Author:
Wen Li Ku, Sunway University
Nee Nee Chan, UCSI University
Wan Marzuki Wan Jaafar, UPM
Priyadharshini Ahrumugam, Sunway University
Choo Woo Onn, Inti International University

Full abstract:
Society and researchers commonly fail to comprehend the risks and outcomes visually impaired youth could suffer when they become victims of cyberbullying. Questions such as whether they are victims, perpetrators or both, remained unaddressed while previous research studies showed 8 out of 13 perpetrators were children perpetrators with disability. As eCommerce is on the rise, our youth today, including those who are visually impaired, spends time and have equal access to eCommerce, thus, making them even more vulnerable to online scams and fraud as compared to the normal youth. This scarcity is further compounded by the fact that society fails to recognize how and to what extent, visually impaired youth are victims or perpetrators of cyberbullying, making an investigation into this area more pertinent and urgent. In the cyber world, bullies enjoyed anonymity status and they probably perceived individuals with visual impairment to be their "target" and "victim'. This study investigated the prevalence of cyberbullying in the Malaysian visually impaired, youth community from the perspectives of both the victims and perpetrators. 199 Malaysian visually impaired youths participated in this cross-sectional study with Braille paper-and-pen survey and voice-over online survey. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Packaged for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results revealed that cyber-victims occupied 50%, cyber-perpetrators occupied 77%, and cyber-bystanders occupied 53% among participants. Social support among teachers is found to be the leading factor that negatively influences cyberbullying experiences and defending self-efficacy was positively associated with social support among family and friends and social support among teachers. Implementation of education programmes on the importance of support from school counsellors and teachers should be considered to educate students on skills such as cyberbullying coping mechanisms in light to reduce cyberbullying occurrences.

2. An evidence-based positive psychology approach to Adolescents' Well-being: The Malaysian Study

Author:

Meng Chuan Ho, Universiti Malaya

Co-Author:
Jas Laile Suzana Binti Jaafar, Universiti Malaya

Full abstract:
Adolescence is a crucial stage of development, where individuals transition from childhood to adulthood. During this storm and stress developmental period, individuals encountered various physical, emotional, and psychological changes that can impact their overall happiness and well-being. In Malaysia, adolescents face various challenges and stressors, such as academic pressure, peer relationships, and cultural expectations, that can negatively impact their happiness levels. Different contemporary studies show that the level of happiness in adolescents can have a significant impact on their future health, relationships, and overall quality of life. Adolescents who report higher levels of happiness are more likely to experience better health outcomes, have stronger relationships and perform better academically. On the other hand, those who report lower levels of happiness are at a higher risk of developing depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues. It is crucial for parents, teachers, and other adults to recognize the unique challenges that adolescents face and support them in navigating these challenges. For example, academic pressure can be particularly stressful for adolescents, and adults need to help them manage this stress and find healthy coping strategies. Adolescent happiness is a complex and multi-faceted issue that requires a holistic approach. By providing support, fostering positive relationships, promoting physical and mental health, and promoting self-awareness and self-esteem, we can help adolescents thrive and reach their full potential. Adolescents are the future of Malaysia, and it is our responsibility to support and empower them to achieve their goals and live happy, healthy, and fulfilling lives.

3. Keeping Yourself Well: Self-Care in Promoting Educators' Psychological Well-Being

Author:
Siok Ping Voon, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Full abstract:
Being a counselling and psychology educator in Higher Education Institutions can be challenging. Counselling and psychology educators are good at empowering students by promoting change and growth, however, the issue is whether the educators themselves are aware of their level of psychological well-being while teaching and caring for others. "Helping yourself first" is a principle that applies directly to counselling and psychotherapy. People tend to evaluate if educators practice what they preach. Hence, it is imperative for those who educate future counsellors and psychologists to remain well-adjusted in their professional and personal lives. Creating a sustainable balance between caring for students and caring for oneself has become an important

concept in promoting educators' psychological well-being. Previous studies on professional psychology have shown that greater wellness predicted higher positive professional quality of life and self-care strategies appeared to be effective in improving a person's well-being in the aspects of physical, social, and spiritual and involve purposeful and ongoing efforts to ensure all dimensions of the self are being taken care of. Yet, self-care among counselling and psychology educators and its relevance in promoting educators' psychological well-being is a relatively less explored research area in ASEAN countries such as Malaysia. This presentation identifies the hazards of counselling and psychology educators including unrealistic job demands, work-related stress, burnout, lack of support, interpersonal conflict, and compassion fatigue; highlights self-care as an ethical imperative and the importance of self-care in promoting educators' psychological well-being as a way in understanding the positive functioning of educators in experiencing their optimal functioning of the professional and personal self, and discusses the future direction of its research and practice among educators in Malaysia

Symposium 3-2-3

The Psychological Remnants of Empire

Chair:
Karim Bettache, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Mainstream psychology has been accused of being ahistorical, apolitical, and decontextualized. Consequently, the existence and prevalence of well-established psychological phenomena (e.g., discrimination, identity, attitudes, racism) are often assumed to be natural and temporally stable. In this symposium we focus on the subjective and geopolitical nature of a selection of psychological tendencies which roots can be traced back to imperialism. Through a cultural psychological lens, the first presenter highlights the imperial roots of discrimination on the basis of skin colour, a social issue prevalent in multiple societies across the Asian continent today. Relatedly, the second presenter discusses his research that mapped the psychological effects of colourism across the Indian continent, a phenomenon he ascribes to European colonialism. The third presenter focuses on contemporary imperialism and discusses ways in which imperial powers (i.e., the U.S. and Russia) shape cognitive representations of the Ukraine war to garner support from the general public. The final presenter discusses her work on the colonial legacy of India resulting in conflicting views of the "backward east" and "progressive west" impacting social representations of homosexuality. With the current symposium we hope to contribute to the revival of a contextualized, multidisciplinary (social)

psychology that situates psychological constructs in their relevant socio-historical and geopolitical background.

1. The need for a cultural psychological approach to discrimination on the basis of skin colour in Asia

Author:

Karim Bettache, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

A strong preference for fair skin appears to be the norm across the Asian continent and may pervade many aspects of social life. Yet scholarly work on this ubiquitous phenomenon is rare within psychological science. In this presentation I argue for a cultural psychological investigation into colourism in Asia. I suggest that colourism has deep systemic and cultural roots as a result of the sociohistorical trajectories of different Asian societies. In particular, I will discuss how the psychology of contemporary colourism is intimately linked to centuries of classism and European imperialism that attached cultural meanings to skin colour. Consequently, similarities and differences in such trajectories may account for variability in the expression of colourism within contemporary Asian societies. As such, I propose future directions for research in the realms of acculturation, sociopolitical ideologies, intersectionality, attitudes, and cultural priming.

2. Fair and lovely? Mapping the nature, prevalence, and consequences of colourism in contemporary India

Author:

Sammyh Khan, Orebro University

Co-Author:

Preeti Sharma, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi
Karim Bettache, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Yashpal Jogdand, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi

Full abstract:

Following a recent call for a psychological approach to discrimination based on skin colour in Asia (Bettache, 2020), this presentation focuses on skin colourism in the Indian context. While a plethora of activist and journalist accounts have highlighted the ubiquity of skin colourism in contemporary Indian society, the phenomenon has received little attention from social and cultural psychologists. The presentation opens with a historical and sociocultural account of skin colourism in India, highlighting the antecedents of its contemporary manifestations rooted in European conquest and imperialism. This is followed by an overview of findings from a nationally representative survey study that examined the multifaceted nature and prevalence of skin colourism India, as well as its consequences for wellbeing (N = 1593). The presentation concludes with reflections about the role that social and cultural psychologists can play in disentangling and elucidating colonial

underpinnings of psychological processes that continue to perpetuate oppression and social injustice in contemporary Indian society.

3. Understanding the war in Ukraine: Comparing knowledge and bias in Russia and the U.S.

Author:
Peter Beattie, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Elena Sherstoboeva, Essex University

Full abstract:
What mass publics know about foreign affairs is of great importance in international politics. Knowledge and ignorance probabilistically delimit the range of opinions likely to form on a foreign affairs issue. Imperialism has always relied on the credulity and ignorance of domestic populations: credulity toward in-group-flattering official narratives, and ignorant of dissenting perspectives. Military strategists understand the importance of "information warfare", since publics apply foreign affairs knowledge to form opinions which may help or hinder a government's foreign policy goals. Nonetheless, little research has investigated what the Russian and U.S. publics know about the invasion of Ukraine. By using a signal detection technique to assess the accuracy of, and bias in, knowledge related to the war, this study provides insight into the knowledge both publics use to form opinions about the conflict. The results indicate that both

groups have more accurate knowledge pertaining to the dominant narrative in the opposing country, compared to the dominant narrative in their own country.

4. Intersections between colonial legacies and Indian identity in representations of homosexuality

Author:
Keshia Dsilva, University of Helsinki

Full abstract:
In India, representations of homosexuality are in a state of flux as pre-colonial tolerance intersects with colonial repression, post-colonial nationalist purges of alternative sexualities and contemporary human rights discourse. While the ruling BJP Hindutva government advocates for a return to the country's supposedly Hindu origins, it simultaneously dismisses same sex relations as Western imports, despite the irony that these relations only came to be criminalized under the British. This institutional position of rejecting progressive values as Western degradation often creates a conflict in identity for people embracing such values who find it hard to situate their progressive politics within their national identity owing to the narrow view of what being Indian currently means under the Hindutva. In this presentation, I explore such conflicts by drawing on interviews conducted in Bengaluru, India with eighteen people representing three generations and India's three major religions (Hinduism, Islam and Christianity). As opposed to perceiving their progressive attitudes to same sex relations

as unlearning Western colonial attitudes shaping perceptions about indigenous sexuality, several youth participants attributed these attitudes to exposure to "Western values". Meanwhile, elder participants often displayed a striking reflexivity about how colonialism negatively shaped their perceptions. These findings are grounded in the work of decolonial scholars including Frantz Fanon and Edward Said to suggest how a better understanding of imperialism and its current day reverberations could give people the tools to navigate through difficult questions of identity and belonging in post-colonial nations.

Symposium 3-3-1

Mental health in the context of global challenges

Chair:
Dung Vu, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Social challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, economic difficulties and educational reform are putting people in a state of prolonged uncertainty. Stress, anxiety and burnout are mental health consequences that society and individuals alike are trying to address. This symposium presents research on mental health problems of different social groups as a result of COVID-19 and social changes, and how institutional and social support play a role in improving public wellbeing.

1. Stress and burnout due to Covid-19 in Vietnam: Coping strategy as moderator

Author:
Lan M.T. Nguyen, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Dung Vu, Institute of Psychology
Thien M. Le, Institute of Psychology
Ai N. Nguyen, Hanoi Procuratorate University
Nga T.T. Nguyen, Hanoi Law University
Trang T. Hoang, Graduate Academy of Social Sciences

Full abstract:
Previous research has pointed out positive correlation between Covid-19 anxiety and burnout. However, little has been discovered about factors affecting this relationship. The current study examined the moderating role of coping strategy on the relationship between covid-19 anxiety and burnout. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 3,644 Vietnamese aged 18 and above. Results showed that stress was positively correlated with burnout due to Covid-19. Positive and negative coping strategies moderated this relationship. Suggestions on improving coping strategy during COVID-19 were proposed to help people adapt better to anxiety and burnout.

2. A Qualitative Study of Mental Health and Wellbeing of University Graduates during the Pandemic: Emer

Author:
Kanu P. Mohan, Srinakharinwirot University

Full abstract:
Research during the pandemic has accentuated the urgency of mental health support for the young, especially university students. To address the gaps in methodological approach and the context of study, this qualitative research was designed to explore the policies and practices of mental health support offered during the pandemic by universities in Thailand. The main purposes were to explore the efficacy of these practices as perceived by the students, to study the gaps, and develop recommendations for future preparedness. Data was collected through in-depth interviews conducted online. Participation in the research was voluntary and all ethical research practices were followed. The participants of this study included both Thai and international students (n=10), head of departments and programs (n= 6), and teachers (n=3). Thematic analysis of the data provides rich insight into the experiences of the students, along with the initiatives taken at university, faculty, and teacher levels. Another emerging theme shows the recommended pathways to support mental health and wellbeing of students by various stakeholders in higher education, including empowering students and their communities. These findings could be valuable in reinforcing current policies that are effective, reviewing those that were not, and looking for other ways that could enhance the wellbeing of students in the face of future challenges

3. Teacher–student relationship, classroom management and teachers' exhaustion

Author:
Trang T. Vu, Hanoi National University of Education

Co-Author:
Linh T.K. Vu, Hanoi National University of Education
Nga B. Giap, Hanoi National University of Education
Khoi A. Tran, Hanoi National University of Education

Full abstract:
Teachers' exhaustion and burnout are real problems that can negatively influences teachers' productivity, mental health and even their relationship with students. In the context of the modern Vietnamese education system, when teachers are assigned more responsibility, exhaustion can be inevitable. This study examined exhaustion in teachers in Vietnam who hold a full-time teaching job and are assigned a part-time school counseling role. Data were collected from 118 teachers from primary to high schools in southern Vietnam. Results showed that teachers perceived high job pressure. Their exhaustion was linked to their relationship with students

and class management ability. Implications on teachers' mental health care were discussed.

4. Emotional Experiences at School And Students' Performance and Conduct: The Moderating Role of Social Support Among Adolescents

Author:
Binh N.T. Dau, Hue University

Co-Author:
Thao T.T. Truong, Hue University of Education
Van H. Dinh, Hue University of Education
Chau N.B. Nguyen, Hue University of Education
Anh N.Q. Nguyen, RMIT University Vietnam

Full abstract:
The link between adolescents' emotions and educational performance is complex and needs further examination. While social support, as supported by literature, facilitates positive emotions and learning processes, little existing research examines the influence of social support on this relationship. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the moderating role of social support on the relationship between emotional experiences at school and student performance and conduct. A sample of 1,367 middle and high school students aged 13?–17 (M?age = 15.6 years, 61% girls) in Thua Thien-Hue province, Vietnam, completed a set of self-report questionnaires on emotions, academic performance, school conduct, and social support. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses indicate that social support moderated the relation between negative emotions and student performance and conduct. However, a weaker moderating effect was found on the relationship between positive emotions and student performance and conduct. There were gender and age differences in the levels of negative emotions and social support. These findings suggest that emotional experience is a predictor of student's academic performance and conduct, and the importance of peer and student-teacher relationships should be promoted.

Symposium 3-3-2

Creating The Worlds People Want to Live In– Introducing Cultural Sensitivity in Societal Development

Chair:
Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Since the Second World War, the dominating paradigm of societal development has focused on economic growth. However, the identification of economic growth as the primary societal goal is culture-blind because preferences for developmental pathways likely vary between societies. In the proposed symposium we will argue that the cultural diversity of developmental goals and the pathways

leading to these goals could be reflected in a culturally sensitive approach to assessing societal development. We will address this problem four-folds: 1. we will present findings from the nine-countries study (N = 9; n = 2684) in which we found that what people understand as modernization remains substantially universal across countries, but specific pathways of development and preferences towards these pathways tend to be different between countries, and 2. we will present findings from the studies (N = 3; n = 1302) documenting how preferred pathways of development are connected to predicted changes in communion, agency, and various types of well-being, and 3. we will present findings (N = 1; n = 685) on the lay perception of various constructs of individualism and collectivism, showing the discrepancy between scientific and lay understanding, and its possible implication for scientific debate on societal development, and 4. we will compare the lay perception of the aforementioned constructs to how they actually relate to different indexes of the development of societies. We will conclude our presentation with a call for greater cultural sensitivity in studies on societal development and outcoming well-being. In order to create a world we want to live in, we may need to acknowledge that people differ across cultures.

1. Towards Cultural Sensitivity in Measuring Societal Progress

Author:
Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Olga Kostoula, Johannes Kepler University Linz
Wijnand van Tilburg, University of Essex

Full abstract:
Contemporary societies are shaped by different histories, different institutions, different norms, and different values. Up to now, conceptualizations of societal development were, however, mostly based on culturally universal paradigms. Cultural sensitivity in development science has been argued for since at least the 1960s but has remained understudied. In the proposed presentation, I will overview the empirical and theoretical steps we made into documentation of cultural diversity of preferred societal development pathways. I will discuss (1) the theoretical foundations of the idea of cultural sensitivity in societal development that we laid with our paper (Krys et al., 2020), (2) ideas described in the special issue of the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology that was aimed at "Bridging (Cross-)Cultural Psychology with Societal Development Studies: Discussion on the Idea of Cultural Sensitivity in Conceptualizing and Measuring Societal Development", and (3) findings from our first empirical studies on folk theorizing on

societal development. I will conclude the presentation by indicating future directions for cultural sensitivity in development science. People in all world regions deserve a societal development science that is informed by and helps to explain, development processes in their local cultural contexts.

2. The Dual Nature of Modernization: Examining the Effects on Communion, Agency and Well-being

Author:
Mateusz Olechowski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:

Maja Rzeczkowka, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
Previous studies showed that lay people see modernization as a threat to social fabric because it will make people less warm and moral. However, previous research focused mainly on technological and globalizing aspects of modernization, while not taking into account other relevant aspects like social or economic development. The purpose of this paper is to describe lay people's understanding of the consequences of different types of modernization. Specifically - in two correlational (N = 213; N = 285) and one experimental study (N = 804) - we checked how social, economic, technological, and conventional development is expected to influence communion, agency, and well-being in the future society. Results support the notion that technological modernization can decrease expected communion and well-being but we also show that modernization can be perceived in a purely positive light (i.e. as increasing both agency, communion, and well-being) when other aspects – like social and economic development – are focused on.

3. Lay Perception of Individualism and Collectivism: Implications for Debate on Societal Development

Author:
Arkadiusz Wasiel, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Maciej Gorski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Mateusz Olechowski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Karolina Nowak, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
Individualism and collectivism are among the most important cultural dimensions related to the economic performance of societies. However, these concepts lack universal understanding, which leads to contradictions in terms of operationalization, measurement, and published results. Definitions of I/C fall into either psychological categories (concepts of

Self, close relationships) or sociological ones (civic behaviors, attitudes toward functioning of the country). The possible inconsistency of concepts can lead to a wrong understanding by recipients of scientific knowledge, be it researchers from other fields or lay people. We conducted a study on an American sample (n = 685) to explore how lay people understand popular concepts of I/C. Our quantitative findings show that folk understanding of I/C is somewhat congruent with psychological definitions (self-construals, cultural tightness). However, sociological concepts related to individualism (e.g. Self-expression Values), which are routinely described as characteristics of developed societies, were understood as collectivism. We discuss the discrepancy between psychological and sociological definitions and its potential influence on the mis-understanding of the findings on societal development by non-experts.

4. Individualism is associated with modernization? It depends on how we measure Individualism

Author:
Maciej Górski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Arkadiusz Wasiel, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Mateusz Olechowski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Karolina Nowak, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
Cross-cultural psychology has long tried to identify cultural factors important to how societies develop. One such factor repeatedly shown to correlate with modernization is the dimension of Individualism-Collectivism. While the directionality of this phenomenon is a matter of dispute, the positive association between Individualism and development is seldom questioned. At the same time, I-C is subject to criticism, for its measurement and face validity problems. Since Hofstede's seminal work, numerous iterations of I-C and related constructs have been developed. We collected their country-level scores and correlated them with several indicators of societal development (e.g. GDP per capita, Human Development Index, Democracy Index, Technological Advancement) to find a substantial variation in how well different I-C scores predict modernization. Next, we asked a nonscholar American public (n = 685) to rate how these measures of I-C reflect their understanding of Individualism/Collectivism. Finally, we correlated the constructs' lay perception with their predictive power for development. We found medium to strong negative correlations between how a given construct resembles prototypical Individualism, and how it relates to modernization. The more a given measure of Individualism was perceived as Individualism, the more negative was its association with modernization. Most of the

prototypical Individualism and Collectivism types were hardly relevant for modernization. The strongest cultural correlates of societal flourishing or stagnation were mostly perceived as neither Individualism nor Collectivism. In order to avoid potentially dangerous misunderstandings in scientific communication, the prevalent theorizing on the positive association between Individualism and modernization may need refinement.

Symposium 3-4-1

School Mental Health in the context of educational renovation in Vietnam

Chair:
Toan N. Khuc, Hanoi National University of Education

The renovation of education in Vietnam has been resulting in a variety of challenges for school teachers and students. Under this circumstance, the response by teachers and students, which is primarily dependent on their wellbeing, can be considered as the keys to the achievement and successes of the educational renovation in Vietnam. In this symposium, we will discuss the present situation of educational reform in Vietnam and its consequential challenges for school workers and students. In addition, we will focus our discussion on specific dimensions of teacher occupational wellbeing (e.g., professional consciousness, optimism, positive emotions and job satisfaction) and student wellbeing (e.g., cognitive, social, emotional and physical wellbeing) as the underlying factors for their responses to the challenges caused by the present renovation in education.

1. Teachers' occupational wellbeing and their efforts to overcome adversities in school setting.

Author:
Nguyet M. Le, Hanoi National University of Education

Co-Author:
Hong T.T. Nguyen, Hanoi National University of Education
Tu C. Tran, Hanoi National University of Education
Giang T. Trinh, Hanoi National University of Education
Hoa T. Truong, Hanoi National University of Education
Hue T. Nguyen, Hanoi National University of Education
Van D. Tu, Hanoi National University of Education

Full abstract:
The educational renovation in Vietnam has been resulting in a variety of challenges that bring about additional burden for school teachers. This study examines the levels of efforts exerted by teachers to overcome hardships at workplace. Data from our

survey of 685 high school teachers showed that levels of efforts that teachers had exerted to overcome adversities in the school setting were positively and significantly correlated with their professional consciousness, optimistic attitude, positive emotions and job satisfaction. In contrast, conditions of occupational illbeing demonstrated by teachers (e.g., occupational stress and anxiety) were found to be negatively correlated with their effort levels when facing against occupational hardships. Results from the present study indicate that improving the teacher wellbeing could be considered an effective solution to improve teachers' performance at work, under the present circumstance of educational renovation in Vietnam.

2. The sense of belonging and its relationship with social interaction and satisfaction among undergraduate students in Vietnam

Author:
Linh T. Trinh, VNU University of Social Sciences and Humanities (Hanoi)

Co-Author:
Hoang H. Nguyen, VNU- University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Full abstract:
Students' sense of belonging and satisfaction are key to student wellbeing and success. This study investigated undergraduate students' sense of belonging based on a survey of 680 students from several universities in Vietnam. The results revealed that students were overall felt they belonged to the campus community. There was no statistically significant difference in the students' sense of belonging by gender, school year, or having ever attended or never attended online learning courses among these students. Students' sense of belonging was positively correlated with students' satisfaction and significantly predicted their satisfaction. In addition, 34.7% of the variation in students' sense of belonging could be explained by student-student and student-lecturer interaction in which the student-lecturer interaction was stronger. The findings might be explained from a socio-cultural perspective and provide a scientific basis for informing policy making in higher education in the context of educational renovation in Vietnam in promoting students' sense of belonging and satisfaction

3. The development and validation of the Student Wellbeing Scale (SWS) for secondary schools in Vietnam

Author:
Toan N. Khuc, Hanoi National University of Education

Co-Author:
Nga B. Giap, Hanoi National University of Education
Minh D.Q. Nguyen, Hanoi National University of Education
Phuoc A. Hoang, Hanoi National University of Education
Thien H. Thien, Hanoi National

University of Education
Ai T.N. Nguyen, Hanoi National University of Education
Khanh Q. Mai, Hanoi National University of Education
Phuong N. Nguyen, Hanoi National University of Education
Thuy T.T. Hoang, Hanoi National University of Education
Tinh T. Nguyen, Hanoi National University of Education

Full abstract:

Student wellbeing has widely been considered as the fundamental basis for student academic performance and achievement. However, the structure of student wellbeing has differently been defined by different psychologists in different cultures. As a consequence, the available instruments measuring this structure are widely diverse in their scope of measurement. This study represents the development and validation of a scale that measures the wellbeing of secondary school students in Vietnam. A four-factor structure of student wellbeing was defined, including cognitive, social, emotional and physical wellbeing. Analyses conducted with a sample of 3600 students graded 5 through 12. The 20-item scale showed considerable reliability (Cronbach's Alpha = 0.95). The confirmatory factor analysis confirmed the original 4-factor structure with consistent goodness and badness of fit indexes. Results from the present study showed that the Student Wellbeing Scale (SWS) is a reliable and validate measure that provide an appropriate measure of student wellbeing in secondary schools in Vietnam.

Day 1 Paper Sessions

Cultural Change and Digital Spaces

Chair:

Mingliang Yuan, Anhui Agricultural University

1. Temporal changes in Individualism & Collectivism in China: Evidence from Google N-gram & Sina Weibo

Author:

Yutong Li, Nanyang Technological University

Full abstract:
Over the past two decades, China has experienced rapid economic and social development, and many researchers have claimed that this has made China more individualistic. However, previous findings have been mixed. We propose that discrepancies in the findings can be explained by the idea that collectivism has multiple components, and different components are changing in different directions as China modernizes. To explore this question, we examined cultural changes in the Google Corpus of Chinese books (1990-2018) and Sina Weibo (2011-2020) using word frequency analysis. Both datasets found that first-person singular pronouns (representing individualism) increased over time, while first-person plural pronouns (representing collectivism) decreased. Furthermore, we found that different components of collectivism were changing in different directions, and had different relationships with modernization. In other aspects, the two datasets gave different pictures of cultural change. Google Books results showed a stronger focus on family and in-group relations across time, reflecting the heritage of traditional Chinese culture that was not related to modernization. Sticking more closely to the general public, the results of Sina Weibo show a rising trend in institutional collectivism accompanied by higher education levels and universalism. This study highlights the need for future research that considers collectivism a multidimensional variable and uses multiple research methods to explore possible causes and effects of cultural changes.

2. Why are state-bored viewers willing to pay for the anchors in the context of entertainment live-streaming

Author:
Nan Zhang, Beijing Jiaotong University

Co-Author:
Wenxi Li, Beijing Jiaotong University

Full abstract:
Affected by the new coronavirus, people are forced to stay at home, with the ensuing surge of state boredom. As a form of entertainment, the live-streaming helps to relief the viewer's psychological pressure, obtain fun, and eliminate

boredom. Entertainment live-streaming is a new type of live broadcasting, in which the anchor sings, dances, chats, etc. to obtain live rewards from the viewers. After the viewers pay, the anchor will thank him/her verbally in the live room. Unlike the shopping live-streaming, entertainment live-streaming do not involve the sale of tangible products and related services, and consumers can watch the anchor's performance for free. However, in practice, many viewers would like to tip the entertainment anchors, and even pay high fees to become the anchor's "big brother" (Internet slang term for the person who pays the most). So, why are viewers willing to pay for the performances of entertainment anchors? What are the motivations and influencing factors? Based on the social identity theory, this research tried to explore the relationship and mechanism of viewers' state boredom and their willingness of live-streaming rewards. Three behavioral experiments were conducted using different methods to prime the participants' state boredom. This research found that state boredom promotes viewers' willingness to reward entertainment anchors, and its mechanism is to obtain the social identity from the anchors and other viewers in the live room. Besides, the viewers' self-construction has a moderated mediation effect, that is, viewers of interdependent self-construction are more likely to tip for a sense of social identity than those of independent self-construction. This research makes theoretical contributions for the literature of social identity theory and compensatory consumption. Practically, it is also beneficial to help entertainment anchors better

manage their fans and design interactive content in the live room.

3. Hofstede's Secret Identity and Superheroes as a Reference Group

Author:
Timothy Takemoto, Yamaguchi University

Co-Author:
Taku Shimonuri, Yamaguchi University

Full abstract:
There can be no doubt that in terms of lay ideologies, the USA is "The Land of the Free" and Japan is land of "Harmony" (or wa being one of the names of Japan). Geert Hofstede's "Culture's Consequences" (1984) was the first research to prove, that which had been expected all along, that the US is the most individualistic and Japan is one of the most collectivistic countries on the planet. This presentation will argue, however, that Hofstede's seminal research, still widely cited and used as the litmus test of cultural collectivism, contained a secret identity: Hofstede's "Masculinity" factor, in which Japan ranked way out on top out of all countries in the world, is made up of items which measure individualism. Further, while research using scales which ask respondents to rate the extent to which they aspire to individualistic and collectivist values (E.g. Oyserman, Coon, & Kemmelmeir, 2002) tend to find only weak cultural differences, possible due to the reference group effect (Heine et al., 2002), this presentation introduces cross cultural survey data using Western and Japanese

superheroes as a reference group, to argue that the aforementioned ideologies represent, rather than the reality, the ideals to which each US and Japanese respondents aspire to, and feel themselves to lack.

4. I Meme, Therefore I am - The Role of Cultural Propagation and Social Identity in Digital Spaces

Author:
Vanshika Talus, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi

Co-Author:
Kshitija Wason, University of Delhi

Full abstract:
I Meme, Therefore I am - The Role of Cultural Propagation and Social Identity in Digital Spaces Talus, V. * and? Wason, K. ** The current zeitgeist is a digital one with more interaction happening through screens across domains of work, entertainment, economics and social interaction. The research examines trends of a social lexicon being created, and its expression through digital spaces of Instagram, in particular, in the form of propagation and maintenance of cultural legacies, mythic traditions and rituals which serve as a basis for creation of social identity. The role of Highly Visual Social Media is what Instagram espouses, having experienced a rise in popularity, especially among the young population (Royal Society of Public Health, 2017). Hashtags of more than 1 million are examined in five particular domains of culture (N= 25 Hashtags) - food, architecture, paintings, fashion and gender- for the role of salient identifications and cultural themes which are emergent. The trajectory of what makes a post go viral and trend, the salience of affect, identification and dynamics of influence which may play a role are examined. Visual methodologies (Cohn, 2013; 2016) as well as deductive reasoning using Braun and Clark (2006) method are examined as lenses to view this phenomenon where social behaviors are now being enacted in the virtual, online world. A model of digital influence is developed which shows emergence of distinct cultural practices and formation of newer norms of operation. The study also delineates salient factors as implications for micro level examination. *Vanshika Talus - Corresponding Author, Graduate Student, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi, India. **Dr. Kshitija Wason, Assistant Professor,Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi, India.

5. Did Cooperation Among Strangers Increase in Europe? A Cross-Temporal Meta-analysis

Author:
Mingliang Yuan, Anhui Agricultural University

Co-Author:
Yu Kou, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Cooperation among strangers is increasing in the United States according to a recent temporal meta-analysis that utilizes the history of experimental research on

cooperation in situations involving conflicting interests (i.e., social dilemmas). However, little is known about whether this increasing cooperation found in the United States is evident in other Western societies. Here, we synthesized results from 321 studies of cooperation in social dilemmas with 388 unique samples and effect sizes involving 39,893 participants (Mage: 18-28) from Netherlands (k = 135), Germany (k = 146) and United Kingdom (k = 107) by using cross-temporal meta-analytic methods to detect changes in cooperation over time (1957–2017) in Europe. After controlling for the study characteristics (i.e., country, dilemma type, proportion of male participants, repetitions, group size, K index, communication, sanctions, and period of cooperation) in the meta-regression model, we found cooperation did not change significantly over time (b = -0.002, SE = .005, p = .735) and that country did not predict cooperation significantly (both p-values ≥ .180). Moreover, the presence of communication (b = 0.69, SE = .16, p < .001) and sanctions (b = 0.65, SE = .10, p < .001) and higher K index (b = 1.12, SE = .26, p < .001) in the social dilemmas increased cooperation. In addition, higher proportion of male participants negatively predicts cooperation (b = -0.64, SE = .26, p = .019). These findings provide a different insight on the changes in cooperation.

Paper Session 1-1-5

Cognitive predictors of Morality

Chair:
Tasuku Igarashi, Nagoya University

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1. Perspective Differences of Moral Cognition in Close Others' Moral Transgressions

Author:
Wentao Xu, Nanjing Normal University

Co-Author:
Fengyan Wang, Nanjing Normal University

Full abstract:
This study focused on the perspective differences of moral cognition in close others' moral transgressions, so as to further reveal the complex attitudes toward kin concealment and testing the potential egocentric bias in existing studies. Among them, study 1 directly preliminarily tested the difference in the perspective of moral cognition. Further study 2 and Study 3 further verified the sensitivity of the perspective difference to social relations and the consistency across multiple moral fields. In the three studies, the first-person authority perspective and the third-person bystander perspective were manipulated as a pair of intergroup variables. As for moral cognition, in addition to the "should" moral judgment and "would" moral decision-making, this study further included the separation of moral cognition (the difference between "should" and "would") as an important moral cognition indicator to examine the extent to which the participants will protect their close friends out of selfishness rather than moral considerations. The results showed that people's judgment on the moral legitimacy

of "concealment between relatives" maintains a stable cross perspective consistency. In the meantime, participants in the first-person authority's perspective reported a relatively lower degree of moral decision-making intention and moral cognition separation in favor of close people (Study 1 ~ 3). The corresponding perspective differences were sensitive to severity (Study 1) and social relationship (Study 2). In addition, the differences were not significantly affected by self-construction (Study 3) and social desirability (Study 2) at the individual level, and existed in many moral fields (Study 3). These results further reveal people's contradictory attitude towards kin concealment: Although this relationship preference is rooted in human's moral cognition, the lower protective intention from the perspective of the authorities proves the superiority of punishing one's own relatives in the cause of justice in the eyes of the Chinese people.

2. Warmth mediates the relationship between morality and cooperation willingness

Author:
Yue Su, Guangxi Normal University

Co-Author:
Yumei He, Guangxi Normal University
Shuyue Zhang, Guangxi Normal University

Full abstract:
Cooperation is a result of human adaptation to the environment (Boyd, Richerson, & Henrich, 2011), which is crucial to the operation and development of human society (Fehr & Schurtenberger, 2018). Previous studies have proven that the characteristics of the perceived object (e.g., moral choice, facial attractiveness, racial and emotional cues) will affect people's judgment on whether to cooperate (Everett et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2012; Tortosa et al., 2013). Morality information indicates whether an individual abides by social norms and represents potential altruistic tendencies and behavioral intentions, which is essential to cooperation. Similarly, warmth, as the primary dimension of social cognition, can also help perceivers judge whether others intend to help or harm them (Fiske, Cuddy & Glick, 2007), thus affecting approach-avoidance choices and later cooperation willingness. We conducted two experiments to examine how warmth influences the relationship between morality information and cooperation willingness. Participants were asked to read the morality information (moral/immoral) about "Classmate A" and then answered questions such as the Warmth Scale and cooperation willingness score. We conducted Experiment 1 in a heuristic situation. The 217 participants first read eight adjectives about "Classmate A" (including "moral" or "immoral") and then answered the questionnaire. Then we conducted Experiment 2 in a general situation. The 120 participants first read an event that described "Classmate A" as moral or not, then answered the questionnaire. The experimental results revealed that: (1) Warmth mediated the relationship between morality and cooperation willingness in both the heuristic and general situations. (2) In the

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heuristic situation, morality information directly affected the cooperation willingness, while the direct effect was insignificant in the general situation. It suggests that the processing of social perception is not the same in different situations.

3. The Effect of Need for Cognition and Justice Sensitivity on Rape Myth Acceptance

Author:
Mrunali Damania, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Co-Author:
Ram Manohar Singh

Full abstract:
Rape myth acceptance (RMA) is an individual's adherence to commonly held false beliefs and prejudices about rape that create a hostile climate for victims. This study attempts to explore personality variables that influence RMA. Need for Cognition (NFC) is people's tendency to enjoy effortful cognitive activity. Justice Sensitivity (JS) is an individual's readiness to perceive injustice and react to it. The objective of this study was to explore the relationship between NFC, JS, and RMA. Survey data were collected from a community sample of 449 individuals in India. For measurement, we used an adapted version of the Updated Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance scale (McMahon & Farmer, 2011), the Need for Cognition Scale (P. Cacioppo & Kao, 1984), and the Justice Sensitivity Short Scales (Baumert, Beierlein,

et al., 2014), as well as Justice Sensitivity Scale (Developed by the authors). Data were analyzed in MPlu16:00 - 17:00 using Mediation analysis. We found that the partial mediation model where JS partially mediates the relationship between NFC and RMA showed the best fit. The results showed that there was a significant total effect between NFC and RMA (B = -.124, p <.05); path a (i.e., NFC on JS) (B = 0.154, p <.05) and path b (i.e., JS on RMA) (B = 0.089, p <.05) were both significant. We conclude that people who think before arriving at conclusions, who enjoy that effortful process of thinking, are more likely to think about others, to perceive injustice, and therefore are less susceptible to hold faulty beliefs about rape victims.

4. Cognitive flexibility and empathy: Key factors in detecting and adapting to different norms.

Author:
Tasuku Igarashi, Nagoya University

Full abstract:
In modern human society, equality and prosociality are the two most pervasive norms of resource sharing. The former suggests that people should share their resources equally with others, while the latter suggests that people should give more to others than to themselves. Generally, people are sensitive to these norms to gain acceptance from others and fit into a given social environment. Nevertheless, people also agree to give and receive certain amounts of resources less than half, such as through donations. These

actions are characterized by small-resource-sharing norms. Although situational cues and social atmospheres often facilitate the detection of equal, prosocial, and small-resource-sharing norms, such information is not always available. This study conducted an online experiment to examine how people spontaneously detect different norms and shift from one to another. Participants played a repeated ultimatum game as a proposer with fictitious recipients (bots) from three different groups. Each group had a different threshold to accept an offer, each reflecting equality (i.e., participants needed to give more than about 40% of their resources to recipients for acceptance), prosocial (more than about half), and small-resource-sharing (more than about 20%) norms. On average, participants detected the equality and prosocial norms quickly and adjusted their offers to the normative thresholds, whereas they failed to detect small-resource-sharing norms. However, participants high in both cognitive flexibility and empathetic concern and those low in both detected the small-resource-sharing norms and quickly adjusted their offers to the normative threshold. These findings have important implications for various social contexts, such as negotiations and charitable giving, where understanding and adapting to different resource-sharing norms are crucial to successful outcomes.

5. Humanization of outgroups promotes justice in carbon allocation

Author:

Lingling Huang, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Li Liu, Beijing Normal University
Jianning Dang, Beijing Normal University
Cong Wei, Beijing Normal University
Yuan Liang, Beijing Normal University
Zibei Gu, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Understanding the underpinnings of climate justice, especially justice in carbon allocation, is paramount for international cooperation in coping with climate change. Previous work has attempted to promote carbon allocation justice based on a utilitarian theory of justice, but it has backfired. Adopting the per capita approach in defining justice suggested by a Rawlsian theory of justice, the current research addresses the psychosocial processes underlying justice in carbon allocation. Inspired by the social identity approach, we propose that whether people choose to behave justly in carbon allocation originates, in part, from their perceptions about whether an outgroup shares similar humanness with the ingroup. We conducted four studies (N = 1326) to test this assumption. The results indicated that humanization increased the allocation of carbon credits to an outgroup (Study 1), increased the amount of carbon credits contributed and decreased free-riding behavior (Studies 2 & 3), and reduced carbon emissions and over-emitting behavior (Study 4) in carbon allocation; the effects were mediated by an expanded scope of justice (Studies 1–4). By identifying

the roles of humanization and the scope of justice in carbon allocation justice, this research provides a psychosocial framework for understanding climate justice, which has implications for guiding the priorities of policymakers.

Paper Session 1-1-6

Qualitative Studies on Well-Being

Chair:
Margo Turnbull, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

1. Well-being across five levels of analysis: A multi-level model of the correlates of flourishing

Author:
Eugene Yj Tee, HELP University

Full abstract:
Positive psychology continues to advance understandings of factors predicting well-being. There have, however, been calls to integrate findings across multiple levels of analysis. A level of analysis is the level chosen to examine multi-level phenomena, broadly divided into individual (micro), group (meso), or societal (macro) levels. Such models are crucial for explaining how constructs within one level interact and shape outcomes at another. Biological processes, for instance, shape individual differences which then determine the quality of social interactions and subsequently community thriving. No theoretical framework has yet categorized the correlates of well-being across multiple levels of analyses. This is surprising, as comparable multi-level models exist for organizational and social psychology. To address this, I present a multi-level model of positive psychology constructs associated with well-being across five levels: (i) intrapersonal (biological correlates, e.g., undoing effect of positive emotions), (ii) between-persons (personality correlates, e.g., trait optimism) (iii) interpersonal (dyadic correlates, e.g., gratitude), (iv) group (community correlates, e.g., mattering), and (v) cultural (cultural correlates, e.g., low power distance). This model expands on multi-level frameworks of positive emotions in organizations and of happiness, capturing a representative, but non-exhaustive range of constructs associated with, and possibly predictive of well-being. Theoretically, the model moves beyond micro, meso, and macro levels of analyses, offering additional granularity to capture the broad range of correlates of well-being. The model also provides insights into possible cross-level interactions, answering calls for understanding how the person-environment interactions determine well-being outcomes. Practically, the model complements work on the constituent elements of positive interventions. Mapping the specific target domain – individuals, dyads, or groups targeted for improvement can help with the design of interventions that effectively elevate positive experiences, capitalize on traits, and shape environments toward optimal individual and institutional flourishing.

2. Sense Making of Chronic Illness: A Qualitative Investigation

Author:

Rajbala Singh, The LNM Institute of Information Technology

Full abstract:

Scholars have recognized the importance of sense-making of illness in recent years. Sense-making of illness differs from biomedical approaches to it. The biomedical approach does not recognize non-biomedical factors influencing patients' understanding of their illnesses. Sense-making of illness focuses on illnesses' meanings within a social, cultural, and personal context. The present paper investigates the sense-making of illness in patients suffering from myocardial infarction (MI). Twelve in-depth interviews were conducted with MI patients undergoing treatment. The study adopts an interpretative phenomenological analysis framework to explore the sense-making of illness. The results demonstrate that participants' sense-making of illness was primarily grounded in their living situations and experiences. Five superordinate themes are identified: nature of the illness, perception of control over illness, perceived consequences of illness, perceived causes of illness and shift in the perception after diagnosis. Results also demonstrated that participants' inherent cultural beliefs and values, such as God's will and the law of Karma, played a significant role in the sense-making of their illness. The results suggest that addressing the sense-making of illness is crucial to the management of health, since it provides a lay understanding of illness to the patients. This study has important implications for health practitioners. Health practitioners should consider patients' sense-making of illness when planning health management and health intervention programs for MI patients.

3. The Inflorescence Suicide Recovery Model as Basis for a Recovery-Focused Suicide Management Program

Author:

Angelie Bautista, University of Santo Tomas

Co-Author:

Angelie Bautista, University of Santo Tomas
Marc Eric Reyes, University of Santo Tomas
Clarissa Delariarte, University of Santo Tomas, De La Salle University, & Far Eastern University

Full abstract:

The primary aim of suicidology is to understand the phenomenon of suicide by increasing its predictability and prevention to reduce the suicide rate. Despite the large body of literature and existing theoretical models, predicting suicide behavior stays difficult. Persons suffering from suicidality still slip through the cracks of healthcare systems, with suicide management and intervention not strongly integrated and well-established. Twenty-five survivors of suicide attempts met the inclusive criteria

of the purposive selection and went through in-depth interviews. Data triangulation for negative case analysis, from three other suicide attempt survivors, who did not meet the inclusive criteria, was conducted to refine and validate the categories and themes that were emerging from the narratives of 25 participants. Theoretical triangulation aided in making the findings comprehensive. Bracketing, peer debriefing, member validation, and critical friend technique were conscientiously employed to yield a substantive theory called the Inflorescence Model of Suicide Recovery. The Inflorescence Model of Suicide Recovery elucidates the phases of suicide recovery: (1) immersion: the acknowledgment of brokenness; (2) germination: the splitting off of the seed coat of emotional pains; (3) emersion: the sprouting out from the soil of pain; (4) entrenchment: the process of rooting deeper; and (5) inflorescence: the flourishing and sustaining of suicide recovery. This suicide recovery process may serve as a guide in monitoring the effects of treatment and interventions in suicide management. Furthermore, the Inflorescence Model of Suicide Recovery was used as a framework for developing a recovery-focused suicide management program. Five suicide attempt survivors and seven mental health professionals were interviewed. This yielded four essential elements that show varying perspectives, namely: (1) contextual elements; (2) facilitative elements; (3) impeding elements; and (4) procedural elements. Thus, this program was created and is proposed as a psychological intervention and suicide management strategy for young people suffering from suicidality.

4. Precarity and the multiple identities of Hong Kong's 'Cancer Warriors'

Author:
Margo Turnbull, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Co-Author:
Carol YU, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Full abstract:
Within the diverse East and Southeast Asian regions, migration for employment is characterised by the flow of workers from low-middle income home countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines to high-income host destinations like Hong Kong and Singapore (Peng, 2017). Many workers take up low-skilled jobs on short-term contracts and are thus categorised as temporary migrants. The temporary nature of this migration has been linked with limited acculturation as well as the maintenance of strong family ties with home countries. Although the marginalisation of migrants in host destinations is widely acknowledged, temporary migrants experience a unique precarity as they may be marginalised in their home countries as they are viewed as "noncitizens or absentee citizens" (Piper, 2017, p. 376). Limited research has focused on how temporary migrants in the Southeast and East Asian regions navigate serious illness during their working life as they 'move' physically and emotionally

between home and host destinations. This presentation draws on the qualitative findings of research conducted in Hong Kong with a group of female migrant workers diagnosed with cancer during a period of employment. These individuals were members of a self-help group they referred to as the 'Cancer Warriors'. The findings of this research draw attention to the complexity of the everyday lives of these women as they negotiated their illness and identities across multiple systems of migration, employment and care. References Peng I. Transnational Migration of Domestic and Care Workers in Asia Pacific. Geneva: International Labour Organization; 2017. Piper N. Global governance of labour migration: From ''management'' of migration to an integrated rights-based approach. In: Drahos P, editor. Regulatory Theory: Foundations and Applications. Sydney: Australian National University Press; 2017. p. 375-92.

5. The Role of Psychology Students in Post-Natural Disaster Emergency Situations in Indonesia

Author:
Ghania Bilqistiyani Syakila, Sebelas Maret University

Co-Author:
Elok Nugrahaning Widi, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Moh Abdul Hakim, Universitas Sebelas Maret

Full abstract:

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Indonesia is a country that is prone to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. The aftermath of such disasters can lead to serious mental health consequences for the affected population. Unfortunately, the country lacks a sufficient number of professional clinical and community psychologists to meet the high demand for mental health support in post-disaster scenarios. Under such situations, many psychology students were then involved in responding to post-disaster mental health needs in the affected communities. This study aims to explore the role of psychology students in post-natural disaster emergency situations in Indonesia. In doing so, we conducted in-depth interviews with 10 students who have volunteered in the recent earthquake disaster response efforts in West Java, Indonesia, by focusing on their experiences and challenges in providing mental health and community support. The study also aims to identify the impact of psychology students' contribution to the overall mental health response effort in these situations. Our presentation highlights the importance of empowering and involving students in disaster response efforts, particularly in resource-limited contexts where there is a shortage of mental health professionals. Additionally, this study will provide insights on how to effectively engage and support psychology students in their roles as mental health volunteers, ensuring that they are well-equipped to provide appropriate and effective support to affected communities.

Paper Session 1-1-7

Psychological Interventions and Mental Disorders

Chair:

Wai Kai Hou, The Education University of Hong Kong

Tiffany Junchen Tao, The Education University of Hong Kong

1. Perfectionism and eating disorder symptoms: The mediating role of negative emotional states

Author:

Ting Hin Lee, Lingnan University

Co-Author:

Tsz Yan Loung, Lingnan University

Ting Kin, Ng, Lingnan University

Full abstract:

Previous research has found that perfectionism is linked to eating disorder symptoms. Specifically, self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism have demonstrated positive correlations with eating disorder symptoms. Nonetheless, the mechanism underlying the associations between self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism and eating disorder symptoms have been less understood. The aim of the present study is to advance the existing literature by examining the potential mediating role of negative emotional states (depression, anxiety and stress). A total of 207 undergraduates (64.3% females) aged from 17 to 30 (M = 19.73, SD = 1.84) in Hong Kong were recruited. Results showed that negative emotional states mediated the relationship between self-oriented perfectionism and eating disorder symptoms and the relationship between socially prescribed perfectionism and eating disorders. The present findings shed light on the mechanism through which perfectionism poses eating disorder symptoms.

2. Efficacy of internet-based cognitive-behavioral therapy for insomnia: A randomized controlled trial

Author:

Ka Long Chan, Integrated Mental Health Services, Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service

Co-Author:

Hoi Yan Nerissa Pau, Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service

Fung Oi Scarlet Poon, Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service

Bun Lai Hong Lam, Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service

Ian Chun Bun Lam, The Education University of Hong Kong

Kevin Ka Shing Chan, The Education University

Full abstract:

The present study aimed to examine the efficacy of an online self-help cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) in reducing insomnia severity among individuals with sub-threshold insomnia in Hong Kong. In this study, we conducted a two-arm parallel randomized controlled

trial, with participants randomly assigned to either the seven-week CBT-I intervention group or the waitlist control group. The CBT-I comprised an introductory module followed by six weekly modules incorporating key components of CBT-I, including sleep hygiene education, stimulus control, sleep restriction, relaxation training, and cognitive therapy. The waitlist control group did not receive the intervention during the first seven weeks. Both groups completed research assessments at baseline (T0), immediately after intervention (T1), and four weeks afterwards (T2). Participant recruitment took place from October to December 2022, resulting in the enrollment of 358 eligible participants who completed baseline assessments. Initial analyses were conducted using data from the baseline and post-intervention time points. A multilevel model predicting insomnia symptoms showed that the main effect of group was non-significant, but the main effect of time was significant (B = -2.45, $p < 0.001$, 95% CI = [-3.10, -1.81]). In addition, there was a significant group X time interaction effect (B = -2.99, $p < 0.001$, 95% CI = [-3.96, -2.03]). Between-group comparisons at T1 revealed a significant group difference, with the intervention group showing lower insomnia severity (t(602.16) = -6.87, $p < 0.001$, Cohen's d = 1.07, 95% CI = [-4.01, -2.23]). These results suggest that online self-help CBT-I is effective reducing insomnia severity for sub-clinical adults. Given its low cost, high accessibility, and minimal therapist involvement, it is recommended as a first-step intervention.

3. Common Psychotherapeutic Interventions for Adolescents with Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Author:
Alexandria Blake Real, Saint Louis University

Full abstract:
The study has been conducted to understand the nature and condition of adolescents with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), and their responses to psychotherapeutic interventions. Interviews were conducted to ten (10) practicing Filipino psychologists about their experience with the use of interventions and techniques in treating adolescents with GAD. A thematic analysis by Braun & Clarke (2006) was utilized to formulate themes from the relevant extracts of the transcription in understanding the common symptoms of persons with GAD, common psychotherapeutic interventions, and the response of the client from the interventions and techniques given. The findings revealed that there are underlying physiological, cognitive, and behavioral symptoms manifested by adolescents with GAD. Psychologists use a variety of interventions to treat GAD, but the most commonly used intervention is the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy technique. Clients have shown spectrum of responses from resistant to receptive outcomes. Further research is suggested to use the data in coming up with a new trajectory of intervention that is best fit for adolescent-clients with GAD.

4. Building Partnerships Between School and Family in the Philippines:Experiences of School Counsellors

Author:
Sheila Marie Hocson, Far Eastern University

Co-Author:
Mark Gregory Harrison, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Ronnel King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Effective partnerships between school counsellors and parents can improve students' wellbeing and learning outcomes. School counsellors carry out multifunctional roles at the intersection of different systems and stakeholders and are therefore well placed to take on a central role in the development and maintenance of such partnerships. However, much of the research on school counsellors has been conducted in Western settings with very little investigation of lower middle-income countries such as the Philippines, where the professional identity of school counsellors is less well developed. Hence, this study aimed to explore how Filipino counsellors' perceptions of professional identity influenced their practices related to school-home partnerships. We interviewed 13 school counsellors in the Philippines about their perceptions of and involvement in partnerships with parents. Thematic analysis yielded three themes which related aspects of professional identity to counsellors' experiences of partnerships with parents. Effective partnerships were supported by counsellors' beliefs about their importance, and to some extent by schools' recognition of the value of counsellors, but were undermined by unclear and inappropriate roles, the low status of counsellors, and cultural characteristics. Counsellors need a well-defined role and may need to be empowered by principals to develop partnerships in culturally appropriate ways.

5. Internet-based and mobile-based CBT for chronic diseases: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Author:
Wai Kai Hou, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Tiffany Junchen Tao, The Education University of Hong Kong
Teck Kuan Lim, The Education University of Hong Kong
Ernest Tsun Fung Yeung, The Education University of Hong Kong
Huinan Liu, The Education University of Hong Kong
Phoenix Bibha Shris, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Positive adjustment to chronic diseases reduces chances of psychiatric comorbidity and enhances quality of life. Very little is known about the benefit of internet-based and mobile-based Cognitive Behavioral

Therapy (IM-CBT) on physical outcomes and its reciprocal interactions with psychiatric outcomes, the active therapeutic elements, and effect moderators among people with major chronic medical conditions. In this systematic review and meta-analysis (PROSPERO: CRD42022265738), CINAHL of Systematic Reviews, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, PubMed, Web of Science were systematically searched up to 1 June 2022, for randomized clinical trials (RCTs) comparing IM-CBT against non-CBT control condition(s) among people with chronic disease(s). Primary outcomes included improvements on psychiatric symptoms (depressive, anxiety, PTSD symptoms, general psychological distress) from baseline to post-intervention and follow-ups. Secondary outcomes included improvements on physical distress (physical symptoms, functional impairment, self-rated ill health, objective physiological dysfunction). Among 44 RCTs (5,077 patients with seven different chronic diseases), IM-CBT improved depressive and anxiety symptoms and general psychological distress at post-intervention and across follow-ups and physical distress and functional impairment at post-intervention. Preliminary evidence suggested that behavioral modification and problem-solving could be necessary components to reduce psychiatric symptoms in IM-CBT, whereas cognitive restructuring, psychoeducation, and mindfulness elements related to reduced physical distress. IM-CBT, especially with fewer sessions and lower frequency, showed stronger benefits in chronic pain, cancer, arthritis, and cardiovascular disease. Changes in psychiatric symptoms and

physical distress prospectively predicted each other over time. IM-CBT is an effective intervention for comprehensive symptom management among people with chronic diseases, which could reduce barriers to the treatment.

Paper Session 1-1-8

Intergroup Social Strategies

Chair:
Hayeon Lee, Sungkyunkwan University

1. Intergroup contact, group salience and attitudes: Experiments on online inter-regional contact

Author:
Sramana Majumdar, Ashoka University

Co-Author:
Saransh Ahuja
Vedika Puri
Raksha Saraf
Amrisha Sinha
Smriti Nambudri

Full abstract:
While the significant interaction between contact valence (positive/ negative) and group salience is well documented (Voci & Hewstone, 2003), most of this literature has examined face-to-face contact in WEIRD contexts. We know less about computer-mediated-contact(CMC), specifically superficial asynchronous contact via social media posts and comments and the effects of negative mediated contact. Initial

research on CMC indicated that anonymity creates an equalizing effect that can eliminate stereotypes and enhance interpersonal contact, but there is increasing evidence to show that it strengthens prejudices, specially in uncontrolled online spaces like social media networks (Amichai- Hamburger & Hasler, 2003; Postmes, Lea & Spears, 1999). We report a set of experiments examining how contact valence (positive/negative) on a simulated social media platform, and identity salience, predicted intergroup attitudes among Indian social media users. We assigned participants to the 'Blue Group' on a simulated social media platform called 'Virtual Connect' and exposed them to social media posts from the ingroup as well as the outgroup (Green group). After completing the social media interaction, participants were redirected to a follow up form where we measured identity salience, intergroup anxiety, empathy and attitudes. The first two studies (N=120,202) with imaginary groups found that low group salience (in the neutral contact condition) predicted the most positive outgroup attitudes, while negative contact adversely affected attitudes as compared to positive contact. Replicating the same design with real world groups (North/ South Indians)(N=300, in progress) revealed that in contact with historically segregated groups, group identification significantly affected changes in attitudes, implying perceived status differences even in short term asynchronous online contact. Lastly, established mediators of the contact-attitude relationship in F2F contact like intergroup anxiety and empathy were marginally significant, indicating the need to explore other variables that potentially impact how contact influences attitudes in online communication.

2. Agentic and Communal Impression management Goals Predict Choice of Intergroup Negotiation Strategy

Author:
Minning Yang, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Liu Li, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
As representatives of their ingroup, some negotiators are inclined to use integrative negotiation strategy to promote intergroup conciliation and consensus, while others are more prone to distributive negotiation strategy to carry out coercion and authority. The issue of why people have divergent preferences of intergroup negotiation strategies is intriguing. Past research barely explained how group-level antecedents shaped people's predilection for distributive negotiation strategies over integrative negotiation strategies but failed to account for the alternative preference. Inspired by the fact that negotiators always "walk on a tightrope" by not only reaching an intergroup agreement but also without sacrificing social images of their ingroup, the current study offered a complete insight into people's divergent choices of negotiation strategy by investigating how negotiators' impression management goals to portray positive ingroup images as high in agency or communion influence people's preference of intergroup negotiation

strategies. Specifically, using both correlational (Study 1) and experimental (Study 2-3) designs, the present research found that agentic impression management goals decreased preference for using integrative strategies over distributive strategies, while communal impression management goals increased preference for using integrative strategies over distributive strategies. By emphasizing the nuanced role of impression management goals in influencing preference of negotiation strategies, this research provides not only a new perspective on research into preference of implementing intergroup negotiation strategies but also important implications for behavioral consequence of group identity management process.

3. Two Roads to Fixing Ingroup Faults: Independent Effects of the National Attachment and Glorification

Author:
Hayeon Lee, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Author:
Hyun Euh, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Full abstract:
All societies have society-wide problems attributable to the absence of proper policies and the effectiveness of their execution. These deficits of society could induce unjust harm to some of its members. However, other members who are not directly affected by flawed policies and practices tend to defend the status quo and avoid taking responsibility for addressing the issues (Bilali et al., 2019; Piff et al., 2012). This leads to lack of efforts to fix the ingroup's flawed system despite its importance in improving the society as a whole. To identify the antecedents of actions to correct an ingroup's systemic flaws (ingroup corrective actions hereafter), the current study examined the roles of ingroup identification and the experience of group-based guilt and shame. We disentangled the distinct effects of the two modes of ingroup identification, attachment and glorification (Roccas et al., 2006, 2008). Previous research suggested that attachment would be positively associated with ingroup corrective orientations, whereas glorification would elicit defensive responses toward the ingroup's undesirable attributes. We conducted two nationwide surveys involving South Koreans (total N = 500) about ongoing social problems (e.g., drug addiction, a large crowd crush). Multivariate path analyses revealed that, across two independent samples, glorification, but not attachment, was positively associated with group-based guilt, which in turn predicted higher intentions for ingroup corrective action. Additionally, attachment was positively associated with group-based shame predicting another path to higher intentions for ingroup corrective action. These findings suggest that both glorification and attachment can positively predict actions that are aimed at correcting the ingroup's systemic issues through distinct emotional underlying processes. This is important because our findings provide novel insights into the positive role of both glorification and attachment in

promoting collective efforts to fix unjust and harmful systemic problems.

4. From "Outsiders" to "Locals": the impact of social identity shifting on intergroup trust

Author:
Zhaoxiang Niu, Central China Normal University

Co-Author:
Zhaoxiang Niu, Central China Normal University
Fangfang Wen, Central China Normal University
Bin Zuo, Sun Yat-Sen University

Full abstract:
Abstract: Intergroup trust plays a vital role in resolving intergroup conflict, and intergroup trust is a prerequisite for all relationships. Through two studies, this study examines the impact of social identity shifting on intergroup trust and the underlying mechanisms, taking the trust of locals and outsiders as the research object. Study 1 used data from the 2018 China General Social Survey (CGSS) to preliminarily examine people's intergroup trust in the context of different social identity shifting. The results found that men had higher intergroup trust than women; the difference in intergroup trust between locals (people from their province) and outsiders (people from other provinces) was insignificant. Study 2 further subdivided the classification of locals (local city people and people from the same province) through a mixed experimental design to validate the results of Study 1 and to further examine the effect of social identity shifting on intergroup trust and the possible underlying mechanisms. The findings show that intergroup trust differs significantly between males and females, with males having a higher level of intergroup trust than females. The difference in intergroup trust between local people (local city people) and outsiders (people from other provinces) was significant, where the intergroup trust of local people was higher than the intergroup trust of people from other provinces. The difference in intergroup trust between local people (people from their province) and outsiders (people from other provinces) was insignificant. Social identity shifting was negatively related to in- and out-group trust. Individual anxiety plays a mediating role in the relationship between social identity shifting and in- and out-group trust. Overall, this study explains how social identity shifting affects intergroup trust and the possible underlying mechanisms from the perspective of social categorization and reclassification. Keywords: social categorization, social identity shifting, intergroup trust

5. The Role of Threat and System Justification on Dehumanization and Discrimination of Social Groups

Author:
Irina Prusova, HSE University

Full abstract:
System Justification Theory (SJT) posits that people who perceived the threat for the

system tended to engage in stereotyping or biases to remove the need for structure. The presence of the disadvantage groups might be perceived as a potential threat for the system. According to the Intergroup Threat Theory (ITT), the nature of responses to the threat from stereotypes to discrimination might depend on the specifics of stimuli, symbolic or realistic. Symbolic threat mostly predicted the dehumanization of outgroup, whereas realistic threat influenced on the "protective" behaviour that allowed to cope with threat (aggression, avoidance, or withdrawal). The aim of the study was to analyze the effect of perceived threat (symbolic and realistic) on the different forms of discrimination mediated by mechanistic and animalistic dehumanization for high and low system justifiers. About 1100 participants completed the questionnaires of system justification (general and gender), realistic and symbolic threats, mechanistic and animalistic dehumanization, and discrimination of different social groups (people with alcohol addiction, people with drug addiction, feminists, childfree, people with mental illness, people with HIV, the homeless). Results showed the direct effect of symbolic and realistic threats on the different forms of discrimination, and indirect effect of symbolic threat through animalistic dehumanization regardless of the system justification. The findings and directions for the future studies are discussed in line with SJT and ITT.

Paper Session 1-2-4

Ethnic and Sexual Minorities

Chair:
Raymond Agyenim-Boateng, Lingnan University

1. Manipulating sexual beliefs substantially affects individuals' perception of their own sexuality

Author:
Ilan Dar-Nimrod, The University of Sydney

Full abstract:
LGBTQIA+ advocates have long been emphasising genetic aetiology in determining sexual orientations. Such advocacy has likely been effective as much research (but not all!) finds that highlighting genetic aetiology for homosexuality leads to more favourable views of sexual minorities. However, two important issues emerge: 1) while there is little doubt that genetics plays a role in sexual orientation, it does not determine it and there is certainly no 'gay gene' in existence, and 2) genetic essentialist biases may reduce some of the negative biases towards sexual minorities but also may amplify others by creating a sense of discrete categories of people with clear boundaries. The current research was designed to assess how a specific method of undermining the reliance on genetic essentialism, which is traditionally viewed as an indicator for prejudicial tendencies, affects heterosexual and sexual minority individuals. We have conducted three studies with more than 800 participants in which we have manipulated perceptions of

the nature of sexual orientation without alluding to its aetiology. Instead, we have emphasised evidence-based assertions that indicate that sexual orientation is better captured as a continuum rather than categorically, or that it may not be as stable throughout life as it is traditionally viewed. Findings among heterosexual individuals suggest that a continuum emphasis, not only increased positivity towards sexual minorities, but also reduced participants' certainty about their own heterosexuality and allowed them to express more openness to experiencing same-sex sexual interactions. We have also explored how such a manipulation affects lesbian and bisexual women.

2. Adaptation and Social interaction among Africans in Hong Kong: The role of Acculturation

Author:
Raymond Agyenim-Boateng, Lingnan University

Co-Author:
Vivian Miu Chi Lun , Lingnan University

Full abstract:
Increasing globalisation, such as migration and lifestyle adjustments, has led to increased interaction between different cultural groups in various life domains. Consequently, promoting cross-cultural adaption and social interactions between diverse cultural groups in multicultural societies has become a focus of social and cross-cultural psychologists. However, such research is scant in an East Asian cultural context where intercultural encounters have been on the rise. Specifically, there is limited research integrating immigrants and host community members' perspectives in understanding the psychological impact of such encounters. This study examines how acculturation expectations and strategies of assimilation and integration of the host majority (Hongkongers; N = 476) and immigrant groups (Africans; N = 215) shape social interaction and adaptation in the sociocultural context of Hong Kong. The mediating roles of perceived discrimination and multicultural ideologies were also tested in these relationships. The results revealed that integration strategies are linked with psychological adaptation, whereas assimilation is linked with higher sociocultural adaptation difficulty for the immigrant group. For the host majority group, expectation of assimilation of the African group was related to sociocultural adaptation difficulty, but integration expectation was related to sociocultural adaptation difficulty. Additional mediation analyses demonstrated that perceived discrimination and multicultural ideologies explain a significant proportion of variance in acculturation orientations and intentions to avoid interaction with members of the other cultural group, both for the host majority and immigrant groups. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings for African- Hongkonger relation are discussed.

3. Suicidality Among Bisexual Youths: The Role of Parental Sexual Orientation Support and Concealment

Author:

Antonia Veronica C. Ferrer, University of Santo Tomas

Co-Author:
Marc Eric S. Reyes, University of Santo Tomas
Alyzza Meynell D. Escote, University of Santo Tomas
Antonia Veronica C. Ferrer, University of Santo Tomas
Judith Kate O. Marpuri, University of Santo Tomas
Anna Clarissa D. R. Santos, University of Santo Tomas

Full abstract:

Compared with the heterosexual population, the prevalence of mental health outcomes such as suicidality (suicidal ideation, suicide plans, and suicide attempts) is higher among sexual minority youth, particularly those who identify themselves as bisexuals. Bisexuals are at an even elevated risk within the LGB populations due to biphobia, monosexism, bisexual invisibility or erasure, and lack of support resources. These experiences may bring about issues regarding concealment of their sexual orientation linked to suicidality. Studies have also identified that parental support is a protective factor against suicidality among the youth, particularly their sexual orientation. The present study used a cross-sectional, predictive research design to examine parental sexual orientation support and concealment and their associations and predictive abilities in the suicidality of 151 Filipino bisexual youths aged 18–24 years old. The participants were recruited online within six months, from July 2021 to December 2021. As measured by the Parental Support for Sexual Orientation Scale, results showed that more than half of our participants, 53.64%, reported having low or close to average parental support regarding their sexual orientation, while 46.36% reported receiving high parental sexual orientation support. The Sexual Orientation Concealment Scale revealed that a large majority of the participants, comprised 98.68%, reported low levels of concealing their sexual orientation. Despite these results, 71.52% of our participants reached the suicidal risk cutoff score of the Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised. After computing for the Spearman's correlation coefficients, among our bisexual participants, parental sexual orientation support and concealment did not have a significant relationship with and could not predict their risk for suicidality. However, our findings revealed a significant moderate relationship between our independent variables—perceived parental support was significantly associated with our participants' lesser need to conceal their bisexual sexual orientation. Limitations and suggestions for further research were discussed, considering our findings.

4. How to listen and hear "soft voices"? Research relationships across languages and vulnerabilities

Author:
Mechthild Kiegelmann, Karlsruhe University of Education

Co-Author:

Masakuni Tagaki, Osaka Metropolitan University

Full abstract:

In social research it is challenging to collect data which provide information about experiences which are hard to talk about, e.g. because of experiences of oppression and fear of discrimination. Lack of agency in the voices of study participants might even be a problem after successful recruitment of hard to reach participants. Research methods need to attend to relational aspects of data collection and analysis. In this paper, we discuss and compare two research approaches which aim at including "soft voices" of research participants and which take considerate effort to listen to hard to express experiences in the context of discrimination. Specifically, Japanese language data about exclusion and inclusion of persons with disability analyzed with the KJ method (Kawakita, 1967) and German Data about experiences of oppression of LGBTI+ persons analyzed with the ELG methods (Gilligan, 2015 and Kiegelmann, 2021) are being re-analyzed for purposes of comparing methods. The KJ method was initially developed to interpret ethnographic data in Nepal; it became a popular qualitative analytic method to examine interview data in many fields. The ELG method was originally developed in the United States within the feminist theoretical framework of relational psychology (Gilligan 1982). Besides methodological issues, narrative on identity development under conditions discrimination and fear thereof will be discussed with special attention to social and cultural contexts. For example in Japan, people with disabilities often refer to family burden and other social support. It reflects the existing support but also modesty and socially expected role of family members' as a care giver in Japan. Without referring to the surrounding's support, they might be considered disrupting the harmony with their surroundings. In Germany, soft voices include narratives of rejection by parents and pressure to perform heterosexual marriage which appear underneath with lip service of tolerance and welcoming of diversity.

5. Hurting and Healing: North East Indians' Experiences of COVID-19 related Racial Discrimination

Author:

S Grace Tinnunnem Haokip, University of Delhi

Co-Author:

Suruchi Bhatia, University of Delhi

Full abstract:

India is home to various racial and ethnic families. While such heterogeneity and co-existence allows India to boast of 'unity in diversity', it is not immune from instances of racial discrimination. These tensions have surfaced more strongly towards people belonging to the North East (NE) regions of India who share Mongoloid phenotypes, food habits and lifestyles that are more akin to their Asian counterparts. The emergence and outbreak of COVID-19 proved to be a perfect breeding ground for the escalation

of previously existing anti NE Indian racial prejudice. News reports covered the rampant rise of racial discrimination and attacks experienced by NE Indians in the form of racial slurs, banned entry into supermarkets, being spat upon, etc. all because they looked "not Indian enough". The present study sought to address the following questions of anti-North East Indian racism in relation to COVID-19 in India: i) What are the salient features that marked the rise of racial prejudice against people from NE India during the COVID-19 pandemic? ii) What was the psychological impact of such experiences on the victims and how did they regulate their responses? iii) What can we learn about the role of community in the greater fight against racial discrimination? Testimonies were gathered from news sources and semi structured interviews with NE Indians living in Indian cities at the time of the COVID-19 outbreak. Data was analyzed using thematic analysis. The key findings reveal a sense of 'othering' experienced by NE Indians from their own countrymen which reflected in feelings of alienation, fear, rejection and in some circumstances, trauma. We also found positive mechanisms of coping and resilience. The role of community was found to be particularly powerful in either reinforcing the feeling of alienation or reigniting hope towards a sense of belongingness.

Paper Session 1-2-5

Predictors and Effects of Ostracism

Chair:

Yufei Jiang, Hangzhou City University

1. Being Close or Seeking Solitude: The Impact of Social Ostracism on Social Behavior

Author:
Cheng Pang, City University of Macau

Co-Author:
Jiali Lin, City University of Macau；
Tulips Yiwen Wang, City University of Macau

Full abstract:
Social ostracism means that an individual is not accepted by the society and is excluded from social interaction. Many related topics pay attention to its influence on prosocial behavior and antisocial behavior, few studies found that individuals experience ostracism aroused avoidance response of seeking solitude in the individualistic cultural background. However, collectivist culture values interpersonal relationship. So the present study aims to verify the relationship between social ostracism and solitude seeking in Chinese societies, and explored the possible influencing factors and mechanisms. We investigated a total of 552 university students (42.9% female) between 18 and 35 years old from China to conduct three studies. The results found that (a) There was a significantly positive correlation between long-term rejection experience and solitude preference. (b) Short-term ostracism did not immediately cause individuals to seek solitude but increases the desire to establish new contacts with others. But with the

expectation of experiencing prolonged ostracism, the desire to establish new connections decreased while one to be alone increased significantly. (c) Hostility assessment and negative emotions played a chain mediation role in the relationship between social ostracism and solitude seeking. The above findings provide new ideas and empirical evidence to further understand the relationship between social exclusion and solitude seeking.

2. ostracism and basic psychological Needs of university students: A longitudinal cross lagged analysis

Author:
Xiang Luan, Guangxi University

Co-Author:
Shuyue Zhang ,Guangxi University & College Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Applied Psychology

Full abstract:
Being excluded is painful, even briefly, even by strangers. Some researchers or scholars say that ostracism will reduce basic psychological needs. But researches on the relations between basic psychological needs and ostracism are mostly cross-sectional and unidirectional. Furthermore, little empirical evidence supported the predictive effect of different dimensions of basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, relatedness) on ostracism. The present study explored their relations by using two cross-lagged panel models (CLPM). A total of 1057 Chinese university students (Mage=19.67 years, SD = 1.09, 68.12% females) completed two questionnaires at three time points. The cross-lagged panel analysis showed that there was a bidirectionally negative relations between ostracism and basic psychological needs. Specifically, ostracism had a significantly negative effect on three basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, relatedness); relatedness had a significant negative effect on ostracism, but only autonomy at T2 had a significant negative effect on ostracism at T3. The findings supported that ostracism hindered the satisfaction of the needs for autonomy, relatedness, and competence. In addition, the satisfaction of basic psychological needs could reduce the negative effects of ostracism. Specifically, if one's basic psychological needs for relatedness and autonomy are met，such as expanding social circle and getting autonomy support，they would suffer less pain from ostracism.

3. The Effect of Vicarious Ostracism on Risk Decision Making: the Mediating role of Positive Emotions

Author:
Fang Liang, Guangxi Normal University

Co-Author:
Fang Liang, Guangxi Normal University
Shuyue Zhang, Guangxi Normal University
Ya-Nan Fu, Guangxi Normal University

Full abstract:
Exclusion is a common negative experience that not only affects the excluded but also affects the bystanders. This psychological

phenomenon of observing others' being exclusion from the perspective of bystanders and generating a sense of exclusion is called vicarious ostracism . Previous research indicated that social exclusion lead individuals to prefer risk-seeking in the decision-making process. However, in the context of exclusion, many researchers only focused on the perpetrators and victims of exclusion, ignoring the bystanders. Then whether vicarious ostracism is like social exclusion, will also affect risk decision-making? What is the underlying mechanism? It needs to further investigate. The present study discussed the influence of vicarious ostracism on risk decision-making and the mediating role of positive emotions through two experiments. We used the Cyberball Game and the Ostracism Online paradigm to manipulate conditions of vicarious ostracism, the Risk Preference Questionnaire and the Balloon Analogue Risk Task were used to measure risk preference in the decision-making process, and the PANAS was used to measure participants' positive and negative emotions after experiencing vicarious ostracism. The results of the two experiments consistently revealed that, individuals who experienced vicarious ostracism were higher in risk-seeking preference in the process of decision-making, and positive emotions played a mediating role in the relationship between vicarious ostracism and risk decision-making.

4. The Relationships between Ostracism, Submissive Behavior, and Affective symptoms

Author:
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Co-Author:
Rheal S. W. Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong
Kai-Tak Poon, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Background: Ostracism is a frequently encountered, harmful form of interpersonal maltreatment. Thus far, relatively scant research has tested its relationship with submissive behavior, the underlying psychological mechanisms, and the implications this relationship has for mental health. Therefore, we proposed and tested a novel theoretical model in which ostracism predicts submissive behavior through heightened need to belong and impaired self-control in parallel, and that the relationship between ostracism and submissive behavior further predicts increases in affective symptoms (i.e., anxiety and depressive symptoms). Methods: Participants completed validated measures to assess their ostracism experiences, need to belong, self-control, submissive behavior, anxiety, and depression. We employed structural equation modeling and bootstrapping mediation analyses to test our proposed model. Results: In line with our hypotheses, the results revealed that ostracism was

positively associated with need to belong, submissive behavior, anxiety, and depression, and negatively associated with self-control. Moreover, heightened need to belong and reduced self-control mediated the relationship between ostracism and submissive behavior in parallel, and both pathways subsequently predicted greater affective symptoms. Conclusions: Theoretically, these findings uncover how ostracism experiences may influence submissive behavior and affective symptoms. Practically, they also highlight the importance of need to belong and self-control for clinical interventions aiming to mitigate the negative consequences of ostracism and reduce affective symptoms.

5. Leave One to Sink: Ostracism Decreases Eudaimonia

Author:
Yufei Jiang, Hangzhou City University

Co-Author:
Kai-Tak Poon, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Past research has revealed that ostracism generates motivations in people for basic needs, such as safety, belonging, and esteem. Beyond these basic needs, people pursue a good life through eudaimonia, which is a higher-order need emphasizing the pursuit of meaning and self-actualization. However, few studies have demonstrated the effect of ostracism on eudaimonia. Ostracism motivates people to allocate available resources to restore the threatened basic needs, thereby few resources left for pursing less pressing, higher-order needs such as eudaimonia. Thus, ostracism decreases eudaimonia. Across six studies, including a cross-sectional study, three experiments, a 7-day daily diary study, and a 3-wave longitudinal study, the present research was aimed to examine the relationship between ostracism and three categories of eudaimonia (i.e., eudaimonic motivation, behavior, and well-being). The results showed that ostracism lowered eudaimonic motivation (Studies 1–6). In addition, depleted psychosocial resources mediated the negative effect of ostracism on eudaimonic motivation (Studies 2 and 3). Furthermore, decreases in eudaimonic motivation after ostracism had implications on eudaimonic behavior and well-being, leading to decreased publicly invisible benevolence (i.e., inconspicuous benevolence; Study 4) and lower eudaimonic well-being (Studies 5 and 6). Whereas past research has mainly focused on the effects of ostracism on basic motivations, the present research showed that ostracism lowered the higher-order eudaimonic motivation and its implications on eudaimonic behavior and well-being. It also illustrated psychosocial resources as the mediator of the relationship between ostracism and eudaimonic motivation. The present research contributes to the theoretical models of ostracism and eudaimonia and sheds light on ways to cope with ostracism and enhance eudaimonic motivation, behavior, and well-being.

Paper Session 1-2-6

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Development and Revision of Psychological Measurements

Chair:

Ben Chun Pan Lam, La Trobe University

1. How to evaluate causal dominance hypotheses in lagged effects models

Author:

Chuenjai Sukpan, Utrecht University

Co-Author:

Rebecca M. Kuiper, Utrecht University

Full abstract:

The (Random Intercept) Cross-Lagged Panel Model ((RI-)CLPM) is increasingly used in psychology and related fields to assess the longitudinal relationship of two or more variables on each other. Researchers are interested in estimating the lagged effects of these variables. In addition, the question which of the lagged effects is stronger (i.e., which of the lagged effects is causally dominant) receives considerable attention as well. However, currently used methods do not allow for the evaluation of causal dominance hypotheses. This research will show how the Generalized Order-Restricted Information Criterion Approximation (GORICA), an extension of Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC), can be used to evaluate causal dominance hypotheses. Additionally, the paper will show the performance of the GORICA in the context of causal dominance hypotheses using a simulation study. The GORICA generally has a good performance, and proofs to be an adequate method to evaluate causal dominance in lagged effects models.

2. The Connotation and Measurement of The Taiji Model of Self

Author:

Yuping Luo, Nanjing Normal University

Co-Author:

Feng-Yan Wang, Nanjing Normal University
Institute of Moral Education, Nanjing Normal University
Xiao-Xiao Wang, Nanjing Normal University

Full abstract:

Chinese and Western psychologists are trying to build a self-model with cultural adaptability, Chinese and Western psychologists are trying to develop a self-model with cultural adaptability, but the existing models have difficulty in adequately explaining the self-structure and development process under cultural background. After ruminating over the conception and structure of the Chinese self in the Chinese cultural context, inspired by the archetype of Taiji diagram, Wang constructed the Taiji Model of Self. Taking the Taiji diagram as the prototype, the "Taiji Model of Self" could represent the Chinese self-structure in the Chinese context iconically, in which Taiji is the whole self and Yin and Yang are homologous to the small self and the large self, respectively. The large self and the small self exist independently but are mutually inclusive.

The purpose of the interaction between two sides is not to resolve the contradiction through 'sublimation', but to achieve a fusion. There is no corresponding measurement tool available. So this study aimed to develop and validate a scale to measure the small self and the large self, and to examine Chinese people's container metaphors, and intergroup attitudes towards their own people and outsiders through 2 experiments, as a way to be able to provide tools to initiate different the small self and the large self.

3. Revision of the Work-Related Rumination Questionnaire in Chinese context

Author:
Xinhui Liu, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy Sciences

Co-Author:
Xinhui Liu, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
In recent years, the hashtag Workplace Pressure is trending in every internet platform, the increasingly competitive atmosphere forces most employees to engage in "involution" reluctantly, and the work-life balance is out of reach in most of time. The imbalance is manifested in work-related rumination (WRR) which refers to the recurring work-related thoughts on off-work hours. This type of rumination blurs the boundary between work and life, which not only brings negative emotional experiences and lower well-being, but also interferes with employees' sleeping and daily routine. The Work-Related Rumination Questionnaire (WRRQ) is commonly used in measuring WRR. While previous studies stressed on cognition process, the WRRQ took both cognition and affection process into account. And some Chinese studies in this field underestimated the impact of affection, thus our study translated and revised WRRQ in Chinese context. Three-wave surveys were conducted, with 10 days between each round. 922 active employees completed the first round of the test and 436 completed all three rounds. The results show: 1) The distraction subscale and the reverse scoring items were deleted based on the results of previous studies and exploratory factor analysis, and the rest subscales, affective rumination and problem-solving rumination, with a total of eight questions, were retained. The confirmatory factor analysis supported a two-factor model with loading of items ranging from 0.62 to 0.75, and its main fit indicators met the criteria. The Cronbach's alpha of the total scale ranged from 0.85 to 0.87, and the test-retest reliability ranged from 0.68 to 0.77. The test-retest reliability of the affective rumination ranged from 0.7 to 0.76 and the problem-solving rumination subscale ranged from 0.54 to 0.66, 2) Measurement invariance tests were conducted on the longitudinal data. The results showed the longitudinal measurement invariance and the cross-gender measurement invariance in each round all reached scalar invariance.

4. Philippine Test Adaptation and Translation of the Tendency to Gossip Questionnaire

Author:
Rowel Buan, Don Honorio Ventura State University

Co-Author:
Marc Chester Go, Don Honorio Ventura State University
Kristine Joy Halili, Don Honorio Ventura State University
Martin Joshua Mamauag, Don Honorio Ventura State University
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Full abstract:
The Tendency to Gossip Questionnaire (TGQ) is a psychometrically valid and reliable 20-item questionnaire initially developed to test the gossip tendencies of the Israeli people. In the Philippines, it is surprising that an indigenous gossip tendency test is yet to be developed despite the widespread practice of this social phenomenon. Hence, this research aimed to adapt and translate the TGQ into the Filipino language and culture that led to the development of Talatanungang Pagkahilig sa Tsismisan (TPT). The researchers followed a five-stage process to achieve this objective, starting with the selection of subject-matter experts, followed by the forward translation, pilot testing, assessment of construct equivalence, and psychometric evaluation. A survey research design was employed in this study to obtain 385 responses from Filipino employees aged 18-60 years old and currently working in Pampanga, Philippines. The results showed that TPT extracted a single factor implying that Filipinos do not discriminate tsismis subjects when talking to other people. While its psychometric properties exhibited high internal consistency and significant convergent evidence of construct validity. Therefore, the TPT is a reliable and valid instrument in the Philippines that can measure the gossip tendencies of Filipinos. This newly developed measure is recommended to be used in aid of current well-established tests on employee hiring. The identification of tsismis tendencies is a new addition to give human resource practitioners another layer of context on profiling and assessing job applicants.

5. Development of the Dialectical Relationship Beliefs Scale: An Examination in Western and East Asian

Author:
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Co-Author:
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Susan Cross, Iowa State University
Huajian Cai, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Algae Au, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Wesley Wu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Jacky Ng, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Full abstract:

The cultural theory of na?ve dialecticism was employed to examine cultural differences in relationship beliefs regarding contradiction and change across Western and East Asian cultures. A measure of dialectical relationship beliefs was developed to achieve this objective. In Study 1, Hong Kong Chinese and European American individuals (N=565) in a romantic relationship completed measures on dialectical relationship beliefs, relationship evaluation, and conflict. Hong Kong Chinese held stronger dialectical relationship beliefs than did Euro-Americans. Dialectical relationship beliefs mediated cultural differences in ambivalence in relationship evaluation. Further, these beliefs moderated the negative association between conflict and relationship evaluation, such that conflict was less strongly associated with relationship evaluation among people with stronger dialectical relationship beliefs, compared to their counterparts. We observed similar patterns of results regarding cultural differences in dialectical relationship beliefs and its mediating and moderating role in Study 2 using samples of married couples from Hong Kong, mainland China, the U.S., and Australia (N=714). These findings provide initial support to the validity of the newly developed measure of dialectical relationship beliefs, suggesting its utility for use in cross-cultural research in close relationship.

Paper Session 1-2-7

Employees' Workplace Well-Being

Chair:
Shimei Yan, Zhejiang University & Australian National University

1. Age, work life conflict and stress among employees working remotely in Malaysia

Author:
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Co-Author:
Fareezah Abdul Karim, University of Groningen & University Medical Center Groningen
Atifa Anuz, Daya Dimensi Indonesia
Adriana Ortega, Monash University Malaysia

Full abstract:
When the Covid-19 pandemic hit the world in March 2020, it forced most organizations in Malaysia to allow their employees to work remotely. Accelerating the digitization of work and integration of Artificial Intelligence technology in workplaces, while teleworking became part and parcel of working life in Malaysia. As a result organizations and employees were faced with new challenges. Thus, the an increasing interest in identifying ways to aid the adaptation to the challenges that came with the enforced remote working and digitalisation of work tasks. The present

study aims to explore the role played by age in the relationship between work-life conflict and stress outcomes(e.g. somatic, depression & anxiety symptoms) among those working remotely. The data for this conference paper was obtained through an online questionnaire designed to investigate the impact of enforced remote work on employee performance, engagement, psychological resources and health and wellbeing. The sample consisted of 335 employees working remotely, 56% of the sample was under 28 years old and 58% were single and without dependents. The preliminary results indicate that work interference with personal life significantly exacerbates the negative impact of work-related stress on health and well-being. In other words, work interference with personal life was found to negatively impact the effect of work stressors on somatic stress, and symptoms of anxiety and depression. Thus highlighting the importance of incorporating organizational policies and practices that foster work-life balance and positive health and well-being among the emerging remote or hybrid workforce.

2. Planned happenstance and career engagement:Mediating effect of career adaptability

Author:
Pingping Cao, Chonnam National University

Co-Author:
Ji Hae Lee, Chonnam National University

Young Ja Jeong, Chonnam National University

Full abstract:
The purpose of this research is to investigate the mediating effect of career adaptability on the relationship between planned happenstance and career engagement among Chinese overseas students in Korea. A total of 187 samples were collected through the online questionnaire, then the descriptive statistics analysis, correlation analysis, and latent structure equation model analysis were conducted by SPSS 24.0 and Mplus 8.0. The results were as follows: Firstly, the correlation analysis results showed that all the variables are positively related. Secondly, the parallel model revealed that career concern and career control had a full mediation effect on the relationship between planned happenstance and career engagement. Based on the results, implications related to career counseling were discussed as well as the limitations. Also, directions for the following studies were given. Keywords: Planned Happenstance; Career Adaptability; Career Engagement; Chinese Overseas students; Parallel Mediation

3. Formulating Flexible Working Arrangement to Support Innovative Work Behavior through Work Engagement

Author:
Indrayanti Indrayanti, Gadjah Mada University

Full abstract:

Background: Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) still require employees to develop innovative work behaviours to overcome the challenges of recent technological advances and global competitiveness. Through this challenge, the organization allows employees to manage their work flexibly to enhance their innovative work behaviour. This study examines the role of flexible work arrangements on innovative work behaviour through work engagement as a mediator. Methods: Participants in this survey research were 255 Indonesian SOEs employees. The research instrument used the Innovative Work Behaviour Scale, the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale, and the Flexible Work Arrangement Scale. All the scales met the convergent validity that has the value of average variance extracted greater than 0.5. Also, the confidence interval value has no discriminant validity problems. Instruments are distributed via Google Forms. Data were analysed using partial-least square analysis. Results: The outer model shows a high-reliability value. The inner model indicates R-square for Innovative Work Behaviour and Work Engagement are 0.204 and 0.126, respectively. Overall, the results show that work engagement mediates the relationship between the three dimensions of flexible work arrangements on innovative work behaviour, namely barriers others (b=-0.100; p<0.01), barriers commitment (b=0.103; p<0.01), and work-life balance (b=0.104; p<0.00). As for the barrier costs (b=-0.006; p>0.05), work engagement does not significantly mediate innovative work behaviour. Conclusion: On one hand, the design of flexible work arrangements should consider the work-life balance that gives a higher contribution, continued by considering the feelings of dissociation or dissonance and commitment to the workplace (barriers – commitment). On the other hand, the design should focus more on lowering the constraints related to peer views in the office (barriers others). Thus, it would make them engaged, which in turn affects their innovative work behaviour.

4. Impact of group relative deprivation on turnover intentions of acquired employees: Based on SIT & RDT

Author:
Shimei Yan, Zhejiang University & Australian National University

Co-Author:
Michelle Ryan, Australian National University
Gang Zhang, Zhejiang University

Full abstract:

Does group relative deprivation (GRD) influence the turnover intentions of acquired employees, and if so, how? Based on social identity theory (SIT) and relative deprivation theory (RDT), considering GRD as the negative feelings of acquired employees with illegitimately low status stemming from the comparison with the acquiring group members, and taking organizational identity salience as a reflection of changing social identity of acquired employees, this study develops a theoretical model of the impact of GRD on the turnover intentions of acquired

employees. Using a sample of the acquired employees at the stage of acquisition aftermath, the study finds a positive relationship between GRD and turnover intention, a mediation effect of organizational identity salience and a moderation effect of individual relative deprivation (IRD) on the relationship. In addition, this study also verifies a fully mediated moderation effect, suggesting that the moderating of IRD on the relationship between GRD and turnover intention is completely mediated by organizational identity salience. By finding the vital role of GRD and a hedging effect of IRD on GRD in the direct impact on turnover intention as well as the disengagement strategy for achieving positive social identity, this study contributes to the literature on turnover in mergers and acquisitions and relevant research based on both theory of SIT and RDT.

5. Occupational Stress, Work Engagement, Subjective Well-being, & Mental Health of Government Employees

Author:
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Co-Author:
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Full abstract:
Occupational Stress, Work Engagement, Subjective Well-being, and Mental Health of Government Employees of a City Government Office Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, public sectors employees' mental health, work engagement, occupational stress, and well-being are expected to be adversely affected. Considering that each country handled the global health crisis differently, employees working for the public sector are also expected to respond differently in the pandemic. This study aims to assess the aforementioned variables among the government workers of a city government office, as commissioned by their local government unit (LGU). Descriptive-correlative design was employed for this study. Results indicate that the participants have normal levels of depression and stress, while also reporting low levels of occupational stress, and high levels of work engagement and subjective well-being. This entails that participants were able to cope and adjust properly through the pandemic, however, their moderate levels of anxiety imply that they suffer from COVID-19 stress syndrome, a PTSD-like syndrome brought about by the life-threatening circumstances of the pandemic. Spearman-Rho analysis results indicate that the variables are correlated with each other, except for physical work engagement that did not correlate with some occupational stress facets. Among all the participants' demographic profiles, only their

departments correlated significantly across all variables, heavily implying that their respective departments' structure and organization contribute to their levels of mental health, occupational stress, work engagement, and subjective well-being. Needs analysis and SWOT analysis are warranted to create proper interventions for the government employees of this city government office. Keywords: Mental Health, Occupational Stress, Work Engagement, Subjective Well-Being, COVID-19

Paper Session 1-2-8

Trust across contexts

Chair:

Giovanni A. Travaglino, Royal Holloway, University of London

1. Contextual model of face concerns and facework in business communication

Author:

Ekaterina Vasilyeva, HSE University

Co-Author:

Nadezhda Lebedeva, National Research University Higher school of Economics

Full abstract:
Effective business communication is usually viewed in terms of achieving the economic and relational goals of the interaction. Achieving relational goals, building business relationships based on trust, is closely related to the presentation and formation of a mutually accepted identity in the process of communication. Identity-related needs are met through the face concerns and facework. This study was aimed at identifying the role of face concerns and facework in achieving the relational goals of intercultural and intracultural business interaction, as well as individual predictors of face concerns. The author's contextual model describes the relationship between individual predictors, face concerns, facework and business communication effectiveness indicators both in intra- and intercultural settings. We surveyed 380 Russian business professionals working in international companies. To measure face concerns, we adapted the questionnaire by S. Ting-Toomey and J. Oetzel to the Russian sample. Results show that in intercultural communication, the need for mutual adaptation is expressed in mutual-face concern. In intracultural communication, this need is expressed to a lesser extent. The desire to implement both relational and economic goals of business communication stimulate both self-face and mutual-face. The least desirable in both contexts is other-face concerns. Individual values are the individual predictors of face concerns and facework. The motivational goals underlying the Conservation and Self-enhancement values determine self-face in both contexts. The relationship of individual values with mutual-face and other-face is context-determined. Face concerns can be seen as a factor that determines the achievement of relational goals in business communication.

2. Uncertainty, Stigma, Trust and Coping through Covid-19: A mixed method, cross cultural study

Author:

Sramana Majumdar, Ashoka University

Full abstract:

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has been a novel and evolving experience impacting health, livelihoods, well-being, decision-making, and community life. While uncertainty is seen as integral to the pandemic experience, limited literature has examined the consequences of the same, as embodied within individual and collective experiences. From a theoretical lens of Embodied Uncertainty (Sword-Daniels, et. al., 2018), the present study explored meaning making and coping with uncertainty as embodied in the lived experiences of the pandemic through a two year long mixed method approach. First we conducted in-depth interviews in a longitudinal qualitative research (N=30,14) across the first and second waves of the pandemic in India. Thematic analysis revealed complex intersections between social identity, stigma and economic strife, trust in institutions and information seeking and how novel coping strategies were being employed as the ongoing nature of the pandemic became a reality. Based on the themes from LQR, we developed a comprehensive framework to investigate embodied uncertainty (EU) on a larger sample quantitatively. EFA with data from (N=333) Indian participants revealed a 7 factor structure that explained about 49% of the variance with acceptable fit. We then replicated the same study with participants from the Philippines (N=270) and conducted a CFA to confirm the model for EU. This analysis is underway and we hope to present a validated framework (with good model fit) that will comprehensively measure dimensions of EU in the context of he Covid-19 pandemic.

3. How Criminal Groups Influence the Link between Political Trust and Civic Honesty across Countries

Author:

Giovanni A. Travaglino, Royal Holloway, University of London

Co-Author:

Pascal Burgmer, University of Southampton
Alberto Mirisola, University of Palermo

Full abstract:

Individuals' endorsement of standards of civic honesty allows democracies to prosper. A critical driver of civic honesty is individuals' trust in institutions. Political trust sustains the social contract leading citizens to perform their civic duty in exchange for good administration. Little research has examined the factors that might undermine this contract. Here, we assessed the impact of the influence of organized criminal groups. By virtue of being organized, criminal groups have the distinctive capacity to exert "secret power", eroding the reliability of institutions' moral standards. Employing an indicator that quantifies their impact across countries, we tested the hypothesis that the association

between political trust and civic honesty would become weaker in countries where criminal groups' influence intensifies. Results from a multilevel model of 83 representative national samples (N = 128,839) supported the hypothesis. Findings revealed a positive association between political trust and civic honesty in countries where criminal groups' influence was weaker and a non-significant association where their influence was stronger. In countries where the impact of criminal groups was more extreme, the association was negative. Individuals who express confidence in institutions in contexts strongly affected by organized criminal groups also report lower levels of civic honesty. The results demonstrated how organized criminal groups' secret power alters the nature of the relationship of trust between people and institutions.

4. Examination of factor structure and validity of the Global Trust Inventory across 42 societies

Author:
Jiqi Zhang, Nanjing Normal University

Co-Author:
James H. Liu, Massey University

Full abstract:
Trust is often considered an asset that is beneficial for the well-being of individuals and the functioning of modern societies. However, it is still difficult to find a measure of trust that properly balances the theoretical nuances that materializes as different types/facets of trust on the one hand, and the psychometrical requirement for an equivalent measure across diverse populations beyond the WEIRD on the other hand. Using data from an international survey involving participants from 42 societies, the present study examined the structure of a revised version of the Global Trust Inventory, a self-report measure of trust that assesses trust toward a wide range of social and institutional actors. We compared a series of models of trust that draw on literature from psychology, sociology, and political science, and found that a parsimonious 5-factor model of trust (including trust in representative government, trust in neutral government, trust in knowledge producers, trust in close relations, and trust in community) was the preferred model of trust. Metric invariance was established for this 5-factor model across all 42 societies. We also found trust in community had the strongest association with generalized trust measures that have been widely used in previous global survey projects, and trust in social actors had stronger associations with mental health compared to trust in institutional actors. Overall, this measure could be a useful tool to disentangle the complexity of trust in a diverse world.

Paper Session 1-3-3

The future of AI and Modern Tech

1. A Psychological Model Predicts Fears about Artificial Intelligence across 20 Countries

Author:

Mengchen Dong, Max Planck Institute for Human Development

Co-Author:
Jane Conway, University of Galway
Jean-François Bonnefon, University of Toulouse
Azim Shariff, University of British Columbia
Iyad Rahwan, Max Planck Institute for Human Development

Full abstract:
Artificial Intelligence (AI) often raises fears and concerns when being deployed in a new occupation. Some fears are legitimate, and should be addressed by AI developers — but others may result from psychological barriers, suppressing the uptake of beneficial technologies. Here we propose a psychological model, predicting that fear about a given occupation in a given country results from the local mismatch between the psychological traits deemed necessary for this occupation, and the perceived potential of AI to possess these psychological traits. We tested and validated this pre-registered prediction for six occupations (i.e., doctor, judge, manager, care worker, religious worker, journalist), on a representative sample of 500 participants from each of 20 countries (total N = 10,000). Beyond their descriptive and theoretical value, our findings may help develop best practices for designing and communicating about AI in a principled yet culturally sensitive way, avoiding one-size-fits-all approaches centered on Western values and perceptions.

2. From anthropomorphism attribution to alliance establishment: The effect of human-chatbot relationships

Author:
Ran Mo, The Guangxi Normal University

Co-Author:
Baorui Chang, Guangxi Normal University
Jiandong Fang, Guangxi Normal University

Full abstract:
AI chatbots can replicate human guidance to improve user engagement and efficacy in internet based self-help interventions (ISIs), thanks to the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology. The study of chatbots' mechanism, however, is still in its infancy. To deepen the rational understanding of this issue, this study proposes a theoretical model based on the human-computer relationship that adapts to the ISIs situation: chatbots can develop human-chatbot relationships (HCRs) through the four stages of anthropomorphism attribution, evaluating utilitarian value, developing attachment relationships, and establishing digital therapeutic alliance (DTA) to improve user engagement. Future research may continue to enrich and evaluate the key theories of HCRs, construct chatbots based on HCRs theory, examine the additional variables that affect HCRs, unify the operational definition of engagement, and develop suitable engagement measuring methods.

3. Love Sees Human: Social Connectedness Promotes Robot Anthropomorphism

Author:
Jianning Dang, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Li Liu, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Because human-robot interaction is ubiquitous, robot anthropomorphism is increasingly common in human life. Anthropomorphizing has traditionally been viewed as a means to compensate for a lack of social connection; therefore, social disconnectedness is supposed to facilitate anthropomorphism. In the present research, we adopted an alternative growth-oriented perspective of anthropomorphism. We postulated that anthropomorphism operates as a means to explore the social world, and thus hypothesized that social connectedness promotes robot anthropomorphism. To test this hypothesis, we conducted four studies (total N = 999). Using a moral situation, Study 1 examined the effect of social connectedness on anthropomorphic ratings of a robot that was subjected to abuse. Study 2 examined the effect of social connectedness on the extent to which people anthropomorphized a robot after they had engaged with an anthropomorphic agent (i.e., a pet). Study 3 further explored the mediating role of genuine interest in human-robot interaction in the effect of social connectedness on robot anthropomorphism. In addition, Study 3 explored the downstream outcomes (i.e., support for robotics research) of anthropomorphism elicited by social connectedness. Study 4 manipulated genuine interest in human-robot interaction and examined its effect on robot anthropomorphism. These findings enrich our understanding of anthropomorphism and have practical implications.

4. Cultural differences in lay beliefs as drivers of national blockchain technology acceptance

Author:
Letitia Lee, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
The economic and utilitarian appeal of blockchain technology and related assets (e.g., cryptocurrencies, non-fungible tokens, etc.) have been made salient in mainstream business and culture by popular media over the past decade. They offer novel market opportunities and efficient, direct global exchange that maintains security despite bypassing traditional intermediaries. Nevertheless, despite the alignment of these benefits with the reality of globalizing economies, acceptance of blockchain technology and related assets has been far from universal. The Price Waterhouse Cooper Global Crypto Regulation Report 2023 details large variation across nations in the state blockchain asset regulations, suggestive of cross-cultural differences in blockchain technology acceptance. For instance, while the United States has initiated plans for legislation and is ready to

accept cryptocurrency payments, China has a prohibitive stance toward cryptocurrencies. Previous research on cultural differences in technology acceptance has examined the influence of individual-level differences in cultural values such as Hofstede's dimensions (e.g., Srite & Karahanna, 2006). However, this approach may not fully explain differences in regulatory policy decisions at the nation level since nation-level opportunities and threats may present more complexity. In this paper, I propose that nation-level differences in approaches to blockchain regulation may stem from conflicts in the ideological nature of blockchain technology (decentralization of validation processes, democratization of information, direct exchange without intermediaries) with chronic lay beliefs about individual versus group agency, and the malleability of individuals versus the social world. I identify nation-level opportunities and threats of blockchain technology and assets, and develop a conceptual model incorporating differences in lay beliefs about agency and the social world that have been robustly linked with particular cultural contexts as drivers of blockchain technology acceptance. This model is then used to discuss implications for national approaches to the regulation of blockchain technology and assets.

> Paper Session 1-3-4

Aggression and Anger

Chair:

Yin Wu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

1. The role of hostility attribution bias in the influence of aggressive behavior by high school students

Author:
Jiayu Zhou, Guangxi Normal University

Co-Author:
Yan Gou, Guangxi Normal University
Mengqiong Gui, Guangxi Normal University
Fangying Quan, Guangxi Normal University

Full abstract:
Aggressive behavior is one of the public social problems affecting campus harmony and stability. There are many situational factors that lead to aggressive behavior, and social exclusion is one of the important interpersonal situational factors. However, the research on the impact of social exclusion on aggressive behavior and its mediating mechanism is not systematic enough. Based on the General Aggression Model (GAM), this study intends to jointly explore the role of hostile attribution bis in social exclusion leading to aggressive behavior through questionnaire method and experimental method. Study 1 surveyed 388 high school students (Mage=15.38, SDage=1.54) using a questionnaire method, and found that hostile attribution bis played a mediating role in the relationship between social exclusion and aggressive tendencies. Study

2 experimented with 181 high school students (Mage=15.77, SDage=0.88) to investigate whether social exclusion after the initiation of the Cyberball paradigm can also influence aggressive behavior through the mediating role of hostile attribution bis. It was found that the mediating role of hostile attribution bis was still significant. The results of this study show that hostile attribution bis plays an important mediating role in the relationship between social exclusion and aggressive behavior, which further enriches the GAM and has important implications for more targeted prevention and intervention of aggressive behavior.

2. Do Negative Attitudes Predict Direct Social Control and Indirect Social Control? The Role of Culture

Author:
Wen-Qiao Li, Zhejiang Normal University

Co-Author:
Masaki Yuki, Hokkaido University
Ami Ishiyama, Hokkaido University

Full abstract:
Previous research found that people with negative attitudes towards deviance display reactions to the deviant characterized by direct and indirect social controls. However, there has been no study to date to identify what moderates whether negative attitudes lead to direct or indirect social control. This research investigates whether cultural context moderates the associations between negative attitudes and the two types of social controls. We collected data

in Japan (n = 205) and the United States (n = 226). Participants read a series of deviance scenarios, in which they rated their negative attitudes towards deviance by hostile emotions and personal implications and the reaction intention towards the deviant. Results showed a significant interaction effect between culture and negative attitudes towards deviance in predicting direct social control and indirect social control. Specifically, negative attitudes towards deviance were positively associated with direct social control in the United States, while the association was not significant in Japan. On the other hand, negative attitudes towards deviance were positively associated with indirect social control in both Japan and the United States, but this association was significantly stronger in Japan. This research highlights the importance of cultural context in shaping people's reactions towards norm deviance.

3. Testosterone administration decreases sensitivity to angry facial expressions in healthy males

Author:
Yin Wu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Co-Author:
Yu Nan, East China Normal University
Pranjal Mehta, University College London
Jiajun Liao, South China Normal University

Yueyuan Zheng, The University of Hong Kong
Chengyang Han, Hangzhou Normal University

Full abstract:
Previous research indicates that higher testosterone levels are related to increased aggressive and dominant behaviors, particularly in males. One possible mechanism for these hormone-behavior associations could involve threat perception. However, the causal influence of testosterone on men's recognition of threatening facial expressions remains unknown. Here, we tested the causal effect of exogenous testosterone on men's sensitivity to facial threat by combining a psychophysical task with computational modeling. We administered a single dose (150 mg) of testosterone or placebo gel to healthy young men (n = 120) in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, between-participant design. Participants were presented with morphed emotional faces mixing anger and neutral expressions and made judgments about the emotional expression. Across typical regression analysis, signal detection analysis, and drift diffusion modeling, our results consistently showed that individuals who received testosterone (versus placebo) exhibited a lower perceived sensitivity to angry facial expressions. The findings indicate that testosterone attenuates sensitivity to facial threat, which could lead to a misestimation of others' dominance and an increase in one's own aggressive and dominant behaviors.

4. Blue Streetscape Lowers Emotion-Related Impulsivity: Mediating Role of Crowdedness Perception

Author:
Jia Liu, Beijing Forestry University

Co-Author:
Zhihui Yang, Beijing Forestry University
Xiaomin Sun, Beijing Normal University
Jiahui Meng, Beijing Forestry University
Rentao Zhang, Beijing Forestry University

Full abstract:
Background: A growing body of scientific literature indicates that exposure to natural environments can have positive effects on mental health. However, little research has explored the potential effects of blue spaces on Emotion-Related Impulsivity (ERI). Objectives: The present study aims to investigate: 1) the impact of streetscape and remote sensing-based blueness on ERI; and 2) the mediating role of perceived crowdedness between streetscape blueness and ERI. Methods: Two studies were conducted in China. In study 1, 366 adult residents were sampled, and objective blueness was measured using the Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI). ERI was measured using a 6-item sub-scale from the Revised Chinese Version of Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (CC-BPAQ). In study 2, 374 participants were sampled, and streetscape blueness was measured using two self-report items. ERI was measured in the same way as study 1. Perception of crowdedness was measured using a 9-item form adapted from the

Crowding Experience Scale and Perceived Retail Crowding Questionnaire. Linear regression and structural equation models were used for data analysis. Results: In these studies, higher NDWI within a 100?m buffer (NDWI_100) and 1000m buffer (NDWI_1000) around the residence were negatively correlated with ERI. After controlling for gender, age, and education, both NDWI_100 and NDWI_1000 still had marginally significant effects on ERI. Additionally, streetscape blueness was negatively correlated with perceived crowdedness and ERI. Perception of crowdedness partially mediated the relationship between streetscape blueness and ERI. Conclusions: The study findings suggest that exposure to streetscape blueness may have a beneficial effect on reducing ERI by alleviating feelings of crowdedness.

Paper Session 1-3-5

Online learning

Chair:
Desiderio Iv Camitan, Manila Tytana Colleges

1. Covid-19 and Digitalization of education: The way forward.

Author:
Roomana N. Siddiqui, Aligarh Muslim University

Full abstract:

The onset of the digital revolution in education was paving way to new pedagogy and also accounting for the diversity in learning. Online courses were adding to the richness of the learning experience, where students could acquire knowledge in diverse areas of their interest and could pursue those courses at their own pace. It was the Covid pandemic that accelerated the ongoing digital transformation. The contagious nature of the virus resulted in the complete shutdown of educational institutions where they were left with no choice but to go online, which appeared as a panacea in such an unprecedented situation. The sudden and total shift from traditional face-to-face learning to online learning created new challenges and opportunities for users (teachers, students, administrators) as well as for suppliers of digital educational material and equipment. Everyone was caught unawares and had very little time to acquaint themselves with the technology. In India a large section of the students coming from low socio-economic backgrounds did not have access to internet and technology which further created a digital divide. The other challenges faced with e-learning apart from accessibility were affordability and learning pedagogy. The feedback from students showed that the technology mediated learning environment lacked the empathy and motivational aspect of face-to-face learning. Students had major issue of concentration and ambiguities in communication. One student remarked that "the mere broadcasting of information does not help. We are no able to clear our doubts." As technology has become an integral aspect of education post covid it

requires a major paradigm shift where digital learning needs to get integrated with traditional learning methods in a creative way so as to make learning more user friendly. What we need is a humanized pedagogy for digital learning which can bring about a much-needed transformation in the educational system.

2. The ethical aspects of remote learning: Do moral foundations predict academic dishonesty?

Author:

Sutarimah Ampuni, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Co-Author:

S. B. Suryo Buwono, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Full abstract:
In the context of remote learning where students receive less supervision, it becomes more crucial to ensure academic honesty. Drawing upon moral foundations theory, the present study has a two-fold goal: first, to investigate the relationship between moral foundations and academic dishonesty during online learning; and second, to examine moral integrity and moral disengagement as potential pathways that explain the link between moral foundations and academic dishonesty. A total of 512 college students (20.73 YO in average; 392 females; 437 undergraduates) participated voluntarily in the study. Prior to inferential analysis, we tested the dimensionality of moral foundations and found that the five- or three-factor models failed to achieve model fit, while a two-factor model achieved adequate fit. Thus, we reduced the moral foundations into two dimensions: individualizing and binding foundations. Results indicated a multiple mediation pathway, whereby higher levels of binding foundations predicted higher moral integrity, which in turn lead to lower levels of moral disengagement, and ultimately decreased academic dishonesty level. Binding foundations also directly predicted academic dishonesty only when moral integrity and moral disengagement were statistically controlled. Furthermore, the study found that individualizing foundations did not show any meaningful relations to any of the investigated variables. These findings suggest that individuals who hold stronger binding moral foundations are more likely to uphold moral principles and hold themselves accountable for their actions, possibly because this foundation emphasize values such as loyalty and respect for authority as well as moral purity, which are important for academic integrity.

3. Dark Triad Personality Traits and their Prediction of Academic Dishonesty during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Author:
Nursyuhaidah Kadri, University of Malaya

Co-Author:
Lim Zheng Jie, UCSI University
Jas Laile Jaafar, University of Malaya

Full abstract:

Past researchers argued that there are some situational differences in dishonesty and how it correlates with personality traits. As academic integrity decreases during COVID-19 pandemic due to the adoption of E-learning, the present study attempts to investigate the relationship between Dark Triad personality traits (Machiavellianism, Psychopathy, and Narcissism) and academic dishonesty during the pandemic. One hundred and fifty university students (38 males, 118 females) voluntarily completed the Academic Dishonesty Scale and the Short Dark Triad Scale. Multiple regression analysis was conducted, and the results indicated that each of the Dark Triad personality traits significantly predicted academic dishonesty, with psychopathy being the strongest predictor. T-test also found significant gender difference in academic dishonesty, with male students showing a higher tendency towards it. These findings suggest that students who lack empathy, feel little guilt, are irresponsible, and exhibit impulsive behavior may be more likely to engage in academic dishonesty if given the opportunity. Implications of the findings are discussed in terms of educational policy and parenting practices.

4. Wellbeing and Academic Grit of College Students in Remote Learning during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Author:

Desiderio Iv Camitan, Manila Tytana Colleges

Full abstract:

SAs a consequence of the global COVID-19 pandemic, synchronous and asynchronous forms of distance learning became the norm in education. Since education during a global pandemic is a relatively novel experience, not much is known about the wellbeing of individuals in such extreme situations. This research effort investigated the relationship between wellbeing elements and academic grit of 257 Filipino college students who were enrolled in various forms of remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Butler & Kern's (2016) PERMA Profiler was used to evaluate measure participants' wellbeing elements, while Clark & Malecki's (2019) Academic Grit Scale was used to measure their academic grit. Collected data were analyzed using the regression model and necessary conditions analysis. This study corroborated that all the five pillars of wellbeing are significant positive correlates of academic grit in students of remote learning. Moreover, the results shown accomplishment positively predicts academic grit. Lastly, the five pillars of wellbeing are necessary-but-not-sufficient conditions of resiliency. These results cast a new light on wellbeing elements as constraints rather than enablers of academic grit. This novel result indicates shows that optimum academic grit is only possible when all of the all the five pillars of wellbeing are taken care. The present findings underscore the importance of a holistic as against an atomistic approach to maintaining good mental health, which suggests that deficiencies in certain areas of wellbeing may not be fully addressed by overcompensating on other areas, as all five

pillars of wellbeing are necessary-but-not-sufficient conditions of academic grit. The study ends with the recommendation for the use of Necessary Conditions Analysis to study both classical and novel psychological research problems.

Paper Session 1-3-6

Meaning Violations and Replication Across Cultures

Chair:
Emma E. Buchtel, The Education University of Hong Kong

1. Does mortality salience intensify unconscious ethnic bias among the Japanese?

Author:
Kai Otsubo, Kyushu University

Co-Author:
Hiroyuki Yamaguchi, Kyushu University

Full abstract:
Terror management theory posits that heightened awareness of one's own mortality amplifies intergroup bias. Despite numerous studies affirming this prediction in Western societies, its applicability to Eastern cultures remains equivocal. Furthermore, the validity of terror management theory has become controversial due to the recent replication crisis in psychology. We conducted a pre-registered experiment with a large sample size (N=895) to examine the mortality salience effect on unconscious ethnic attitudes among the Japanese towards Koreans. Participants first answered 20 question items regarding their attitudes towards death or fear of dental treatment and then performed the implicit association test (IAT) using Japanese and Korean surnames as stimuli. The result showed no significant difference in the IAT effect (i.e., implicit ethnic bias) between the mortality salience and control conditions. This finding indicates that mortality salience does not intensify unconscious ethnic bias among the Japanese. A prior investigation pointed out the possibility that the effect size of mortality salience is smaller than previously thought and that most past TMT studies were underpowered. This study, which examined the mortality salience effect with a large sample, provides significant implications for future research endeavors.

2. How Cloth and Self-construal Affect Our Cognition: Enclothed Cognition Experiment Replication

Author:
Herdiyan Maulana, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Co-Author:
Dwi Kencana Wulan, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Vinna Ramadhany, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Gumgum Gumelar, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Full abstract:

Scholars have indicated that our cognitive capacities are heavily influenced by our personal presentation and how we have incorporated this idea within the sociocultural context. This systematic psychological effect of clothing on our attitude and behavior is attributed to "enclothed cognition" theory. It is important to note that in order for this effect to occur, the symbols embedded in the clothing must be deeply rooted in individual social-cultural beliefs. We aim to provide preliminary evidence whether Adam & Galinsky (2012) idea about enclothed cognition presents in the Indonesian sample. We also extend this study by testing whether people identified themselves as interdependent/independent can affect their performance on selective attention tasks upon their different clothes conditions. We recruited 78 Indonesian university students participants (male = 32; female = 46), who were randomly assigned to a white coat (n = 46) and non-white coat groups (n = 32) for 50 trials of digital Stroop task to measure their selective attention performances. A two-way repeated ANOVA was used to examine the effect of wearing/not wearing white lab coat and interdependent/independent self-construal types on participant's Stroop congruent and incongruent reaction time performances. Our findings demonstrated the respondents' coat conditions (coat vs. no coat) had no significant effect on their reaction times as well as their self-construal preferences (p = .98). Nevertheless, significant main effects for self-construal ($F_{(1, 76)} = 2009.7$, $p<.001$) and different stimulus types ($F_{(1, 76)} = 179.66$, $p<.001$) on respondent's reaction times were

present. There was also a significant interaction between self-congruent and stimulus types ($p<.001$), which suggests how participants' reaction times to different Stroop stimuli were contingent upon their self-construal types. Considering these findings, we believe that there is room for improvement in how experiment replication is performed in a cross-cultural context.

3. Global Meaning Violation and Situational Meaning-Made Following a Crisis

Author:
Tongping Yang, Southwest University

Co-Author:
Chongzeng Bi, Southwest University

Full abstract:
While theoretical models have proposed short-term fluctuations and potential interactions between situational meaning and global meaning, few studies had tested this empirically. To explore the trajectories and causality between global and situational meaning, this study employed a 3-wave longitudinal approach over a span of three months. Individuals who experienced a traumatic or stressful event within three months were considered eligible. Participants (n = 215) were asked to assess feelings of global meaning violation and situational meaning made regarding a nominated negative event. Using Latent Growth Model and Random Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Model analyses, results illustrated that situational meaning-made

increased and feelings of global meaning violation decreased during the measurement period. The change rate of situational meaning-made was positively associated with the change rate of global meaning violation. Moreover, at the within-person level, bidirectional associations were observed. For people facing a traumatic event, feelings of global meaning violation might prevent them from successfully meaning-making, and gaining more situational meaning might help them experience less global meaning violation. At the between-person level, global meaning violation was positively related to situational meaning-made. This result indicated that individuals who reported a higher level of global meaning violation, in general, are likely to experience more situational meaning. The findings extend the existing literature by adding empirical knowledge that situational meaning could closely interplay with global meaning.

4. Is it always best to be correct? A pupillometric measure of confirmation bias in Hong Kong

Author:
Emma E. Buchtel, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Shuang Wang, The Education University of Hong Kong
Travis Proulx, Cardiff University

Full abstract:
Previous research found pupillometric evidence of confirmation bias among Dutch participants, who showed less arousal (pupil dilation; PD) than expected when they were told they were partially incorrect or partially correct, suggesting a bias towards assuming that their knowledge had been confirmed. However, is it the same in other cultures that favor a more middle-ground thinking-style? In the present research, we replicated and extended the previous research (Sleegers et al., 2019). 100 participants from Hong Kong were asked whether they believe the presented misconception to be true or not. They subsequently were given feedback on their answers ("correct", "partly correct", "partly incorrect", or "incorrect") and their pupil dilation (PD) was measured. We also measured their levels of commitment, middle-ground thinking, depression, and mindfulness. Multilevel modeling results demonstrated that similar to previous Dutch participants, the largest PD appeared after "incorrect" feedback, with stepwise less PD to "partly incorrect" and again less PD to "partly correct" and "correct," suggesting a bias to perceiving "partly incorrect" as similar to correct, i.e. confirmation bias. However, surprisingly, the smallest PD was shown to "partly correct" instead of "correct" feedback, different from Dutch participants. Associations with individual differences in commitment to answers, middle-ground thinking, depression, and mindfulness are also examined. The present research provides a physiological measure of how people across holism-diverse cultures exhibit confirmation bias, suggesting preferences among our Hong Kong participants towards both confirmation and also ambiguity.

Criminal / Forensic Psychology

Chair:
Man Him Ho, Maastricht University & Danish Research Center for Magnetic Resonance

1. Can, and should, we Morally Enhance Psychopathic Individuals?

Author:
Man Him Ho, Maastricht University & Danish Research Center for Magnetic Resonance

Full abstract:
Whether or not the aim of treatment for those with psychopathy is to reduce criminality, or to fundamentally change them to fit within societal norms is debated, as well as the morality of associated "enhancement". This review covers contemporary literature and debates on moral enhancements, impairment, and the treatability of psychopaths across neuroethics and forensic psychology. I argue that by moral enhancement of psychopaths, we should mean "moral treatment of psychopaths", and that certain types of psychotherapy might be used to treat psychopaths, against the myth that they are untreatable. Moreover, it is maintained that the discussion should focus on what is meant by "moral" and "enhancement (treatment)", with special consideration of the distinction between passive/active and biomedical/traditional moral enhancement (treatment). Moreover, I caution how the ethics of moral enhancement hinges on associated changes in a psychopath's personality identity, who benefits from the treatment, reversibility, and presence of safeguards. This review aims to spark neuroethical debates between the forensic, social, and moral psychology communities, especially given the consideration of cultural and political differences between Asia and the West.

2. Residents' Perceptions on Urban Crime and Safety

Author:
Rozel Balmores-Paulino, University of the Philippines Baguio

Full abstract:
This study investigated the residents' perception about a safe place to live in and their assessment of safety in their city. Data collection was done through an online survey using the Perceptions of Crime Survey adapted from the University of Sydney; c. Personal Safety (PSAFE) Scale by Stylianos Syropoulos and open-ended questions on safety. The residents' dominant perceptions about the city range from a neutral to a more positive stance. However, being the victim of cybercrime appears to be a growing apprehension among the respondents. The respondents have primarily used target hardening and avoidance responses in view of their worry about crime. Based on the Personal Safety Scale, residents seem to perceive a moderate possibility of encountering crime,

a relatively low certainty in their ability to thwart the threat but interestingly, a relatively high feeling of being safe. Fear perception and feelings of insecurity were associated with the presence of social deviants, the absence of uniformed personnel, and being in "dark" and "crowded" places. The residents feel safe in the presence of dependable police force and local officials, a positive neighborhood, the companionship of family/friends and pets, the presence of well-lit streets and personal security measures, the security in their homes, knowledge of self defense skills, and spiritual conviction. Being a walkable city and the kindness and decency of its people have been linked to the city's safety.

3. Factors affecting investigative behavior leading to secondary victimization of gender-based crime

Author:
Jee Yearn Kim

Co-Author:
Jeongsook Yoon, Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice
Byeong Cheol Cho, Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice

Full abstract:
Secondary victimization in gender-based crime can have a detrimental effect on victims and may prevent them from reporting or pursuing the case. As the gatekeepers of the criminal justice process, police officers and prosecutors have a crucial role in investigating gender-based crimes to prevent secondary victimization of the victims. The present study aimed to examine factors affecting investigative behaviors that lead to secondary victimization of gender-based crime. We conducted an online self-questionnaire survey with 302 police officers and 170 prosecutors and prosecution investigation officers in South Korea. The survey assessed demographic information, work characteristics, benevolent sexism, zero-sum beliefs, zero-sum perspectives on gender, perceptions of gender-based violence, perceptions of investigative behaviors that induce secondary victimization in gender-based crime, and perceptions of policies and education on gender sensitivity. Results from multiple regression analyses showed that demographic factors alone had no impact on investigative behaviors inducing secondary victimization. After controlling for demographic factors, we found that gender, the Gender Egalitarianism Scale, and the Zero-sum Perspective about Gender Scale significantly impacted the Investigative Behaviors Inducing Secondary Victimization Scale. On the other hand, Perceptions towards Policies and Education on Gender Sensitivity Scale did not have a significant effect on the Investigative Behaviors Inducing Secondary Victimization Scale. However, when Perceptions towards Policies and Education variable was removed and replaced with Perceptions towards Gender-based Crime variable, Perceptions towards Gender-based Crime had the greatest significant impact on Investigative Behaviors Inducing Secondary Victimization Scale. The results suggest that policies and educations should prioritize

correcting investigators' misperceptions about gender-based crime and providing practical training for investigating it, rather than just teaching gender equality. This will help prevent investigative behaviors that cause secondary victimization in gender-based crime cases.

4. Growth Mindset Leads to Light Punishment in Juvenile Delinquency Cases via Less Internal Attribution

Author:
Ning Li, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Shuting Yang, Beijing Normal University
Xiaomin Sun, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Growth mindset is the belief that personal attributes are malleable rather than fixed. How would growth mindset influence judicial decision-makings in juvenile delinquency cases? The current research conducted 4 studies with different samples and across different delinquent behaviors. Using data from a Chinese national research project, Study 1A and 1B provided preliminary evidence suggesting that growth mindset was positively associated with prosecutors' (n = 384) decision of conditional non-prosecution (Study 1A) and negatively associated with judges' (n = 516) sentenced prison term (Study 1B) in juvenile delinquency mock cases. To explore the underlying mechanism between growth mindset and such light punishment, Study 2 recruited adults (n = 250) from an online research participation platform and

measured their moral growth mindset, internal attribution as well as judicial judgments and decision-makings in a juvenile delinquency case. Results confirmed the main effect of growth mindset and the mediating role of internal attribution. To provide further causal evidence, Study 3 (n = 250) manipulated moral growth mindsets and measured internal attribution as well as judicial decision-makings using online adults' sample. The results of Study 3 were consistent with that of Study 2. Findings of the current studies are consistent with previous research on growth mindset and judicial decision-makings in adult criminal cases. We extend the extant literature by 1) confirming that such effect also exists when making judgements in juvenile delinquency cases, 2) providing causal evidence suggesting that growth mindset results in lighter punishment, and 3) improving the external validity by using data from prosecutors and judges. Results of the current studies are of great importance for prosecutors and judges to be aware of how their judgments and decision-makings are affected by their own fundamental beliefs.

Paper Session 1-3-8

Children and students' well-being

Chair:
Mwaba Moono Chipili, Lingnan University

1. Contribution of School Climate to Psychological Well-Being of Middle School Students in Banyuwangi

Author:
Patricia Roulina, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Sherly Saragih Turnip, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Introduction: Individuals with higher psychological well-being (PWB) are more able to deal with stress effectively, become aware of their potential, learn and work better, and contribute to their environment. These abilities are beneficial especially during the adolescent phase which involves a lot of changes and is described as a period of stress and difficulties. As one of the environments encountered by adolescents daily, school climate (SC) may have an impact on adolescents' PWB. Another factor that may impact their PWB is gender. This study examines whether SC aspects (teacher-student relation, student-student relation, clarity of expectation, fairness of rules, school safety, student engagement school-wide, and bullying school-wide) and gender predict the PWB among adolescents in rural areas in Indonesia. Methods: This epidemiological study was conducted on 1023 middle school students (M age = 13.35, SD age = 1.01). The data was collected through school-based approach using Psychological Well-Being Scale (PWB) and Delaware School Climate Survey (DSCS). Results: Multiple linear regression analysis showed that four aspects of SC (i.e. student-student relation, clarity of expectation, fairness of rules, bullying at school) and

gender significantly predict the PWB of adolescents. From those significant predictors, the biggest contributor being the student-student relation dimension (β = 0.176). This shows that students who perceive higher level of student relations at school have a significantly higher level of PWB. Analysis on gender shows that female students have a significantly lower level of PWB (M = 51.13, SD = 5.018) than male students (M = 51.92, SD = 4.658). Conclusions: Female students, students with lower perception of student-student relation, clarity of expectation, fairness of rules of the school and higher perception about bullying at school are in higher risk of having lower PWB. Further implication will be discussed.

2. Looking into the Power of Positive Affirmation in the Academic Performance Among Filipino Students

Author:
Karen Gail Ibanez; Faye Jessa Egargo,

Co-Author:
Karen Gail C. Ibanez, University of Makati
Faye Jessa D. Egargo, University of Makati

Full abstract:
Positive affirmations are widely accepted to relate to one's well-being as it is linked to improving mood and self-esteem. However, a dearth of evidence supports the differential effect of types of positive affirmation (guided or non-guided), especially on academic performance. The

present study was a between-groups and within-group experimental design that sought to investigate the differential effect of guided and non-guided positive affirmation on college students' cognitive abilities and academic performance. Thirty-two participants with ages ranging from 18-22 years old were randomly assigned to either the guided affirmation or non-guided affirmation group. The affirmations were imposed in the quizzes that they took in their online classes. Moreover, after the culmination of the experiment, a focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted among selected participants to understand their experiences as participants. The statistical results showed that there was no significant difference between the scores in the guided and non-guided affirmation groups. However, when groups are isolated and compared within, in terms of before and after affirmation, the results show that there is a significant difference in their IQ scores and academic performance scores. Furthermore, the FGD among the chosen participants also demonstrated that affirmations helped individuals accept the outcome without their confidence being affected and helped in making their academic performance expectations more realistic. Some participants found it easier to deal with their test anxiety with their affirmations, especially when it comes to tests with strict instruction and perceived higher test difficulty levels. The implications of the present study to expand the findings of positive affirmation studies to understand the mechanisms underlying this intervention among Filipino students were also discussed.

3. More than Just Emotions: Caregiver Perspectives on Emotion Regulation amoung Children in Hong Kong

Author:
Mwaba Moono Chipili, Lingnan University

Co-Author:
Vivian Lun, Lingnan University

Full abstract:
Early childhood is a critical period for human development (Grantham-McGregor et al 2007; Berk, 2019). As a result, programmes have undertaken steps to support young children's development in different domains (Liu et al, 2019; Wong, Konishi & Kong, 2021). However, the pandemic has shown that more socioemotional learning programmes which focus on emotion regulation skills are required for both children with and without special education needs (SEN: Adams et al, 2021; Feng, 2021). The 'developmental niche' (Super & Harkness, 2002) and 'bioecological model' (Bronfenbrenner, 2005) similarly assert that caregiver ethnotheories shape microsystems which influence child development. Given this insight, it is important to note that the involvement of parents and teachers is an integral component for successful and sustainable intervention programmes for children. In this study, we explored parents' and kindergarten teachers' perspectives on socioemotional development and socialization of desired behaviours in children aged 3-6 years in Hong Kong. Focus group interviews with 21 participants

revealed that the pandemic has had a significant impact on children's socioemotional development. According to the teachers, some children showed a slight delay in their ability to maintain interaction with peers, and they needed time to get used to interacting with teachers and other children when face-to-face teaching was resumed. There are notable disparities between parents and teachers in terms of socializing young children's socioemotional development. Cross-generational differences in socialization practices were also found to result in inconsistent parenting. These differences underscore the importance of including both school and home for effective intervention for supporting children's socioemotional development.

4. An Analysis of the Factors affecting Vietnamese Adolescent's Social-Emotional Health

Author:
Van-Son Huynh, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education

Co-Author:
Van-Son Huynh, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education
Thanh-Huan Nguyen, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education
Vinh-Khuong Nguyen, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education
Tat-Thien Do, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education
Van-Chon Huynh, Ho Chi minh City University of Education

Full abstract:
Social-emotional health is an internal resource of mental health which influences an individuals well-being. This paper analyzes the factors affecting the social-emotional health of Vietnamese adolescents. This is a cross-sectional study in the context of the 4th outbreak of COVID-19 in Vietnam with strong impacts on mental health of 600 adolescents representing three Vietnamese regions. By EFA and linear regression analysis, we discovered 5 groups of factors affecting the adolescents' social-emotional health, including: (1) Family characteristics and community culture; (2) Individual psychological characteristics; (3) Parental education; (4) Family characteristics and structures; and (5) Personal experience and support-seeking behavior with $p < 0.05$. This finding is important evidence for the educational psychologists and educators to design mental health interventions for adolescents that focus on developing social-emotional skills.

> Paper Session 1-4-4

Morality and Religion

Chair:
Ikhwan Lutfi, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta

1. Help-Seeking Preference Among Students in Banyuwangi: Is Relying on God or Religious Leader Enough?

Author:

Nurul Afifah Pradekso, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Sherly Saragih Turnip, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Adolescence is a challenging period for individuals due to transition from childhood to adulthood. Although most adolescents manage to make it through this period, there are times when they need help to do so. Internalizing problems is one of the issues they may face. This study seeks to assess help-seeking preferences from formal and informal sources among middle school students in Banyuwangi, Indonesia. Using a cross-sectional design, the study included 1,217 middle school students aged 11–17 years old (M = 13.52, SD = 1.04). Internalizing problems were assessed using the Indonesian version of Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (Goodman, 2005), while General Help-Seeking Questionnaire (Rickwood et al., 2005) was used to identify preference of help sources. Choices for formal and informal help were modified based on help sources available around these students. Results indicated that 505 students (41.5%) had a high level of internalizing problems. Analysis using an independent sample t-test indicated that there is a significant differences in help-seeking preference from formal sources, $t(1,215) = 2.271$, $p < .05$ and informal sources, $t(1,215) = 3.681$, $p < .01$ between students with low and high internalizing problems. Findings suggest that students with low internalizing problems are more likely to seek help, both from formal and informal sources, compared to students with high internalizing problems. Almost all students prefer to access informal help from God. While for the formal source, most of them prefer to seek help from religious leaders. The findings reflect the value of people in Banyuwangi which is known as a religious community. The consequence of having God and religious leaders as the main source of help is discussed further in this study, while there is a need to encourage students to seek help from other sources as well.

2. How ambivalent are Muslim youths toward women? The role of religiosity, attachment, and personality

Author:
Ikhwan Lutfi, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta

Co-Author:
Adhitya Hidayat, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta
Mohamad Avicenna, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta

Full abstract:
Many Muslim youths have a serious problem in positioning of women in their life. On the one hand, as an educated group, they believe that gender equality is something that makes sense. But on the other hand, ambivalence because of religious dogma and patriarchal culture, which places men and women in an unequal position. This study examined the role of religiosity, romantic attachment,

social dominance orientation, and right-wing authoritarianism in predicting the ambivalent sexism towards women among Muslim students in a Muslim university in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI), the Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS), the Experiences in Close Relationship Scale-Short Form (ECR-S), the Short Social Dominance Orientation Scale (SSDO), and the Authoritarianism, Conservatism, Traditionalism Scale (ACTS) were translated and adopted into Indonesian version. Furthermore, Multiple Regression Analysis was utilized to test the research hypothesis. Using a non-probability sampling, 262 Muslim students who were currently having or previously had a boy-girl relationship participated in this study. The results showed that most of the Muslim students had a high sexism ambivalence towards women. They believed that gender equality is acceptable in the individual concern. However, in the public sphere and to respect their traditions, men are still placed in a dominant position. Furthermore, multiple regression analysis showed that religiosity, romantic attachment, social dominance orientation, and right-wing authoritarianism predicted ambivalent sexism, with romantic attachment contributing the most. The study suggests that the ambivalent sexism needs to be narrowed down, focusing more on the types of ambivalent sexism.

3. Significance quest by virtue of religion in a Muslim majority context

Author:

Norberta Fauko Firdiani, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Joevarian Hudiyana, Universitas Indonesia
Ewa Szumowska, Jagiellonian University

Full abstract:
Most previous studies have tested the 3N model (needs, narratives, and networks) in the context of violence, especially in radicalization. We extended the previous findings in a non-violent context by examining the role of religious self-sacrifice (normative vs non-normative) in fulfilling needs driven by motivational imbalance and its effect on personal significance. Specifically, we examined religious self-sacrifice in mediating motivational imbalance and personal significance. 554 Indonesian participated in this study (women = 73.3%), aged 18 – 60 years (M = 25.62; SD = 8.427). The mediation analysis showed different effects of normative and non-normative religious self-sacrifice. The results indicated that normative religious self-sacrifice increased personal significance, while non-normative religious has the opposite effect. In this case, we assumed the narrative and validation from the networks which hold the same beliefs in normative religious self-sacrifice have a significant role in meeting the needs, especially in the Muslim majority context. On the contrary, commitment toward non-normative religious self-sacrifice decreased personal significance due to the lack of validation from others.

4. Erotic Transgression: A Thematic Analysis on Hijab Pornography in a Muslim-majority Country

Author:
Ahmad N. Umam, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Mirra N. Milla, Universitas Indonesia
Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Hijab in pornography has been deemed as a form of colonial fantasy or imperial gaze on Muslim women. When it is being circulated and produced from the inside of a Muslim-majority society that idealized hijabi women, it challenges the former ideation of hijab pornography as means of conquer. To understand how hijabi women are portrayed and positioned in pornography, we gathered erotic stories from an internet forum with hijabi women as the main character. These stories are considered the medium for sexual scripts and fantasies of the community. Through thematic analysis, we found several key themes in the stories. The themes that emerged from the stories are the incongruous identity of hijabi women as both familiar and exotic, the erotic transgression in sexual acts, the allure of innocent women, and the hijab as a significant accessory in sexual intercourse. As an alternative perspective of colonial fantasy in hijab pornography, these themes support the notion of pornography as an everchanging historical record that captured the nuance of how people in certain societies view sex and its expression in any particular era of interest.

Paper Session 1-4-5

Educators' well-being

Chair:
Iris Yili Wang, The Education University of Hong Kong

1. Teacher burnout's symptom network structure and its connection to psychological capital

Author:
Danni Xue, Zhejiang Normal University

Co-Author:
Weilong Xiao, KU Leuven
Weijian Li, Zhejiang Normal University
Binghai Sun, Zhejiang Normal University

Full abstract:
Background: Teacher burnout (TB) has garnered widespread attention due to its detrimental effects not only on the affected individuals but also the pupils and society at large. TB is characterized as a state of emotional and physical exhaustion resulting from excessive work-related stress. Previous research has pointed to a significant negative relationship between TB and psychological capital (PsyCap). This study aimed to provide a novel perspective on the relationship between TB and PsyCap by conducting a network analysis of the symptoms of TB and exploring the "contact point" where the PsyCap influences the

network structure. This study aims to provide a novel perspective on the relationship between TB and PsyCap by conducting a network analysis of the symptoms of TB and exploring the points of influence where PsyCap affects the network structure. Methods: To accomplish this goal, 3991 teachers completed the burnout subscale of the Professional Quality of Life Scaleand the Psychological Capital Scale. Results: The results showed that (a) TB and PsyCap were closely linked and the symptoms influenced each other, with "I am a very caring person" and "I will solve the difficulties in my teaching work no matter what" showing the highest centrality; (b) "I am happy" and "I am a very caring person" in the TB network were the most important bridging symptoms. (c) PsyCap influenced the TB network via "I feel optimistic and happy almost every day" and "I often feel that there is no future for me as a teacher". Implications for Practice: The network analysis approach provided a visual representation of the interactions between variables and helped to understand the primary symptoms of TB. The findings revealed a negative connection between TB and PsyCap. These findings offer important information for preventing and treating burnout in the teacher community.

2. Core symptoms of teachers' compassion fatigue and their characteristics at different career stages

Author:
Danni Xue, Zhejiang Normal University

Co-Author:
Xiajun Yu, Huzhou University
Weilong Xiao, KU Leuven
Binghai Sun, Zhejiang Normal University

Full abstract:
Background: Compassion fatigue (CF) has become a prevalent issue within the educational sector, affecting teachers at various stages of their professional development. Early in a teacher's career, CF typically manifests itself, and in later phases, it either persists or worsens. Despite numerous studies on the symptoms of CF in teachers, there is limited research that effectively defines the primary symptoms of CF in teachers during different phases of their career and the distinction between these symptoms. To address this gap in knowledge, this study utilizes network analysis to identify the core symptoms of CF and their interrelated relationships (i.e., linkages). Methods: A national sample with 3816 teachers completed the Chinese version of the Professional Quality of Life Scale. Results: The results showed that the core symptoms of CF varied across different career stages. During the early career stage, the central symptom was identified as "I feel 'bogged down' by the system." In the middle career stage, the core symptom was "I feel trapped by my job as a teacher." "Because of my teaching, I have felt 'on edge' about variable things" and "I feel depressed because of the traumatic experiences of the people I teaching" are the central symptoms of the mature career stage. In the late-career stage, the central symptom was identified as "As a result of my

teaching, I have aggressive, frying thoughts." Conclusion: These results highlight the significant variations in CF experienced by teachers during different phases of their career development. The differences in the overall structure, specific symptomatic connections, and strength of nodes provide valuable insights that can guide tailored interventions to address CF in teachers. This study contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the changes in CF throughout teachers' professional careers and has important implications for addressing this critical issue within the educational sector.

3. Mindfulness-based PERMA Training for Preservice Teachers During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Author:

Desiderio Iv Camitan, University of the Philippines

Co-Author:

Lizamarie Campoamor-Olegario
Marie Grace Gomez
Jacklyn Santiago

Full abstract:

With the sudden shift to online learning caused by the pandemic, preservice teachers faced increased stress levels and a lack of opportunities to develop their social and emotional competence (SEC). The present study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of a course-embedded, mindfulness-based PERMA training in enhancing the well-being and social and emotional competence of preservice teachers during the pandemic. A sample of 147 preservice teachers participated in an Educational Psychology undergraduate course with embedded well-being group activities designed to promote positive emotion, engagement, relationships, meaning, and accomplishment (PERMA). The program consisted of weekly online sessions led by trained instructors, as well as weekly practices and reflections completed by participants. Aside from mindfulness practices, the program also included activities that focused specifically on enhancing SEC, such as gratitude activities, empathy exercises, and emotional regulation practices. The PERMA Profiler was used to measure participants' pretest and posttest PERMA scores and the Social and Emotional Competence Questionnaire for their SEC. Paired sample t-test indicate that the Mindfulness-based PERMA training program resulted to significant differences in PERMA scores of the participants in terms of positive emotions ($p = <0.01$), positive relationships ($p = <0.01$), meaning ($p = <0.01$), negative emotions ($p = <0.01$), and happiness ($p = 0.02$). Likewise, post test scores also showed significant differences in SEC scores in self-awareness ($p = <0.01$), social awareness ($p = 0.02$), and self-management ($p = <0.01$) subscales. The present study provides important insights into the potential of infusing well-being components in courses taken by preservice teachers in enhancing their SEC during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Mindfulness-based PERMA training program offers a valuable tool for addressing the challenges faced by preservice teachers during this difficult time, and has the potential to support SEC

and well-being. These findings have important implications for the development of psychosocial support programs to enhance SEC of pre-service teachers.

4. The Negative Impact of Procrastination on Preservice Teachers: A Longitudinal Study during COVID-19

Author:
Iris Yili Wang, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Randolph C. H. Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong
Hui Wang, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
The associations between procrastination and adverse psychological outcomes have been well-documented in the literature. In addition, procrastination is prevalent among preservice teachers. However, the negative effects of procrastination on preservice teachers have received little attention, particularly during times of crisis, such as COVID-19. To fill in the gap in the literature, this study applied a three-wave longitudinal research design to investigate the association of procrastination with perceived work stress and negative COVID-19 impact among preservice teachers. Data were collected from a total of 385 preservice teachers in Hong Kong before COVID-19, at the beginning of COVID-19, and two and a half years after the outbreak of COVID-19. Structural equation modeling was applied to analyze the data. Findings suggested that preservice teachers with greater procrastination tendencies before COVID-19 experienced lower life satisfaction at the beginning of COVID-19, thereby resulting in higher perceived work stress and a more severe COVID-19 impact two and a half years after the outbreak of COVID-19. Extending previous literature, the present study disentangles the temporal associations of procrastination with perceived work stress and COVID-19 impact among preservice teachers. The findings also identified life satisfaction as a mediator underlying this link. Taken together, the present study pointed out the significance of managing procrastination and improving life satisfaction to lower perceived work stress and the negative impact of COVID-19 among preservice teachers. In addition, the findings highlighted the vulnerability of preservice teachers with procrastination tendencies to work stress and life disruptions during times of crisis. The present study also informs practitioners about the importance of carrying out targeted interventions for preservice teachers who habitually procrastinate.

Paper Session 1-4-6

AI, Social Media, Well-Being and Gender

Chair:
Karolina Mazurowska, SWPS University

1. Identity Gaps in the AI Age: Dynamic Attribution of AI Agency Amplifies Self-Serving Moral Judgments

Author:

Mengchen Dong, Max Planck Institute for Human Development

Full abstract:
People are divided by identities of self versus others and ingroup versus outgroup, which influence their emotions, preferences, and even moral judgments. With AI playing more and more salient social roles, are the gaps between different identities eliminated or further exacerbated? In the case of moral judgment, on the one hand, AI may bridge identity gaps with its prescribed responsibilities and highlighted machine identity as opposed to human common ground. On the other hand, AI may exacerbate identity gaps by motivating people to attribute different levels of agency to different targets. In three pre-registered experiments with various forms of AI (e.g., Tesla autopilot system, moral advisor Delphi), we found that people attributed more agency to AI when making negative moral judgments about themselves than others, which in turn made them feel their own (vs. others') selfish behaviors as more acceptable. The self-other gap also expanded to ingroup-outgroup gap such that people judged ingroup (vs. outgroup) members more leniently especially when AI was (vs. was not) involved in the moral decision-making.

2. Causal relationship between social media usage and subjective well-being among Japanese students

Author:

Shaoyu Ye, University of Tsukuba

Full abstract:
The present study aims to investigate the causal relationship between university students' use of LINE, Twitter, Instagram and their subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic, addressing the effects of gender difference on it. A panel survey targeting university students in Japan was conducted, the first wave was May 10-22, 2021, the second was carried out in May 9 - 23, 2022. This study used the cross-lagged effects model to analyze the cause relationship based on 647 responses, and the following results were observed. (a) Their time spent on LINE usage decreased their levels of subjective well-being overall. (b) Male students' using time on Instagram and their post frequency on it tended to decrease their levels of subjective well-being, while female students' using time on Instagram tended to improve their levels of subjective well-being. (c) Lower levels of subjective well-being tended to lead the university students spend more time on Twitter overall, especially male students with lower levels of subjective well-being tended to lead them post more on Twitter. These findings suggest that future education on social media usage need to take into account the fact that different types of social media have different causal relationship with subjective well-being between male and female students.

3. Political awareness, political participation and social media engagement among university students

Author:
Ugyal T. Lama Yolmo, Sikkim University

Co-Author:
Pooja Basnett, Sikkim University

Full abstract:
This paper is part of a larger project and shall portray only the results pertaining to gender differences in political awareness, political participation, and social media engagement among the students. A mixed method approach was utilized employing a survey to collect the quantitative data and semi-structured interviews to collect qualitative data. The data collected were analyzed using the t-Test. The results showed a substantial gender gap in political participation (t=4.575, p<0.005) and awareness (t=1.976, p<0.05), with males being more politically active and aware than females. Although the interviewees claimed that a person's gender shouldn't influence their political knowledge or engagement, there were explanations given for why they believed there may be a gender difference. According to them, there might be a difference for a variety of reasons, with lack of interest, fear, and the social structure acting as the main ones. This study explores these causes and how they could contribute to the gender gap. However, everyone agreed that the margin is closing.

4. Individualisation of learning based on intercultural competence. Training of managers with AI.

Author:

Karolina Mazurowska, SWPS University

Co-Author:
Radek Stanczewski, SWPS University
Dorota Marciniak, SWPS University
Jacek Marciniak, Adam Mickiewicz University
Krzysztof Dyczkowski, Adam Mickiewicz University
Joanna Grzybek, Jagiellonian University

Full abstract:
In the globalized world, business professionals are required to present a high level of intercultural competence to work effectively. Cultural intelligence, as one of its aspects, is a multidimensional construct. The research was conducted among 40 business leaders in Poland studying through an e-learning course on cooperation with Chinese business partners. This particular course was designed to identify the level of their intercultural competence and direct them to a specific learning path. The control of learning individualization was carried out using Artificial Intelligence solutions. A fuzzy controller with a rule-based system was used to identify individuals with high intercultural competence measured by the Cultural intelligence scale in the initial stage of the research. Since Intercultural competence is a fuzzy concept with numerous components, four of its types were tested: 1) attitudes or orientations, such as attitudes toward Chinese culture and Chinese business people; 2) personality traits; 3) specific knowledge on Chinese business culture and its understanding, their capability to learn how to behave appropriately in a given entrepreneurial

context; 4) their cognitive skills to take a Chinese partner's perspective. At the end of each knowledge module, there was a Test Yourself element confirming participants' progress. The learning paths presented in the course have been determined based on expert knowledge, considering the specificity of the target group, the expected differentiated level of intercultural competence, and the course's objectives. The study presents interesting data that help better understand multifaceted Intercultural Competence. It provides results on how Cultural Intelligence interacts with variables linked not only to individual factors (such as ethnocentrism) but also with factors related to group and organizational dimensions (conflict management, business cooperation). Finally, it allows to expect a proven concept of an effective individualized training tool based on AI solutions in automated education.

| Paper Session 1-4-7 |

General Conspiracies and False Beliefs

Chair:
Vinaya Untoro, Universitas Indonesia & Universitas Pancasila

1. Cross-Cultural Effects of Social Identity and Trusting the System on Vaccine Hesitancy

Author:
Junix Jerald Delos Santos, University of Baguio

Co-Author:
Evan A. Valdes, Massey University

Full abstract:
Understanding how individual beliefs and societal values influence support for measures to prevent SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) transmission and risk is vital to developing and implementing effective prevention policies. This could not be more true as surges in COVID-19 infections continue to be widespread around the world in 2023. As such, strategies to address the increase in vaccine hesitancy worldwide were enacted globally. However, there is a dearth of social psychological scholarship on vaccine hesitancy that examines various cultural contexts. Using the theoretical lenses of social identity theory and system justification theory, the present study examined how individual-level conceptualizations of social identity, trust in scientific and medical systems, and system dependence can influence an uptick in vaccine adherence. Data from an adequately powered international survey of adults (MAge = 26.10, SD = 9.12) from China, the Philippines, and the United States (N = 324) allowed the present research to explore how cultural values and governmental policies intersect with COVID-19 risk perception and vaccine adherence. The present study provides insight into the potential cultural influences on vaccine hesitancy and may inform strategies for increasing vaccine uptake amongst diverse populations for future pandemics.

2. Clarifying the Link Between External Existential Threats And Conspiracy Thinking

Author:
Shruti Sharma, Jamia Millia Islamia

Co-Author:
Mohammad Ghazi Shahnawaz, Jamia Millia Islamia

Full abstract:
Several early theories of conspiracy belief suggested that people turn to conspiracy theories for compensatory satisfaction when existential needs are threatened. Unfortunately, research conducted thus far does not indicate that conspiracy belief effectively satisfies this motivation, especially in Indian Context. From a psychological perspective, this study aimed to examine the association between two external existential threats (1. corruption perception, 2. subjective inequality), anomie and conspiracy thinking; and to explore the mediating role of anomie in the association between corruption perception, subjective inequality and conspiracy thinking.305 Indian respondents were recruited using convenience and snowball sampling and answered the standardized measures of Subjective Inequality, Corruption Perception, Anomie and American Conspiracy Thinking scales. The hypothetical mediating role of anomie on the association subjective inequality and conspiracy thinking was also supported, indicating that individuals with higher subjective inequality have higher anomie which may result in greater conspiracy thinking. Since the direct association between subjective inequality and conspiracy thinking remained significant, a partial mediation of anomie between between subjective inequality and conspiracy thinking is indicated. Similarly, The hypothetical mediating role of anomie on the association corruption perception and conspiracy thinking was also supported, indicating that individuals with higher corruption perception have higher anomie which may result in greater conspiracy thinking. Since the direct association between corruption perception and conspiracy thinking remained significant, a partial mediation of anomie between corruption perception and conspiracy thinking is indicated. The results showed that subjective inequality and corruption perception plays a role in predicting conspiracy thinking and the presence of anomie enhances conspiracy thinking. Role of socio-demographic variables (ie : Gender, Residence, Caste Category, Working Status) was also explored.

3. The Influence of Partisanship and Ideology on Belief in Fake News

Author:
Vinaya Untoro, Universitas Indonesia & Universitas Pancasila

Co-Author:
Vinaya, Universitas, Indonesia & Universitas Pancasila
Hamdi Muluk, Universitas Indonesia
Agnes Sianipar, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:

The current development of information technology has made fake news flourish, especially on social media. The World Economic Forum even identified the spread of fake news as one of the top ten dangers for people around the world. This research, in general, wants to look closely at the psychological factors that influence a person's belief in fake news, especially in the Indonesian context. Motivated reasoning assumes that someone is more likely to believe news even if it is fake as long as it is consistence with their pre-existing belief/pre-existing attitude. One form of salient pre-existing belief is partisanship and ideology. So, this research wants to see whether there is a role for partisanship and ideology in believing in fake news. The novelty of this study is that it adapts to the Indonesian context. Questionnaires related to belief in fake news contain fake news headlines circulating in the community, especially those on social media. Partisanship in this study was seen based on the choice of respondents in Republic of Indonesia's Presidential Election in 2019 (Jokowi vs Prabowo). The measurement of ideology is also highly adapted to the context of ideology in Indonesia which uses 3 dimensions, namely the religious, social, and economic dimensions by Muluk et al. (2019). The respondents of this study were 458 respondents (aged 20-61 years, 62% female). The results of the study show that partisanship and ideology significantly influence belief in fake news. The voters of Prabowo, who tend to be more religious, conservative, and socialist were found to be more likely to believe in fake news than the

voters of Jokowi who tend to be more secular, liberal, and capitalist.

4. The effect of vaccine hesitation on vaccination behavior: based on the 5c+E model

Author:
Jie Zhu, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences & University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Shan Yang, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
Background Vaccine hesitancy, defined by WHO as "delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccination despite the availability of vaccination services", remains a barrier to global health during COVID-19 pandemic. The most common key construct for vaccine hesitancy is the "3C" model, which includes issues of confidence complacency and convenience. In recent years, the 5C model has been expanded to include the dimensions of calculation and collective responsibility. During the covid-19 pandemic, emotion also played a role in explaining vaccination behavior. To clarify the reasons for people's vaccine hesitancy, we extended the 5c model to the 5c+E model，generating a more comprehensive vaccine hesitation scale. Then we used the 5c+E scale to understand further which dimensions influence people's COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. Methods and Findings Two cross-sectional studies were conducted. In Study 1, we developed 35

items on vaccine hesitancy based on the semi-structured interview results (13 samples), using factor analysis to establish an initial scale (N = 1,035), which adds the emotional dimension to the 5C model. Study 2 collected a sample nationwide for the Chinese population (N = 2,087) to assess how these 6 dimensions affect covid-19 vaccine receipt intention，the results showed that Emotional dimensions negatively predicted attitudes toward covid-19 vaccine booster immunization(p < 0.001), Confidence Complacency and Collective responsibility dimensions also had an effect on attitudes toward covid-19 vaccine booster vaccination (p < 0.001). CONCLUSION This study expands the available measurements to cover a broader theoretical conceptualization of vaccine hesitation and acceptance. The 5C+E scale provides an effective measuring method for monitoring the psychological antecedents of vaccination，it can be used to assess attitudes toward covid-19 vaccine booster immunization, supporting the design and evaluation of clinical interventions.

Paper Session 1-4-8

Social predictors of Morality

Chair:
Bryan Chun-Yat Pang, University of Cambridge

1. Socrates and Confucius: Differences in Moral Reasoning between the East and the West

Author:
Bryan Chun-Yat Pang, University of Cambridge

Co-Author:
Simone Schnall, University of Cambridge

Full abstract:
In Confucian philosophy, to be a morally virtuous person is to observe and practice societal proprieties and rules. This stands in stark contrast to the Western philosophical traditions (e.g. Kant) of conceptualizing moral truths as something attainable by abstract moral reasoning.
We studied whether Chinese and Western moral reasoning differs in a similar pattern. The results at large suggest that across violations of different foundations, Chinese people perceive the moral content to be more society-related (societal-based), and their judgments are more relativistic to societal consensus within the culture (societal-bound).
In Study 1 (N = 100), free text responses of reasons given for condemning purity, harm, and fairness violations are compared. It is found that Chinese participants gave more explanations based on implicit societal rules, while British participants made more unsupported declarations (e.g. this is just wrong) in purity scenarios. Less divergence is observed in the harm and fairness scenarios.
In Study 2 (N = 413), we again found that Chinese participants made more explanations based on societal rules and traditional values, while British participants made more unsupported declarations for condemning a purity violation (incest). We

also found that the moral condemnation by Chinese participants is diminished more if the societal consensus is that the scenario is okay.

In Study 3 (N = 198), we aimed to consolidate our findings using scale rating instead of free text responses. Participants read a purity, a harm, and a fairness violation, answered moral judgment questions, and indicated their agreement with a list of reasons for moral condemnation. Again, Chinese participants agreed more with societal-based reasons and their condemnation diminished more as a function of societal consensus. These two cultural differences existed across the three scenarios, although they are strongest in the purity one.

2. Identification with all humanity reduces the moral differential ratio

Author:
Siqi Zhao, Renmin University of China

Co-Author:
Yumeng Sun, Renmin University of China
Xiaomeng Hu, Renmin university of China

Full abstract:
Moral concerns towards all humanity is the moral ideal pursued by a Community of Shared Future for Mankind. At the same time, moral structure among Chinese people is a moral differential circle. Chinese people may have different levels of moral concerns towards different moral entities. However, few studies have examined the extent to which moral concerns differ among differing levels. Based on the theory of moral differential circle, our current work proposes an index of moral differential ratio to investigate whether the identification with all humanity(IWAH) reduces the moral differential ratio. In study 1, we collected data from 331 Chinese subjects and the results showed that IWAH negatively predicted the moral difference ratio. In study 2, we used the imaginary priming paradigm and the results showed that IWAH reduced the moral difference ratio. It mainly worked via enhancing the moral concern for the entities on the edge of moral circle, but did not reduce the moral concern for the entities on the inner moral circle. Our work provides initial theoretical formulations and empirical support for whether enhancing the awareness of " a Community of Shared Future for Mankind " reshape moral differential circle. It is our hope that this work could provide a theoretical framework for better describing and understanding the psychological structure of "moral differential circle" of Chinese people and dramatic moral change over the last decades.

3. The Predictive Effect of Adolescents' Subjective Social Status on Pro-social Risk-taking Behavior

Author:
Haidong Zhu, Normal College of Shihezi University

Co-Author:
Zhang Huiru,Normal College of Shihezi University

Qu Chao, Normal College of Shihezi University

Full abstract:

Pro-social risk-taking behavior, which means taking risks for the benefit of others, has a favorable effect on young people's community integration and personal growth. Adolescents' individual development is significantly impacted by subjective social standing as a reliable indicator, and fuzzy tolerance may affect people's willingness to lend a hand. Based on social cognition theory, this study sampled adolescents in Xinjiang (Mage=15.37 years, SD=1.92), and observed the interaction pattern of subjective social status on pro-social risk-taking behavior. In Study 1 (n=2001), fuzzy tolerance was found to play a significant mediating role in the relationship between subjective social status and pro-social risk-taking behavior, accounting for 21.37% of the total impact (95% CI [0.25, 0.52], $p<0.001$); Study 2 (n=248) showed that the initial level of subjective social status could predict exactly the initial level of pro-social risk-taking behavior initial level($\beta= 0.96, p = 0.001$) and its rate of development ($\beta= 0.71, p = 0.004$). Additionally, it was discovered that pro-social risk-taking behavior had a tendency to rise during the epidemic normalization phase while dramatically declining during home quarantine ($\sigma2?= 0.04, p = 0.027$). This study confirms that the development of adolescents' pro-social risk-taking behavior can be affected by objective factors like epidemics, while subjective social status, an influential cognitive resource, is of great significance to the development of pro-social risk-taking behavior. Further, fuzzy tolerance plays a key role in explaining how subjective social status serves a constructive purpose and produces pro-social results. This study also provides some helpful explanatory perspectives for future research on adolescents' pro-social risk-taking behavior.

4. Transformational Moral Repair: Perceived Post-Transgression Relationship Growth

Author:
Blake Quinney, Flinders University

Co-Author:
Michael Wenzel, Flinders University
Tyler G. Okimoto, University of Queensland
Michael Thai, University of Queensland
Lydia Woodyatt, Flinders University

Full abstract:

Moral repair is the process of restoring the integrity of individuals and their relationships after wrongdoing. Commonly, research has viewed the process as restoring what was "broken" by addressing each party's needs and threats. However, it is also conceivable that transgressions represent opportunities for the strengthening of relationships qualities, for relationship growth. We argue that such growth is more likely achieved when the transgression is dealt with dyadically via a constructive process of co-reflection. We present research on a multi-faceted post-transgression relationship growth (PTRG) scale. Results from 3 studies (N = 175, 184,

184) – one cross-sectional and two 3-wave longitudinal studies in relation to a recalled wrongdoing – supported the conceptualisation of PTRG as a second-order factor of perceived positive change in 8 relationship qualities. PTRG scores were positively associated with preceding change in repeated measures of the relationship qualities (validating the scale). Co-reflection was prospectively positively associated with PTRG when controlling for baseline relationship qualities. PTRG was positively associated with constructive responses to an imagined new relationship transgression. The evidence shows that relationship conflict may provide opportunities for transformative moral repair, suggesting that rather than avoidance of conflict, constructive co-reflection is key for resilient relationships.

Day 2 Paper Sessions

Paper Session 2-1-4

Student Engagement and Dealing with Change

Chair:

Wen Jiang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

1. A Cross-Cultural Study of the Influence of Virtual Reality Technology on User Experience

Author:

Jinhee Yoo, Gannon University

Co-Author:

Eugene A. Ohu, Pan-Atlantic University

Full abstract:

Several studies have been done to test the influence of video games, social media, and literary fictions on empathy and usage intentions when using traditional technology (Cummings et al., 2021). Little is known, however, about the effects of what happens when using more immersive technology (i.e., VR). An increasing demand for VR necessitates research to investigate the influence of VR on consumer behavior. Given that VR allows for perspective-taking experiences with high-definition visual and sound effects (Yoo et al., 2022), it is assumed that its effect on empathy and usage intentions can be substantial. This study investigates how different levels of immersion (TV as low immersion vs. VR headset as high immersion) affects how individuals perceive empathy, engagement, and enjoyment using a factorial experiment (N = 101). Data were collected in Nigeria (n = 50) and the United States (n = 51). Participants watched a documentary using both TV and a VR headset at two different time intervals. The findings indicate that the half of participants who used a VR headset on Day 1 perceived a higher level of engagement and enjoyment while watching a documentary on Day 1. When the medium was reversed, these findings were affirmed again as well as a higher level of empathy for VR on Day 2. The findings suggest that VR enhances the level of empathy for the users. The findings have many implications for VR developers and marketers.

2. High self-control predicts goal engagement but cumulative distress during difficult transitions

Author:

Wen Jiang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Chin Ming HUI, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

What enable individuals to survive and thrive in difficult times? The current study tracked a sample of freshmen transitioning to college during the pandemic (2020 Fall) and examined whether self-control—the capacities to override and alter ones' motivated responses—could help freshmen go through thick and thin. These freshmen

were tracked weekly for eleven weeks on goal pursuits and well-being outcomes. Multilevel analyses showed that high trait self-control individuals could keep on track with valued goals. Specifically, freshmen who were higher in trait self-control invested more efforts into goals, used more proactive strategies, and continued and actively explored means that were experientially and instrumentally beneficial. Eventually, those individuals reported more goal progress. Better self-control also forecasted less time management problems, less goal conflicts, and better motivational quality throughout the semester. On the other hand, high trait self-control individuals experienced more cumulative distress over time, indexed by general stress and fatigue. Further analyses showed that these distress accumulation processes among high self-control individuals cannot be explained by the cumulative dosage of goal engagement or increasing task demands. Nor did dispositional vulnerability (i.e., low self-worth) or disadvantaged life circumstances (i.e., low socioeconomic status) moderated these effects. Finally, when being reapproached in a follow-up, trait self-control predicted follow-up well-being or psychological adjustment outcomes. But the associations disappeared when baselines were controlled, suggesting that the psychological distress did not persist and that trait self-control regained protective value after a refreshing semester break. Taken together, the current study shows that in difficult times, self-control is crucial for continued goal engagement but at the same time might incur mental health costs.

3. Multiculturalism Education Evaluation in Forming Identity, Social Distance, & Attitudes Toward Multiculturalism

Author:
Angela Oktavia Suryani, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia

Co-Author:
Dhevy Setya Wibawa, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia
Maria Magdalena Triwarmiyati, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia
Murniati Agustian, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia
Theresia Vita Prodeita, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia

Full abstract:
Intergroup relations may involve collaborations and conflict between ethics, religions, and other groups. Understanding others is critical to achieving a beneficial relationship. This study evaluates an educational program's effectiveness: multiculturalism course at Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia in Jakarta. We intend to examine how the program can increase the positive attitude towards diversity without making them lose their original cultural identity and shorten their perceived social distance toward other ethics and religions. This study uses a mixed-method approach, where a quantitative method came first. The results of quantitative measurements, namely pre-test and post-test scores, helped

researchers select participants for the FGD. The FGD focused on exploring the student's experience of studying the subject in more depth: how the lecture can transform the students' attitudes towards diversity. The quantitative study involved 158 students; the majority were female (68%), with Mage = 20.96. The results revealed that participants' ethnic identity (attachment to ethnicity) and attitudes towards diversity are high, attitudes towards Indonesia as a multicultural nation are neutral, and the perceived social distance to others from different ethnic and religious backgrounds are relatively close. The differences between pre-test and post-test scores were significantly found in ethnic identity, attitudes towards diversity, and attitudes towards Indonesia as a multicultural nation, on which the post-test scores were higher than the pre-test. The qualitative approach involved five FGD groups, with one group lecturer and four student groups. The results of the FGD showed that this course was successful and beneficial and opened students' awareness about diversity and how to behave well in multicultural social contexts. Students reported that they needed to become more aware of the importance of knowing their own culture and religion before getting to know other people's beliefs, so they could have dialogue, be tolerant, and respect other people's faiths and cultures.

4. Crisis to Consciousness: Exploring the Existential Beliefs of students and their Impact on Academics

Author:

Charvi Tandon, IILM University

Co-Author:
Mimansa Khanduri, MavenMagnet Research Private Limited
Kshitija Wason, University of Delhi

Full abstract:
In the depth of winter, I finally learned that within me there lay an invincible summer." Albert Camus Introduction: The Post-modernist world of today is constantly engulfed in change and chaos. The experience creates a constant existential crisis in the lived reality of individuals. While some of the effects are more positive than negative guided by a specific existential belief, it is imperative we consider the trajectories in greater detail - charting the impact it has on mental health. Aim: The paper serves the purpose while exploring the territory in academics with students noting how they are affected by the current academic pressures and how their existential belief guides them through the space. Method: Drawing on the works of existential philosophers, a survey (N=94) was conducted to understand the underlying belief patterns which consist of 'will to meaning' used by Viktor Frankl, 'Nihilism', given by Nietzsche, 'Existentialism' from specific works of Kierkegaard. The belief patterns were compared with the mental well-being scores tested using Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale. Further, Thematic Analysis by Braun and Clarke (2006) is used to understand the trajectories of a specific belief on academics. Results: Significant results have been obtained along with

themes like 'finding the HERO in existence', 'Externalising the way of the world' etc. Implications: The study's implication includes the development of personal ways of thinking that would enable individuals to have more hope, creativity, and problem-solving as they explore the tumultuous waters of today's time.

Paper Session 2-1-5

Emotion and Morality

Chair:
Mimansa Khanduri, MavenMagnet Research Private Limited

1. Reading minds with words: Effects of moral word use on attitude inference and communication

Author:
Iori Kasahara, Nagoya University & The University of Melbourne

Co-Author:
Minoru Karasawa, Nagoya University
Yoshihisa Kashima, The University of Melbourne

Full abstract:
Affective polarization between two partisan opinion camps is a pressing problem in modern society. Research has shown that subjective morality, or moral conviction, is a key risk factor in forming and maintaining affective polarization. On the other hand, it is still unclear whether and how the inference of others' moral convictions affects subsequent behaviours. Since attitudes based on moral convictions are less likely to change, the perceived moral conviction would lead one to infer less attitude malleability. Also, the inferred attitude malleability would predict one's willingness to communicate with an attitudinally dissimilar person. In an online experiment, 405 (195 Japanese and 210 US) participants recruited from crowdsourcing services indicated their positions on a societal issue in each country. They were then presented with a fictitious argument indicating the opposite position to their own. To induce the inference of moral conviction, we manipulated the linguistic contents of the argument. In the "moral" condition, the argument included many morality-related words extracted from the Moral Foundations Dictionary (MFD). In the "neutral" condition, the argument had almost no moral words. Considering that moral words often include emotional nuance, we also prepared the "emotional" condition in which the argument had a strong emotional tone but included almost no moral words. After reading one of those arguments, participants inferred the moral conviction and attitude malleability of the person who wrote the argument. Finally, they indicated how willing they were to hear further arguments from the writer. The results showed that participants inferred less attitude malleability and somewhat lower willingness to hear further arguments in the moral condition. The inferred attitude malleability mediated the relationship between the use of moral words and one's willingness, which supported our hypothesis. Implications in

linguistic communication and affective polarization will be discussed.

2. Blame Attribution toward Human vs Robot Drivers of Autonomous Vehicles in a Moral Dilemma Context

Author:
Yinuo Mu, Nagoya University

Co-Author:
Minoru Karasawa, Nagoya University

Full abstract:
As the technology of autonomous vehicles (AVs) has improved, developers and researchers have become increasingly aware that the decisions autonomous cars make can have ramifications for human social life. A growing number of studies show that a robot driver in an autonomous vehicle tends to receive less blame than a human driver when making the same mistake, but it remains unclear why this difference in blame judgment exists. We argued that the perception of mental state might account for the different degrees of attribution of blame to human or robot agents. Thus, we constructed a scenario in which a traffic accident involves a moral dilemma that could happen in real-life: a driver, being either human or robot, who is taking a sick woman to the hospital runs the red light and end up hitting a pedestrian. In two studies, we examined the mediating role of intentionality perceived in the drivers. Study 1 tested this hypothesis with a student sample in the moral dilemma situation in contrast to a negligence situation, whereas Study 2 focused on the moral dilemma situation and replicated the results in a general sample. Results showed that when violating the traffic rule and causing an accident under the circumstance of a moral dilemma, human drivers received more blame than did robot drivers and were perceived to be more intentional in violating the traffic rule. Furthermore, mediational analyses revealed that perceived intentionality accounted for the difference in blame (the extent that human drivers, rather than robots, were more likely to be perceived as intentionally violating the traffic rule.) These findings shed light upon people's perception of AVs in real-life moral dilemma situations and how they make moral judgments on AVs' behaviors.

3. Raconteur's Tales: Legacies of The Role of Implicit Representations in Othering

Author:
Mimansa Khanduri, MavenMagnet Research Private Limited

Co-Author:
Kshitija Wason, University of Delhi

Full abstract:
By virtue of being social animals (Aristotle, 1253a), humans have found this impeccable ability to live in societies and groups based on commonalities on various social, cultural and political factors. However, these perceived similarities have also given rise to the perceived differences as well, leading to the phenomenon well studied across various disciplines: othering. As humanity

has grown, the ideas of morality/immorality and evil and good have evolved with them. The current paper utilizes a cross sectional method to focus on understanding people's perception of evil across different age groups. It further investigates the role of cultural and pop-cultural influences on the understanding of evil. The study also looks at the process of othering and its relationship with identity and empathy, and highlighting the role of morality in the same. The study was conducted through survey based interviews and scales that tap into the processes and bases of othering along with the definitions of evil as provided by the respondents (n=138). Thematic analysis, descriptive statistics along with ANOVA are used to compare the findings across the three age groups The results indicate a unique development of Evil as a "Moral Other" along with the various associations of othering with gender, identity and empathy. The study provides insights to an Indian understanding of morality and adds to the literature of othering.

4. Shame vs. Guilt or Shame and Guilt: Exploring Moral Emotions in a Collectivistic Context.

Author:
Nethmie Liyanage, University of Perdeniya

Co-Author:
Ramila Usoof, University of Peradeniya

Full abstract:

This study focused on examining the cross-cultural equivalence of shame and guilt. Literature identifies guilt as the healthy moral emotion that facilitates adaptive reactions to transgressions. However, in collectivistic cultures guilt is not a prominent emotion, and shame which is considered to produce negative action tendencies (e.g., externalization and avoidance) is widely practiced instead. Much of this work was conducted in individualistic cultures. The current survey-based study explored whether the function of these emotions could be different in collectivistic cultures. Shame's potential to promote self-improvement was specifically considered, as collectivistic cultures rely on inducing shame to ensure that members meet social standards and maintain social cohesiveness. A total of 82 participants from Sri Lanka (a collectivistic culture) rated their proneness to experience shame (I am a bad person) and guilt (what I did is bad) in response to 15 identified transgressions and their consequent tendencies to respond adaptively (repairing the harm, improving self) and maladaptively (avoiding, externalizing). Findings showed the two emotional experiences to be coextensive. In contrast to previous literature, not only guilt but also shame was found to have a moderately positive correlation with tendency for reparative action. Similarly, self-improvement, which was believed to be a unique function of shame, showed a moderate positive correlation with guilt, as well. Moreover, guilt but not shame showed a minor negative correlation with avoidance. The findings suggest that though Sri Lankans would hardly verbalize experiencing guilt the feeling appears to be

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embedded in their so-called experience of shame. Shame that is combined with guilt leads people to improve their inner qualities, while at the same time allowing them to manage the situations adaptively, avoiding unhealthy responses. The paper discusses the importance of conducting further research to explore the exact nature of moral emotions experienced by people of collectivistic cultures.

<div style="border:1px solid black; background:#e5eedd; padding:4px;">Paper Session 2-1-6</div>

Psychology in the Commercial and Economic World

Chair:
Agata Gasiorowska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

1. The social impact of sharing economy: investigating the role of market vs. communal relationships

Author:
Anna Kuzminska, University of Warsaw

Co-Author:
Agata Gasiorowska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Magda Narkun, University of Warsaw
Ola Kasalka, University of Warsaw
Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Full abstract:
We investigate how the use of money in an interaction facilitated by a sharing economy platform affects people's perception of a relationship and their subsequent willingness to help and socialize with others. Study 1a confirmed that a monetary deal with the neighbor was perceived as resembling a market-pricing rather than a communal-sharing relationship (and vice versa for a non-monetary deal). These results were not caused by the presence of money in general but only occurred when money was directly involved in an interaction (Study 1b). Study 2 showed that participants declared a lower willingness to help a neighbor in need when a scenario involved a monetary deal compared to a non-monetary deal. Study 3 demonstrated that a greater willingness to help in a non-monetary deal condition (vs. monetary deal and control conditions) was mediated by the perception of the relationship as resembling communal-sharing norms, followed by an enhanced feeling of closeness to the neighbor, but not by the perception of the relationship as following market-pricing norms. Finally, in a quasi-experimental Study 4 conducted among the users of Couchsurfing and Airbnb platforms, participants declared a higher willingness to help and to maintain social ties with their host when they rented an apartment for free via Couchsurfing compared to when they rented an apartment for a fee via Airbnb. The mechanism of this effect proved identical to this observed in Study 3. To sum up, this set of studies suggests that engaging in interactions enabled through sharing economy platforms does not lead to improved social bonds if direct payment is used, compared to situations with no previous interpersonal contact. However, interactions in which items are offered for free have a positive effect on willingness to

help and to maintain longer contact with the other person.

2. Economic inequality and life satisfaction: The mediation role of social mobility and material value

Author:
Jing Lin, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Zhen Guo, Beijing Normal University
Yu Kou, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Recent studies documented that economic inequality is related to a series of personal and social outcomes, including poor mental health, higher mortality, and crime rates. While previous research has established a negative relationship between objective economic inequality and well-being, the internal mechanisms underlying how the perception of economic inequality affects life satisfaction remain incomplete. In three studies (N = 23,162), we examined the relationship between perceived economic inequality and life satisfaction. The results showed that perceived economic inequality predicted life satisfaction through a dual-path model: On the one hand, perceived economic inequality positively predicted material value, which had a subsequent negative effect on life satisfaction. At the same time, perceived economic inequality negatively predicted social mobility, which in turn negatively predicted life satisfaction. Finally, in study 4, we investigated the appearance of the phrases economic inequality, class stratification, materialism, and happiness in Google Ngram Viewer from 1800 to 2020. This dual-path mediation model provides a novel perspective to understand the mechanisms through which perceived economic inequality affects life satisfaction. Based on these findings, we have gained a much more holistic and balanced understanding of economic inequality and how it affects life satisfaction, which has profound implications for improving individual happiness.

3. Progressing towards or reinforcing low poverty? Framing and perception of societal goals

Author:
Agata Gasiorowska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Co-Author:
Magdalena Marszalek, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Marta Roczniewska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Emily Nakkawita, Columbia University
Edward Tory Higgins; Columbia University

Full abstract:
Recent studies have suggested that different cultures have distinct opinions on what direction their society should move towards. From an individual-differences perspective, these directions could be construed as 'goals', i.e., mental representations of desired end states. Thus, people's motivational concerns, that is,

what they fundamentally value, may shape their views about desired paths for their country's future. The role of such motivational concerns has been described in regulatory focus theory, distinguishing between promotion and prevention motivation. Previous research has found that framing of the message as promotion vs prevention communication shapes attitudes towards products or events. Following the work of Nakkawita and Higgins (2021), we examined whether using action verbs related to promotion-control when describing societal goals leads people to evaluate these goals as related to promotion concerns more than to prevention than when descriptions include verbs related to prevention-control. In preregistered Experiment 1 (N = 600), we used multilevel modeling to find that (1) the use of specific verbs influences perceptions of 31 social goals as related to promotion and prevention, (2) this effect exists for both success and failure as a current reference point, (3) this effect is moderated by individual differences in regulatory focus and regulatory mode, but remains significant after controlling for these characteristics, and (4) this effect is moderated by whether the specific goal is generally perceived as promotion- or prevention-related, but remains significant after controlling for these perceptions. In Experiment 2 (N = 600), we added a neutral condition in which we did not use action verbs related to promotion/prevention to test whether the effect we found was due to promotion manipulation, prevention manipulation, or both. We also wanted to show that the effect of action words is independent of whether the specific goals are important to the person.

4. Monetary Incentives Are More Motivating in the US and UK Than in India, Mexico, South Africa, & China

Author:
Danila Medvedev, University of Chicago

Co-Author:
Diag Davenport, Princeton University
Thomas Talhelm, University of Chicago
Yin Li, University of Chicago

Full abstract:
How universal is the power of money relative to other incentives? Consistent with previous work, we find evidence that monetary incentives consistently outperform non-monetary incentives by a large margin—in the US and UK. However, in China, India, Mexico, and South Africa, the pattern looks different: the influence of non-monetary interventions is much closer to that of money (Studies 1-4). These findings contradict the standard economic prediction that wealthier people should be less driven by money. We theorize that the 'market norms' of wealthy, WEIRD cultures cause people to be more driven by money. We conduct two experimental tests of the hypothesis. First we prime cultural norms by randomly assigning language (English or Hindi) to bilingual study participants in India (Study 5). Finally, we randomly prime different relationship norms (communal vs market-based) through images (Study 6). Collectively our results suggest that market norms cause people to frame the tradeoff

between their effort and money differently, which amplifies the money drive. We conclude by discussing the implications these studies have for large-scale interventions, workplace culture, and poverty traps.

Paper Session 2-1-7

The Negative Impact of Loneliness

Chair:

Gracia M. Herdyana, Universitas Indonesia

1. Reducing workplace loneliness: The healing role of servant leadership

Author:

Jiaying Jin, Kyushu university

Co-Author:

Hiroshi Ikeda, Kyushu university

Full abstract:

Although previous research has shown that workplace loneliness (WL) reduces many organizational outcomes (e.g. team performance and organizational citizenship behavior), there is still a dearth of empirical research on how to reduce WL at the organizational level. This study focused on the mitigating effect of servant leadership on WL. Specifically, we examined whether servant leadership can use empathy to reduce followers' WL. Additionally, the mediating effect of colleagues' behavioral empathy on the relationship between servant leaders and followers' WL was investigated. The hypotheses were that servant leadership could manipulate perspective-taking (cognitive empathy) and empathic communication (behavioral empathy) to alleviate followers' WL and facilitate their empathic communication. All hypotheses were supported. In the workplace, empathy is considered more of a cognitive state. This study investigated the dimensions of leader empathy and confirmed that SL alleviated the followers' WL through cognitive empathy ($β = ?0.265$, $p < .001$) and behavioral empathy effectively ($R? = 0.34$) than perspective-taking ($R? = 0.29$). Hence, although the leader could identify WL from the perspective of their followers, they still need to intentionally show their understanding to their subordinates using verbal or nonverbal behavior. Moreover, SL shapes the empathy of other employees. Lonely employees might prefer self-disclosure to their colleagues rather than to their leaders. SL indirectly decreased followers' WL through empathic communication with their colleagues. Colleagues' empathic communication was the most effective predictor of WL ($β = ?0.449$, $p < .001$). Leaders can fundamentally address lonely employees' dissatisfaction with the quantity and quality of interpersonal relationships.

2. The Role of Household Covariates Toward Loneliness Among Adolescent in Banyuwangi

Author:

Gracia M. Herdyana, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Sherly Saragih Turnip, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Introduction: Loneliness during adolescent is prevalence and have a debilitating impact for later adult live. Factors that may impact loneliness are found to be gender and household covariates. This study seeks to investigate the relationship between household covariates, namely parents-adolescent attachments style and living arrangements, and loneliness among adolescent living in rural areas in Indonesia. Methods: This is an epidemiology study, conducted towards 1217 adolescents (M age = 13.52, SD age = 1.04). Data collected through school-based approach using 6-item scale of De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale (DJGLS), Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA), and living arrangements survey. Results: Students with higher parents-adolescent attachment level have a significantly lower level of loneliness (β = -0.439). On the other hand, living arrangements did not yield a significant result. Female adolescents have a significantly higher level of loneliness (M = 2.90, SD = 1.50) than male adolescent in Banyuwangi (M = 2.28, SD = 1.30), with t(1215) = 7.62, p = .000. Conclusions: Female students and those with low parents-adolescent attachment are in higher risk of experiencing loneliness. Further implication will be discussed.

3. How universal is the construct of loneliness? Measurement invariance of the UCLA loneliness scale in Indonesia, Germany, and the United States

Author:
Joevarian Hudiyana, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Tania M. Lincoln, University of Hamburg
Steffi Hartanto, Universitas Indonesia
Muhammad A. Shadiqi, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat
Mirra N. Milla, Universitas Indonesia
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Full abstract:
While the UCLA Loneliness Scale (ULS-20) and its short form have been used widely to measure loneliness, whether it is measuring the construct of loneliness equally across cultures remains unknown. The present study examined the measurement invariance (MI) of both scales in Germany, Indonesia, and the United States (N = 2350). We found that the one-, two-, and three-factor structure of the ULS-20 did not meet the model fit cut-off criteria in the total sample. The ULS-8 met the model fit cut-off criteria and has configural, but not metric invariance. The final six items (ULS-6) exclusively related to social isolation had complete MI. In addition, we also found that participants from the United States scored highest in the ULS-6, followed by participants from Germany and then Indonesia. We conclude that the ULS-6 is an appropriate measure for cross-cultural studies on loneliness. This research has

been published in the journal Assessment, Vol. 29(8) 1795 –1805.

4. Loneliness is the new pandemic among university students: Evidence from a Chilean university

Author:
Patricio Saavedra, Universidad de O'Higgins

Co-Author:
Irene Léniz, Universidad de O'Higgins
María Soledad Burrone, Universidad de O'Higgins
Catalina Alamo, Universidad de O'Higgins
Claudia Prado, Universidad de O'Higgins
Pablo Ferreiro, Universidad de O'Higgins

Full abstract:
The post-covid scenario involves several challenges for higher education institutions. Thus, in the context of resuming in-person activities, supporting students' mental health has become vital for universities to work usually, enhance retention, and improve students' experience. In a cross-sectional study carried out in a young public Chilean university in the aftermath of lifting Covid restrictions, we found a high prevalence (55,46%) of depressive symptoms (employing PHQ-9) among first-year students (n = 475). Nevertheless, the severity of those symptoms seems unrelated to students' objective academic performance. Moreover, a path analysis shows that students' frequency of feeling lonely in life might be the strongest predictor for those symptoms, while suffering from depression in early life, concerns regarding their financial situation, academic performance, and problems with family members demonstrate having either minor or null impact on students' depressive symptoms. Surprisingly, potential protective factors for loneliness feelings identified in the specialized literature, such as meeting friends regularly, connecting with friends through social media, and participating in diverse social groups, seem to have no role in decreasing students' feelings of loneliness or the severity of depressive symptoms. Our results shed light on the relevance that higher education institutions should give to the burdens covid-restrictions put on students' mental health. In line with it, we discuss potential strategies universities might implement to reduce loneliness feelings among their students, while we argue those strategies must be adapted to students' background (e.g., parents' educational level, vulnerability risk), the specific characteristics of each higher education institution, and the predominant cultural values in the areas where universities are located.

Paper Session 2-1-8

Effects of Economic Inequality

Chair:
Huizhong Li, Beijing Normal University

1. Economic Inequality Demotivates Pro-environmental Behaviors

Author:

Dian Gu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Ying-Yi Hong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Macro-level evidence showed that the increasing environmental degradation was driven by rising economic inequality globally. In the current research, we proposed that economic inequality increases feelings of relative deprivation, which in turn demotivates pro-environmental behaviors (PEB). Besides, the effect of economic inequality varies across different cultures. Five studies are conducted. Study 1 and Study 2 preliminarily verified the negative associations between region-level economic inequality and individual-level PEB in 30 countries (Study 1) and in the United States (Study 2), which were weaker in less collectivistic countries or states. Study 3 found that economic inequality causally demotivated environmental donation intentions through inducing relative deprivation in a US sample. Study 4 replicated the findings of Study 3 in a Chinese sample, and further demonstrated that the effects of economic inequality on relative deprivation, responsibility diffusion, and PEB were weaker for individuals endorsing lower group agency belief. Study 5 collected both US and Chinese data to test the country difference. It was found that the effect of inequality priming on relative deprivation and PEB was stronger in the Chinese sample compared with that in the US sample. Importantly, country difference on group agency could explain the country difference of the effect of inequality. The current research, adopting a socio-ecological perspective, considered how an economic factor (i.e., economic inequality) and a cultural factor (i.e., lay theories of agency) influence people's feelings and PEB. It helps us to understand how the majority behaves for the environment in different societies and cultures and why.

2. Perception of inequality and its impact on life satisfaction in a South Korean sample

Author:

Joonha Park, NUCB Business School

Co-Author:

Mohsen Joshanloo

Full abstract:

This paper presents new evidence linking perceived inequality (in income and wealth, education, employment, gender, and criminal justice) to life satisfaction. Using data from a large-scale national survey, we examined the relationships between perceived inequality, life satisfaction, and generalized trust among South Koreans (N = 17,537). The results showed that perceived inequality was negatively related to people's life evaluations. This relationship was partially mediated by a decrease in generalized trust. The study underscores the critical impact that public perceptions of justice and fairness have on well-being and trust and emphasizes the urgency of

government and policy action to address the growing problem of inequality in South Korean society. The findings have broader implications for other developed and developing countries facing similar challenges and underscore the urgent need for action to reduce socioeconomic inequalities and promote social harmony and well-being. Overall, the study offers new insights into the relationship between perceived inequality, mistrust, and well-being, and highlights the significance of addressing inequality in modern society.

3. The effect of economic inequality and perceived ownership on sharing consumption attitudes

Author:

Huizhong Li, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:

Chenhan Ruan, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University
Pu Zhang, Beijing Normal University
Siqing Peng, Peking University

Full abstract:

Previous literature suggests that economic inequality leads to a desire for possessions (Wang et al., 2019), but limited studies have examined the impact of inequality on sharing consumption in which consumers have product access instead of ownership. So, current research proposes that high economic inequality can increase sharing purchase intention for product utility but decrease purchase satisfaction for the absent ownership of others' possessions, especially when the product owner is an individual (C2C) to whom which is easier to social comparison rather than an enterprise supplier (B2C). Study 1 provides initial evidence on the relationship between economic inequality and attitudes toward sharing consumption and the mediation effect of satisfaction with self-possessions. In study 2, we manipulated the economic inequality and tested the moderating effect of sharing platforms type (B2C vs. C2C) on purchase intention for luxury cars and portable charges. It suggested that higher economic inequality can predict stronger purchase intention and lower intention on C2C than B2C platforms. Moreover, this effect only occurs in sharing status products (luxury cars). In study 3, we testified the mediation effect of perceived ownership and distinctive mechanisms for sharing consumption intention for a CBD apartment and consumption satisfaction after an imagined experience. For sharing consumption intention, the results replicated study 2 and show no mediation effect of perceived ownership. However, for sharing consumption satisfaction, the suppressed mediation effect of perceived ownership shows that high economic inequality decreased ownership perception and then high ownership perception predicts lower satisfaction. Moreover, this effect is stronger for the C2C platform than the B2C platform after ruling out alternative explanations such as platform trust. In conclusion, this research to some extent explains the failure of C2C sharing platforms, such as Airbnb and Uber, in China by disclosing the impact of economic inequality and illusionary ownership on sharing consumption.

4. Income Inequality is Associated with Lower Well-Being and Resilience by Upward Social Comparison

Author:
Huixi He, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Hongfei Du, Beijing Normal University
Yuebin Xu, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Income inequality has been considered as a detrimental factor for mental health. However, empirical studies demonstrated inconsistent findings. To identify the psychological mechanism underlying the relationship between income inequality and mental health could be helpful to understand why and how income inequality affects mental health. In this study, we investigated the association of income inequality with two aspects of mental health: psychological well-being (depression, anxiety, and stress) and resilience (emotional resilience, positive emotional ability, and emotional recovery ability). Moreover, we examined whether upward social comparison accounts for the associations of income inequality with well-being and resilience. We analyzed the data of a community sample of 1009 adults aged 18-59 in Zhuhai, China. Participants completed the questionnaire, including the measurement of key variables and basic demographic information in the present study. Results showed that income inequality was associated with lower well-being (i.e., higher depression, anxiety, and stress) and poorer resilience (i.e., poorer

emotional resilience, positive emotional ability, and emotional recovery ability). More important, upward social comparison significantly mediated the link between inequality and well-being and the link between inequality and resilience. That is, income inequality predicted more upward social comparison, which in turn predicted worse mental health. These findings suggest that perception of income inequality is detrimental to mental health through the pathway of upward social comparison.

Paper Session 2-2-4

Emotion Regulation and Well-Being

Chair:
Margo Turnbull, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

1. Emotion Regulation and Well-Being: The Influence of Age, Gender, and Culture

Author:
Hiroki Hirano, Nagoya University

Co-Author:
Keiko Ishii, Nagoya University

Full abstract:
Although the study of emotion regulation and its effect on mental health has been one of the most booming areas in the field of psychology over the last few decades, research to date has not yet fully determined the influence of demographics

(e.g., age) on the use of different regulation strategies. The present study aimed to explore the associations between various demographic factors (age, gender, and culture) and emotion regulation (cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression) as well as their influence upon subjective well-being. The findings of a study conducted on Japanese adults (Study 1) showed that older individuals are more inclined to adopt both reappraisal and suppression strategies for regulating their emotions. Furthermore, the study found that men reported a higher frequency of using expressive suppression, whereas women reported taking advantage of cognitive reappraisal more frequently. In line with the findings from Study 1, a subsequent study conducted on university students (Study 2) found that male students are more prone to suppress emotions than female students. However, no gender differences were observed in the use of cognitive reappraisal. The same analysis revealed that Canadian students (i.e., individualistic culture) are more likely to employ cognitive reappraisal compared to Japanese students (i.e., collectivistic culture), with no cultural differences being observed in the use of expressive suppression. Both studies also consistently indicated that cognitive reappraisal is linked to higher subjective well-being, whereas the inverse effect was found for expressive suppression. Taken together, these findings suggest that a thorough examination of situational factors and personal characteristics, and successfully implementing cognitive reappraisal may lead to a fulfilling life.

2. A Culturally Sensitive Approach to Measuring Happiness Across the World

Author:
Kuba Krys, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Brian W. Haas, University of Georgia

Full abstract:
How can one conclude that country A is happier than country B, when happiness is being measured according to the way people in country A think about happiness? In this paper we address this issue by proposing a new culturally sensitive method to measuring and comparing societal levels of happiness. We support our reasoning with data on life satisfaction and interdependent happiness collected across forty- nine different countries around the world. We demonstrate that the relative idealization of the two types of happiness varies across diverse cultural contexts and are associated with culturally different models of selfhood. In this paper, we introduce a new culturally sensitive method for calculating societal happiness, and examine its construct validity by testing for associations with the experience of positive and negative emotions and with individualism-collectivism. This new culturally sensitive approach represents a slight, yet important improvement in measuring happiness, carrying practical implications for well-being researchers, for social indicators researchers, and policy makers.

3. Emotions and end-of-life care workers in Hong Kong

Author:
Margo Turnbull, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Co-Author:
Carol YU, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Full abstract:
Although death is an inevitable stage within the human lifecycle, it remains a difficult topic for people to talk about in both professional and social contexts. Effective end-of-life (EOL) communication is of vital importance to improving the planning and provision of palliative care services which is key for most countries and a global goal set by the World Health Organization. The underlying concepts embedded within these aspirations rely upon the ongoing, meaningful exchange of information and the development of positive relationships between various professionals and service users. Although significant cultural differences in approaches to talking about death have been acknowledged, a majority of the published EOL communication research has been undertaken in Western care settings or focused on aspects of intercultural communication between immigrants and local healthcare practitioners in high-income non-Asian countries. This paper contributes unique insights into EOL communication in the Chinese context by drawing on the qualitative analysis of a series of interviews conducted with EOL care workers in Hong Kong between 2020 and 2022. These interviews explored a range of dimensions of communication including skills and training, strategies, and techniques for engaging with service users. Findings highlight the importance of both verbal and nonverbal aspects of communication as well as the important links between emotions, communication, and resilience for those people working in EOL services in the Chinese context.

4. Testing and Comparing Models of Grit: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis Approach

Author:
Usama Ghayas Syed, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Co-Author:
Shikha Dixit, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Full abstract:
For more than a decade, researchers have generally agreed on a two-dimensional model of grit that consists of perseverance of effort and consistency of interest. However, researchers criticized the two-dimensional model of grit on a number of issues. To address these issues, Datu, Yuen and Chen (2017) extended the two-dimensional model of grit and added one more dimension to the model named adjustment to situations. They called their model the Triarchic Model of Grit (TMG) and claimed that the TMG is better applicable in collectivist cultural context. On this background, the present study tested

and compared these two models of grit. A convenience sample of 310 (Boys = 163; Girls = 147; Agerange = 14-18 Years) school-going adolescents from India participated in the present study. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to test the admissibility of the two-dimensional and triarchic models of grit. The models were compared using the nesting procedure of comparison. Further, multi-group confirmatory factor analysis (MGCFA) was conducted on the best-fitting model to test the generalizability of the model across boys and girls. CFA results indicated that both the two-factor and the triarchic model fit the current sample. However, TMG revealed a better fit than the two-dimensional model of grit. Results from MGCFA revealed that the TMG was equally valid for both boys and girls. The present findings support the triarchic and the originally hypothesized two-dimensional model of grit. Limitation, theoretical significance, and future research directions are discussed. Keywords: Triarchic Model of Grit, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Multigroup Confirmatory Factor Analysis

5. The moderation effect of ideal well-being on the pathway from emotion to actual well-being

Author:
June C. Yeung, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:

It is well-documented that emotional experiences are associated with subjective well-being. However, to the best of our knowledge, it remains under-investigated that how people idealise different types of well-being, namely, life satisfaction and meaning, may influence the pathway from emotional experiences to actual subjective well-being. This preliminary study (N = 276) showed that, not surprisingly, the positive (negative) emotions were associated with greater (lower) levels of actual subjective well-being. Importantly, the two types of ideal well-being moderated the pathway from positive (not negative) emotional experiences to actual subject well-being in different directions. Specifically, the moderation effect of life satisfaction was positive, while that of meaning was negative. It indicates that when individuals had a greater level of ideal life satisfaction (meaning), the positive association between positive emotional experiences and subjective well-being became strong (weaker). The current study implies that boosting positive emotions may not be an effective way to achieve subjective well-being for those who have a higher ideal level of meaningfulness than those who do not.

Paper Session 2-2-5

Psychology of Marriage

Chair:
Shue-Ling Chong, University of Nottingham Malaysia

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1. Extrinsic Emotion Regulation Mediates the Effects of Emotional Intelligence on Relationship Quality

Author:
Hester Xiao, The University of Sydney

Co-Author:
Kit S. Double, The University of Sydney
Rebecca T. Pinkus, The University of Sydney
Carolyn MacCann, The University of Sydney

Full abstract:
Emotional intelligence (EI) has been positively associated with relationship quality in romantic couples. The current study examines the mediating role of emotion regulation in the associations between EI and relationship quality. Emotion regulation can be either intrinsic (regulating one's own emotions) or extrinsic (regulating others' emotions), both of which may influence one's own and one's partner's relationship quality. Specifically, we studied the mediating effects of one intrinsic emotion regulation strategy (self-reappraisal) and two extrinsic emotion regulation strategies (positive reappraisal and valuing). Heterosexual couples (N = 175) completed three waves of online surveys in 14 weeks. EI (ability EI, self-rated EI, and mixed EI), use of intrinsic/extrinsic emotion regulation strategies, and relationship quality were measured at three timepoints as the predictor, mediator, and outcome. Actor-partner interdependence mediation models (APIMeMs) were applied to analyse the dyadic data. There are two main findings: (1) self-rated and mixed EI are significant predictors of one's own relationship quality for both genders, which were significantly mediated by valuing towards partner; and (2) females' self-rated and mixed EI are significant predictors of male partners' relationship quality, which was significantly mediated by females' valuing. Results suggest valuing as an effective strategy through which EI benefits relationship quality in romantic couples, where only females' EI and use of valuing showed interpersonal effects on male partners' relationship quality.

2. Impact of Imbalanced Marital Relationship on Individual and Marital Outcomes

Author:
Saurabh M Aheshwari, Sikkim University

Co-Author:
Jeshmeen Deb Barman, Sikkim University

Full abstract:
An imbalanced marital relationship can lead to feelings of frustration, and resentment and may have significant consequences on marital as well as individual well-being. There are many signs of an imbalanced relationship, like unequal- affection, commitment, communication, power, and support between partners. The present study explores the impact of two such imbalances- power and support, on various marital and individual outcomes. Data was collected from 415 individuals who were married for more than five years. Through

the questionnaire, power, and support balance in their marriage were measured along with several marital and individual outcomes. While 43.855% of participants reported unequal support, 37.590% reported unequal power distribution in their marriages. However, only 18.313% of participants reported unequal power and support both, which means imbalance in one aspect of marriage does not necessarily lead to other aspects. Multivariate analysis showed that individuals in support-balanced marriages were more satisfied and happy in their marriages than individuals from support-imbalanced marriages. They also reported higher marital well-being. Similarly, participants who reported equal power in their marriages showed higher marital happiness, satisfaction, and well-being. At the individual level, participants in equal-support marriages showed better general health and lower loneliness, than the participants from unbalanced-support marriages. Similarly, in the case of power-balanced marriages, participants reported better general health than participants from power-unbalanced marriages, however, no significant difference was found for loneliness. Overall, it is found that when partners share equal power and support in their marriage, not only that leads to better marital well-being but also their personal well-being. The results and implications are discussed.

3. Marital Conflict and Conflict Management: Investigating Well-Being amongst Long-Term Married Indians

Author:

Jeshmeen Deb Barman, Sikkim University

Co-Author:

Saurabh Maheshwari, Sikkim University

Full abstract:

It is natural for married couples to argue, disagree, or, even fight over many issues since they share their life 24/7. Though it is not always possible to stop conflict, it is possible to deal with conflicts effectively for the long-term benefit of marriage and the well-being of the individuals. The present study had two objectives- to see how effective conflict management strategies are in dealing with various marital conflicts, and to examine the role of conflict management in individual and marital well-being. Following the previous qualitative work (Barman et al., 2022), six reasons for marital conflict (i.e., daily disputes, personal rigidity, decline in bonding, marital discord, relationship resentment, and interpersonal differences), and three conflict management strategies (problem-solving, prioritizing partner, and harmonizing relationship) were taken. To measure marital conflict and conflict management quantitatively, two separate scales were contructed and standadized. The two constructed scales along with the well-researched measures of marital commitment, relationship satisfaction, subjective happiness, etc. were used in the questionnaire. A total of 415 participants (Male= 221; Female= 194; Mage= 43.55), married for an average of 17.74 years participated in the survey study. Results

show that conflict management strategies significantly reduced the intensity of various marital conflicts. Conflict management strategies were also found to be a significant predictor of marital commitment and marital satisfaction. Moreover, it was found that conflict management strategies were also likely to increase the subjective well-being of individuals. The results indicate that effective conflict management not only reduces marital conflict but also enhances personal and marital well-being. The findings of the study can be applied in guiding and encouraging couples to choose an effective approach for solving their marital conflict. Keywords: conflict, conflict management, marital well-being, subjective well-being.

4. Implications of Indians and Americans' Perception of Choice on Arranged Marriages

Author:
Sindhuja Manda, University of Kansas

Co-Author:
Glenn Adams, University of Kansas
Niva Manchanda, University of Kansas
Sindhuja Manda, University of Kansas
Syed Muhammad Omar, University of Kansas

Full abstract:
Cross-cultural research has documented diverging construals of choice – where Americans are more likely than Indians to construe choice in actions (Savani et al., 2010). We extend this paradigm to the study of relationship, particularly in the domain of traditional marriages, by experimentally manipulating perceived choice in marriage and observing its effect on perceived choice present in the arrangement and judgements about marital well-being, marriage longevity, and familial happiness. Participants (Indian N = 109, American N = 102) read a vignette of a family arranging their offspring's marriage in which either the couple chose their partners (choice condition) or their family did (no-choice condition). Aligned with our hypothesis, results revealed an interaction of nationality and condition for perceived choice experienced by the couple; both groups perceived greater choice for the couple in the choice condition, as compared to the no-choice condition, but this tendency was more prominent for American participants. Both Indian and American participants were likely to judge greater marital success in choice condition but, overall, Indian participants perceived greater marital success than American participants. Contrary to our hypotheses, Indian participants predicted greater longevity of marriage and familial happiness in the more choice condition but American participants tended to predict longevity in the no-choice condition. Discussion of our results elaborates on the role of perceived choice in marital outcomes from a cultural psychology perspective and, to explain contrary results, we discuss the possibility of Americans' projection of their stereotypes about traditionally arranged marriages – as opposed to Indians, for whom familial arrangement, despite varying choice, is a norm. Savani, K., Markus, H. R., Naidu, N. V. R., Kumar, S., & Berlia, N. (2010). What counts as a choice? US

Americans are more likely than Indians to construe actions as choices. Psychological Science, 21(3), 391-398

5. Attitudes towards Marriage and Childbearing Intention of Youths in Malaysia: Do Youths Want to Get Married and Have Children?

Author:
Shue-Ling Chong, University of Nottingham Malaysia

Co-Author:
Shue-Ling Chong, University of Nottingham Malaysia
Pak-Yen Loke, University of Nottingham Malaysia
Xin Yi Kwa, University of Nottingham Malaysia

Full abstract:
Several countries in Asia are experiencing a decline in marriage and birth rates. According to recent statistics of Malaysia in 2022, though the number of marriages has increased 15.4% in 2021 compared to 2020, the number of live births in 2021 has recorded a decrease of 6.7% compared to 2020, which is also the highest decline in a decade in Malaysia. Continuous decrease in birth rates would bring several potential issues including the decline and aging of the population, which might impact talent and national development in the near future. Hence, it is crucial to understand current youth attitudes toward marriage and childbearing intentions in Malaysia. In our ongoing project, we seek to answer the following key questions: (1) What are the current Malaysian youths' attitudes toward marriage? (2) Do youths intend to have children in near future? (3) Do socio-economic factors contribute to attitudes towards marriage and childbearing intention? (4) What are other factors that contribute to attitudes toward marriage and childbearing intention? This study employs a survey method to collect data from Malaysian youths. The results of the study can serve as references in refining policy related to efforts and interventions in coping with the issue of population decline.

Paper Session 2-2-7

Psychology and Mental Health Promotion

Chair:
Tonglin Jiang, Peking University

1. The mediation of ego-resiliency on the relationship between self-compassion and life satisfaction

Author:
Jean Y. Cheong, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Chin Wen Cong
Daichi Sugawara, University of Tsukuba

Full abstract:
Self-compassion is the ability to extend kindness and acceptance towards oneself when faced with personal or situational

challenges. Although past studies have demonstrated the benefits of self-compassion on life satisfaction, the mechanism underlying this relation has yet been examined thoroughly. The transaction model of stress and coping proposes that self-compassion would facilitate the use of internal resources, such as ego-resiliency, in coping with environmental demands and also generating positive emotions through the acceptance of unpleasant events. Therefore, the present study investigated the mediating role of ego-resiliency on the relationship between self-compassion and life satisfaction. Survey data from the REsilience to COVid-19 in Each Region (RE-COVER) project was used for this study. Data were collected from a total of 1,583 respondents (Mage = 32.2, SDage = 12.9) through an online survey administered between 14 October 2020 to 4 November 2020 in China, Japan, Malaysia, and United States. The sample consisted of 31.9% Chinese, 26.7% Malaysians, 21.0% Americans, and 20.4% Japanese. The results indicated that self-compassion was positively correlated to ego-resiliency (r = .38, p < .001) and life satisfaction (r = .40, p < .001) and ego-resiliency was positively correlated to life satisfaction (r = .41, p < .001). Self-compassion significantly predicted life satisfaction while controlling for ego-resiliency, B = .038, SE = .003, t = 12.028, p < .001. The significant mediation effect was supported by the bootstrapped estimate of the indirect effect of .015 (SE = .002, 95% CI = .012 to .019) with 10,000 bootstrapped samples. Taken together, ego-resiliency emerged as a partial mediator for the association between self-compassion and life satisfaction. Thus, it

can be deduced that self-compassion could help to increase life satisfaction by promoting ego-resiliency in response to difficult situations. Future self-compassion interventions could incorporate elements of ego-resiliency to yield positive outcomes on life satisfaction.

2. A grateful me is a healthy, helpful me

Author:
Samantha Chi En Fam, HELP University

Co-Author:
Eugene YJ Tee, HELP University

Full abstract:
Gratitude is a positive emotion that broadens cognitive states and builds personal resources. Past research suggests that this positive emotion may improve mental well being and prosocial tendency. The benefits of gratitude are, however, likely dependent on personality differences. The present study examines the effect of gratitude journaling on mental wellbeing and prosocial tendency, controlling for extraversion, openness, and neuroticism. 91 young adults from Malaysia were randomly assigned to a gratitude (n = 50) or control (n = 41) intervention group for 28 days. The online experimental study measured baseline gratitude, mental wellbeing, and prosocial tendency, along with personality traits of extraversion, neuroticism, and openness at pre-test. Post-intervention gratitude, mental wellbeing, and prosocial tendency was measured at the end of 28 days. Participants who completed 75% of daily entries were included in the final data

analysis. Independent t-test showed a significant group difference in gratitude ($p = .007$), indicating successful experimental manipulation. Results also showed an increase in mental wellbeing for the intervention group compared to the control group. The control group reported a greater increase in prosocial tendency compared to the intervention group. The MANCOVA output showed a non-significant effect of gratitude journaling on the outcome variables after controlling for personality differences ($p = .240$). Theoretically, the results are in support of previous research indicating that the benefits of gratitude accrue over time, but only when individuals are intrinsically motivated to practice gratitude. Assigning gratitude interventions may better serve as a catalyst for building a habit out of gratitude in the long run. Practically, as one of the first studies to measure prosocial tendency, the study's design provides insights on the operationalization of gratitude interventions.

3. How and When Awe Improves Meaning in Life: The Role of Authentic-Self Pursuit and Trait Authenticity

Author:
Tonglin Jiang, Peking University

Co-Author:
Yuan Wenying, Peking University
Du Yuhui, Peking University

Full abstract:
Awe is theoretically proposed as a meaning-making emotion. However, empirical evidence has shown that awe has mixed effects on meaning in life. The explanations for such complicated results have been limited. To fill this gap, in this study, we aimed to clarify how and when awe contributes to meaning in life. In five studies ($N = 878$), we examined the mediating effect of authentic-self pursuit on the relationship between awe and meaning in life as well as trait authenticity's moderating effect on this indirect effect. We found that authentic-self pursuit accounts for the effect of awe on meaning in life (Studies 1–3 and Study 5), which arises beyond happiness and self-smallness (Studies 2–3) and also holds for awe brought on by a threatening experience (Study 3). Moreover, we found that authentic-self pursuit causally improves meaning in life (Study 4), providing causal evidence for the proposed mediation model. Importantly, the mediating effect of authentic-self pursuit was significant for those with low to average rather than high trait authenticity (Study 5). These findings facilitate the understanding of awe as a meaning-making emotion.

4. Perceived control and life satisfaction: A moderated mediating model of optimism

Author:
Liutong Ou, University of Macau

Co-Author:
Xuemei Gao, Southwest University
Peilian Chi, University of Macau

Full abstract:

Optimism and perceived control are the two widely studied constructs which predict students' life satisfaction. The majority of research on optimism focuses on the cognitive aspect of optimism and less studies examine the other two important aspects of optimism, that is, optimistic emotion and behavior. The current study unpacked the comprehensive facets of optimism (cognition, emotion, behavior) and examined the role of optimism in the association between perceived control and life satisfaction. A sample of 893 high school students completed a battery of questionnaires measuring their perceived control, optimistic cognition, optimistic emotion, optimistic behavior, and life satisfaction. Results show that perceived control exerted direct effect on life satisfaction (β = -1.630, $p < 0.001$) and indirect effect on life satisfaction through optimistic cognition (effect size = -0.631, 95% CI [-0.919, -0.370]) and optimistic behavior (effect size = -0.640, 95% CI [-0.848, -0.449]). More importantly, the indirect effect of optimistic cognition and optimistic cognition were broadened and built by optimistic emotion, such that both indirect effects were stronger among those with high level of optimistic emotion (β = 0.096, $p < 0.001$; β = 0.066, $p < 0.001$). The findings enrich the broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions by recognizing the boosting role of optimistic emotion in explaining the association between perceived control and life satisfaction through optimistic cognition and behavior.

5. Engagement on the Gamification strategy for Positive Behavior Change

Author:

Laelatus Syifa Sari Agustina, Sebelas Maret University

Co-Author:

Berliana Widi Scarvanovi, Sebelas Maret University
Zahrina Mardhiyah, Sebelas Maret University
Moh Abdul Hakim, Sebelas Maret University

Full abstract:
Gamification is becoming a popular treatment and has shown success in changing positive behaviors. Each treatment with a gamification strategy uses a variety of elements. The successful use of gamification is an interesting thing, but there has been no research that examines what elements can affect the involvement and motivation of the subject that make the subject survive in the gamification program. To identify relevant studies, a systematic search was performed on two electronic databases. Article eligibility is determined by screening and examination of the manuscript. The purpose of this study is to find out which game elements have a significant influence on maintaining the subject's effort and commitment to be actively involved in the game. Researchers used the scoping review method to analyze journals from scientific database sites ScienceDirect and Google Scholar that were published between 2016 and 2023 using the keywords "gamification" AND "behavior" AND "experiment". Of the 165 journals found, it was decided that 16 met

the requirements. This study involved 4,313 subjects aged 8–83 years. Assessment critical review and evaluation of the various contradictions found during examination of the literature, methodological approaches, theoretical models, platform games, and applications. The study results show that several game elements play an important role in motivating subjects to engage in the program and change behavior, namely social connections, visual games, points, leaderboards, chart bars, and levels.

Paper Session 2-2-8

Power, Duty, and Political Change

Chair:
Yoshihisa Kashima, The University of Melbourne

1. Culture, self, and politics: Interdependent self-construal facilitates system justification

Author:
Wenqi Li, Nanjing University

Full abstract:
System justification, the psychological tendency to defend the overarching system, is an important construct in social and political psychology as it provides explanations for a number of phenomena. Previous studies have revealed that many factors can affect system justification, but unfortunately a cross-cultural perspective is still missing. This study aims to address this gap by investigating the effect of self-

construal on system justification. Theories of culture and the self suggest that individuals with an interdependent self-construal are more likely to identify with their ingroups and are more inclined to emphasize respect for authority. Therefore, we hypothesized that interdependent self-construal would facilitate system justification. Across three studies, we found that interdependent self-construal predicted higher general system justification and higher justification of exploitation at work among both Chinese and American participants (Studies 1 & 2). We further demonstrated that interdependent self-construal has a causal effect on system justification, and this effect was mediated by a higher emphasis on collectivist values and more respect for authority (Study 3). Thus, this research contributes to the study of system justification and political psychology from a cross-cultural perspective.

2. Political Utopianism: Is Only the Political Left a Utopian?

Author:
Yoshihisa Kashima, The University of Melbourne

Co-Author:
Julian Fernando, Deakin University

Full abstract:
The political stereotype is that the leftwingers are utopians, but the conservatives are realists. The political left dreams of social change, whereas the political right keeps the status quo. Indeed,

the political right is often aligned with psychological tendencies to maintain and justify the status quo, called system justification, in the US. However, the times seem to be changing. When Donald Trump wished to make America great again, this conservative politician was being utopian – to change the status quo and turn his country to his vision of an ideal society. Does this mean the political right is also utopian? The question is significant because utopianism strongly predicts tendencies to engage in political activities for social change. The relationship between political orientation and utopianism was explored with the data collected in three Anglophone countries, the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom. The American data were collected in 2015 before the 2016 presidential election, in 2016 shortly before and after Donald Trump's win, and in 2021 after his 2020 electoral defeat. The British data were collected around the time of the UK's departure from the European Union. The Australian data were collected in 2017 during a conservative government and in 2022 under a left-leaning government. The results showed a cross-national difference between the United States and other English-speaking countries. In Australia and the United Kingdom, the political left was utopian, but the right wing was not, showing the stereotypical pattern of left-wing utopianism. In contrast, the US showed that both the extreme political left and right were utopian, though politically neutral people were less so. The country difference points to a significant cross-national variation in political orientation and psychological orientations for societal change and, more generally, to a need for

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examining political psychology across political institutional structures.

3. When rights meet duties: Asymmetry between duties and rights in a Confucian cultural context

Author:
Bih-Jen Fwu, National Taiwan University

Co-Author:
Tong-Rong Yang, National Taiwan University
Yi-Kai Chen, National Taiwan University

Full abstract:
Previous research indicated that individualistic societies emphasize right-based morality, whereas collectivistic cultures such as Confucian-heritage cultures (CHCs) stress duty-based morality. However, rights and duties might not be mutually exclusive, but coexistable in CHCs. Hsu et al. (2020) argued "duty first before right," suggesting that individuals have rights only after fulfilling their obligations. Their empirical research has evidenced that, in parent-child relationship, fulfilling obligations does not increase rights, whereas failing to fulfill obligations significantly decreases rights, demonstrating asymmetry between duties and rights. Whether such asymmetry can be generalized to other relationships remains to be examined. Besides, based on prior findings that duty fulfillment results in a positive moral image, we hypothesized that moral image acts as a mediating variable between duties and rights. This research investigated (1) whether asymmetry

between duties and rights exists in three major types of interpersonal relationships, including expressive (e.g. parents and children), mixed (e.g. hierarchical: teachers and students vs. horizontal: classmates/friends) and instrumental (e.g. strangers) ties; (2) whether moral image has a mediating effect on the relationship between duties and rights. Two studies with scenario questionnaires were administered to 127 and 117 university students in Taiwan. Similar to Hsu et al.'s study, our research revealed that while fulfilling duties slightly increases rights, failing to fulfill duties substantially decreases rights, supporting the asymmetry between duties and rights in all three relationships. Furthermore, moral image is a complete mediator between duties and rights, indicating higher levels of duty fulfillment lead to better moral image, thus resulting in greater legitimacy of rights. The current research not only extended the asymmetry between duties and rights from expressive tie to mixed and instrumental ties, but also highlighted the mediating effect of moral image of duty fulfillment on legitimacy of rights.

4. Social Representation of Confucianism in Chinese History Textbooks

Author:
Tian Xie, Wuhan University

Co-Author:
Fengyuan Zhang, Wuhan University
James, H. Liu, Massey University

Full abstract:
Confucianism is one of the most influential imperial ideologies in the history of China. However, little is known about how Confucianism is shaped and presented officially in China today. Focusing on history education in Mainland China, the current research explored the representations of Confucianism in Chinese officially issued history textbooks. Through the lens of social representations of history, eleven volumes of the latest official editions of history textbooks for junior and senior high schools were chosen for analysis. The thematic analysis generated three themes: (1) Confucian Figures and their Thoughts. The figures are focused on Confucian founders (Confucius, Mencius, Xunzi) and later developers (e.g. Zhu Xi). The main thoughts concern benevolence and propriety in morality and governance. (2) The Rise and Fall of Confucianism, and its decay in more recent times. Textbooks emphasize the dominance of Confucianism in politics and education in feudal imperial society. (3) The Spread and Transmission of Confucianism. The influence of Confucianism on Chinese society today and its cultural values are also mentioned. Yet, it is noteworthy that contents relating to Confucianism in history textbooks are often generalized, and thus are stereotyped as a fixed and vague concept of Confucianism, lacking continuity owing to the few parts for the recent development of Confucianism in current China. This study highlights the idea that altering how Confucianism is portrayed in textbooks can foster a deeper appreciation of traditional culture in China.

5. Perception of Powerholders and the Desired Social Change – a Three Cultures Study

Author:
Arkadiusz Wasiel, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Victoria Wai Lan Yeung, Lingnan University, Hong Kong
Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:
Societal development is often portrayed as a pathway from strict hierarchy to an egalitarian society. However, the understanding of hierarchy and power varies between cultures (Gobel & Miyamoto, 2022). In some cultures, powerholders might be mostly perceived as exploiting opportunities for their own gain; in others as fulfilling responsibilities that come with their role. How people perceive different powerholders is connected to the developmental preferences for either egalitarian or hierarchical societal structure. I will discuss (1) two conflicting hypotheses for the relation of perception of powerholders and preferences for societal development. The first one, inspired by Confucian Asia, suggests that other-oriented powerholders may impede the need for egalitarian change, since the existing hierarchy benefits all participating actors. The second one, inspired by political movements in the US, suggests that the self-oriented powerholders might thwart egalitarian change, by antagonizing people and making them more populist, conservative and traditionalist. Then I will discuss (2) results from the study conducted in the US, Hong Kong, and Poland (n = 713) showing the empirical support for the first hypothesis. I will conclude by indicating the possible effects of the perception of powerholders on shaping the desired futures of societies.

Paper Session 2-3-4

Aggression and Victimisation

Chair:
Angel Nga Man Leung, The Education University of Hong Kong

1. The effect of bullying victimization on aggression: A longitudinal multiple mediation model

Author:
Jianjian Huang, Guangxi Normal University

Co-Author:
Fangying Quan, Guangxi Normal University
Honghan Li, Guangxi Normal University
Wenfeng Zhu, Tianjin Normal University

Full abstract:
Bullying victimization and aggression are well-documented. However, it remains unclear how this relation unfolds over time and the potential mechanism. This study aimed to investigate the association between bullying victimization and

aggression and the potential mediating role of anger rumination and hostile automatic thoughts. A total of 941 undergraduates from four universities in China (74.39% girls; M = 20.00; SD = 0.77) completed the survey at two time points 6 months apart. Forms of Bullying Scale, Anger Rumination Scale, Hostile Automatic Thoughts Scale, and Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire were used to assess bullying victimization, anger rumination, hostile automatic thoughts, and aggression, respectively. The cross-lagged model was performed to test whether anger rumination and hostile automatic thoughts are mutually predictable. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to test three structural models: Model 1 was established to test whether the relationship between bullying victimization and aggression is parallelly mediated by anger rumination and hostile automatic thoughts, Model 2 was established to test whether the relationship between bullying victimization and aggression is serially mediated by anger rumination and hostile automatic thoughts, and Model 3 was established to test whether the relationship between bullying victimization and aggression is serially mediated by hostile automatic thoughts and anger rumination. Findings suggested that bullying victimization was associated with increased aggression six months later. Anger rumination and hostile automatic thoughts are mutually predictable. Anger rumination and hostile automatic thoughts, in parallel and sequentially, mediated the relationship between bullying victimization and aggression. Moreover, the relationship between bullying victimization and aggression was also sequentially mediated

by hostile automatic thoughts and anger rumination. Our findings highlighted the importance of anger rumination and hostile automatic thoughts in the long-term effects of bullying victimization on aggression. Interventions targeted at reducing undergraduates' anger rumination and hostile automatic thoughts may help to reduce their aggression.

2. Longitudinal relations among depression, loneliness and cyberbullying perpetration among adolescents

Author:
Ruiping Zhang, Zhengzhou University

Co-Author:
Lin Ye, Zhengzhou University
Hou Fan, Zhengzhou University
Geng Yaoguo, Zhengzhou University

Full abstract:
Depression and loneliness play an important role in cyberbullying. However, research attempts to identify the longitudinal relations among them and the underlying processes are few in number. And it is unclear how academic achievement plays a role in the relations among adolescent's loneliness, depression, and cyberbullying. This study used a cross-lagged panel model to explore the longitudinal relations among adolescents' loneliness, depression, and cyberbullying, the underlying mechanisms, as well as the moderating role of academic achievement. A total of 781 students (Mage at baseline =11.70) completed the loneliness Scale, the

depression Scale, academic achievement and the Cyberbullying Perpetration Scale at three time points with 1-year intervals. The results indicated the reciprocal relations between loneliness and depression. Depression played a longitudinal mediating role in the relationship between loneliness and cyberbullying. Academic achievement plays a protective role in adolescent development, protecting the adolescents with negative emotions from further developing other emotional problems. These findings provide a perspective on the prevention and intervention in adolescents' cyberbullying perpetration.

3. Humiliation and Harmed Self-respect: A Vicious Cycle

Author:

Jose A. Gonzalez-Puerto, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

Co-Author:

Saulo Fernández, UNED

Full abstract:
Based on Honneth's (1995) social recognition theory of respect, we hypothesized, on the one hand, that the humiliating experiences cumulated by a person translate into a damage to his/her self-respect trait (i.e., the overall view of him/herself as a person with the same rights and dignity as the others) and, on the other hand, that self-respect protects victims from humiliation (i.e., the less respect they have for themselves, the greater the humiliation and powerlessness they experience). These hypotheses outline a vicious cycle between humiliation and harmed self-respect that we tested in two studies: In Study 1 (N=677), correlational, we found that the cumulation of humiliating experiences (Hartling & Luchetta, 1999) undermined the victims' self-respect trait (Renger, 2018), i.e., the more humiliation they cumulated throughout their lives, the more they saw themselves as having less dignity and rights than the rest of people. In Study 2 (N=212), experimental, we manipulated the humiliating potential of an imagined situation in a 2(Cruelty) x 2(Unfairness) design finding that individuals with a low self-respect trait (measured before the manipulation) were more vulnerable to feel humiliated and powerless in a potentially humiliating situation, and thus it was more likely for them to increase their record of humiliations. We discuss how the so-far neglected role of self-respect should be considered in prevention and treatment of the devastating consequences of humiliation.

4. Cyber-victimization, positive youth development and cyber-defending

Author:

Angel Nga Man Leung, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Cyberbullying can have devastating consequences for its victims, ranging from lowered self-esteem, more loneliness and depression to suicidal ideation or attempts. To mitigate the toxic effects of cyberbullying, it is crucial to have

individuals who can defend the cyber-victims, by stepping in and helping when they witness it. Nevertheless, studies that investigated the mechanism on what explains cyber-defending behavior are limited. While a few studies suggested individuals who have been cyber-victimized themselves were more likely to defend others, out of their understanding of the pain, little is known about the underlying mechanisms that explain this behavior. To further investigate this link between cybervictimization and cyber-defending behavior, this study considered two psychological strengths known as moral competence and prosocial norms under a Positive Youth Development (PYD) model, as possible mediators of this relation. A total of 287 college students in Hong Kong, China (Females = 217, Males = 70) filled out a questionnaire measuring their past cyber-victimization experience, moral competence, emotional competence, and cyber-defending behavior. The data was analyzed using SPSS's PROCESS model. The results showed that past cyber-victimization experience negatively explained both moral competence and prosocial norm, but only prosocial norms further, and positively explained defending behavior. Furthermore, prosocial norm partially mediated the relation between past cyber-victimization experience and cyber-defending behavior. In short, being cyber-victimized negatively explained ones' psychosocial strengths. Nevertheless, those who had higher levels of prosocial norms were more likely to defend others from cyberbullying. Future intervention programs aimed at intensifying empathy, perspective taking and social responsibility, could help

nurture prosocial norms, which in turn, help promote the likelihood of cyber-defending.

Paper Session 2-3-5

The Social Effects of Gender Inequality

Chair:
Nico Makian, Kyoto University

1. Gender Inequality Hampers Women's but not Men's Subjective Well-Being: Role of Gender-Role Attitudes

Author:
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Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Anli Chen, Guangzhou University
Tongxiaoyu Li, Leiden University
Peilian Chi, University of Macau

Full abstract:
Background: Gender inequality has been recognized as one of the main barriers to human development. In societies with higher levels of gender inequality, people generally reported lower levels of life satisfaction and happiness. However, previous studies have found mixed results in terms of how gender inequality affected men's and women's subjective well-being. Furthermore, the proximal psychological

mechanisms by which gender inequality is associated with subjective well-being are still relatively underexplored. The current study aimed to examine whether provincial-level gender inequality would be associated with long-term subjective well-being in both men and women and whether gender-role attitudes would mediate the effects of gender inequality on subjective well-being. Methods: The current study drew data from the Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) in 2017. The final sample consisted of 4,132 adults (53.6% women; aged between 18 and 96 years old; M age = 50.95, SD = 16.92) from 28 provinces in China, who were asked to answer the items of gender-role attitudes and subjective well-being. Provincial-level gender inequality in 2010 was calculated based on the Gender Inequality Index formula provided by the United Nations Development Programme. Results: Multilevel analyses revealed that higher provincial-level gender inequality was associated with lower subjective well-being among women, but not men. Furthermore, mediational analyses indicated that higher levels of provincial gender inequality were linked to lower subjective well-being via less egalitarian gender-role attitudes among women, but not men. Conclusion: The current study enriched the literature on gender inequality by providing a more nuanced understanding of the differential impact of gender inequality on men's and women's subjective well-being in a non-Western developing society. The detrimental effect of gender inequality on women's subjective well-being underscores the important role of the more distal macro-environment in shaping an individual's subjective well-being.

2. Gender-Professional Identity Integration (G-PII) and Performance of Male and Female Students in STEM

Author:
Chi-Ying Cheng, Singapore Management University

Co-Author:
Chi-Ying Cheng, Singapore Management University
Shih-Fen Cheng, Singapore Management University
Yeow Leong Lee, Singapore Management University
Vandana Ramachandra Rao, Singapore Management University
Shuna Khoo, Singapore Management University
Amy Lim, Murdoch University

Full abstract:
Gender imbalance in STEM fields is considered a serious problem all over the world including Singapore. Female students in male-dominated majors like STEM often face challenges due to the clash of their gender and male-dominated professional ideals. Research shows that female professionals with a male-dominated profession develop into different levels of Gender-Professional Identity Integration (G-PII), an individual difference that captures one's perceptions of the compatibility vs. conflict between her gender and professional identities. A positive

relationship between female professionals' level of G-PII and their creative performance has been demonstrated in lab research but has yet to be examined in the field. Despite the evidential benefits of G-PII on female professionals' creativity, little is known about whether G-PII inserts different influence on male and female professionals in STEM. In a study with 200 Information System major college students in Singapore (100 males and 100 females), the relationship between G-PII and their creative performance was investigated. The results showed no difference between men's and women's G-PII levels. However, only female students' G-PII was positively associated with their self-reported professional efficacy in the Information System domain as well as their creative performance. The same relationships were not found with male students. Our findings demonstrate that G-PII plays a significant role in the psychology of women in STEM and provides implications on their career decisions and prospect in the STEM fields.

3. Underlying Mechanisms of Collective Action Intention toward Gender Equality in Women

Author:
Chunhui Yang, University of Macau

Co-Author:
Chunhui Yang, University of Macau
Peilian Chi, University of Macau
Junyi Li, Sichuan Normal University
Chongzeng Bi, Southwest University
Qingwei Chen, South China Normal University

Yaping Yang, Ningbo University

Full abstract:
Collective action is an effective way to reduce gender inequality, while factors influencing women's willingness to engage in actions promoting gender equality have not been thoroughly investigated. This study will unpack the underlying mechanism of women's intention to participate in collective action toward societal gender equality in China. Specifically, we examined the effect of the zero-sum perspective of gender status on collective action intention toward gender equality and tested the indirect pathways through hostility toward men and awareness of gender inequality. A sample of 388 female university students was used. Structural equation modeling results showed that the direct effect of zero-sum perspective on collective action intention was insignificant. However, the zero-sum perspective of gender status was indirectly associated with collective action intention through a sequential pathway from hostility toward men and awareness of inequality, with $\beta = .024$, 95% CI [.012, .043]. Our findings provide insights into the mechanism that facilitates women's intention to act for gender equality. Reducing the legitimacy of male dominance and gender inequality can increase women's collective action intention, which has implications for organizations and educators who advocate for gender equality.

4. Political Alignment and Attitudes of the Gender Income Gap: A Cross-

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Cultural Comparison of the US and Japan

Author:
Nico Makian, Kyoto University

Co-Author:
Yukiko Uchida, Kyoto University Institute for the Future of Human Society
Igor de Almeida, Kyoto University Institute for the Future of Human Society

Full abstract:
Gender income inequality remains a global issue as women continue to make less than men. Past research has found that political affiliation influences one's attitude towards the gender income gap (Connor & Fiske, 2019). Those on the political right tend to be more accepting of the gender income gap and more likely to cite choice explanations (e.g., women often choose jobs that are lower-paying), whereas those on the political left tend to be less accepting of the gender income gap and more likely to attribute the gender income gap to unfair explanations (e.g., women are subjected to gender bias in hiring and promotion). However, this research was only conducted in WEIRD cultures. It is unclear whether political alignment influences beliefs in a culture like Japan, where voter turnout is low and political apathy is high. Our cross-cultural analysis of 199 Americans (Mage= 40.17, SDage= 12.96) and 204 Japanese (Mage= 42.35, SDage= 9.59) measured participants' acceptance of the gender income gap, endorsement of choice explanations, and endorsement of unfair explanations of the gender gap. Our results showed that left-leaning Americans were less accepting of the gender income gap, less likely to endorse choice explanations, and more likely to endorse unfair explanations in comparison to center or right leaning individuals. However, for Japanese participants, political alignment did not significantly influence one's attitudes of the gender income gap. These results are consistent with our hypothesis and reinforce the idea that culture may influence attitudes towards gender income inequality. Future research should seek to identify the culture-specific factors that influence gender income gap attitudes in Japan.

Paper Session 2-3-6

COVID Conspiracies and Social Beliefs

Chair:
Jhio Jan Navarro, University of the Philippines Visayas

1. Changes in belief about Meritocracy under the COVID-19 pandemic

Author:
Jin Qin, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Yang Zhou, Beijing Normal University
Tianqi Tian, Beijing Normal University
Lingsheng Zhong, Beijing Normal University
Fang Wang, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Meritocracy, a widely accepted ideological belief, refers to the idea that the allocation of occupational positions and economic wealth is based primarily on merit (initiative, hard work, and ability) rather than class or family background. Such a social belief tends to fluctuate in response to changes in the social environment. COVID-19, which began circulating at the end of 2019, continues to threaten human health and safety, while causing more uncertainty in daily life. In addition to economic threats, people also experience insecurity and a sense of loss of control. Despite such powerful environmental forces, do people still believe that their own efforts will yield success? Therefore, we combined big data methods and questionnaire to examine the decline in belief in meritocracy during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meritocracy is the belief that "Work hard, and you shall succeed". Study 1 analyzed the contents of 14.21 million Weibo posts mentioning "work hard" from 2010 to 2022. The results showed that: (1) When referring to "work hard", the proportion of "don't want to work hard" is on the rise, and increased significantly in 2020; (2) When referring to "work hard", "certain words" reflecting belief in meritocracy decreased significantly. Study 2 collected the data of 315 questionnaires and compared them with the results of the 2018 China Family Panel Studies. The results showed that: (1) After the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the level of meritocratic belief decreased significantly; (2) There was a significant negative correlation between meritocracy and subjective impact of COVID-19 pandemic.

Overall, these studies confirm the decline in belief in meritocracy after the outbreak of the COVID-19, and help to provide a new perspective for understanding individual attitude changes after the epidemic and the influence factors of meritocracy.

2. Social Representations of COVID-19 Vaccines: A Structural Approach

Author:
Jhio Jan Navarro, University of the Philippines Visayas

Co-Author:
Khent V. Adenix, University of the Philippines Visayas

Full abstract:
COVID-19 vaccines are biomedical preparations used to safely elicit and/or enhance immunity against the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). While vaccines have been proven to be safe and effective in preventing COVID-19 infection, people appear to have differences in understanding vaccines, which in turn impact vaccine uptake. This study aimed to explore these different understandings of COVID-19 vaccines. Moreover, this study sought to capture how these understandings are configured into a discernible structure. We employed the Social Representations Theory (SRT) of Serge Moscovici (1988) and its offshoot, the Structural Approach to Social Representations advanced by Jean-Claude Abric (1993). We collected data from 50 fully vaccinated and 50 unvaccinated working-age eligible recipients in the

province of Negros Occidental. We used the Hierarchical Evocation Method (HEM), a design commonly used in studying the content and structure of social representations, as a methodological framework to gather and analyze our data. HEM uses free-association tasks to elicit associations and understandings of COVID-19 vaccines. Subsequently, it integrates thematic analysis and frequency and rank order analysis to generate the content and structure of social representations. The findings of this study revealed that similar representations of COVID-19 vaccines emerged among the fully vaccinated and unvaccinated participants. These are Benefits, Health and Safety Concerns, Public Health and Medicine, Socio-economic/political/cultural Aspects, and Conspiracy. How these representations were expressed and elaborated laid the distinction between the two (2) groups. Moreover, the structural configuration of the social representation of COVID-19 vaccines showed that Benefits was central among fully vaccinated, whereas Health and Safety Concerns was central among unvaccinated. The findings of this study exemplifies the foundational concept of cognitive polyphasia. Findings further suggest that the communication of COVID-19 vaccine-related policies should highlight benefits and clarify risks, while policy formulation should be informed by local understandings.

3. COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy and conspiracy theories on social media:A content analysis of Twitter

Author:
Shruti Sharma, Jamia Millia Islamia

Co-Author:
Mohammad Ghazi Shahnawaz
Jamia Millia Islamia

Full abstract:
The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has caused a significant burden of mortality and morbidity. A vaccine will be the most effective global preventive strategy to end the pandemic. Studies have maintained that exposure to negative sentiments related to vaccination on social media increases vaccine hesitancy and refusal. Despite the influence social media has on vaccination behavior, there is a lack of studies exploring the public's exposure to misinformation, conspiracy theories, and concerns on Twitter regarding a potential COVID-19 vaccination. The study aims to identify the major thematic areas about a potential COVID-19 vaccination based on Twitter data contents. Findings will suggest a need to formulate a large-scale vaccine communication plan that will address the safety concerns and debunk the misinformation and conspiracy theories spreading across social media platforms

4. The effectiveness of warning labels on COVID-19 related fake news

Author:
Han Chen, Ritsumeikan University

Co-Author:
Xue Dou, Ritsumeikan University

Full abstract:

As the spread of fake news become a social problem, several websites such as Twitter and Facebook started to utilize warning labels to caution users about the credibility of the news. However, the effectiveness of warning labels is still in debate. In order to fully understand the usefulness of warning labels, we need to examine how people perceive the labels while other contextual factors are salient. In this study, we focused on two contextual factors 1) people's fear arousal level and 2) prior attitude towards the issues, and conducted three experiments to find out how do the two contextual factors affect the effectiveness of warning labels. The experiments were all conducted online in Japan. To examine the impact of people's fear arousal on the effectiveness of warning labels, we designed 2 (fear arousal; low vs. high) x 2 (warning labels; with vs. without) between-subjects experiments. Participants first viewed a news story about COVID-19 for fear arousal manipulation, and were exposed to six news headlines (experiment 1: COVID-19 news, experiment 2: social news) to evaluate the credibility and sharing intention of the news. In experiment 3, we tested the interaction between prior attitude towards the issues and the use of warning labels. Participants answered their prior attitude towards COVID-19 vaccination in a screening test, and participated in the experiment a few days later. They were randomly assigned to two groups (with or without warning labels), to evaluate the credibility and sharing intention of the news.. The result showed that overall, the labels were effective in correcting the news accuracy, however, when fear arousal was low, labelling news as fake inversely increased the intention to share the news. In addition, the warning labels were more effective in correcting the news accuracy when participants had worser prior attitudes towards the issues.

Paper Session 2-3-7

The Psychology of Teaching

Chair:
Takafumi Sawaumi, Ryutsu Keizai University & Center for Research on Educational Testing (CRET)

1. Expert and Novice Teachers' Cognitive Neural Differences in Understanding Students' Classroom Action

Author:
Yishan Lin, Zhejiang Normal University

Co-Author:
Qinhan Zhang, Zhejiang Normal University

Full abstract:
Teachers' intention understanding ability reflects their professional insight, which is the basis for effective classroom teaching activities. This study used event-related potential (ERP) technology to explore the cognitive neural differences in intention understanding ability among teachers with different levels of knowledge and experience. The experiment used the comic

strips paradigm to examine the ability of expert and novice teachers to understand students' normative and non-normative classroom actions under different levels of intention with text prompts ("how" and "why"). The ERP results showed that the N250 amplitude induced by novice teachers in understanding students' classroom action intentions was significantly larger than that of expert teachers, while the P300 and late potential component (LPC) amplitude induced by expert teachers in the later time course was significantly larger than that of novice teachers. In addition, for both types of teachers, when understanding the intentions behind students' normative actions, the N250 amplitude was the most significant, while the P300 and LPC amplitudes were more significant for non-normative actions. This study found that teachers at varying professional development stages had different time processing processes in intention understanding ability, which supported teachers' brain electrophysiological activities related to social ability.

2. Preliminary Study on Virtual Reality Videos for Improving Social Skills Among University Students

Author:
Takafumi Sawaumi, Ryutsu Keizai University & Center for Research on Educational Testing (CRET)

Co-Author:
Tsutomu Inagaki, Kyoto University of Foreign Studies / CRET

Ayaka Sumigawa, Izumidai Elementary School / CRET

Full abstract:
Social skills training (SST) has the potential to improve users' adaptive behavior in the real world. SST has long been developed as a face-to-face format. However, several recent works have proposed alternatives to the conventional implementation. Examples include virtual reality applications where users wear a headset and get involved in an immersive experience. However, these attempts are limited to those who have some clinical problems such as anxiety disorders (Powers & Emmelkamp, 2008), arachnophobia (Minns et al., 2019), or schizophrenia (Park et al., 2011). Given the effectiveness of SST's immersive experience in virtual reality, the present study attempts to create virtual reality interactive videos for enhancing users' social skills while targeting nonclinical university students with benign social skills. Based on the quantitative analyses of our pilot study (N > 150), we extracted five interpersonal scenes that university students sometimes encounter: lecture class, extracurricular activity club, part-time job, family, and social media. In virtual reality videos, each scene presents users with a short introductory story, and at some point, asks them to answer which behavioral action they would take by choosing one out of three options. This choice is followed by a corresponding story, and users are expected to experience and understand what would happen if they take that action. We set three behavioral actions according to the level of appropriateness in the

situation (i.e., good, mediocre, bad). For instance, if they opt for a bad choice, they will see a bad story in the subsequent virtual reality videoclip. Thus, we created five kinds of SST videos available on the virtual reality headset. In the next study, we will ask university students to watch those videos and see if they find the immersive experience beneficial. We will show the results of the study in the presentation.

3. Strategies to Promote Character Strengths in the Early Childhood Education Setting

Author:
Cheuk Ming Ho, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
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Frances T. Wu, The Education University of Hong Kong
Ronnel B. King, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Character strengths are key drivers of well-being and socioemotional development. However, past studies on character strength interventions have mainly been conducted on adolescents and young adults. Little work has focused on younger children, such as those in preschool and lower primary school. Hence, this scoping review aims to survey the different intervention studies that targeted the promotion of children's strengths. In this scoping review, a total of 13,135 articles were screened, and twenty-nine papers were considered suitable. Most research has been conducted in Western countries. Most of them focused on lower primary school students. A few studies have focused on preschool students. More than half of the interventions used the preexisting programme. Some interventions used a single pedagogical tool, such as storytelling, Puppet shows and movies. Most of the studies have a comparison group. We recommend further studies to fill the evidence gap in other regions, such as Asia and Africa. Furthermore, researchers can use a single strategy in the intervention design to examine the effectiveness of each strategy in promoting character education. Research is also needed to investigate the stage of implementation of character education and the components that affect its effectiveness, such as school leadership and professional development.

4. Exploring the factors of psychology curriculum through psychologists; A qualitative study

Author:
Nirmitasha Bora, Sikkim University

Co-Author:
Sumnima Rai, Sikkim University

Full abstract:
Background: Often curriculum is not questioned in most courses whether it is relevant to the needs of society. On the other hand, a master's degree in psychology is the eligibility criteria for counseling/

consultant psychologists. This means the master's degree should be enough to equip a student with counseling skills and models. Purpose: The purpose of the study is to develop a better understanding of the theoretical concepts of the curriculum. In many research papers and live interactions with young psychologists, it is observed that young psychologists lack basic knowledge about their respective fields due to not fulfilling the required need with the change in the trend of psychology. This research will help to understand the factors that need to be considered for curriculum building in this field. Methods: This is a cross-sectional qualitative study conducted among young psychologists living in India. This qualitative study aimed to explore the important areas already present and the contemporary areas that need to be covered in the course associated with the psychology master's curriculum among Indian psychologists. Through semi-structured interviews, data from 30 participants were collected. Results: Thematic analysis showed that most psychologists pointed out trauma care and a 6-12 months internship period etc. must be included in the course. Findings also suggest that Indian context books should be included in references and counseling strategies also need to adopt the Indian context. Contributions Of The Present Study: The present study will help in understanding the various factors to be considered while building the curriculum. Keywords: Psychology course, Psychology curriculum.

Paper Session 2-3-8

Norms under COVID-19

Chair:
Khent V. Adenix, University of the Philippines Visayas

1. Lay Understanding of Quarantine Among Filipino Twitter Users

Author:
Khent V. Adenix, University of the Philippines Visayas

Co-Author:
Yziel Gale Alagos, University of the Philippines Visayas
Jhio Jan Navarro, University of the Philippines Visayas
Nicole Marie Bolinas, University of the Philippines Visayas
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Full abstract:
To combat the spread of the CoVid-19 pandemic and minimize its economic and psychosocial repercussions, stringent public health protocols were institutionalized. Among these protocols, the most common is quarantine. Quarantine is defined as the restriction of? the mobility of people exposed to a contagious infection. It has been argued that the "concept of 'quarantine' is radically embedded in the local and global health practices and culture" (Gensini, 2004, p. 257). Thus, in

this study we explored the local conceptions of quarantine as it is potentially linked to the extent of its effectiveness in the Philippine context. Manual data mining was used to collect quarantine-related public "tweets" from March 16, 2020 to June 15, 2020 (300 tweets) since it is within this period that advisories and policies for various kinds of quarantine in the Philippines proliferated. Subsequently, thematic analysis was used in generating Filipinos' lay understanding of the quarantine. The findings of the study show that Filipino Twitter users understand quarantine as "policy", "restriction", "social responsibility", "failure", "opportunity", and "privilege". Implications for health policy communication and public health interventions are discussed.

2. Norms and COVID-19 Health Behaviours: A Longitudinal Investigation of Group Factors

Author:
Haochen Zhou, Australian National University

Co-Author:
Diana Cárdenas, University of Montreal & Australian National University
Katherine J. Reynolds, The University of Melbourne & Australian National University

Full abstract:
Most studies on norms and COVID-19 have ignored the group-based and dynamic nature of normative influence where self-relevant and salient groups might emerge and change along with their impact on health behaviours. The current research seeks to explore these issues using a three-wave longitudinal design with a representative sample of Australians (N wave 1 = 3024) where two group sources of potential normative influence (neighbourhood and national groups) and two COVID-19 health behaviours (physical distancing and hand hygiene) were investigated in May, June/July, and September/October 2020. Results indicated that especially from Wave 1 to Wave 2 neighbourhood descriptive norms (rather than national or injunctive norms) had the most impact on health behaviours while controlling for demographic and individual-level health variables. This demonstrates that groups and associated norms that influence behaviours vary across time. It is concluded that research on norms needs to study which groups matter and when.

3. Cultural rationality and COVID-19 Stigma: A cross-cultural study in Malaysia and Australia

Author:
May Kyi Zay Hta, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Rachel Sing-Kiat Ting, Monash University Malaysia
Liz Jones, Monash University Malaysia

Full abstract:
Aim: The COVID-19 pandemic is acknowledged as a social issue globally due to the accompanying social stigma. Our

study examined the relationship between cultural rationality (Strong-Ties vs Weak-Ties) and two types of COVID-19 stigma—public and perceived stigma. We also tested country as a moderator (Malaysia vs Australia), hypothesising cross-country differences would be reflected in this relationship. Method: A total of 415 Malaysians (Mean age = 32.23) and 394 Australians (Mean age = 40.18) completed an online survey in 2021. The survey consisted of 1) Strong-Ties Weak-Ties Rationality Scale, measuring two types of rationalities (Strong-Ties (ST), Weak-Ties (WT), with 4 subscales identified in our study: ST-Communal, ST-Authoritarian, WT-Analytic, and WT-Independent; (2) An adapted COVID-19 Public Stigma (PS) scale measuring negative attitudes towards COVID-19 infected persons (PS-blame, PS-rejection); 3) An adapted COVID-19 perceived stigma (PcS) scale measuring perceived stigma from both ST network (family, close friends) and WT network (general public). Result: Hierarchical regression revealed that both ST rationalities (ST-Communal [$p<0.001$], ST-authoritarian [$p=0.003$]) were positively associated with PS-blame, as hypothesised. ST-authoritarian was also positively associated with PS-rejection [$p<0.001$] whereas ST-Communal was negatively associated with PS-rejection [$p=0.013$]. Country moderated the aforementioned relationships. As hypothesised, WT-independent had positive associations with both PcS by ST network [$p=0.004$] and by WT network [$p=0.04$], with no effects of country on the relationships. Conclusion: Our findings demonstrated how two cultural factors, cultural rationalities and

country, had differential effects on both COVID-19 PS and PcS. Sundarajan's (2020) cultural rationality framework proposes that ecological niche co-evolves with cognitive perceptions (e.g. stigma). Hence, ST-Authoritarian rationality is prone to exhibiting discrimination towards those perceived as threatening communal survival; whereas WT rationality, which is based on WT ecology privileging individual rights and dignity, is more sensitive towards rejection from others.

4. Tight Norms in Rice-Farming Areas of China Limit COVID-19 Spread During the "New Variants" Stage of Pandemic

Author:
Shuang Wang, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Alexander Scott English, Wenzhou-Kean University & Zhejiang University
Thomas Talhelm, University of Chicago Booth School of Business
Lu Zheng, Huazhong University of Science and Technology
Lina Wang, Huazhong University of Science and Technology

Full abstract:
Studies have found large differences in COVID-19 outcomes across nations. For one, rice-farming societies around the world suffered just 3% of the COVID-19 deaths of non-rice-farming societies by the time the vaccines became available. But do these differences still play out with the

newer Delta and Omicron variants? The new variants spread faster, which could make strategies like masks and rapid tests less effective. To explore cultural differences in the "new variants" stage, we tested whether historically rice-farming prefectures of China contained COVID- 19 better than wheat-farming prefectures. Results showed that rice farming prefectures suffered fewer cases and contained outbreaks faster than wheat-farming prefectures, suggesting that rice-wheat cultural differences from earlier in the pandemic are continuing to play out in the new variants stage. Besides, long-run cultural tightness was still a significant mediator. These findings suggest that historical rice farming still influences the spread of COVID-19 in the new variants stage.

<div style="border:1px solid #000; background:#e5ead3; padding:4px;">Paper Session 2-4-4</div>

Cultural and Social Class Inequality

Chair:
Maciej Górski, University of Warsaw & Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

1. A study on veteran stereotypes and their impact on veterans' re-employment choices

Author:
Delei Zhao, Harbin Engineering University

Co-Author:

Yujiao Li, Harbin Engineering University

Full abstract:
Veterans have to face a new life environment after returning from the army, which largely tests the psychological state and social adaptation ability of veterans. Some veterans suffered from social maladjustment. In addition to social policies and the psychological distress of veterans themselves, public stereotypes of veterans could also hinder their social adaptation. This study used a questionnaire and field experiment to examine public stereotypes of veterans and their impact on veterans' re-employment choices. The study found that, (1) The general public perceived veterans as a group with a high social status and suitable to work with. Veterans are seen as highly enthusiastic - highly capable, and the public felt admiration and pride in them, were willing to help and protect them, and to cooperate and engage with them. (2) The higher the stereotype of warmth, the greater the public's admiration and pride in veterans and the more pronounced the tendency to help and protect them; similarly, the higher the stereotype of competence, the greater the public's admiration and pride in veterans and the more pronounced the tendency to cooperate and interact with them. (3) This predominantly stereotype would influence the adjustment of veterans, especially in the job searching process. Companies with manual labor needs showed a preference for "giving preference to ex-servicemen". Enterprises with intellectual labor needs often paid more attention to ordinary people with real-world work experience,

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unless there were positions that involve confidentiality and disciplinary requirements. The social adaptation and integration of ex-servicemen requires not only the support of national policies and the leadership of local governments, but also changes in public attitudes towards them. The public should improve their understanding of veterans and try to get rid of stereotypical perceptions to help veterans better adapt and integrate into their new social life.

2. Individuating information and cross-class social selection

Author:
Jiayu Chen, Nagoya University

Co-Author:
Tasuku Igarashi, Nagoya University

Full abstract:
Status homophily is associated with stereotypes and social segregation based on categorical group memberships. Recent research reveals that individuating information (i.e., characteristics of individuals regardless of their social categories) can mitigate social class stereotypes. However, little is known about whether individuating information facilitates a cross-class social selection when people choose a partner from different social tiers for specific tasks. A total of 102 undergraduates studying at a Tier 1 university in Japan participated in a scenario experiment. Participants were instructed to select a partner for a physics and engineering competition from two potential partners: one from the same university with an average GPA score and the other from a Tier 2 university with a high GPA score. Participants were more likely to choose their partner from their university when the partners' university names were only available. In contrast, participants tended to select their partner from the Tier 2 university when university names and individuating information (GPA score) were both available. The reversal pattern of partner choice was explained by the evaluation of the partner's competence. These findings suggest that individuating information can update the preference for categorical memberships and facilitate meritocratic cross-class social connections.

3. A Cultural Perspective on Inequality: A Qualitative Exploration in Postcolonial Malaysia

Author:
Kristy C. Y. Chong, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Liz Jones, Monash University Malaysia

Full abstract:
Psychological literature on social inequality has discussed in depth on the associated attitudes, beliefs and behaviours at the individual level. However, few studies have considered the cultural ideas and knowledge forms that sustain persistent patterns of social inequality which have important implications on human psychology. The persistent social inequalities in Malaysia, which have origins

in the country's colonial history, calls for a critical examination on the continuation of ideas and knowledge forms that perpetuate unequal group positions. This paper utilises a cultural-psychological approach to explore the larger contextual factors involved in maintaining social inequalities at different levels of culture and to understand how these factors continue to persist in the Malaysian context. A thematic analysis approach was used to analyse semi-structured interviews with 17 Malaysian adults (Mage = 27.69 years). The findings revealed that the experience of inequality, and therefore the conceptual framing of the issue, differed across participants based on their social identities. Yet, participants constructed a consistent understanding of the contributing factors that perpetuate inequality at different cultural levels. The participants' understanding of the common contributing factors of inequality in the larger social context formed a shared cultural environment where inequalities can perpetuate through mechanisms such as the intergenerational transmission of race-relevant knowledge forms and values. Furthermore, participants emphasised the role of education in reinforcing existing social and economic inequalities, but also how education can promote equality through social mobility. These findings highlight the importance of considering the larger social context beyond individual tendencies to fully grasp the impact of colonial legacies and cultural practices on individual psychology and the continuation of social inequalities in postcolonial societies.

4. When the evil twins fight. RWA buffers against the effects of SDO on class prejudice

Author:
Maciej Górski, University of Warsaw & Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:
Paulina Górska, University of Warsaw

Full abstract:
Social psychologists have long claimed that authoritarian and dominant attitudes breed prejudice. Recent studies, however, show that Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) and Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) may sometimes yield opposing effects. Yet, this research has so far ignored the possibility that RWA and SDO may mutually influence each other in predicting prejudice. We aimed to fill this gap by investigating the interplay between RWA and SDO in relation to classism - a form of prejudice which has seldom been studied in this context. In Study 1, we reanalyzed the 2013 Polish Prejudice Survey to find out that SDO positively predicted more hostile attitudes toward the poor but RWA was a negative predictor and moderated the effect of SDO. The positive relation between SDO and prejudice was the strongest at the low levels of RWA and lost significance at the high levels of this moderator. In Study 2, we replicated this finding in contemporary Poland, employing a longitudinal scheme and an affective measure of prejudice. The interaction between trait RWA and SDO, but not between their within-person

fluctuations, served as a significant predictor of participants' feelings toward the poor—the strongest negative effect of SDO on positive affect was registered at the low level of RWA. In Study 3, we tested a moderated mediation model with both affective and behavioral measures of prejudice. We also controlled for social class affiliation to ensure a complete in-group/out-group distinction. The positive effect of SDO on social distance toward the poor was mediated by decreased positive affect. This indirect effect was the strongest at the low level of RWA. We conclude that exploring feelings and attitudes toward a wider array of social groups, and investigating the multiplicative—rather than only additive—effects of RWA and SDO may help better our understanding of psychological foundations of prejudice.

Paper Session 2-4-5

Fairness and Morality

Chair:
Susana Tjipto, Sanata Dharma University

1. The Influence of Moral Foundation on the Acceptance of Violent forms of Collective Action

Author:
Yee Man Branda Yu, the University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Christian S. Chan, The University of Hong Kong & International Christian University

Full abstract:
Moral foundations theory suggests that the moral judgment of a behavior differs depending on one's moral concerns. In some circumstances, one can endorse violence on moral grounds. Apart from the respect for social order (i.e., authority foundation), violent tactics in collective action may be seen to serve a just purpose (i.e., fairness foundation) while violating the moral concerns of harm avoidance (i.e., care foundation). One's evaluation of the said action may thus be based on the more salient moral dimension among the competing ones. We argue that such trade-off between conflicting values may help explain individual differences in their degree of acceptance of violent forms of collective action. To test this assertion, we conducted a questionnaire study of Hong Kong young adults who supported the 2019 anti-government movement (N = 320). Moral trade-off was operationalized as the relative priority of one value over another in terms of the differences in the endorsement between two dimensions of moral foundations. We found that, not surprisingly, those who opposed the government to a greater extent were more likely to accept violent protest. There was also a 3-way interaction effect; the positive effect of anti-government attitude on accepting violent protests was stronger among individuals with lower levels of respect for authority and valued fairness more highly than care concerns. Thus,

understanding the differences in the relative importance of different dimensions of moral values may help us explain the variability in the acceptance of violent protests.

2. Explanations for why a transgression is immoral may vary depending on the violated moral foundation

Author:
Yodai Sato, Nagoya University

Co-Author:
Hidenori Goto, Members Co., Ltd
Minoru Karasawa, Nagoya University

Full abstract:
Moral judgments are constructed not only as a result of intra-individual processes but also on the ground of moral values shared among members of a community or a group. Hence, as the intuitionist model of moral judgments maintains, explanations for why an act should be viewed as right or wrong play an important role as a communicative tool. Previous research (e.g., Wheeler & Laham, 2016, PSPB) has identified three kinds of explanations that are typically used, i.e., deontic, consequentialist, and emotive, and demonstrated that consequentialist explanations were preferred as justification for judgments concerning individualizing moral foundations (care and fairness) whereas emotive explanations for binding foundations (loyalty, authority, and sanctity). The present study extended these findings to moral judgments in an Asian cultural context. Japanese participants recruited through cloud sourcing (N=220) read 12 scenarios of moral transgressions and rated the perceived (im-)morality of each. Drawing on the five foundations proposed by Moral Foundations Theory, we additionally considered that "purity" and "divinity" could be differentiated with separate moral meanings in the Japanese culture. Two scenarios across the six potential moral foundations were hence presented. For each scenario, participants rated the explanatory value (i.e., willingness and usefulness in use) of each of the three types of potential explanations. The results revealed a general preference for consequentialist accounts as effective justifications, particularly for individualizing foundations. Emotive accounts were regarded as useful for explaining why violations of care, fairness, and purity foundations were wrong, but not for loyalty, authority, and divinity. Finally, deontic explanations were rated to be effective for violations of individualizing rather than binding foundations. Potential similarities and differences across cultures are discussed regarding the communicative aspects of moral judgments.

3. Putting cruelty first: Disentangling the roles of evil and unfairness in the emotion of humiliation

Author:
Jose A. Gonzalez-Puerto, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia

Co-Author:
Saulo Fernández, UNED

Full abstract:

Humiliation has been described as the emotion experienced by a person who internalizes a devaluation of oneself that considers unfair (undeserved and unjustified). In 3 studies (one correlational, N = 596; and two experiments, N 's= 300, 208), we hypothesized and found that a third key appraisal is required for the victims to feel humiliated: perceiving cruelty in the perpetrator/s (their evil intentions to cause harm). The effect of appraising evilness on the actual humiliation feelings experienced by the victims is mediated by the other two appraisals, unfairness and internalization. When "putting cruelty first" as the main antecedent for the emotion of humiliation (Shklar, 1984), unfairness reveals its paradoxical "protective" capability to prevent humiliation by reducing the internalization of the devaluation. Although closely related, we showed that evil intentions and unfairness appraisals can be empirically distinguished thus exposing their differential roles in the complex experience of humiliation: While evilness shows a significant total positive effect on the emotion of humiliation and positively predicts the victims' prototypical behavioural reactions (aggression via anger and powerlessness via humiliation and shame), unfairness does not and shows an opposite profile connected via anger to a more adaptive agentic-assertive response in the victims to stand up for their rights and claim for a more fair treatment. The theoretical and applied implications of approaching the humiliation victims as targets of both an injustice and an act of evil are discussed.

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4. Forgiveness as a Moderator between Perceived Unfair Treatment and Anger With own Children

Author:
Susana Tjipto, Sanata Dharma University

Co-Author:
Claudia Maria Dumondor

Full abstract:

Referring to Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI), the highest perpetrators in family violence were mothers (22%) , but there has not been much research on the violence transmission from parents to children and the role of forgiveness as a protective factor. This study aims to examine the role of forgiveness as a moderator of the relationship between the perceived unfair treatment by family member of origin and anger with own children. Participants who involved in this study were 91 mothers who perceived unfair treatment by family member of origin and with had children aged between 2 to 7 years old. Data were collected using 3 scales: Personal Forgiveness Scale, Family of Origin Hurt Scale, and Attitude toward Child Scale. The multiple regression analysis showed that there was a significant positive relationship between the perceived of unfair treatment and anger towards her own child (r = 0.77, p = 0.000), and the perceived unfair treatment was able to predict anger towards children by 58. 4% (? R2 = 0.584; p = 0.000). Meanwhile, forgiveness does not play a as a moderator variable in the association of both variables

($?R^2 = 0.001$; $p = 0.774$). The implications of the results of this study are discussed. Keywords: Anger with the Child; Forgiveness; Family of Origin; Perceived Unfair Treatment

Paper Session 2-4-6

Online Communication and Well-Being

Chair:
Nathanael C. H. Ong, Singapore University of Social Sciences

1. Is bad news more influential than good?

Author:
Deming (Adam) Wang, James Cook University Singapore

Co-Author:
Rakoen Maertens, Cambridge University
Kaiqin Chan, James Cook University Singapore
Jon Roozenbeek, Cambridge University
Sander van der Linden, Cambridge University

Full abstract:
In many aspects of life, negative features tend to have a more impactful presence than positive features. Be it social memories, impressions of others, or everyday events, bad experiences are often given more attention than good experiences. While this negativity bias has been empirically well-documented across many important life domains, its manifestation in the news consumption context has been understudied. This is surprising given the overwhelming amount of news that modern people are exposed to on a daily basis, and the potentially important ramifications if bad news is more powerful than good news. In the present research, we investigated whether and why bad news is indeed more influential than good news. Specifically, we showed participants either good or bad news headlines from a diverse range of news topics, and tested whether and why people are more inclined to believe, share (on social media), and act upon bad news. In an initial experiment, we established the basic effect that people are more inclined to believe, share, and act upon bad news as compared to good news. In a second study, we established two mechanisms underlying the effect of news valence on believability. First, since bad news tend to be construed as more threatening if true, people tend to err on the side of caution and believe it. Second, people tend to believe bad news because bad news remind them of similar news they had been exposed to in the past. Additional experiments are planned to investigate this phenomenon more comprehensively.

2. Problematic mobile phone use among the Singaporean youth athlete population

Author:
Nathanael C. H. Ong, Singapore University of Social Sciences

Full abstract:

Problematic mobile phone use is a growing issue in modern society, particularly among the youth population. Youth athletes, in particular, are susceptible to the negative effects of problematic mobile phone use due to the increased demands that they face in terms of balancing sport and studies. This paper seeks to present an investigation into the issue of problematic mobile phone use within the Singaporean youth athlete population. The first part of the paper will seek to utilise a computerised topic modelling approach to explore the various factors which contribute to problematic mobile phone use, and the effects of problematic use on Singaporean youth athletes. The second part of the paper will seek to delve deeper into the issues presented in part one, by utilising focus groups to explore the different areas in greater detail. The final part of the paper will seek to utilise the knowledge gained from the first two parts to create and evaluate a custom intervention to help youth athletes who might be experiencing problematic mobile phone use in their lives. The findings of this paper will shed new light into the issue of problematic mobile phone use among youth athletes, and benefit the wider sporting community. It is hoped that the custom intervention will prove to be a valuable tool for coaches, schools, parents, and sport psychology practitioners to use with their youth athletes who might be facing problematic mobile phone use.

3. A Qualitative and Quantitative Study of Twitter Usage and Well-Being among Japanese Students

Author:
Ai Fukuzawa, University of Tokyo

Co-Author:
Ai Fukuzawa, University Of Tokyo
Shaoyu Ye, University Of Tsukuba

Full abstract:
We investigated the relationship between Japanese university students' Twitter usage and subjective well-being using qualitative and quantitative approach. 23 university students (13 males and 10 females) between the ages of 18 and 22 who participated in the quantitative survey, were interviewed about their frequency of Twitter posting, the content of their posts, their purpose for using Twitter. Quantitative data on their subjective well-being (happiness and loneliness) were also measured through an online survey. We compared participants' subjective well-being (happiness and loneliness) by dividing them into three groups: 1) frequent tweeters who tweeted mainly for the purpose of communication, 2) frequent tweeters who tweeted mainly for the purpose of posting works or expressing opinions, and 3) infrequent tweeters. Participants with the most adaptive patterns of happiness and loneliness (high happiness and low loneliness) were all included in a group of frequent tweeters who tweeted mainly for the purpose of communication with real friends. On the other hand, participants with the contrasting pattern (low happiness and high loneliness) tended to be in the group of frequent tweeters who tweeted mainly for

the purpose of posting works or expressing opinions. The infrequent tweeters tended to be either low happiness or high loneliness, and there were no participants with both "low happiness and high loneliness" among them. These results suggest that the use of Twitter for the purpose of communicating with real-life friends may have a positive impact on subjective well-being. Although this study suggested that the use of Twitter for expressive purposes has a negative impact on subjective well-being, interviews with this group of people indicated that they were proud of their posts. Future measurements of other aspects of well-being (e.g., purpose in life, psychological well-being) would provide a deeper indication of the well-being of this group of people.

4. The Influence of cultural factors on information cocoon

Author:
Zhuoxv Huang, Wuhan University

Co-Author:
Tian Xie, Wuhan University

Full abstract:
The information cocoon is a kind of information world composed of homogeneous information. In the process of information dissemination, the public only pays attention to the information that makes them happy, they will shackle themselves in the information cocoon over time. Current researches on information cocoon have focused on explaining its

mechanisms from the perspective of individual emergence of the information cocoon. Based on this viecognition. However, these studies have neglected the influence of culture as an important factor. Cultural factors like individualism and collectivism have a great influence on people's cognition. We speculated that cultural factors can influence people's information selection behavior by influencing their cognitive style, and if there is a cultural bias towards information processing, it may lead to the w, this paper argues that individuals in East Asian (collectivism) social networks tend to pay attention to information that others concern, they may be less prone to information cocoon than self-focused people in Western (individualism) social networks. The study of the information cocoon phenomenon from a cultural perspective is a addition to the neglect of existing studies and provides a basis for exploring the relationship between culture and individual information processing.

Paper Session 2-4-7

Politics, Patriotism and Trust in Context

Chair:
Chanki Moon, Royal Holloway, University of London

1. Examining the relationship between perceived injustice and political trust in four countries

Author:

Chanki Moon, Royal Holloway,
University of London

Co-Author:
Giovanni A. Travaglino, University of
London

Full abstract:
Past research has shown that high levels of perceived injustice may lead to low levels of political trust. For instance, when individuals believe that the political system is unfair and irresponsive to their needs, they are less likely to trust in the institutions' ability to effectively govern. However, the relationship between perceived injustice and political trust is complex and multi-faceted. In the present research, we considered three potential underlying psychological factors (Perceived personal respect, Anger, Patriotism) to further understand the relationship between perceived injustice and political trust by recruiting samples from four countries, in Asia (South Korea), Europe (Italy and the UK), and North America (the USA). The results were broadly consistent across four countries, supporting the two significant mediational pathways: (1) perceived personal respect and anger, (2) perceived personal respect and patriotism. Individuals with higher levels of perceived injustice are less likely to trust in the institutions through decreased perceived personal respect and increased anger (pathway 1) and decreased perceived personal respect and decreased patriotism (pathway 2). These findings broaden our understanding of political trust by simultaneously considering the influences of perceived injustice, personal norm, anger and patriotism. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings as well as future directions for research will be discussed.

2. Text Mining Psychological Distress in Online Forums during the 2019 Social Unrest in Hong Kong

Author:
Calvin Lam, The University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Christian S. Chan, The University of Hong Kong & International Christian University

Full abstract:
We investigated the connection between collective actions and psychological distress in politically polarized online environments. This study analyzed 39,487,911 user-generated comments during the 2019 social unrest in Hong Kong on two online forums frequented by anti-government (Lihkg.com) and pro-government supporters (Discuss.com.hk). We established a corpus containing 25,560 keywords to detect the concepts of mass protests and psychological distress in the comments and improved the accuracy of the detection using machine learning techniques. The results of time-series analysis showed two main findings. First, there was a time-lagged association between protest terms and psychological distress terms on both online forums. Second, on Discuss.com.hk but not Lihkg.com, there were fewer comments with psychological distress terms created on days with offline protests— especially on

days with violent conflicts—than days without. These findings suggest that politically polarized environments may have an impact on mental health discussions, and such association varies across contexts with different political leanings and norms.

3. Political Participation and Subjective Well-being of Older People in Hong Kong

Author:
Wai Man Lam, Hong Kong Metropolitan University

Full abstract:
This paper examines the relationship between political participation and subjective well-being of older people in Hong Kong using a dataset collected by random sampling from mail surveys in 2022 and 2023. Existing literature has substantiated why political participation enhances subjective well-being and individual life satisfaction. Psychologically, for instance, political participation increases people's senses of political control, efficacy, relatedness and autonomy. Philosophically, political participation is a civic virtue and ideal in attaining democracy and republicanism, along with other theories. To add to the scholarly literature lacking such investigations, this paper examines whether the empirical relationship between political participation and subjective well-being does hold for older people in Hong Kong, a non-democracy. The paper will classify the respondents into different profiles of participation, then cross-examining their different degrees of subjective well-being,

to analyse the impact of different types of political participation and other factors on their subjective well-being.

4. Filial nationalism in mainland China: An exploratory study

Author:
Gemma Salazar, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Dian Gu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Ying-yi Hong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Filial Nationalism was coined by Fong (2004) to refer to Chinese adolescents' unconditional loyalty to their nation despite it is seen as occupying a lower status than Western countries. We extended Fong's conception to propose that filial nationalism is analogous to the Chinese filial piety toward parents or grandparents; it is an attachment and obligation individuals have toward their nation, manifesting in gratitude, loyalty, and care toward the nation. Studying filial nationalism is timely given China's international reputation is declining. In an ongoing study, we aim to study filial nationalism empirically. First, adapting Yeh's (2003) short-form filial piety scale, we designed the Filial Nationalism Scale. Using exploratory factor analysis, we aim to discern the dimensionality of filial nationalism. Furthermore, we aim to explore whether filial nationalism overlaps with other concepts, including nationalism,

and patriotism. Also, we aim to understand if filial nationalism is related to different kinds of cultural attachment styles (secure, fearful, preoccupied, and dismissive styles, see Hong, 2017). The following hypotheses were made: 1) Adapting Yeh and Bedford's (2003) dual filial piety model, filial nationalism could be manifested in two dimensions as well, namely authoritarian filial nationalism and reciprocal filial nationalism. Authoritarian filial nationalism refers to individuals' sense of obligation in sacrificing their own wishes to comply with their nation's mandates. Reciprocal filial nationalism refers to individuals' gratitude, loyalty, and care toward one's nation to reciprocate the cultivation of the nation. 2) Filial nationalism will be related to but distinct from nationalism, blind patriotism, and constructive patriotism. 3) Secure cultural attachment style will be related to higher filial nationalism while dismissive cultural attachment style will be related to lower filial nationalism. To test our hypotheses, we are currently collecting data from 1000 participants from mainland China. We will discuss the findings and implications.

Paper Session 2-4-8

COVID-19 Well-Being and Coping

Chair:
Gertrude C. Gang, Universiti Malaysia Sabah

1. Happiness and its Effects on Youths' Life Effectiveness during COVID-10: Faith as a Moderator

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Author:
Gertrude C. Gang, Universiti Malaysia Sabah

Co-Author:
Eric Manuel Torres, University of Divinity

Full abstract:
The COVID-19 pandemic has caused uncertainty and a sense of worry among youths regarding their social and academic life. Changes to learning styles as well as to social norms have limited their opportunities to engage in social and academic activities at university. This, consequently, might affect their life effectiveness (i.e., emotional control, intellectual flexibility, achievement motivation, time management, social competence, leadership, self-confidence, and active initiative). To overcome these challenges, youths might utilise psychosocial factors such as happiness and religious faith in gaining better life effectiveness. To explore this phenomenon, a study was conducted involving 521 university students with a mean age of 21.72 (SD=4.59). This study found that each variable – happiness and religious faith – contributed to youth's life effectiveness. In addition, this study showed that religious faith can enhance the effects of happiness on youths' life effectiveness. This suggests that youths with high happiness resulting from their strong faith were more effective in their lives despite facing the various challenges of COVID-19. The findings of this study may provide a greater understanding and certainty among youths that

psychosocial factors such as happiness and religious faith can positively contribute to life effectiveness. In turn, this may help them to reflect that when dealing with unexpected life events, they still have their own personal strengths to become more effective in their lives.

2. Japanese university students' well-being during COVID-19 and its relationship with social media use

Author:
Kevin K.W. Ho, University of Tsukuba

Co-Author:
Shaoyu Ye, University of Tsukuba

Full abstract:
In the past three years, most universities have converted their classes online to help mitigate the transmission of COVID-19 for at least part of the time. The group of young adults who started their college lives in 2020 or later , faced a very different learning and social environment compared with their predecessors. Based on the results of prior research, which shows that college students' subjective well-being is related to their social media use, we collected data from undergraduate students in the Kanto region, Japan, in 2021 and 2022 to see how the COVID-19 pandemic development influenced the effect of social media use on their subjective well-being. In particular, we are interested in those popular social media for personal communication in this study, which includes LINE, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, and Discord (only for 2022). Facebook is not

included in our analysis as it is not popular in Japan among young generations, and YouTube is also excluded as it is not a social media designed for communication. We analyze our data based on our participants' usage patterns, i.e., based on the social media portfolio they routinely used, to study how social media use related to their subjective well-being. Our initial finding echoed prior studies' finding that social support and depressive tendencies had affects on our participants' subjective well-being, positively and negatively, respectively. We also discovered that some aspects of self-consciousness and self-presentation desires influenced our participants' subjective well-being, according to their social media usage patterns.

3. How Mask Usage Impacts Discrimination and Anxiety During COVID-19: the Mediating Effect of Coping

Author:
Xinyi Zhang, Shanghai International Studies University

Co-Author:
Alexander S. English
Steve J. Kulich
Yuxian Chen

Full abstract:
The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic brought xenophobia against people representing vulnerable populations, among them those identified as Asians or more specifically as Chinese. Although

previous studies have found that some discriminatory actions against overseas Chinese were closely related to mask use during the pandemic, there is not much evidence that explicates what might be the social-cultural triggers or the psychological coping mechanism towards it. The current study aims to examine how a mask use gap impacts perceived discrimination and anxiety during the first outbreak of COVID-19, and how overseas Chinese coped with what appeared to be an uncontrollable situation. This was operationalized by developing a new "mask gap" variable to capture the incongruent mask use norms between Chines and others around them in the host country. Data was collected from a cross-sectional sample of Chinese (N = 745) residing in 21 countries from March to May 2020 during the first wave of the pandemic. Consistent with existing studies, more perceived discrimination was linked with higher anxiety, but newly explicated findings show that "mask gap" variable was associated with greater perceived discrimination, and secondary coping had greater utility than primary coping in mediating the mask gap-discrimination relationship. These findings advance both theoretical and practical understandings of how incongruent social norms impact discrimination and anxiety, how coping mechanisms affect human health, intergroup safety, and social-personal well-being during health threat events like this pandemic, and suggest important implications for both societal responses and the mental health of sojourners or immigrants during pandemics.

4. Psychometric validity and measurement invariance of PYD in the Philippines during COVID-19

Author:
Jet Buenconsejo, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Jesus Alfonso D. Datu, The Education University of Hong Kong
Ming Ming Chiu, The Education University of Hong Kong
Randolph C. H. Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
This study examined the factor structure and measurement invariance of the competence, confidence, connection, character, and caring (Five Cs) model using the Positive Youth Development (PYD) survey's short (34 items) and very short versions (17 items). We also tested its criterion-related validity with life satisfaction, flourishing, transcendence, perceived societal and school statuses, and COVID-19 anxiety. In the Philippines, 1,116 senior high school students completed this survey (age: M 1?4 17.61 years; SD 1?4 0.91). The results support the bi-factor model for both formats, which showed varying levels of measurement invari- ance across gender, SES, and school type. Controlling for the general PYD construct, charac- ter and caring (i.e., socio-emotional Cs) showed negative latent factor correlations with competence and confidence (i.e., efficacy-related Cs). Almost

all PYD dimensions exhibited expected associations with the criterion-related measures. As the very short version showed low reliability for competence and character, our results support using the 34-item short scale to measure the general and individual dimensions of adolescent thriving.

Paper Session 2-5-3

Academic Motivation

Chair:
Kelly Ka Lai Lam, University of Macau

1. Unpacking the Perseverance of Effort–Academic Achievement Link: A Serial Mediation Model

Author:
Kelly Ka Lai Lam, University of Macau

Full abstract:
The current pilot study aimed to unpack the mechanism in this association; that is, examining the mediating role of optimism and depressive symptoms in the relationship between perseverance of effort and academic achievement. This study was cross-sectional. A total of 164 university students in a Chinese city responded to an online survey package. Descriptive statistics and correlation analyses were performed. Hayes' (2013) SPSS macro PROCESS (Model 6) with 5,000 bias-corrected bootstraps with 95% confidence intervals was used to examine the indirect effect of perseverance of effort and academic achievement. The results showed that optimism did not mediate the association between effort and GPA (B = .01, SE = .03, 95% CI [-.049, .057]), but perceived distress did (B = .05, SE = .03, 95% CI [.007, .109]). The results also supported the serial mediating effect (B = .03, SE = .01, 95% CI [.007, .060]). This means that perseverance of effort impacts on academic achievement (GPA) through optimism and depressive symptoms, in a sequential manner. Findings provided implications on highlighting the importance of fostering positive psychological health (promoting optimism and diminishing depressive symptoms) to strengthening the positive consequences associated with academic achievement.

2. Basic psychological needs behind the motivations to choose double degree: A qualitative analysis

Author:
Xufei Zhang, The University of Sydney

Co-Author:
Fan YANG, Waseda University
Xiaodong LU, Peking University

Full abstract:
【Backgrounds】 Self-directed learning refers to a kind of learning that people choose their learning goals, contents, and behaviours according to their agencies. After entering college, Chinese students start to face self-directed learning challenges that they may not encounter before. The Double Degree Program (DDP) is a kind of self-directed learning popular among Chinese students. However, the motivations for choosing DDP remain

unclear. To answer this question, we conducted interview-based qualitative research and analyzed data from the perspective of the Basic Psychological Needs Theory (BPNT). BPNT suggests that people are driven by the need for autonomy, relatedness, and competence. 【Methods】 The data is collected from interviews with 20 college students who (considered to) en-rolled inter-university DDP in Shanghai, China. We coded and analyzed the data in the original language (Chinese) by NVivo 12. 【Results】 Students' motivation stage can be concluded as follows: a) The initial motivation: some students choose DDP to enhance their competitiveness, while others are to compensate for not being admitted by their ideal college or majors. b) Further consideration: course difficulty, commuting time, resources' scarcity and superiority may further affect motivation. c) Fading passion and struggling persistence: unanticipated exhaustion caused by doubled tasks and the learning experience not meeting expectations bring the thoughts to give up, while already paid time and energy pushes students to persist. 【Conclusions】 To summarize, we can see how the three basic psychological needs are satisfied and challenged during the DDP. Specifically, students independently make decisions like whether to participate and which courses to choose, during which their need for autonomy could be satisfied. DDP also offers students to meet other people with the same goals, allowing the basic need for relatedness to be met. Concerning the need for competence, students could

benefit from DDP while facing various challenges.

3. Students' expectancy-value profiles: Cross-cultural similarities and differences

Author:
Jiajing Li, University of Macau

Co-Author:
Ronnel B. King
Shing On leung
Chuang Wang

Full abstract:
Expectancy-value theory highlights the critical role played by expectancy and value beliefs in self-regulation and academic achievement across cultures. However, prior studies have mostly failed to take culture into account. Furthermore, past studies have usually investigated how the average levels of students' students' expectancy and value beliefs were associated with learning outcomes using a variable-centered approach. Exploring how students could vary in terms of their expectancy-value profiles using person-centered approaches has usually been less investigated. To address this gap, this study adopted a person-centered approach to investigate the nature of expectancy and value beliefs across cultures and to study how multiple profiles of expectancy-value beliefs are related to antecedents and outcomes across cultures. The sample consists of 64,614 15-year-old students from Western (N= 35,843; Australia, New Zealand, UK, and USA) and Eastern (N=

28,771; Hong Kong, Macau, Mainland China, and Taipei) cultures. Multigroup latent profile analysis was used to identify profiles of expectancy and value in both cultures. The results of multiple group latent profile analysis showed that three similar profiles emerged in each cultural group, with students classified into high, moderate, and low expectancy-value beliefs. However, the levels of expectancy and value beliefs differed across cultural groups with students in the East scoring higher in value, and Western students scoring higher in expectancies. Furthermore, the proportions of students assigned to each profile were different across cultures, with more Eastern students in the moderate expectancy and value group and more Western students allocated to the high and low expectancy and value group. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

4. Knowledge exploration among students: Role of Academic motivation and Metacognitive experiences

Author:
Jaya Shukla, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Co-Author:
Ram Manohar Singh, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Full abstract:
Studies on exploratory behavior have primarily focused on the visual or perceptual form of exploration while ignoring the academic form of exploration where the goal is to fill the knowledge gap. How do students respond to exploratory opportunities when they are asked to reflect upon their metacognitive experiences (Feeling of Confidence, Feeling of Difficulty), and what role do intrinsic and extrinsic motivation play in determining knowledge exploration are a few questions which need to be answered. Through two experiments (N= 100) using multiple-choice questions, the exploratory behavior of secondary school students was examined. In the first experiment, the participants answered 15 multiple-choice questions (without immediate feedback) and were given the opportunity to explore the answers. The results revealed that exploration was higher for incorrect items even when they were not provided feedback. The difference in exploration with respect to accuracy led us to investigate whether academic motivation, providing feedback and reflecting upon the metacognitive experiences would explain knowledge exploration. Experiment 2 examined the effects of Feeling of Difficulty (FoD), Feeling of Confidence (FoC), confidence error, and Intrinsic & Extrinsic motivation on knowledge exploration. Multilevel ordinal logit modelling was run to estimate the relationship between variables. Four models, from the unconditional (null) model to the contextual model were fitted. The results indicated that confidence error increased the odds of knowledge exploration by 1.576 times, while FoD decreased the odds of knowledge exploration by 0.481 times. Intrinsic motivation positively and extrinsic motivation negatively predicted knowledge exploration. Through an awareness of the

determinants of knowledge exploration in the current study, educational institutions can include immediate feedback about performance in their curriculum to enhance knowledge-seeking behavior. Teachers can structure their course material to promote students' awareness of their own thinking and which in turn will increase their likelihood of being engaged, in-depth learners.

Paper Session 2-5-4

Depression: Predictors and Consequences

Chair:
Anu Malik, The LNM Institute of Information Technology

1. One good turn deserve another?Agreeable individuals are more likely to be depressed in competition.

Author:
Chengquan Zhu, Sun Yat-sen University

Co-Author:
Chengquan Zhu, Sun Yat-sen University
Bin Zuo, Sun Yat-sen University
Ruiying Su, Zhengzhou University
Yanan Liu, Zhengzhou University.

Full abstract:
There is no consistent conclusion on the relationship between agreeableness and depression. This may be due to that researchers have not adequately considered the influence of the individuals' living environment. Competition exists between countries and between people in the world, it is necessary to consider the impact of this harsh environment on the mental health of agreeable individuals. The present study proposed that perceived competitiveness could moderate the relationship between agreeableness and depression. Furthermore, guilt may be an important mediating factor between agreeableness and depression. The present study explored these hypotheses using a sample of Chinese college students (N=607, 51％males, M=21.73) by questionnaire. The results indicated that although agreeableness negatively predicted depression, agreeable individuals are more likely to be depressed when they perceived high competitiveness. In addition, agreeableness can predict depression through the mediating role of guilt. When agreeable individuals live in a fiercely competitive environment, they will experience more guilty, which could lead to depression. People tend to be happier when they have characteristics that are valued in their culture. As a representative collectivist culture, traditional Chinese culture values and respects agreeableness. However, the results of this study showed that these good people will encounter a greater risk of depression when facing a competitive environment. Income disparities have increased in recent years and competition between individuals and groups is becoming more intense. Thus, the impact of the prevailing competitive environment on agreeable individuals' mental health needs more attention.

2. Depressive Symptoms, Parental Support and Suicidal Ideation in Malaysian Young Adults

Author:

Amira Najiha Yahya, Universiti Malaya

Co-Author:

Hui En Chiam, Sunway University

Jas Laile Jaafar, Universiti Malaya

Full abstract:

Past studies have investigated on how suicidality carries a social, moral, and religious meaning in all societies. As Malaysians are generally defend the traditional and religious values, suicide is still perceived as a topic of taboo, which in turn explains the lack of study in the aspect. Acknowledging the importance of moral and religious values and the challenges into adulthood, the present study attempts to test the mediating role parental support in the association between depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation among young adults. A cross-sectional online questionnaire survey was administered to a convenience sample of 112 Malaysian young adults (18 to 25 years old, 53 males, 59 females). The study utilized Pearson correlation analysis and found that depressive symptoms were significantly and positively associated with suicidal ideation. Further, mediation analysis using the process macro indicated that parental support acted as a mediator between depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation. In terms of gender differences, an independent sample t-test showed that

females reported higher levels of suicidal ideation than their male counterparts, although there were no significant differences between genders in terms of depressive symptoms and parental support. The findings suggest that parental support is vital in the development of suicidal ideation. Mental health practitioners and parents should consider parental support in suicidal preventions and interventions when dealing with young adults.

3. Different effects of decisional and Emotional forgiveness on depression in Chinese college students

Author:

Anqi Zhang, Wuhan University

Co-Author:

Zhang Anqi

Full abstract:

The objective is to explore the possible different effect of decisional forgiveness and emotional forgiveness on mental health outcomes, and to explore the mediating role of state rumination and emotional suppression in college students. Methods: Different levels of forgiveness were measured by self-compiled decisional forgiveness and emotional forgiveness questionnaires. State rumination and emotion suppression was measured by Rumination About an Interpersonal Offense scale (RIO), emotion suppression subscale of Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ), and depression was measured by depression subscale of Symptom check list 90(SCL-90). 743 valid questionnaires were

issued and collected for college students through the Wenjuanxing platform. Results: (1) Correlation analysis showed that decisional forgiveness was positively correlated with state rumination, emotional suppression and depression (r=0.47; r=0.33; r=0.26), negatively correlated with emotional forgiveness (r=-0.47); Emotional forgiveness was negatively correlated with state rumination, emotional suppression and depression (r=-0.51; r=-0.16; r=-0.34) .(2) Chain mediation analysis showed that emotional suppression and state rumination completely mediated the effects of different types of forgiveness on depression level, that is, emotional forgiveness reduces depression level by reducing emotional suppression and state rumination; Decisional forgiveness increases the level of depression in individuals by stimulating emotional suppression and increasing rumination. Conclusion: The study confirmed the negative mental health effects of decisional forgiveness and the positive mental health effects of emotional forgiveness.

4. Exploring the Lived Experiences of Men with Postpartum Depression: A Phenomenological Analysis

Author:
Anu Malik, The LNM Institute of Information Technology

Full abstract:
Postpartum depression (PPD) is a well-known and well-documented condition that can affect new mothers after giving birth. However, it is crucial to recognize that postpartum depression can also affect fathers. A significant lack of literature highlights PPD and its associated challenges in men. The purpose of the present study is to explore the lived experiences of men experiencing PPD. In-depth semi-structured interviews are conducted to collect data. 15 men diagnosed with PPD are interviewed and a purposive sample technique is employed. The data is analyzed using Colaizzi's phenomenological methodology. The findings of this study can be categorized into four themes. First, men's silence in relationships is due to fear of conflicts and marital discord. Second, economic burden because of the responsibility of a child. PPD of partners is a significant factor contributing to PPD among men. Third, sleep deprivation is due to caring for a newborn. Fourth, enmeshment interference from parents and parents-in-law is also a vital factor. Indian families function collectively because the same men experience too much of interference. This study revealed insights into how men experience PPD. These insights may be used to guide interventions for men and their families to manage PPD and support men in child-rearing.

Paper Session 2-5-5

Internet Use: Impacts and Debates

Chair:
Xuechen Hu, Nagoya University

1. The effect of sense of power on algorithmic suggestion adoption: A moderated mediation model

Author:

Yang Zhou, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:

TengFei Zhao

Full abstract:

Algorithms have been able to help people make faster and better decisions in a growing number of areas. However, people vary in taking advice provided by algorithms. This study tested whether the human decision maker's sense of power influences the algorithmic advice taking. Study 1 demonstrated the relationship between sense of power and algorithmic advice taking, finding that decision makers with a high sense of power were less likely to accept algorithmic suggestions than decision makers with a low sense of power. Study 2 verified the mediating role of perceived expert power in the influence mechanism based on Study 1 and introduced the algorithmic role (partner type/servant type) as a moderating variable and found that the devaluation of algorithmic expert power by high-powered individuals is more severe when the algorithm appears as a partner compared to a servant type algorithm. Study 3 used a 2 (high sense of power vs. low sense of power) × 2 (partner-based algorithm vs. servant-based algorithm) between-subjects experimental study using the writing method to initiate the high/low power perception experience, again validating the moderated mediation model in which power perception negatively influences the algorithm suggestion adoption mechanism, and expert power perception as a mediating variable and algorithm role as a moderating variable. This study introduces a power perception perspective to the field of algorithmic suggestion adoption research, which can help subsequent researchers to explore the differences in human-computer interaction processes and adoption of algorithmic suggestions within the framework of power perception research.

2. The psychological mechanism of Internet altruistic behavior transmission

Author:

Huiping Chen, Hainan University

Co-Author:

Anguo Fu, Hainan University

Full abstract:

Pay it forward reciprocity refers to the phenomenon that the altruistic behavior is transmitted among strangers when the strange an individual gives goodwill to the strange B individual. B has no opportunity to return this goodwill to a and instead provides help to the strange C individual, and C continues to help D. In the past, most of the investigations were on the transmission of altruistic behavior in reality, and there was a lack of discussion on the transmission of Internet altruistic behavior. During this national fight against the Covid-19 epidemic, as everyone was isolated at home, many individuals generously trigger Internet altruistic behaviors transmission. This study attempts to investigate

characteristics and mechanism of Internet altruistic behavior transmission from the perspective of donors and recipients, which enriches the research on Internet altruistic behavior, so as to promote the occurrence of prosocial behavior among individuals and the construction of social ecology. Based on the situation of network interpersonal interaction, this study takes college students as the research participants, adopts the combination of experimental and questionnaire method through five studies, trying to solve the following problems: Will Internet altruistic behavior transmission occur (Study 1)? To whom does Internet altruistic behavior pass (Study 2)? Who is more willing to deliver Internet altruistic behavior (Study 3)? How and when to conduct the transmission of Internet altruistic behavior (Study 4 and 5)? Research findings: (1) The transmission of Internet altruistic behavior is common in strangers and it has inner group preference. (2) Gratitude plays a mediation role in the relationship between social mindfulness and the transmission of Internet altruistic behavior. (3) Social cue plays a moderation role in the transmission of social mindfulness and Internet altruistic behavior.

3. Debate and Discussion on Abortion: Sentiment and Narrative on Twitter and Weibo

Author:
Xuechen Hu, Nagoya University

Co-Author:
Yiming Liu, Fudan University

Lina Wang, Nagoya University
Jiro Takai, Nagoya University

Full abstract:
As a controversial topic, abortion has always been a trending topic for debate. The historic Roe vs Wade case, and its current dissolution bring attention to issues of abortion worldwide, creating an opportunity to explore similarities and differences of people's attitude toward this issue. We believe not only are societal policy changing, but people's attitude toward abortion, and their underlying complex socio-psychological elements. The current study aimed to examine the attitude people hold toward abortion by using sentiment analysis and thematic analysis on posts collected from Twitter and Weibo. Through a comparison of these platforms, we intended to look for similarities and differences between Western and Chinese attitudes toward abortion, assuming that Twitter users are mainly the former, and Weibo users are the latter. A total of 3,243,469 Twitter posts and 39,720 Weibo posts were collected. The results showed that Twitter posts have a higher mention of positive emotions than negative, while those on Weibo were opposite. Twitter users expressed more anger; Weibo users expressed more anxiety and sad emotions. When speaking of abortion, the latter mentioned family and friends more often, while the former discussed more about health and money, revealing differences in both attitude and narratives on the issue of abortion. Theoretically speaking, our results seemed to be implicated with cultural tightness, as Weibo users showed more conformity to

societal norms. Our study observed how a social issue would shift through word-of-mouth communication, offering policymakers suggestion toward SNS use as a potential means of monitoring the opinions and actions of the people in a society.

4. Factors hindering Internet use among older housewives in Japan

Author:
Masumi Takeuchi, Kobe University

Co-Author:
Keiko Katagiri, Kobe University

Full abstract:
While ICT is being actively utilized due to the COVID-19 epidemic, the low rate of Internet use among older women is noted. However, this digital divide could be mitigated by women's employment and support from their families and friends. This presentation reports the results of an online survey conducted in October 2021 that examined whether internet use among older adults varies by gender and work experience. Participants were monitors registered with a research firm, 60-74 years old, living in urban areas in Japan, and were divided into four groups (200 each) according to gender and longest past job: full-time worked women, part-time worked women, full-time housewife, and men. Based on previous research, we asked about three types of Internet use: developmental use (e.g., e-application to government offices and self-education), leisure use (e.g., free surfing and social networking with strangers), and communicative use (Close communication via e-mail or line). The results showed that, for all purpose, men used the internet the most and the housewives used it the least. Women who were housewives were strongly gender stereotyped, which hindered their use of PCs. In addition, housewives and part-time worked women received more support for internet use from their spouses and children, while men and full-time worked women received more support from their friends and acquaintances. However, among full-time housewives, those who do not currently have a spouse use the Internet more than those who do, suggesting that not being dependent on a spouse conversely promotes Internet use among full-time housewives. These results suggest that women's employment and psychological independence from their spouses may be able to bridge the digital divide between men and women in old age.

Paper Session 2-5-6

Psychology of Climate Change

Chair:
Nadya Hanaveriesa, Universitas Indonesia

1. Why we do not talk about environmental issues: An examination in four countries

Author:
Kaori Ando, Nara Women's University

Co-Author:
Ayumi Kambara, Kyoto University of Advanced Science
Junkichi Sugiura, Keio University
Erika Kanayama, Doshisha University
Susumu Ohnuma, Hokkaido University

Full abstract:
Introduction The perception that others are not interested in environmental issues hinders conversations on that topic, termed plural ignorance (Geiger and Swim, 2016). With the present study, we aimed to investigate the effect of perceptions of others' interests and conversations on one's intentions and behaviors of environmental conversation. We predicted that because in Asian countries people place high importance on relationships with others, others' behaviors and attitudes would have strong effects on one's intention to converse on that topic in these countries. Method We conducted an online survey in 2022 in the United States, Germany, Korea, and Japan simultaneously. We aimed to balance respondents according to age and gender. There were 628 valid responses in the United States, 642 in Germany, 638 in Korea, and 608 in Japan. Results and discussion We conducted hierarchical regression analysis with intention to converse on energy saving as the dependent variable. The results showed that perception of others' conversational behaviors was a significant predictor of the intention in all countries, along with own interests on environmental issues and estimation of others' evaluation. The results indicated that plural ignorance was rather prevalent regardless of the culture. The results also showed that; those who believed the others' evaluation for those of talking about environmental issues are positive were more likely to converse on the topic. Respondents estimated both their own interests and their own behaviors on energy saving as being greater than those of others, and these results were consistent in all four countries. The results indicated that individuals are likely to underestimate others' behaviors and interests on environmental issues, which might further suppress the intention to converse on the topic.

2. Love, willingness to sacrifice for nature, and the perceived intractability of climate change

Author:
Wee Liam Ooi, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Vanlal Thanzami, Monash University Malaysia
Liz Jones, Monash University Malaysia

Full abstract:
The willingness to sacrifice for nature has been regarded as an important motivator in encouraging a pro-environmental lifestyle. This willingness, among other factors, has been said to stem from one's love towards nature. However, the complexity and difficulty in combating climate change potentially instils the personal belief that individual actions alone are unable to address the negative impacts of climate

change (i.e., perceived intractability of climate change). While studies have found that loving nature does encourage one's willingness to sacrifice for nature, it is unclear how perceiving climate change as intractable affects this relationship. The current study examined the association between love and care towards nature and the willingness to sacrifice for nature, and whether this association varied by one's perceived intractability towards climate change. Using a cross-sectional survey with 390 participants (18-60 years, M = 25.6) in Malaysia, the results support the moderating role of perceived intractability of climate change. Individuals who love nature less are less willing to sacrifice for nature when they perceive a high intractability towards climate change. However, for individuals who have high love and care for nature, their willingness to sacrifice remains high regardless of their perceived intractability towards climate change. To encourage a greater willingness to sacrifice among individuals who have a lesser love for nature, policy-makers should focus on specific aspects of climate change that can be feasibly addressed through individual action.

3. Between trust and belief in science: The moderating role of political ideology

Author:
Nadya Hanaveriesa, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Rizka Halida, Universitas Indonesia

Nadya Hanaveriesa, Universitas Indonesia
Hamdi Muluk, Universitas Indonesia
Joevarian Hudiyana, Universitas Indonesia
Norberta Fauko Firdiani, Universitas Indonesia
Dian Sawitri, Diponegoro University
Mardianto, Padang State University

Full abstract:
Does individuals' belief in science vary on different science topics? Prior research has proven how trust in science and political ideology influenced belief toward science. However, the condition where trust could predict belief has yet to be explored and still needs more attention in the literature. The present study aims to test whether trust (both in the scientific community and in science over religion) can predict individuals' belief in science under four relevant science topics, namely sex ambiguity, child vaccines, evolution theory, and climate change. Furthermore, in a moderation model, we also tested whether trust's influence depends on political ideology, consisting of three dimensions (religious, economic, and social). The results from our correlational study through an online survey of 200 (50 male and 150 female, M Age = 21.5) university students in Indonesia showed that trust in the scientific community only predicted climate change acceptance. On the other hand, trust in science over religion predicted the acceptance of sex ambiguity and evolution theory. Moreover, the moderation analysis revealed that economic ideology strengthened climate change's effect. In

contrast, religious and social ideology moderated the effect of sex ambiguity. These findings demonstrated that different trust and dimensions of political ideology could elicit various beliefs toward different science topics, especially in Muslim-majority countries like Indonesia. Further, it emphasized how such belief was rather polarized and that belief toward science should no longer be measured as a composite variable but rather distinguished by every issue.

4. Enhancing The Climate Change Risk Perception Model (CCRPM) : A Self-Determination Approach

Author:
Stuart So, University of Exeter

Full abstract:
The degree to which climate change is perceived by the general population as a concern requiring immediate response varies significantly, despite the fact that it is a complex global hazard that offers considerable challenges to communities everywhere. This is an odd but necessary outcome of the ability of human perception to distinguish between objectively true threats and subjective experiences of those threats. Risk perception is, in fact, a psychological construct. Therefore, it is crucial to have a more thorough understanding of the psychological elements that influence how the public perceives the risk of climate change. Van der Linden proposed the Climate Change Risk Perception Model (CCRPM), which includes four major social psychological factors to explain how the public perceives the risk of climate change. The proposed model and subsequent applications in western countries have explained more than half of the variance in public perceptions of risk from climate change. The CCRPM model was first tested in the UK in 2014. Followed by a series of climate change adaptation effort and survey in subsequent several years, however only 12% and 6% of publics preferred primary technological changes and primarily lifestyle changes respectively in response to climate change emergency based on the national wide survey. If the public does not believe that the hazard is genuine, it is not likely to take protective action against climate change. Focusing on the degree to which an individual's behaviour is self-motivated, both intrinsic motivation and self-determination theory (SDT) are used to enhance the CCRPM model so that individuals are more willingly to change of their attitude on climate change and corresponding adaptation behaviour and then more likely to accept climate change as a risk.

Paper Session 2-5-7

Problems and Coping among Adolescents

Chair:
Jesus Alfonso Datu, The University of Hong Kong

1. A Meta-Analysis of Joint Attention Interventions for Children with ASD: Effectiveness and Moderators

Author:
Chunhui Yang, University of Macau

Co-Author:
Chunhui Yang, University of Macau
Peixin Ou, University of Macau
Qianwei Cai, University of Macau
Xinran Niu, University of Macau
Peilian Chi, University of Macau

Full abstract:
Children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) have deficits in initiating and responding to joint attention (JA), which limits their chances to learn from and develop social skills in interpersonal interactions. Emerging research has demonstrated the effectiveness of JA interventions in improving initiating and responding to social interactions. However, the effect size of such interventions has not yet been synthesized and quantified. This study aimed to examine the overall effectiveness of interventions targeting JA and investigate whether such effect was moderated by research design, experiment design, joint attention type, chronological age, gender composition, intervention delivery, intervention facilitator, intervention duration, intervention setting, outcome evaluation approach, and time effect. A meta-analysis was performed with 28 independent studies with 103 effect sizes from 1052 children with ASD. The random-effects robust variance estimation approach was used to analyze the data. The results revealed the substantive and moderate improvement in joint attention outcomes (i.e., responding to JA and/or initiating JA) after JA interventions in ASD children (Cohen' s d=.58). According to the meta-regression results, the effectiveness of JA intervention was moderated by intervention delivery (i.e., human-mediated and technology-assisted). Due to the diversity and limited baseline data of ASD symptoms assessments, the study was unable to calculate the effect size of associations between the improvement in JA after interventions and ASD symptoms, even though the majority of interventions improved ASD symptoms. This meta-analysis identifies current research limitations in JA intervention and provides future directions to design rigorous and effective JA interventions to advance ASD treatment.

2. Knowledge about Autism, Kindness, and Attitude towards Persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders

Author:
Jesus Alfonso Datu, The University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Prior studies have shown inconclusive evidence on how knowledge predicts attitude towards individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in diverse cultural contexts. There is also dearth of research on psychological resources that facilitate inclusive attitude towards students with ASD. This study examines the links of kindness and knowledge about autism to attitude towards ASD among Filipino high school students. An online survey with items measuring kindness and knowledge

about autism as well as a vignette-based measure of attitude towards ASD was administered to participants. Results showed that knowledge about autism and kindness positively predicted attitude towards ASD when controlling for age, gender, and previous contact with students with ASD. This research suggests that integrating ASD awareness with kindness education can bolster positive attitude towards persons with autism and other developmental disabilities.

3. Student's Literacy on Suicide: Basis for Program Development

Author:
Kenith B. Villaruel, University of the Philippines

Co-Author:
Lorelei R. Vinluan, University of the Philippines-Diliman
Roselie B. Ferrer-Rafols, University of the Philippines-Diliman
Marie Elaine A. Florece, University of the Philippines-Diliman
Helen Q. Fernandez, University of the Philippines-Diliman
Carl Michael B. Dela Cruz, University of the Philippines-Diliman

Full abstract:
Little was known about the suicide literacy of students in the Philippines specifically of high school and college students enrolled in public and private schools. A total of 1066 students across the Philippines (Region 5, Region 6, Region 10 and NCR) participated in this study. The 26-item Literacy of Suicide Scale (LOSS) developed by Alison C. Calear and colleagues (2021) from Center of Mental Health Research in Australia was used to measure students' suicide literacy. Results reveal that generally students have high level of suicide literacy. Furthermore, males, students enrolled in public schools (high school and college), and those without a history of suicide attempt tend to have a low level of suicide literacy. Furthermore, suicide literacy significantly differs according to sex, school category, and history of suicide attempt. It is highly recommended that all education stakeholders in the Philippines such as the students, teachers, parents, administrators, guidance counselors and other support staff be involved in suicide prevention literacy programs from the basic education up to the tertiary and even graduate school levels.

4. Understanding the emotion regulation in female adolescents through the role of peer attachment

Author:
Gita Irianda R Medellu, State University of Jakarta

Co-Author:
Samira Salsabila Maskar, Jakarta State University

Full abstract:
Adolescents encountered changes in their development patterns such as biological, cognitive, and socioemotional changes, especially in terms of emotional adaptation.

The emotional fluctuation that came across in their life made the ability to regulate emotions essential. Adolescents who had insufficient emotional regulation ability would affect their emotional experiences throughout their lives. One of the factors in individuals related to emotional regulation is obtained attachment. This study aims to look at attachment figures that play important roles in adolescents, like peers. During adolescence, individuals began to build closer relationships with their peers, thus they became an important role in shaping their emotional regulation. There were different patterns in friendship between men who emphasize independence while women tend to emphasize connection. Female adolescents were more attached to their peers than males. This study investigates the role of peer attachment among Indonesian adolescent females in emotion regulation. The data was collected from 324 female adolescents spread across Indonesia using the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment and Emotion Regulation Questionnaire for measuring instruments. A one-way between-groups multivariate analysis using SPSS was performed to investigate peer attachment differences in emotion regulation. Emotion regulation had been divided into two strategies, which were cognitive reappraisal emotion regulation and emotion suppression emotion regulation. The independent variable was peer attachment, with categories more secure and less secure. There was a statistically significant difference between more secure and less secure peer attachment on the combined dependent variables ($F(2, 321)$, $p = 0,012$;

Pillai's Trace = 0,027; partial eta squared: 0,27). When the results for the dependent variables, were considered separately, was emotion suppression ($F(1, 323) = 4,05$, $p = 0,04$, partial eta squared = 0,012). Therefore, this study found a significant contribution to the level of peer attachment toward emotion suppression strategy among female adolescents.

Paper Session 2-5-8

Anxiety and Stress during COVID-19

Chair:
Christian Khiel Unto, Holy Angel University

1. A Multi-Method Analysis of Media Representations of Frontline "Heroes" during COVID-19

Author:
Yuning Sun, University of Limerick

Co-Author:
Elaine L. Kinsella, University of Limerick
Eric R. Igou, University of Limerick

Full abstract:
COVID-19 created an unprecedented public health emergency. During times of uncertainty and crisis, stories of everyday heroes, such as frontline workers, have been repeatedly reported in the media around the world. The current research, by using computational methods of natural language processing and traditional qualitative methods, aimed to investigate

representations of frontline heroes on online news articles and social media platforms. In Study 1, we investigated how topics of frontline heroes were reported on online news articles in both Western and Eastern contexts. Three themes in Eastern online news articles were identified: Solidarity building, Self-sacrifice to defend national interests, and Inspiration. Three themes in Western online news articles were also identified: Frontline heroes against the title of hero, Difficulties faced by frontline heroes and Voices from frontline heroes. In Study 2, we examined perception of frontline heroes on Twitter and Weibo (Chinese social media). We identified four themes (i.e., "Appreciation", "Protectors", "Support our heroes", and "Recognition of unsung heroes") based on Twitter data, and three themes (i.e., "Appreciation", "Protectors", and "National heroes") based on Weibo data. This research contributes to understanding of social and psychological functions of heroes and highlights cultural differences in representations of heroes between Western and Eastern cultures.

2. Lived Experiences of Mental Health Service Frontliners Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic

Author:
Christian Khiel Unto, Holy Angel University

Co-Author:
Quinto Claudia Jumelle, Holy Angel University
Ortiz Rhoda, Holy Angel University

Peralta Christine Miles, Holy Angel University
Pineda Charmaine, Holy Angel University
David Elvira, Holy Angel University

Full abstract:
While there is an abundant literature describing the experiences of medical frontliners amidst the pandemic, there is a dearth, if no studies at all pertaining to the experiences of mental health frontliners. This study aims to explore the lived experiences of mental health service providers who cater psychological services to COVID-19 patients and survivors. Using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA), this study extracted seven central meanings from the interview responses of eight mental health frontliners. The central meanings are 1) Experiencing Mental Health Concerns; 2) Bolstering Personal and Professional Development; 3) Personal and Professional Adjustments to Pandemic-Related Frustrations; 4) Challenges in the Delivery of Online Mental Health Services; 5) Social Support as Primary Way of Coping; 6) Aggravating Concerns in the Profession; and 7) Impact on Family and Relationships. The mental health concerns experienced by the participants are seemingly affected by the difficulty they experience in delivering online psychological services and their lack of resources and workforce to effectively do so. The participants' social support and the adjustments they made in the personal and professional lives allowed them to navigate through the problems brought by the pandemic. Eventually, participants bolstered their personal and professional development which also helped them to

better address the problems they encountered in their personal lives and in their line of profession. Keywords: Mental Health Frontliners, Lived Experiences, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA)

3. COVID-19-related Depression, Anxiety, Stress, and Psychological Resilience among Medical Staff

Author:
Huimin Pi, The Third Hospital of Mianyang, Sichuan Mental Health Center

Full abstract:
Objective: We aimed to investigate the incidence and risk factors of COVID-19-related depression, anxiety, stress, and psychological resilience among medical staff after the end of China's zero-COVID. Methods: An online questionnaire survey was conducted among medical staff and the general public within a month after the end of China's zero-COVID. Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scales (DASS-21) and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) were used to assess the presence of anxiety, depression, stress, and psychological resilience. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to identify the independent risk factors associated with high-risk groups of depression, anxiety, stress, and psychological resilience among medical staff. Results: A total of 582 medical staff and 183 general public were included. The proportion of high-risk groups with depression, anxiety, stress, and psychological resilience were 25.4 %, 40.9 %, 12.4 %, and 27.1 % among medical staff, respectively. Those were 11.5 %, 23.0 %, 2.2 %, and 26.2 % among the general public, respectively. Diarrhea and little improvement of symptom were independent risk factors associated with high-risk groups of depression, anxiety, and stress. Female, fatigue, and worse improvement of symptom were independent risk factors associated with high-risk groups of anxiety. Conclusions: In the early period after the end of China's zero-COVID, medical staff faced higher risks of COVID-19-related anxiety, depression, and stress. Attention should be paid to the mental health of medical staff, and the risk factors leading to these mental problems should be discovered and intervened in time.

4. Rice-farming areas report more anxiety across three years of the COVID-19 pandemic in China

Author:
Xinyi Zhang, Shanghai International Studies University

Co-Author:
Alex English School of Psychology, Wenzhou-Kean University Department of Psychology and Behavioral Science, Zhejiang University

Full abstract:
Cultures responded distinctly to the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. However, little is known about how culture impacts individual mental health during the

pandemic. The current study traces historical rice farming as a source of cultural variation to test the relationship between culture and anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic in China over three years from 2020 to 2022 (N = 1,786). Results showed that rice farming predicted more anxiety all over the three years. Furthermore, the effects of rice farming on anxiety decreased over the three years. Finally, collectivism mediates the relationship between rice farming and anxiety. These findings advance our understanding of the distal cultural variation, proximal mechanism, and mental health problems during the pandemics.

Day 3 Paper Sessions

Paper Session 3-1-4

Religion and Spirituality

Chair:
Novitasari R. Damanik, State University of Jakarta

1. Unpacking the Divine: Differences in Sacred Experiences between Religious and Non-Religious Groups

Author:
Misaki Fujii, James Cook University Singapore

Co-Author:
Jonathan E. Ramsay, James Cook University Singapore
Misaki Fujii, James Cook University Singapore

Full abstract:
Sacred moments are experiences in which a person feels that they have encountered the sacred: they have touched or been touched by something larger than themselves. Among religious individuals, such experiences are known to associate with positive outcomes as subjective well-being, positive emotions, perceived meaning, and positive coping. However, much less is known about experiences of the sacred among the non-religious. The present research sought to examine differences between religious (R), spiritual but not religious (SBNR) and neither religious nor spiritual (NRNS) individuals in terms of their experiences of the sacred. Six pre-registered hypotheses were tested in a diverse, global sample (N = 370) of individuals self-identifying as either R, SBNR, and NRNS, with significant differences in self-reported experiences of the sacred observed between members of these three worldview groups. More R and SBNR individuals reported having experienced at least one sacred moment compared to NRNS individuals, while R individuals reported experiencing sacred moments more frequently than SBNR and NRNS individuals. Contrary to expectations, more R individuals reported experiencing sacred moments alone (as opposed to in groups or dyads), while more SBNR individuals reported experiencing sacred moments as part of a larger group. Results tentatively suggest more intense experiences of self-transcendent positive emotions among R and SBNR individuals during sacred moments, compared to NRNS individuals, although differing analyses produced somewhat contradictory results. Tentative evidence for a negative association between frequency of sacred experiences and burnout was observed in the entire sample. These results reinforce the notion that non-religious individuals also experience sacred moments and their positive psychological consequences, while also highlighting important differences in the frequency, intensity, and context of such encounters between different worldview groups.

2. Children's Religious Belief in Japan: The Relationships with Empathy and Parental Belief

Author:
Tatsunori Ishii, Japan Women's University

Co-Author:
Maiko Kobayashi, Waseda University
Katsumi Watanabe, Waseda University

Full abstract:
Why do people believe in supernatural agents like gods? Recent discourse in cognitive and evolutionary religious studies indicates that two major factors engender religious belief. Firstly, social cognitive ability plays a crucial role. Scholars have demonstrated that our tendency to attend to others' thoughts and emotion (e.g., mentalizing, empathic concern) fosters specific worldviews (e.g., teleological thinking, mind-body dualism), which in turn, cultivate belief in gods (e.g., Willard & Norenzayan, 2013). Secondly, cultural learning also contributes to the development of religious belief. Research in developmental psychology and cultural evolution theory have emphasized the impact of parental religiosity on their children's belief (e.g., Harris & Corriveau, 2021; Henrich, 2009). Interestingly, recent studies have demonstrated that these two factors independently predict individual differences in religious belief in adult samples (Gervais, Najle, & Caluori, 2021; ?owicki & Zajenkowski, 2019). The current study aimed to examine this "two-factor hypothesis" in children and provide developmental evidence. Data collected from 173 Japanese children (6-12 years old) and their parents, during their visit to the national museum, were analyzed. Our regression model, with statistical control of age and gender, revealed that children's empathic concern positively predicted their belief in supernatural agents, consistent with prior studies in Japan (Ishii & Watanabe, 2023). Furthermore, parents' religious belief significantly predicted their children's belief, even after accounting for empathic concern. Our analysis also revealed that this association between parental and children's belief was found in less than 1% of cases when parents and children were paired at random, suggesting the transmission of religious belief within the family. These findings provide support for the hypothesis and underscore the importance of both within-individual and between-individual factors in the development of religious belief.

3. Is Secularism The Opposite of Religion? The Three-Dimensional Structure of Secular Belief Systems

Author:
Novitasari R. Damanik, State University of Jakarta

Co-Author:
Joevarian Hudiyana, University of Indonesia
Gagan Hartana Tupah Brama, University of Indonesia
Amarina Ashar Ariyanto, University of Indonesia

Full abstract:

Prior research into secular belief systems argued that secularism is the absence of religious affiliations. Yet, there have been few attempts to create tools that can be used on an individual level to gauge secularism based on the beliefs it contains. We assessed the psychometric characteristics of a 21-item secular belief measure to close this gap in the research. Our surveys were completed by 317 individuals in total. The 21-item secular belief measure included three dimensions, according to our exploratory factor analysis: 1. The rejection of supernatural explanation, 2. The separation of the church and the state, and 3. The endorsement of human rationality. In an attempt to evaluate the scale based on external validity, we discovered that secular beliefs were connected with various psychological and political characteristics such as the demand for cognitive closure, right-wing authoritarianism, and analytical thinking. Additionally, it was discovered that all three dimensions were internally consistent. Our secular belief scale is a valid and reliable measure to examine the belief content of secular people. This research is published in Research in the Social Scientific Study of Religion Volume 32 (2022).

4. Beyond Happiness: Meaning in Life, Harmony, Spirituality Through Life Events In the Past and Future

Author:

Arkadiusz Wasiel, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Co-Author:

Maria Kluzowicz, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Kuba Krys, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full abstract:

Living a good life is more than being happy. Well-being is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon that includes, in addition to happiness, a sense of meaning, harmony and spirituality. (Ho et al., 2010; Schutte et al., 2022; Dierendock, 2012). Researchers place a great emphasis on studying biological, social, or economic determinants of happiness. However, other types of well-being receive much less attention. In this presentation I will discuss the findings from the study on American sample (n = 276), in which we aimed to explore how certain types of well-being correspond to either recollections or predictions of life events. We study situations that differ on three dimensions: a) time perspective (past-future), b) valence (negative-positive) and c) subjective significance (low-high). We ask participants about a situation which they are grateful for (past, positive), regret (past, negative), hope for (future, positive), and worry about (future, negative). Each of these options occurs in the everyday variant (low significance) and the variant important for the study participants. I will discuss obtained results and conclude by arguing for the need to further study meaning in life, sense of harmony and spirituality to deepen scientific understanding of what constitutes a good life.

5. Religion and Psychological Optimism: The Mediating Role of Ethnic Minority Identity

Author:
Chang-Ho Ji, La Sierra University

Full abstract:
Although religion, spirituality, social identity, and optimism are salient predictors of psychological wellness, rarely have studies examined these factors simultaneously. This scarcity is particularly the case for ethnic minorities with non-Western religions. The present study examines whether or not social identity mediates the link between religious belief and optimism and between spirituality and optimism. The sample was taken from an ethnic minority group in the mountainous region of South East Asia. The results show that the relationship between optimism and religious and spiritual constructs was mediated by ethnic identity. Moreover, the link between religious beliefs and optimism varied depending on which components of religious beliefs were considered. Ancestral worship was negatively related to optimism, but public religion and animism were associated with increased optimism. The paranormal, spiritual experience led to greater optimism. Shamanism and other forms of spiritual orientations were not significant. These findings were important even after controlling demographic covariates. Results suggest that religion and spirituality are connected with optimism through the social identity of ethnic

minorities and that this also stands for indigenous non-Western religions.

Paper Session 3-1-5

Multiculturalism, Polyculturalism, Interculturalism

Chair:
Allan B. I. Bernardo, De La Salle University

1. The impact of multiculturalism and polyculturalism on group categorisation: An Australian study

Author:
Ariane Virgona, La Trobe University

Full abstract:
Although research in Australia has linked endorsement of multiculturalism to positive outcomes (e.g., Pedersen et al., 2015), it has also been shown to increase race-based categorisation (Cho et al., 2017) and racial essentialism (e.g., Wilton et al., 2019). To address intercultural divides, Rosenthal and Levy (2010) proposed the ideology of polyculturalism, which focuses on the interconnectedness and mutual exchange between groups over time. Compared to multiculturalism, polyculturalism has been shown to decrease prejudice and discrimination towards minority groups (Healy et al., 2017), increase willingness to befriend individuals from different countries (Rosenthal et al., 2019), and mediate the relationship between cognitive flexibility and reduced ethnic and racial

prejudice (Menadue et al., 2021). Polyculturalism may alter group categorisation by leading people to focus less on racial and ethnic group labels, yet researchers have not yet tested this. In a pre-registered online experiment, we randomly allocated a sample of 284 self-identified Anglo-Australians to watch an animated video explaining either multiculturalism or polyculturalism, and then to watch a video depicting the intergroup or intragroup conflict between Chinese- and Indian-Australians (high ethnic salience condition and low ethnic salience condition, respectively). Relative to the multiculturalism video, the polyculturalism video did not significantly increase participants' perceived similarities between group members or reduce the use of ethnic group labels, contrary to predictions. The polyculturalism video led to greater usage of ethnic labels in the low ethnic salience condition, compared to multiculturalism, and the similarity between two ethnically diverse individuals was perceived to be higher in the high ethnic salience condition for those exposed to the multiculturalism video. I will discuss the results of this data and a follow-up study in relation to the social identity theory and its implications for Australian society.

2. Accents and Social Influence in Singapore: A Comparison of Western and Local English Accents

Author:
Matthew H. S. Ng, Singapore Management University

Co-Author:
Chi-Ying Cheng, Singapore Management University

Full abstract:
Accents are often an important differentiator between native and non-native groups, influencing perceptions and other aspects of life, especially in a diverse country like Singapore. The stereotype content model and "own accent bias" theory suggests that individuals tend to perceive native accents as higher in competence and warmth compared to non-native accents. However, the "accent hierarchy" posits that there are instances whereby non-native accents are perceived to be more prestigious than even one's own native accent. This paper sought to explore these competing hypotheses by comparing the perceptions of Western English accents (American accents) and local Singaporean accents and examining the differences in social influence. Study 1 showed that Singaporeans perceived American English accented speakers as more competent than their own local Singaporean English accented speakers and felt that the speaker was more socially influential. Furthermore, perceived competence mediated the relationship between accents and social influence. Study 2 expanded on Study 1 by manipulating perceived threat as a moderator between perceived competence and social influence. The findings replicated the accent-competence-social influence link in Study 1 but found no effect of perceived threat. Taken together, the findings supported the existence of an "accent

hierarchy" within Singapore. Theoretical and practical implications were discussed.

3. Models of deafness and attitudes towards the deaf: The mediating role of intergroup ideologies

Author:

Gigi Liu, Nanyang Technological University

Full abstract:

Models of deafness refer to individuals' cognitions about the nature and treatment of deafness. The medical and social models of deafness emphasise deafness as a disability and the integration of the deaf into hearing society whereas the cultural model of deafness emphasises deafness as a culture. Past research has found that belief in the medical and social models, as compared to the cultural model, was associated with less favourable attitudes toward the deaf. However, empirical evidence for this relationship is correlational, and its underlying mechanism unknown. Our study investigated the mediating roles of multiculturalism and assimilation ideology in the influence of models of deafness on perceived warmth and competence of deaf individuals. Multiculturalism ideology emphasises the appreciation of cultural diversity whereas assimilation ideology encourages conformity of minority groups to the dominant culture. We hypothesised that compared to the medical and social models, the cultural model of deafness would lead to greater endorsement of multiculturalism and lower endorsement of assimilation, which would in turn predict greater perceived competence of deaf individuals. Hearing undergraduate students from Singapore were randomly assigned to read an article which primed one of the three (medical, social, cultural) models of deafness. They subsequently completed measures of endorsement of multiculturalism and assimilation, followed by perceived warmth and competence of deaf individuals. Our results supported the prediction of multiculturalism as a mediator. Specifically, the cultural model of deafness led to greater endorsement of multiculturalism compared to the medical and social models, which in turn led to greater perceived warmth and competence of deaf individuals. Endorsement of assimilation was not a significant mediator. Implications of the findings for the understanding of stereotyping and prejudice of deaf individuals from the perspective of intergroup ideology will be discussed.

4. Polyculturalism Predicts Positive Attitudes Towards Cultural Minorities in the Philippines

Author:

Allan B. I. Bernardo, De La Salle University

Full abstract:

The lay theory of polyculturalism has been associated with more positive intergroup attitudes, including attitudes toward ethnic/cultural minorities. Polyculturalism is the belief that cultures have been interconnected with other cultures

historically and in contemporary times. The belief assumes less rigid boundaries between cultures and cultural groups. This presentations presents the results of two studies on the relationship between polyculturalism and attitudes toward cultural minorities in the Philippines: Indigenous Filipinos, Filipino-Chinese, and Filipino-Muslims. In study 1, 314 Filipino youths' and adults' attitudes towards the three groups were predicted by polyculturalism after controlling for social dominance orientation and Protestant work ethic. In study 2, 543 university students' attitudes towards Indigenous Filipinos and Filipino-Muslims were predicted by polyculturalism after controlling for social dominance orientation, egalitarian beliefs, genetic lay theories of race, and knowledge about the cultural group. Knowledge, but not polyculturalism, predicted attitudes towards Filipino-Chinese, which obtained significantly higher positive attitudes and higher self-reported knowledge about the group among the participants, which suggests that participants have high levels of contact with Filipino-Chinese. The results extend the empirical evidence on the positive intergroup associations of polyculturalism, but also suggest a possible boundary condition for this positive association.

5. Role of Intercultural Learning for Creativity of Host Students

Author:
Maria Bultseva, National Research University Higher School of Economics

Full abstract:
This study considers individual creativity as a possible positive outcome of intercultural contacts. The main ideas of the cultural theory of creativity are considered in the context of an educational organization that can offer its students various opportunities for intercultural learning. Involvement in intercultural learning can stimulate creativity both directly and through the development of a student's intercultural competencies, and, in particular, positive attitudes towards representatives of other cultures. At the same time, an important role in intercultural learning, adaptation to cultural diversity and the development of the student as a whole is played by the environment of the educational organization, or the perceived intercultural climate. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between the intercultural climate, attitudes towards intercultural learning, attitudes towards students from other cultures, and the creativity of Russian students as a host population. An empirical study conducted on a sample of 182 Russian students from different Russian universities made it possible to clarify the mechanisms that link the characteristics of the intercultural climate with creativity through the influence on the individual attitudes of students regarding intercultural learning and readiness to interact with students from other cultures. Specificaaly, the results showed that, in general, a favorable intercultural climate contributes to the formation of positive attitudes towards intercultural learning and positive attitudes towards students from other cultures, and through them contributes to the creativity

of Russian students as a host population.The results are discussed taking into consideration multidimensionality of the university climate as well as different sides of creativity.

Paper Session 3-1-6

Terror and Disaster Management

Chair:

Mirra Noor Milla, Universitas Indonesia

1. Associating anthropogenic disaster with existential terror alters cooperation in social dilemmas

Author:

S. B. Suryo Buwono, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Co-Author:

Bhina Patria, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Full abstract:

Since cooperation is multilevel, opting for prosocial choices does not necessarily reflect pro-environmental interests. Previous findings indicate that in social dilemma situations of mutual exclusiveness, individuals tend to prioritize prosocial over pro-environmental and selfish interests. The present research reports an online randomized experiment aimed to test whether awareness of death associated with anthropogenic disaster alters cooperation in social dilemmas. Emerging adults were recruited and randomly exposed to mortality salient (N = 121) or control conditions (N = 108). Mortality salience was manipulated using the Terror Management Theory's compound cue model, which consisted of anthropogenic disaster priming, mortality salience priming, and distraction tasks. The control condition received equal treatment but without the manipulated concepts. After completing the experimental assignment, participants were presented with decisional conflicts that required them to choose between prosocial, pro-environmental, or selfish options. They were also asked to rate their generative concern. Results documented an interaction effect between mortality salience and cooperating intentions. While prosocial intentions were significantly higher than pro-environmental intentions in the control condition, the interactive effect of mortality salience made pro-environmental intentions higher and prosocial intentions lower to a degree that the two did not significantly differ. Further analysis using simple slopes showed that higher generative concern predicts pro-environmental intentions when mortality is salient, implying that emerging adults adopt pro-environmental cooperation as a terror management strategy to protect their worldview.

2. Can Social Context Strengthen Collective Loss to Support Violence Extremism?

Author:

Mirra Noor Milla, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:

Andina Mega Larasati, Hamdi Muluk

Full abstract:
Previous studies show that regions with a history of conflict are prone to the spread of extreme ideologies. However, the studies explaining the history of conflict on supporting violent extremism have received little attention. This study examines the role of significant loss experienced by people living in an area with a history of conflict in religious fundamentalism and the support of violent extremism. We conducted a survey using a stratified random sampling technique. We recruited 180 respondents from 10 provinces in Indonesia which were divided into five areas with a history of conflict and five non-conflict areas. It was found that collective significance loss was higher in groups with a history of conflict than in non-conflict areas. Collective significance loss significantly predicts the strengthening of religious fundamentalism and support for violent extremism. In contrast, personal significance loss does not predict religious fundamentalism but is negatively correlated with support for violent extremism. This study confirms the role of social context in explaining the significance loss in support for violence, where collective loss is a better predictor than a personal loss.

3. Military to Civilian Transition Experiences through a Reculturation Perspective

Author:
Shivani Sachdev, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Co-Author:
Shikha Dixit, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Full abstract:
Theoretical Background: Reculturation perspective on military to civilian transition suggests that the challenges faced during transition arise from a cultural identity dissonance. A significant number of Veterans find the transition difficult and readjusting to the civilian culture highly stressful. Research Aims and Objectives: The present study utilized the reculturation perspective framework to understand the transition experiences, the challenges faced, and the reculturation strategies used while transitioning from the military into the culturally contrasting civilian world upon retirement. Methodology: The data was collected using semi-structured interviews with a sample of retired armed forces personnel from the Indian Army, who had served at least 20 years and had been retired for at least one year. Interpretative phenomenological analysis was utilized to understand the military to civilian transition experiences. Results: Personal Experiential themes were derived for each case to capture the essence of each individual's experience. In light of the reculturation perspective, it was found that most participants utilized the 'integration' reculturation strategy. However, it was noted that participants utilized different strategies for different life domains. Furthermore, shared themes and subthemes that identified the collective experiences of the transition phenomenon were culled out. Two broader superordinate

themes emerged – 'Army-Civilian Cultural Incongruity' and 'The Reculturation Enablers'. The findings provide an insight into the cultural contrast experienced, difficulties faced, and the factors that aided the transition. Implications: The study holds important implications for all stakeholders. The findings can contribute to creating more effective retirement modules and intervention strategies for veterans to make this transition experience smoother. It provides theoretical insights that may be elaborative in the reculturation perspective. It also has implications for organizations to understand and employ veterans with multiple skills and contribute to policymaking for military veterans. Keywords: Reculturation, Retired Military Personnel, Transition Experience

4. Consideration on Disaster Prevention of Nankai Trough Earthquake Using Days-After Perspective

Author:
Takashi Sugiyama, The University of Tokyo

Co-Author:
Katsuya Yamori, Kyoto University

Full abstract:
This study is an attempt to analyze the disaster prevention activities in Kuroshio Town, Kochi Prefecture, from the perspective of Days-After, which is an attitude and way of talking about a disaster that has not yet occurred as if it has already happened. Days-After refers to a way of thinking and talking about a disaster phenomenon that has not yet occurred as if it has already happened, not as a probability, but as something that will definitely happen in the future. It is a viewpoint that sees the occurrence of disasters as inevitable, and may cause people to give up on disasters. However, this study found that the Days-After perspective, which paradoxically views the occurrence of a disaster as a certainty, transformed the residents of Kuroshio Town into a positive attitude toward disaster prevention. Specifically, we analyzed the disaster prevention activities in the Kaisho district of Kuroshio Town, Kochi Prefecture, and the paintings about tsunami created by the residents of Kuroshio Town. As a result, it was found that although there were conflicts over the huge tsunami assumption in the process of learning that the Nankai Trough earthquake was inevitable in the future, the residents reflected on their own lives and rediscovered the value of daily life through the disaster prevention activities, and recalled a future in which they survived after the disaster.

5. Significance Loss and Violent Extremism: The Underlying Mechanisms

Author:
Whinda Yustisia, University of Indonesia

Co-Author:
Mirra Noor Milla, University of Indonesia
Lucia Retno Mursitolaksmi, University of Indonesia
Fivi Nurwianti, University of Indonesia

Imelda Dian Oriza, University of Indonesia

Full abstract:
Built on the 3N (need, network, and narrative) model of radicalization (Kruglanski, Belanger, & Gunaratna, 2019), we examined the role of ideological extremism in mediating the relationship between significance loss (personal and collective) and violent extremism. To extend prior studies, we operationalized and measured significance loss and violent extremism across contexts. Further, we examined the role of religious identity to understand the underlying mechanism of the relationship between significance loss and ideological extremism. We conducted three surveys on Indonesian Muslims to test our hypotheses. First, drawing on data from students (N= 6756), we predicted and found that personal and collective significance loss, directly and indirectly, predicted support for verbal (on social media) and physical violent extremism through ideological extremism. We replicated the findings in the second study: a provincial population survey (N= 930). We predicted and found that individual significance loss indirectly predicted extreme group behavior through ideological extremism. In contrast to our hypothesis, we did not find a direct relationship between significance loss and extreme group behavior. Third, using data from a national survey (N= 1006), we predicted and found that religious identity mediated the relationship between collective significance loss and ideological extremism. Unexpectedly, we did not find a significant role of religious identity in

mediating the relationship between personal significance loss and ideological extremism. These studies support the 3N model of radicalization in the general Muslim population in Indonesia. However, it appears that the role of personal and collective significance loss in violent extremism involves different mechanisms.

Paper Session 3-1-7

Psychology of Personality

Chair:
Sarah Chan, Nanyang Technological University

1. How Personality Impacts the Choice of Coping Strategies of Malaysian Employees

Author:
Abbey Tan, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Adriana Ortega, Monash University Malaysia
Tam Cai Lian, Monash University Malaysia

Full abstract:
Although extensive research has been carried out to study the personality-coping-stress link, there is limited research focusing specifically on job stress, and even fewer studies that explore the mediating effect of coping on personality and job stress. Investigating the personality facets could provide more detailed insight as to how the

more nuanced characteristics of personality could possibly influence the choice of coping style and in turn, an individual's stress level. Therefore, the aim of this study was to explore the impact of personality on coping and job stress by looking into both personality dimensions and facets when examining the personality-coping-job stress associations. Data was collected using an online questionnaire measuring personality dimensions and facets, job stress, coping strategies and demographic strategies. A total of 350 Malaysians between 20-70 years, working full-time in white-collar occupations were recruited for this study. The results indicate that personality has a significant effect on job related stress and the choice of coping strategies. For example, Neuroticism predicted high job stress and the increased use of Seeking Emotional Support as a way of coping with stress. Extraversion predicted the use of Substance Use, Humour, Seeking Emotional Support and Problem Solving as coping strategies. Higher tendencies in Conscientiousness were associated with Seeking Emotional Support and Problem Solving as a source of coping. In terms of the personality facets, the results indicate that Problem Solving fully mediated the relationship between the Extraversion facet, Activity-Level, and job stress reaction. In conclusion, the findings of this study enable us to better understand the needs of the Malaysian working force and could be used to identify the relevant tools and resources required to address those needs; thus, contributing towards the positive wellbeing of employees and organizational healthiness.

2. Wolf in sheep's clothing: Moderation of significance quest on dark personality and self-sacrifice

Author:
Humairah Hutami, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Joevarian Hudiyana, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
This study examines the relationship between dark personality traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism) and significance quest in predicting self-sacrifice intention (normative and non-normative). Meta-analytic research indicates that dark personality is a significant and important factor related to self-sacrifice. The study was conducted on 270 participants who are Indonesian citizens aged 18 years and over. After carrying out the attention check test, 172 participants (Mage = 24.87, SDage = 4.77; 58.72% females) were obtained whose data could be processed for analysis. The results of the Pearson Correlation analysis showed that there is a significant positive relationship between Machiavellianism (r = 0.309, p < 0.001, two-tailed) and narcissism (r = 0.241, p < 0.01, two-tailed) on normative self-sacrifice. Meanwhile, each of the dark personality traits, namely Machiavellianism (r = 0.330, p < 0.001, two-tailed), narcissism (r = 0.331, p < 0.001, two-tailed), psychopathy (r = 0.174, p < 0.05, two-tailed), and sadism (r = 0.338, p < 0.001, two-tailed) are also significantly correlated with non-normative self-

sacrifice. Meanwhile, the Hayes PROCESS Model 1 regression analysis results showed that significance quest moderated Machiavellianism (R^2 = 0.0018, p = 0.019) and narcissism (R^2 = 0.0011, p = 0.021) with normative sacrifices. Whereas in non-normative self-sacrifice, significance quest significantly moderated the relationship between Machiavellianism (R^2 = 0.0037, p = 0.008) and sadism (R^2 = 0.001, p = 0.018).

3. Multivariate Analysis of Ghosting, Neuroticism, and Self-Confidence Among Kapampangan Adults

Author:

Ezekiel Lapira, Don Honorio Ventura State University

Co-Author:

Aguas, Trisha Dane C., Don Honorio Ventura State University

Manalili, Kristine Kyla D., Don Honorio Ventura State University

Mercado, Richard L., Don Honorio Ventura State University

Montoya, Lyzelle Anne C., Don Honorio Ventura State University

Ruiz, Arvin Dexter, Don Honorio Ventura State University

Mariano, Andrea B., Don Honorio Ventura State University

Full abstract:

Background: The COVID-19 outbreak prompted a crisis of safety and relevance for dating apps, as their ability to promote in-person encounters, encouraged users to skip in-person interactions in favor of online interactions, wherein concerns, particularly on young adults rely on them to meet potential partners. Thus, the need to link ghosting experiences with mental health issues, specifically neuroticism, and self-confidence is vital. Objectives: The study wants to determine if there is a significant difference between ghosting experiences in online dating and neuroticism, internal, and external self-confidence among Kapampangan young adults. Materials and Methods: This study employs Exploratory Research Design and Convenience Sampling to answer the research questions and to gather Kapampangan young adults (aged 18-29) through Facebook with a minimum of 132 as samples. Moreover, instruments such as Experiencing Ghosting Scale, Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-Revised (EPQ-R), and Integrated Model of Self-Confidence Scale have been utilized. Results: Using the Lie Scale and Mahalanobis Distance Test, 434 individuals have been qualified from a total of 469. Based on the results using MANOVA, it has been found that there is a statistically significant difference in neuroticism between the no experience category and both category, with a mean difference of ±.918 and a significance level of .040. In contrast, there are no statistically significant differences among the four categories of online ghosting experiences in terms of internal and external confidence. Conclusion: Individuals who belong to the "both" category may have a high neuroticism level due to numerous underlying factors, such as guilt, shame, sadness, etc. In contrast, persons with no experience may have a lower neuroticism level for they have not experienced

rejection that is debilitating to one's fundamental needs. Contrariwise, internal and external self-confidence have no connection with online ghosting experiences, maybe due to Filipinos' resilience amidst negative situations, such as interpersonal rejection.

4. Predicting Dark Triads and Basic Values from social media using machine learning

Author:
Sarah Chan, Nanyang Technological University

Co-Author:
Lin Qiu, Nanyang Technological University
Li Yutong, Nanyang Technological University
Zhao Yuqing, Nanyang Technological University
Fan Ruoxi, Nanyang Technological University

Full abstract:
Digital footprints provide an unprecedented opportunity to measure personality in an unobtrusive manner. Dark Triad traits and Basic Values are important predictors of anti-social behavior. However, measuring these psychological constructs using traditional surveys may not be reliable due to social desirability concerns. In this study, we aimed to predict Dark Triad traits and Basic Values based on tweets. We collected self-report and Twitter data from 1651 participants and built ridge regression and support vector classification prediction models. Regression results showed medium effect sizes with an average correlation between self-report and predicted scores of r = .35 for Dark Triads and r = .40 for Basic Values. The classification models were trained on SMOTE balanced datasets and were able to predict 3 classes (low, average, high) with an average accuracy of 78% for both Dark Triads and Basic Values. Our findings demonstrate that these psychological constructs can be reliably derived from users' social media and show how computational techniques, specifically ridge regression and support vector classification, can be applied to study the psychological profiles associated with anti-social behavior.

5. Metacognition and its Impact on Emotional Intelligence, Personality, and Self-esteem

Author:
Anshu Sharma, Sikkim University

Co-Author:
Sumnima Rai, Sikkim University

Full abstract:
BACKGROUND: Metacognition is a learner's knowledge about their processes of cognition, and their ability to control and monitor these cognitive processes and monitor the feedback learner receives via outcome of learning. Understanding metacognition is a vague process as different people has a different approach of dealing with the problem and different understanding of problem. There are

various factors (such as self-efficacy, personality, intelligence, seriousness of problem, personal impact of the problem etc.) that may impact the different metacognition strategies that different people use. PURPOSE: The present study highlights the relationship between metacognition, personality, emotional intelligence and self-esteem. This study is done to understand the impact of emotional intelligence, personality and self-esteem on metacognition that will help in planning future interventions. METHODS: This is a cross-sectional study; online survey was conducted among students (undergraduate, postgraduate, M.phil, PhD) from the various universities of India. A total 100 participants completed the survey. Purpose and convenience sampling method was used. Participants completed four sets of questionnaire- Socio-demographic questionnaire, Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (Schraw and Dennison, 1994), Big Five Inventory-10 (Rammstedt & John, 2007), Brief Emotional Intelligence Scale- 10 (Davies et al., 2010) and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Gray-Little et al., 1997). RESULTS: Metacognitive awareness is found out to be significantly positively correlated between personality, emotional intelligence and self-esteem. CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRESENT STUDY: The present study will help in understanding the contribution and impact of the metacognitive awareness among college-going students and will help in deciding future intervention at college level. Keywords: Metacognition, Personality, Emotional intelligence, Self-esteem, Cognition

Paper Session 3-1-8

Trust and Social Exclusion

Chair:
Yang Li, Nagoya University

1. The influence of Intolerance of Uncertainty and Need for Cognitive Closure in Extremism

Author:
Man Him Ho, Maastricht University & Danish Research Center for Magnetic Resonance

Co-Author:
Pedro Altungy, Complutense University of Madrid
Louise De Meulenaer, Ghent University
Ekaterina Stepaniak, University of Geneva
Georgia Makarouni, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences
Maria Papamichail, National and Kapodistrian University

Full abstract:
There is a recent surge of political and violent extremism globally, making it crucial to understand how and why extremist ideologies develop. Undoubtedly, extremism can lead to violence and terrorism (e.g., 9/11), but it is also the backbone of progressive change (e.g., the Black Lives Matter movement or radical feminism). To many, it is essentially a way to make confusion understandable with simple explanations. Based on this, we

propose extremist beliefs originate from intolerance of uncertainty (IU) and a need for cognitive closure (NCC). To test this hypothesis, we presented participants (N=210, from Hong Kong, Greece, Belgium, Austria, and Switzerland) with the IU and NCC scale, then introduce a task measuring implicit extremist attitudes under the disguise of an attention word count experiment. We found that while both IU and NCC explain the level of extremist discourses, IU does so better than NCC. There were also no significant differences found between participants from different countries. We hope this research will inform how past experience, IU, and NCC influence extremist beliefs and use this information to develop targeted programs to prevent violent radicalization.

2. Social (dis)trust mediates the link between pathogen concern and subjective well-being

Author:
Jinseok P. Kim, Yonsei University

Co-Author:
Minsung Hong, Yonsei University
Eunkook M. Suh, Yonsei University

Full abstract:
In the pandemic's aftermath, research is still needed to uncover how exactly the threat of pathogens detracts from our sense of well-being. Drawing from the behavioral immune system literature, the present research examines the possibility that our evolved social psychological defense against pathogens might inadvertently play a part. Specifically, we suggest that pathogen threat may be linked to lower well-being via general social distrust; holding a suspecting view of others may be effective in preventing infectious spread because it works by discouraging social connection, a critical ingredient of human happiness. Two studies consisting of one U.S. MTurk sample and one representative South Korean dataset (total N = 14,016) found support for this notion: General social (dis)trust mediated the link between pathogen concern (i.e., perceived vulnerability to disease, Study1; COVID-19 cases among family or close people, Study 2) and various measures of well-being (e.g., positive affect, life satisfaction, Cantril's Ladder). Moreover, additional trust measures (i.e., trust targets) and abbreviated Day Reconstruction Method items contained within the South Korean data allowed for a more nuanced investigation on this matter. Further analyses revealed that distrust toward outgroup (but not ingroup) members demonstrated a similar mediating effect, and lower trust corresponded to less social connection in the previous day, serially mediating the pathogen concern-happiness relationship. The correlational nature of our studies cautions against inferring causality, and experimental replication will be required for further empirical verification of our results. Nevertheless, drawing from the behavioral immune system literature, the present research offers an interdisciplinary look at how our evolved social psychological defense against infectious diseases can shape our experiences of happiness. In the wake of the recent pandemic, our findings suggest that one way pathogen threat

disrupts our well-being is by undercutting one's trust in another, interfering with a "necessary" source of human happiness: our sociality.

3. The Reciprocal Relationship between Meaning in Life and Social Exclusion:A 4-wave Cross-Lagged study

Author:
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Co-Author:
Jingyuan Yi, Guangxi Normal University
Ruodan Feng, Guangxi Normal University
Ya-Nan Fu, Guangxi Normal University
Yumei He, Guangxi Normal University
Shuyue Zhang, Guangxi Normal University

Full abstract:
Multiple studies have shown that social exclusion can threaten the presence of meaning in life, but does the presence of meaning in life also influence social exclusion? The present research examines the reciprocal relationships between the presence of meaning in life and different types of social exclusion: excluded (socially rejected) and ignored (socially neglected). Using a four time points longitudinal design, with 3 months intervals between each time points to analyze the longitudinal data from 906 Chinese college students with cross-lagged panel models, results showed that: (1) The previous (T1, T2, T3) social exclusion negatively and significantly predicted the later presence of meaning in life (T2, T3, T4), in turn, the presence of meaning in life in the previous (T1, T2, T3) also negatively predicted social exclusion in the later (T2, T3, T4). (2) Excluded in the previous (T1, T2, T3) negatively and significantly predicted the presence of meaning in life in the later (T2, T3, T4), but only the presence of meaning in life at T1 could significantly predict excluded at T2. (3) Ignored in the later (T2, T3, T4) could be predicted negatively by the presence of meaning in life in the previous (T1, T2, T3), and ignored at T1 and T2 could also negatively predict the presence of meaning in life at T2 and T3. Together, these findings suggest that the relationship between social exclusion and meaning in life is bidirectional, and this provides theoretical and practical insights related to the psychological growth of individuals.

4. Mutual prediction of social exclusion and psychological capital: A longitudinal study

Author:
Zhijun Deng, Guangxi Normal University

Co-Author:
Zhijun Deng, Guangxi Normal University
Shuyue Zhang, Guangxi Normal University

Full abstract:
Researches on the relationship between social exclusion and psychological capital are most cross-sectional. Previous studies mainly considered the effect of social exclusion on psychological capital, but the effect of psychological capital on social

exclusion is less involved. Social exclusion is a negative social phenomenon, which will not only lead to negative emotions, but also threaten individual psychological capital. Due to the lack of evidence supporting the predictive role of different dimensions of psychological capital (self-efficacy, resilience, hope and optimism) in social exclusion, we explored the relationship between social exclusion and psychological capital using three waves of longitudinal data. A total of 1025 students (26.6% males; 73.4% females; M age = 19.67, SD age = 1.09) completed a multi-measure questionnaire that tapped the targeted variables at three time points. The cross-lagged panel analysis showed that a) social exclusion was significantly and negatively associated with psychological capital. b) social exclusion has a significant negative impact on four dimensions of psychological capital: self-efficacy, resilience, hope and optimism. But only hope has significant negative effect on social exclusion and T1 resilience has significant negative effects on T2 social exclusion. The results suggested that social exclusion stably and negatively predicted psychological capital, while only hope stably and negatively predicted social exclusion. In summary, our findings suggest that the relationship between social exclusion and psychological capital is bidirectional, and this provides theoretical and practical insights for the mental health development of college students.

5. Switching between Vertial Reality and Reality: Trust and Relational Mobility

Author:
Yang Li, Nagoya University

Co-Author:
Junko Yamada, Rissho University
Yota Mizuguchi, Oxford Brookes University

Full abstract:
Cultural differences in trust and other psychological/behavioral tendencies can be seen as adaptive strategies to the local social-ecological environment. Other than the geographical and historical differences that cultural differences could be rooted in, the rapid progress of information technologies has also brought changes to the social-ecological environment. Specifically, interpersonal networks and communities are now able to be built through an immersive experience in virtual reality(VR), which means VR users may experience two different sets of social-ecological environments (i.e. reality v.s. VR). In this study, we recruited fresh members of a community in VR chat, and explored their perception of social-ecological factors (i.e. relational mobility), and their trust and prosocial tendencies towards strangers and acquaintances in reality and VR. Results show relational mobility in VR environments is much higher than in reality, and trust towards strangers and acquaintances interacted with VR/reality environments. On the other hand, prosocial tendencies (i.e. willingness to allocate money to the target) did not differ by the environments. Also, through the four time points of our longitudinal survey series, no effects of time were found in any

measurements. Our findings indicated that people are sensitive to the social-ecological environment of VR, and can adjust their adaptive strategy to the environment. Our study is initiating the exploration of VR environment through a cultural psychological perspective and social-ecological approach.

| Paper Session 3-2-4 |

Development and Validation of New Scales

Chair:

Yun Li, Nanjing Xiaozhuang University

1. Development and Initial Validation of the Metaverse Worry Inventory

Author:

Changqin Xu, Southwest University

Co-Author:

Alexander Unger, Ludwigshafen University of Business and Society
Chongzeng Bi, Southwest University

Full abstract:
Concern over the rapidly evolving metaverse is growing, and this kind of worry related to the metaverse was named "metaverse worry". Metaverse worry is a type of negative affect and repetitive negative thinking about potential metaverse threats. Understanding the nature of metaverse worry is beneficial to alleviating worry and promoting the development of the metaverse. Due to the lack of appropriate psychometric instruments, the purpose of the present study is to develop a Metaverse Worry Inventory (MWI). The MWI was developed to measure people's worries about the metaverse in two studies (N = 672). In Study 1, a series of rigorous processes including item analysis, exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis revealed two reliable factors for the 10-item inventory: negative belief and negative feeling. The MWI had excellent internal consistency (Cronbach's α = 0.89) and medium test-retest reliability (r = 0.62). In study 2, good criterion-related validity of the MWI was confirmed by examining the MWI's relationship with subjective social status, anxiety, intolerance of uncertainty, and Big Five personality. The MWI captured the latent variables of metaverse worry and could be used in future research.

2. Development and Validation of the Sense of Shame Scale

Author:

Yun Li, Nanjing Xiaozhuang University

Co-Author:

Vivienne Y. K. Tao, University of Macau
Anise M. S. Wu, University of Macau

Full abstract:
Shame is conventionally viewed as an emotional state or a trait-like shame proneness which refers to a disposition to experience shame across situations. Both shame and shame proneness were found having maladaptive effects on interpersonal relationships and mental health. However,

cross cultural studies showed that, in Asian contexts, the concept of shame can have rich connotations and adaptive effects in guarding people against committing shame-inducing behaviors. A new perspective on shame, that is sense of shame, was hence proposed and explored in this study. Sense of shame is conceptualized and defined as a disposition to refrain from experiencing shame. It consists of two dimensions: cognitive inclination and behavioral tendency. The cognitive inclination is to monitor thoughts, words, and behaviors against internalized standards, rules, and goals. The behavioral tendency is to correct misbehaviors or make reparation after committing shame-inducing behaviors. Two studies were conducted to develop a scale measuring sense of shame (Sense of Shame Scale, SOSS). The results of exploratory factor analysis in Study 1 (with a sample of 585 Chinese undergraduate students) showed that two factors were yielded supporting the proposed strucutre of sense of shame. This two-factor structure of the SOSS was cross-validated using confirmatory factor analysis in Study 2 with three different Chinese student samples (538 undergraduate, 359 college, and 382 senior high school students). The results of Study 2 indicated satisfactory convergent, discriminant, and criterion-related validity of the SOSS. The present findings suggest that the SOSS is a reliable and valid tool to assess sense of shame. The developed SOSS can contribute and be employed to provide a fresh perspective for the study of shame.

3. Psychometric Properties of COVID Stress Scales

Author:
Marites Moya, De La Salle University

Full abstract:
Several studies have reported that the COVID-19 pandemic has considerably affected the psychological, emotional, and social well-being of the general public. Given the growing concern regarding the psychological consequences of COVID-19, it is crucial to objectively evaluate these psychological impacts using a valid and reliable tool specifically designed for assessing COVID-19's effects. The study's main objective was to determine the construct validity of the COVID-19 Stress Scales (CSS) as a tool to measure the stress level caused by COVID-19 in adult Filipino individuals. Conceptual adaptation was carried out to ensure that CSS was appropriate for the Filipino culture. The COVID-19 Stress Scales (CSS) were assessed for content validity following Lynn Method Approach. An online cognitive interview was also conducted to ensure that the language and concepts were appropriate. After the interview, the Filipino-CSS was pre-tested on 30 respondents and subjected to reliability testing, with all coefficients being greater than 0.80, indicating good to excellent reliability. Eight new items were included in the Filipino-CSS. The final Filipino-CSS consisted of 38 items, and five factors emerged corresponding to (1) personal, social, and economic risk, (2) traumatic stress, (3) xenophobia, (4) compulsive checking, and (5) contamination. The results of the study showed that the Filipino-CSS is a valid and

reliable measure of COVID stress among Filipinos. The results also confirmed the CSS's cross-cultural validity and suggest that it may be used as a tool to identify individuals suffering from COVID-19-related stress.

4. Development and validation of the Positive Beliefs about Self-criticism Scale

Author:
Haruka Makita, Doshisha University

Co-Author:
Masanori Oikawa, Doshisha University
Haruka Oikawa, Doshisha University

Full abstract:
Eastern cultures have a positive perception of self-criticism as a means of self-discipline and growth. However, there has been a lack of a quantitative measure to assess this belief. In this study, we aimed to fill this gap by developing a Positive Beliefs about Self-Criticism Scale based on previous meta-belief research. The scale consisted of items that reflect the belief that self-criticism leads to reflection and improvement. To establish concurrent validity, we also measured self-criticism and self-compassion, as these variables were expected to be related. A sample of 320 Japanese undergraduate students participated in the online survey, and data from 310 students were used for analysis after excluding incomplete responses. Factor analysis confirmed a two-factor structure of the scale, with the factors being "Improvement through self-criticism" and

"Reflection through self-criticism." Results showed that the Positive Beliefs about Self-Criticism Scale was positively correlated with self-criticism and negatively correlated with self-compassion, supporting its concurrent validity. The Positive Beliefs about Self-Criticism Scale has the potential to contribute to future research on cultural differences in self-criticism and self-compassion.

> Paper Session 3-2-5

Social Perception of Beauty

Chair:
Fumiko Kano Glückstad, Copenhagen Business School

1. Taiwanese translation of Personal Beauty Value Scale

Author:
Fumiko Kano Glückstad, Copenhagen Business School

Co-Author:
Hiromi Kobayashi, KOSE Corporation Research Laboratories
Rie Nakamura, KOSE Corporation Research Laboratories
Chunji Jin, Seijo University

Full abstract:
In this talk we will investigate the validity of Taiwanese version of the psychometric properties that measures the Personal Beauty Value (PBV) (Glückstad & Nakamura, under review) consisting of five distinctive

personal beauty values. The metric invariance of the PBV scale between the US and Japan was established in a previous study (Glückstad, Nakamura, Sato, Seddig, & Davidov, under review) using a multinational sample of 18 years old and above collected in July 2022. In this study, we will conduct Multi-Group Confirmatory Factor Analysis (MGCFA) of the PBV scale using a multinational data consisting of (Japan, Taiwan and the US) collected during the period between 3-10 January, 2023. The multinational samples consist of 18-44 years old males and females (gender balanced) from Japan (n=800), Taiwan (n=800) and the US (n=800). The PBV scale consists of 19 items representing five latent constructs: Natural Uniqueness (4 items), Moral Beauty (3 items), Self-Improvement (3 items), Superiority (2 items), and Adaptability (2 items). The metric invariance of the psychographic properties to measure the five PBV constructs was fully established across the three countries for the all samples including both males and females (CFI-delta: 0.001, RMSEA-delta: 0.002), the male-only sample (CFI-delta: 0.001, RMSEA-delta: 0.003), and the female-only sample (CFI-delta: 0.006, RMSEA-delta: 0.000). Moreover, the scalar invariance of the psychographic properties to measure the five PBV constructs was also established across the three countries for the all samples including both males and females (CFI-delta: 0.007, RMSEA-delta: 0.001), the male-only sample (CFI-delta: 0.003, RMSEA-delta: 0.001), and the female-only sample (CFI-delta: 0.009, RMSEA-delta: 0.001). The results concludes that it is possible to compare the factor means of the five constructs across the

three countries. Accordingly, our presentation will address the cultural comparisons of the five distinct beauty values and their associations with some of the selected variables.

2. Stable environment limits beauty? The effect of relational mobility on pursuit of beauty in China

Author:
Xiaoxiao Zhang, Shenzhen University

Co-Author:
Yuqi Liu, Shenzhen University
Jia Wang, Shenzhen University
Siyun Wang, Shenzhen University

Full abstract:
The love of beauty is in all of us. However, the environment in which people live shapes their appearances. For example, Chinese people often use the term "厅里厅气" (ting li ting qi) to describe the old-fashioned dressing of people with stable jobs such as civil servants. Does the stable environment limit the beauty of people's appearance? and why? The present study aimed to investigate how does environment-person interaction, relational mobility, impact on the pursuit of beauty in appearance. By correlational design, the findings of Study 1 showed that relational mobility positively predicted selfie editing, weight control, and makeup behaviors among Chinese participants. In Study 2, we manipulated relational mobility, the findings showed that relational mobility was sufficient to predict subjects' choice of the more favorable appearance-enhancing

option in the dressing, consumption, and photo retouching choice tasks for Chinese participants. More important, the low relational mobility increased the perception of interpersonal surveillance and thus reduced the pursuit of beauty in appearance. The findings indicated the low relational mobility limited the pursuit of beauty in appearance, both in general state-based observations and in causal experimental contexts.

3. Modified Self-Presentation: Promotion Motivation and Retouching Photos of the Self

Author:
Jingyi Ou, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Chin Ming Hui, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Nowadays, it is increasingly common for people to retouch their photos before posting online, especially in the collectivist society where norms like the standard of beauty are tightly defined. The present study aims to investigate the nature of the motivation behind modified online self-presentation using a motivational framework. According to regulatory focus theory, people have two different motivational systems when pursuing a goal, promotion motivation (i.e., focus on attaining gains) and prevention motivation (i.e., focus on avoiding losses). It is plausible that individuals engage in photo retouching

due to their aspirations for gains like others' approvals, attention, romantic interest from romantic targets, and a boost in self-esteem. It is also possible that individuals retouch their photos driven by concerns about losses like fear of others' negative evaluation of physical appearance, and social rejection. Results show that promotion motivation positively predicts chances of retouching photos of the self before posting on social media, but prevention motivation does not predict chances of photo retouching among adults from mainland China. It is concluded that engagement in modified online self-presentation is driven by aspirations for attaining gains, rather than concerns about losses. The findings provide insights for explaining the nature of the motivation behind modified self-presentation from a broader motivational concerns perspective. On one hand, photo retouching may backfire when it is enhanced to a recognizable or even extreme degree. On the other hand, retouching the photos to an appropriate degree can change the impression of the self on others and make the self more attractive. The findings also offer practical implications in developing interventions on impression management accordingly for people facing different interpersonal difficulties (e.g., through flexibly adjusting their focus on attaining gains).

4. Exploring Women Narratives on Social Media: Everyday Navigation of a 'Public' Space

Author:

Garima Agarwal,

Co-Author:
Garima Agarwal
Charvi Tandon, IILM University

Full abstract:
Social media has a life of its's own - its experience and function however mimic society, creating multiple layers of reality. This reality (multiple as it is) drenches people differently based on their position - advantaging some (read: upper class, upper caste men) and disadvantaging others (read: the marginalized), coloring their experiences as they move through and within the social media space. This study thus aimed at understanding the experiences of women (18-28 years) on social media, specifically on the application Instagram. Building on a constructivist and feminist paradigm - the study captured what it is like to be a woman in a virtual public space, raising questions about engagement and expression. The approach of narrative inquiry has been used, employing the method of multiple case narratives. Semi-structured interviews were taken keeping in mind these axes and analyzed using the categorical-content approach. Findings reveal three major themes. The first theme captures the realities of 'being' women in a digital public space – elaborating on the issues of safety, the exchange of emotions, and the intersection of these notions with the identities of the participants. This theme is central to our research since it digs into the research objective of the space occupation of women on Instagram. The second theme elaborates on the active process women on Instagram engage in while occupying space on this platform, including narratives of choosing to make it safer, experiencing freedom in anonymity, etc. Finally, the third taps into the manner in which women are increasingly owning this platform as their 'own' space – struggling with questions of authenticity online, learning about activism, engaging in online movements, finding communities, and much more! The research brings the personal as political to the forefront, creating a literature of its own that honors women's experiences in 20th-century India.

<div style="border:1px solid; background:#f8e0d0; padding:4px;">Paper Session 3-2-6</div>

Consumer Psychology

Chair:
Anna Kuzminska, University of Warsaw

1. Time neglect: Consumers overlook time and overemphasize accumulative index of quality

Author:
Jingyi Lu, East China Normal University

Co-Author:
Tian Qiu, East China Normal University

Full abstract:
As time causes a natural increase in accumulative index (e.g., the total number of likes received for a video), early- (vs. late-) launched options usually enjoy a higher accumulative index (e.g., early-released

videos often received more likes in total). A rational decision maker should consider not only the accumulative index, but also time and the average index of quality (e.g., the average number of likes per year). However, across five studies, the current research documents a counter-normative preference that consumers prefer early-launched options with higher accumulative index but lower average index (vs. late-launched options with lower accumulative index but higher average index). Studies 1a and 1b provided preliminary evidence for this preference by showing that a small percentage of the participants who received no prompt chose the late- (vs. early-) launched option, even though the late-launched option outperformed the early-launched option on the average index (e.g., receiving more likes per year). However, when the participants were prompted to consider time (e.g., "given the releasing time, which option is more popular?"), their preferences were reversed. Study 2 indicated that consumers considered the accumulative index (e.g., total likes) but neglected time by comparing the effects of a time prompt, a prompt of the accumulative index, or no prompt. Study 3 showed that people seldom checked time when they were allowed to check information about options, thus indicated that the preference for early-launched options is caused by time neglect (i.e., insensitivity to time information). Study 4 revealed that the preference for early-launched options is reversed when negative indexes (e.g., dislike) increase with time. Our research contributes to the literature on information neglect by identifying time neglect. Practically, it encourages marketers

promoting new products to emphasize product launch time.

2. Cross-Cultural Views on Advertisements for Housing in Urban Bangkok vs. Suburban Nakhon Pathom

Author:
Rungpat Roengpitya, Mahidol University

Full abstract:
Housing is one of our basic needs. A good home can lead towards our better quality of life, especially our health and well-being (SDGs No.3). It is very interesting to examine advertisements for housing to see how cross-linguistic and cross-cultural views found in the advertisements can help motivate and persuade clients to buy their housing products located in urban Bangkok versus suburban Nakhon Pathom. In this study, 100 advertisements from public billboards and social media in Bangkok (n=50) and Nakhon Pathom (n=50) were collected and analyzed, based on the linguistic and psychological theories (Anantachat, 2022; Gorter, 2006; Huebner, 2006). Each advertisement was analyzed for the original languages, the scripts of the languages, the branding, cross-cultural views, the information and contents, and photos. The results revealed that most advertisements in Bangkok and Nakhon Pathom were bilingual with the original Thai and English languages. The scripts were mainly in Thai, but some advertisements had English scripts, along with English-Thai transliteration and translation. Interestingly, the information on the advertisements functioned as the key

motivation for clients to choose housing products. The main contents included brands, locations, sizes of residences (houses or rooms in condominiums), prices, a discount and promotion, and common facilities and nearby public transportation for better health and well-being. The findings suggest that these advertisements interested clients as they contained the global English language, together with the national Thai language. The bilingualism or multilingualism, together with cross-cultural views, can imply the level of education, overt prestige, and higher social status. Besides, prices with promotion, locations, nearby public transportation (sky trains or subways), and common facilities also play a role for clients to choose the housing products. This research is hoped to help advance the interdisciplinary research in linguistics, culture, psychology, and marketing in the future.

3. Divergent effects of the market mindset on trust

Author:
Anna Kuzminska, University of Warsaw

Co-Author:
Agata Gasiorowska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Full abstract:
In a series of eight experiments, we demonstrated that market mindset affects trust differently depending on whether it is operationalized and measured as generalized, self-reported social trust or as behavior in the Trust Game. We operationalize market mindset as the orientation toward rational analysis of cost/benefit and efficiency that results from social interaction. The typical items used to measure generalized trust tend to be vague about the nature of the relationship and the rules that govern the interaction in which people are expected to trust each other, and thus give the impression of little structure and ambiguity, which may be at odds with the market mindset. In contrast, Trust Game provides a well-defined structure that follows the norms characteristic of market relationships. In the first set of experiments, we found that market thinking reduced overall social trust compared to communal thinking (Experiment 1a) and a neutral condition (Experiment 1b). We showed that the psychological mechanisms behind this effect are increased proportional reasoning (Experiments 1c and 1d) and decreased state empathy (Experiments 1d and 1e). In a second series of three experiments, we then show that (1) participants with the market mindset make larger allocations in the Trust Game compared to controls (Experiment 2a); (2) this effect is mediated by motivation to proportional thinking (Experiment 2b); and (3) compared to controls, people with the market mindset are also more sensitive to proportions - their allocations in the Trust Game are significantly higher when multiplied by four than when multiplied by two (Experiment 2c).

4. Experimental Research of Attractiveness on Purchase Intention Moderated by Impulsive Buying Tendency

Author:
Resekiani Bakar, Universitas Negeri Makassar

Co-Author:
Andi Ayu Sukma Dewi, Universitas Negeri Makassar
Lukman, Universitas Negeri Makassar

Full abstract:
Previous studies have tested the effect of attractiveness on purchase intention, but experimental research is still limited. This study also examines the role of impulsive buying tendency as a personal factor that moderates the attractiveness and intention to purchase, which has not received the attention of previous researchers. This study examines the effect of attractiveness (influencer versus non-influencer) on purchase intention moderated by impulsive buying tendencies. This experimental research study is a between-subject design and seventy-one female Instagram consumers. This study uses the moderator model technique by Hayes Process. The results show that attractiveness affects the desire to buy fashion products compared to non-attractive. Instagram consumers are interested in buying products advertised by influencers with more familiarity, likeability, and similarity. The impulsive buying tendency does not play a role in strengthening the effect of attractiveness on purchase intention. Attractive

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influencers become a more substantial factor in attracting buying interest on Instagram without considering the level of consumer impulsivity and buying tendency

<div style="border:1px solid black; background:#fce0ce; padding:4px;">Paper Session 3-2-7</div>

Developmental Processes and Impacts

Chair:
Shimin Zhu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

1. Contribution of Future Time Perspective to Career Adaptability of Middle Schoolers in Banyuwangi

Author:
Kanita Desfara Adzani, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Sherly Saragih Turnip, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Adolescence is an important time to start preparing for a career. One of the important psychological resources individuals need to develop to successfully manage career challenges is career adaptability. There are four abilities that represent career adaptability, namely career concern, career control, career curiosity, and career confidence. At the same time, early adolescents are at the formal operational stage which allows them to envision the future and have better planning abilities, which are indications of

better future time perspective. This study aims to investigate the contribution of connectedness and value dimensions in future time perspective to career adaptability of middle school students in Banyuwangi, one of Indonesia's rural regencies. The study with a cross-sectional design was conducted on 1,214 middle school students with a mean age of 13.52 years (SD = 1.029). Career adaptability was assessed using Career Adapt-Abilities Scale-Short Form (CAAS-SF) (Maggiori et al., 2017), while Future Time Perspective Scale was used to measure connectedness and value (Husman & Shell, 2008). Multiple linear regression analysis indicates that connectedness and value significantly predicted career adaptability among middle school students in Banyuwangi (β = 0.311 and β = 0.207, respectively). This study supports the theoretical model in career construction theory which states that career adaptability can be predicted by individual characteristics, one of which is future time perspective. It also highlights the importance of encouraging early adolescents to not only value long-term goals (value), but also to understand the connection between present behavior and future consequence (connectedness).

2. The gritter, the more hopeful about future?

Author:
Shimin Zhu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Co-Author:
Chongzeng Bi, Southwest University

Full abstract:
The gritter, the more hopeful about future? A 9-month school-based longitudinal study on grit and adolescent possible selves before and during COVID-19 Abstract School closure and life interruption during COVID 19 may have a long-lasting effect on youth development. However, less is known about the changes in adolescents' future selves which are associated with adolescents' developmental trajectories, motivation, and educational outcomes. This study examined the change of possible selves and its association with grit among secondary school students in a longitudinal survey. Students from 12 secondary schools (N = 1,577, age mean =13.05, SD =.86) filled in the questionnaire in classroom at the start and end of an academic year prior to and during the COVID 19 pandemic with a 9-month interval. Demographic, grit, socio-economic status (SES), self-control, and possible selves were measured. Paired t-tests indicated a significant decrease in academic possible selves and strategies. Hierarchical regression analysis results show that participants with higher grit scores reported higher academic and life possible selves, in particular, the effect of grit-perseverance was stronger than grit-passion, after controlling self-control. SES moderated the effect of grit-passion on academic possible selves. The current longitudinal study provides important implications for education and youth social work practice for young people growing up with the influence of the pandemic.

3. Determinants of adversity quotient among adolescents

Author:

Myrtle Orbon-Grijalvo, Adventist University of the Philippines

Co-Author:

Princess Cate Burce, AUP
Krizzia Enriquez, AUP

Full abstract:
Adolescents may find it difficult to handle the challenges in life. Thus, the study aims to identify among adolescents the determinants of adversity quotient --- the capacity of the person to overcome and withstand adversities in life. The variables used for adversity quotient were control, ownership, reach, and endurance. The determinants of adversity quotient utilized in the study were family functioning and ego depletion. Problem-solving skills, communication, and affective involvement were measures of family functioning; ego depletion is the exhaustion of one's will power. The 280 respondents ages 18-21 were selected using stratified random sampling technique. Mean, standard deviation, and multiple regression analysis were the statistical tools used in the study. The findings show fair level of family functioning, moderate level of adversity quotient, and high level of ego depletion. This indicates that respondents need to improve their family's problem-solving skills, communication, and being affectionate. Also, respondents are not that able in handling their daily problems and more likely exhausted in exercising their will power. Moreover, only problem-solving skills predict adversity quotient with the variance accounted for 6.1%. The findings imply that the ability and skills of the adolescents to solve problems in the family help them overcome and handle the challenges in their lives.

4. Emotional Abuse and Neglect in Childhood and Coping Mechanisms - A Correlational Study

Author:

Paavni Burman, Pandit Deendayal Energy University

Full abstract:
The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship that exists between emotional neglect and emotional abuse in childhood and coping mechanisms in the youth. Childhood Emotional Neglect (CEN) occurs when primary caregiver(s) fail to fulfil the emotional needs of a child. It refers to the absence of love, affection, and support. Childhood Emotional Abuse (CEA) is a pattern of behavior that adversely affects a child's emotional development. It consists of maltreating behaviors like criticism, rejection, and humiliation. To collect data, 193 subjects, within the age of 18 to 25, from all over India, were administered the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire - Short Form (Bernstein and Fink) and the Ways of Coping Scale (Revised) (Lazarus and Folkman). The findings show the prevalence of different coping mechanisms in individuals who have experienced CEN and CEA.

Paper Session 3-2-8

Helping and Prosocial Behaviors

Chair:
Alisha Chettri, Tripura University

1. The impact of decision makers' advice-seeking motivation on the advice-giving behavior of advisors

Author:
Xiufang Du, University of Jinan

Co-Author:
Xiufang Du, University of Jinan
Yating Wang, University of Jinan

Full abstract:
People often seek advice from others or give advice to others in daily life. This process is called advice interaction. It is generally believed that people seek advice for the sake of improving the decision-making accuracy. Which is named accuracy motivation. But sometimes seeking advice is not only for the accuracy of the results, but also for emotional support, such as respect, recognition or understanding. Which is named relationship motivation. When giving advice to others, advisors often consider the potential motivation of the advice seeker. Therefore, advisors are likely to decide whether they are willing to give advice and how to give advice based on the decision makers' motivation to seek advice, for example, how much time and effort they spend searching and processing relevant information. Two experiments were conducted to explore the different impact of decision makers' accuracy motivation and relationship motivation on the giving-advice behavior of advisors and its' mechanism. Experiment 1 tested how the advisor reported their willingness to give advice and possible search efforts when the motivation of decision makers' advice seeking was disclosed to them. Experiment 2 used lottery box recommendation task to exam advisor's actual search behavior. The results showed that: (1) There was no significant different in the advisors' willingness to give advice for different motivations of the decision makers. (2) The advisors made higher search efforts, more searches, longer search time and felt more trusted when searching for advice information, if they learned the decision makers' advice seeking is due to accuracy motivation compared with relationship motivation. (3) The impact of decision makers' advice-seeking motivation on advisor's advice-giving behavior is mediated by perceived trust.

2. Pride, Personality and Helping Behaviour among Late Adolescents and Early Adults

Author:
Alisha Chettri, Tripura University

Co-Author:
Nutankumar S. Thingujam, Tripura University

Full abstract:
Pride has been studied as a part of self-conscious emotions, an emotion which

requires a self-evaluation before one can recognize it. Pride is an important emotion playing a role in many domains of psychological functioning and it's two facets (authentic and hubristic), have been found to be associated with pleasant and unpleasant outcomes. However, pride being a very recent area of research there is still a dearth of studies examining it and the findings on age and gender are inconclusive. Therefore, the purpose of the current study was twofold: a) to examine the correlates of authentic and hubristic pride and determine the predictors for both the facets of pride and b) to examine age and gender differences on authentic and hubristic pride. Data was collected from 300 participants distributed equally across gender (M=150; F=150) and two age groups (Late adolescents=150; Early adulthood=150). Participants were made to fill the 7-Item Authentic and Hubristic Pride Scale, NEO-FFI and Helping Attitude Scale in small groups or on a one-to-one basis. Results showed authentic pride to be positively correlated with extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness and helping behaviour and negatively with neuroticism whereas, hubristic pride was negatively correlated with openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and helping behaviour. The hierarchical regression analysis showed age group, helping behaviour and personality domains as significant predictors of both authentic and hubristic pride but not gender. Further, t-test analysis revealed significant differences between late adolescents and early adults on both the facets of pride and gender difference was found to be significant only

for the hubristic facet of pride. The study adds to the literature on pride and displays similarities to the research conducted in the West for the Indian population as well. The findings support the positivity principle which states that positive traits increase whereas negative traits decrease with age.

3. Let me help you anyway: Nonzero-sum time perception encourages persistent helping despite criticisms

Author:
Yu Niiya, Hosei University

Co-Author:
Lora Park, University at Buffalo
Syamil Yakin, Ohio State University
Ya-Hui Chang, University at Buffalo

Full abstract:
People often respond negatively to unsolicited help even when the help is beneficial (Bar-Or & Meyer, 2019; Deelstra et al., 2003). We examined whether a nonzero-sum perception of time (i.e., a perception that time spent on others is time spent on oneself too) encourages people to continue helping a friend even when the friend criticizes the help. In Study 1, 325 U.S. Americans and 222 Japanese read vignettes about spending all of their available time to help a friend and read that the friend either appreciated or criticized the help. All participants then rated their satisfaction in helping the friend, their perception of time, and indicated how much time they would have spent if they knew the friend's reaction. In both cultures, people who showed higher nonzero-sum

time perception showed greater satisfaction and positive affects, which, in turn, were associated with wanting to spend more time helping. The indirect effects were significant in both positive and negative conditions. In Study 2, 400 Americans randomly recalled either a time when they perceived that time was nonzero-sum, a time when they sacrificed their time for others, or a time when others took away their time. Then, they read that a friend reacted negatively to the help and completed the same dependent measures as in Study 1. In line with Study 1, those in the nonzero-sum condition indicated wanting to spend more time helping the friend relative to those who recalled sacrificing their time or had their time taken away. Positive affects mediated this association. These results suggest that with a nonzero-sum mindset, people can sustain help even when the recipient is unappreciative because helping is gratifying by itself. The helper may not feel depleted of their time and hence, may not require gratitude from the recipient to compensate for their helping costs.

4. The Norms of Helping: "For it is in Giving that we Receive"

Author:
Kshitija Wason, Daulat Ram College
Delhi University

Full abstract:
Every generation is wont to experience an upheaval in its lifetime. The covid pandemic emerged as an inflexion point which demasked many a faultline in social and psychological fabrics. The research looks at first person accounts of patients, family caregivers and medical professionals (n= 25) in the national capital region of delhi, india. The research design triangulates the lived experiences of the cohort for major emergent themes. Highlighted are, where conflicts of resources and groups were witnessed and traversed by individuals and groups through newer modes of behaviors. Using an interpretative phenomenological lens, the lived experiences of helping during the pandemic are examined for -when help which is both sought and voluntary in nature and how it is rendered. The role of identification in helping behavior during covid pandemic is examined and faultlines if any in the rubric of help delineated. The emergent norms of help are examined through methods like photo elicitation and the role of social media in the dynamics of helping behaviors. Implications of the work resound for peace studies into how lessons gleaned could be applied to further conflict scenarios for the creation of harmony and inclusion.

Paper Session 3-3-3

Age or Gender Factors affecting Well-being

Chair:
Cherry Cheuk-Yue Wan, University of Sydney

1. Negotiating Patriarchy: A Qualitative Study on Indian Women's Well-being at Middle-age

Author:

Sanjana Choudhry, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

Full abstract:

A typical patriarchal society, such as India, tends to be organized based on gender, and the construct is embedded in the culture (Bhattacharya et al., 2019). The purpose of the current study was to examine the role of patriarchy with respect to women's well-being. The current study is a qualitative study using semi-structured, in-depth interviews. The sample consisted of 29 married, middle-class, educated, urban women from Delhi, India. Thematic analysis employing a constructionist approach was used to analyze the interview data. Results revealed the salience of gender as one of the basic organizing principles that shapes women's lives. Findings were organized under two main themes of 'experiencing patriarchy' and 'negotiating patriarchy'. The findings highlighted that patriarchy is internalized through socialization among women at early stages of their lives. Patriarchy played out in adjustment to life post marriage, burdensome social expectations, handling multiple role responsibilities and conflict due to gender role stereotyping. Middle-age entailed negotiating with patriarchy through life course transitions, psychological, cognitive factors, socio-cultural factors, emotional support, behavioral strategies and work as a source of meaning. Participants' negotiations varied in terms of their acceptance, awareness or rejection of patriarchy. New theoretical models should continue to emerge to accommodate the diversity of women's experiences at mid-life.

2. Reducing dementia stigma

Author:

Cherry Cheuk-Yue Wan, University of Sydney

Co-Author:

Fiona White, University of Sydney

Full abstract:

People living with dementia are perceived as dependent, incompetent and hopeless. These public stigma of can be internalized within the patients to create negative private stigma and a series of negative effects. This study serves to (i) identify the demographic factors of the stigmatisers, (ii) identify the characteristics of the stigmatized group, and (iii) address the prejudiced emotions related to dementia stigma. Online surveys were distributed to undergraduate students and community members. Although younger adults showed an overall low level of dementia stigma, participants from Asian background reported higher dementia stigma compared to those from Anglo-European backgrounds. The effects of other demographic factors will also be discussed. In terms of prejudiced emotions, it was found that they report lower level of blame, higher level of avoidance, and higher level of pity towards people living with dementia, especially when they are older. This study unveils the nature of dementia stigma and it highlights the importance of using contact

as an intervention to reduce dementia stigma in future research.

3. "Be your own hero": exploring reception to neoliberal feminist tropes in Indian gender advocacy

Author:
Keshia Dsilva, University of Helsinki

Full abstract:
Gender advocacy around the world has been criticized for being dominated by neoliberal ideals of womanhood that promote self-transformation as a cure-all for issues that require long term changes at the community and institutional level. Such ideals are most accessible to women higher in the social hierarchy, making middle-class women the ideal "empowered" subjects under neoliberal feminism. Indian gender advocacy campaigns have also been found to be guilty of following these tropes, which has been linked to the middle-class viewership of the campaigns. Yet, few studies have sought to explore how the intended target audience responds to the messages conveyed by such campaigns and how they interpret them. This research addresses this gap by exploring how neoliberal feminist ideals in Indian gender advocacy are received by an urban middle-class audience. The theoretical and methodological framework employed is the social representations theory (SRT). Three campaign videos were shown to 25 participants belonging to the urban middle class in Bengaluru, India who then took part in word association tasks and semi-structured interviews. Findings suggest that

while blame for issues is assigned to social norms and institutional failure, participants still held women responsible for their own safety and did not demand wider structural changes. These results are situated in the SRT's theoretical premise of hegemonic, polemic and emancipated representations to account for the hegemony of neoliberal feminist ideals.

4. Work-life and psychological distress: An exploratory study of Sri Lankan women

Author:
Olunie A. Rajapakshe, University of Peradeniya

Co-Author:
Ramila Usoof-Thowfeek, University of Peradeniya

Full abstract:
Though women in the past were mainly attributed with the nurturer, caretaker role and solely domestic responsibilities, research over the past few years indicates that women today are confident in performing dual responsibilities of home and career. Therefore, this research is an attempt to explore women's perceptions and experiences of gender roles that they must play. It also seeks to investigate the impact of work–family intersection on the psychological well-being of working women. To examine these questions, an exploratory study was conducted employing the diary method, where participants were required to complete a diary for two weeks every day. Each day, participants were asked to

write down activities performed at different times of the day, the corresponding emotional state and whether there were reasons for distress. They also completed the DASS -21, a social support questionnaire and a psychological wellbeing scale. Themes of the current preliminary analysis of the diaries showed domestic responsibilities such as household chores and child care were primarily assigned to women, despite working full-time. When women engaged in a job, it was common for women to shoulder both paid work and domestic responsibilities. As a result, women face problems when work interferes with family responsibilities and vice versa. Women perceived that they performed a nurturing role both in the household but also at work. Oftentimes, women's psychological well-being was negatively affected by trying to fulfill these roles. There was role strain and stress associated with this intersection and multiple roles that they played. With married women's increased participation in the labor force, the domestic responsibility was expected to be divided and shared with the husbands, but this study showed that despite their engagement in the paid labor market, wives were still shouldering most burden at home with the male partners being absent from their daily experiences.

Paper Session 3-3-4

Parental Styles and Family Dynamics

Chair:

Meng Chuan Ho, Universiti Malaya & UCSI University

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1. Parental Distress and Child Adjustment: Mindful Parenting and Children's Gratitude as Mediators

Author:

Xinying Zeng, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Xiaoyuan Wu, The Education University of Hong Kong
Sisi Tao, The University of Hong Kong
Eva Lau, The Education University of Hong Kong
Jianbin Li, The Education University of Hong Kong
Derwin King Chung Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Introduction Parents' mental health affects their emotion-related parenting, which subsequently influences children's positive emotions and adjustment (Eisenberg et al., 1998). More distressful parents tended to display less mindful parenting, which was in turn associated with poorer child adjustments (e.g., Cheung & Wang, 2022). However, the underlying mechanism in this relation has not been fully investigated. Gratitude, a positive emotion, may play a significant role as it could be promoted by mindful parenting and lead to better adjustment (Obeldobel & Kerns, 2021). This cross-sectional study examined mindful parenting and children's gratitude as serial mediators in the relation between parental distress and child adjustment during the school suspension under COVID-19 in Hong

Kong, when parental psychological distress and child adjustment were largely affected (Feinberg at al., 2022). Method Participants were 937 parents (87.8% mothers) with children aged 5 to 12 (M=7.35, SD=2.09). Parents reported their psychological distress (Henry et al., 1999), mindful parenting (Duncan, 2007), children's gratitude (McCullough et al., 2002), and prosocial behavior and internalizing problems (Goodman, 1997). Structural equation modeling was used to examine the serial mediation model with child age, sex, and family SES as covariates. Results Mindful parenting and children's gratitude serially mediated the relations between parental distress and child adjustment. Specifically, higher distress was related to lower mindful parenting, which was associated with lower children's gratitude and eventually linked to less prosocial behavior and more internalizing problems. Discussion Findings suggest that distress may hinder parents from being mindful in parenting (Cheung et al., 2021) and result in their failure to promote children's positive appraisal of their experience (Domínguez et al., 2020). Consequently, children with lower gratitude tend to display poorer adjustment (Geurtzen et al., 2015). The findings reveal the importance of promoting parental well-being, mindful parenting, and children's gratitude to enhance child adjustment during challenging times.

2. Exploring the perceived parenting styles and joint parenting styles with the happiness of adolescents

Author:

Meng Chuan Ho, Universiti Malaya & UCSI University

Co-Author:

Jas Laile Jaafar, Universiti Malaya

Full abstract:

One of the ongoing debates on parenting styles is the significance of joint parenting on child behavioural outcomes. Past studies have mostly investigated the effects of both parents on the children's developmental aspects, but few especially in Malaysia, examined the parenting styles exercised by both fathers and mothers in raising and educating their children. This paper aims to explore the combination of the most favourable paternal and maternal parenting styles to adolescents' happiness. A total of 579 secondary school students (263 male, 316 female, 15-18 years old) answered voluntarily The Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri, 1991) for parenting styles and the Oxford Happiness Inventory (Argyle, Martin & Crossland, 1981) for happiness. Pearson correlation and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was applied in the current study. The findings indicated that authoritative and permissiveness parenting, which is characterized by high levels of warmth and support, is positively associated with adolescent happiness. In contrast, authoritarian parenting styles are correlated negatively to happiness. The highest correlation is found in the combination of both paternal authoritative and maternal authoritative parenting styles and adolescents' happiness. The present

study also discovered that authoritative parenting styles (paternal or maternal) appeared to outdo the negative impacts of authoritarian (paternal or maternal), or permissiveness (paternal or maternal). All results suggest that investigating joint parenting styles should be emphasized more in the understanding of the most constructive parenting styles in improving adolescents' behavioural outcomes.

3. Parental Overprotection and Difficulty Mindset: Mediating Roles of Authenticity and Depression

Author:
Yongxue Li, Southwest University

Co-Author:
Chongzeng Bi, Southwest University

Full abstract:
This study investigated the relationship between parental overprotection, authenticity, depression and two different types of difficulty mindset (i.e., difficulty-as-improvement and difficulty-as-impossibility). A model was proposed with authenticity and depression as serial mediators of the relationship between parental overprotection and difficulty mindset. An online survey was completed by 706 college students (55.7% male). A path analysis showed that parental overprotection was significantly positively correlated with interpreting experienced difficulty-as-impossibility, and significantly negatively associated with interpreting experienced difficulty-as-improvement. Both authenticity and depression independently mediated the relationship between parental overprotection and difficulty-as-impossibility and difficulty-as-improvement. Also, there was a significant serial mediation effect. These findings reveal the relationship between parental overprotection and difficulty mindset, and prove the independent and cumulative mediating effect of authenticity and depression. These findings provide theoretical and empirical impetus for understanding how authenticity and depression play a role in the influence of parental overprotection on difficulty mindset.

4. Influence of Parentification, Emotion Regulation and Birth Order on Resilience

Author:
Jewale Apon, Sikkim University

Co-Author:
Sumnima Rai, Sikkim University

Full abstract:
BACKGROUND: When faced with difficulties and challenges in life everybody goes through discomfort but to be resilient is to recover from those setbacks. Developing a resilient attitude may be impacted by different factors like one's surrounding, family upbringing, ability to regulate emotions, and birth order among siblings. PURPOSE: Despite the established facts that parentification has negative effects, it is also suggested that parentification has positive effects too. A role reversal between parents and children in terms of

instrumental or emotional has been found to be beneficial in developing adaptive coping skills and resilience in the later years of life. The present study is done in order to examine the relationship between retrospective parentification, emotion regulation, birth order, and resilience. METHODS: This study used a cross-sectional online survey. Data were collected from 93 undergraduate and postgraduate students (30 male and 63 female) between the ages of 17-25 years. Measurements included the Parentification Questionnaire (Jurkovic and Thirkield, 1998), Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (Gross and John, 2003), and Brief Resilience Scale (Smith et al., 2008). Data collected were analysed using Carl Pearson correlation and regression. RESULTS: Parentification is found to be negatively significantly correlated with resilience. As for cognitive reappraisal, expressive suppression and birth order, there is no significant relationship with resilience. CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PRESENT STUDY: The present study will help in understanding the various factors that impact resilience and may help future researchers in finding ways to improve resilience among young adults. This research is ongoing, more data is collected for further understanding of the variables under study. Keywords: Parentification, emotion regulation, birth order, resilience

Paper Session 3-3-5

The Psychology of Leadership

Chair:

Sharmila Silvaraja, Monash University Malaysia

1. Exploring the Relationship between Distributive Leadership and PsyCap among Healthcare Professionals

Author:
Ateeqa Ansari, The LNM Institute of Information Technology

Co-Author:
Anu Malik, Rajbala Singh The LNM Institute of Information Technology

Full abstract:
Healthcare systems are complex. The task in healthcare organizations require collaboration from experts of several domains, quick and timely action and execution of the decisions. Employees consider agreement from their supervisor as a contract with their organization itself; so effective leadership practices, role distribution and scope of development could ultimately strengthen the psychological contract and positive psychological state among the employees and the employer. There is a dearth of research empirically testing the mediating role of psychological contacts (PC) between distributive leadership (DL) and psychological capital (PsyCap). To bridge this gap, the present study explores the mediating role of (PC) between DL & PsyCap among healthcare professionals. The sample is 516 healthcare professionals (HCPs) working in Indian hospital settings. The data is collected using the survey method. The hypothesized model is tested

using Hayes Process Macro. The result shows, DL has statistically significant and positive impact on the PsyCap of HCPs and PC has a complementary effect on the relationship between DL & PsyCap. Analysis also confirmed that PC partially mediates the relationship between DL & PsyCap among healthcare professionals. The findings indicate that distributive leadership in healthcare networks is effective as it promotes motivation, engagement with team followers, reduces the workload and predicts team's efficacy, hope, resilience, and optimism towards tasks. The employees who were satisfied with their relationship with the organization have high PsyCap and participates in leadership activities. The study also highlighted the need to implement programmes to promote DL in healthcare systems, internalized sense of control in every healthcare professional and better social exchange of relationship which can strengthen psychological contract among the HCPs in the organization. Keywords: distributive leadership, psychological contract, psychological capital, healthcare systems, healthcare professionals, leadership

2. Motivation and Engagement among n Young Professionals in Non- Profit Organization

Author:
Sharmila Silvaraja, Monash University Malaysia

Co-Author:
Adriana Ortega, Monash University

Mariyam Saba, Monash University
Wattegama Talattani Ralalage Vinuji Punsara, Malaysia

Full abstract:
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play an integral role in society through advocating their missions and providing important services to the public. However, there are numerous obstacles that contribute towards deficient management of human capital. In turn the poor management of employees in NGOs could impact motivation, satisfaction and engagement of employees. As well as the employee's health and wellbeing, the organization's health culture and the quality of service provided. However, in Malaysia there is limited understanding of what contributes towards the well functioning of NGOs and their employees' work life. Therefore, this study explored the experience of people working in NGOs in Malaysia. To this end a mixed method study was conducted among young adults (18 to 30 years old) working at Malaysian NGOs. Data was elicited through focus groups consisting of people working, volunteering/interning in NGOs. Data was analyzed and interpreted using thematic analysis. The emerging themes identified in this study were consistent with Smith and Shields (2013) ; these were Passion, Gratification, Experience, Communication, Team support, Leadership, Building Skills and Learning Opportunities. In addition, Safe Space, Willingness to learn and Individual Interest were emerging themes identified. These results contribute towards understanding what drives young

professionals to work for NGOs in Malaysia. Also, the identified themes could be used to better manage, mentor and retain the emerging talents in the workforce. For example, informing the design of research-based initiatives enhances the recruiting, selection, onboarding and retention of talented workforce in Malaysia. Furthermore, the results obtained can also contribute towards strengthening employee's health and wellbeing as well as the organization's well functioning and the sustainability of service provided.

3. Authentic leadership and occupational well-being: Is paradox mindset a buffer?

Author:
Atika Srivastava, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Co-Author:
Shikha Dixit, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Full abstract:
Authentic leadership has been reported to mitigate job stress and improve job satisfaction of managers and their subordinates. However, the conditions under which authentic leadership impacts well-being at workplace remains under-studied. Authentic leadership has an interwoven contradiction wherein sticking to a stiff self-image can decrease leadership effectiveness while too much flexibility can appear deceitful. We argue that adopting a paradox mindset, i.e., the ability to hold conflicting thoughts and beliefs simultaneously can unshackle the same. The purpose of this study, thus, was to investigate how adopting paradox mindset modifies the relationship between authentic leadership and occupational well-being. We draw on paradox literature and analyse the conditions under which self-assessed authentic leadership may or may not ameliorate occupational well-being of managers. To test our hypothetical model, we collected data online via self-report questionnaires from 158 mid-level managers (96 females and 62 males) employed in Information Technology (IT) sector in India. Hayes Process MACRO was used to explore the buffering effect of paradox mindset on the relationship between authentic leadership and occupational well-being. It was found that the positive relationship between authentic leadership and occupational well-being was significantly moderated by paradox mindset, such that the relationship was stronger for managers with higher paradox mindset. Further analyses also revealed that these effects are stronger for male than female managers for three sub-dimensions of authentic leadership viz., self-awareness, internalized moral perspective and balanced processing. This study provides new theoretical insights on how paradox mindset can have two distinct effects on occupational well-being of authentic leaders. Our study extends crucial implications for managers and organizations. Most importantly, the ability to hold conflicting thoughts and beliefs simultaneously- paradox mindset- is the key to improving authentic leaders' well-being at workplace. Keywords: leadership, paradox, authenticity

4. Inclusive Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior: Feeling Trusted as Mediator

Author:
Debora E. Purba, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Rizka Nadhirasari Hermawan Putri, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Hospitality industry employees typically have long and irregular working hours and heavy workloads, and at the same time are required to provide high-standard service quality. For this reason, the hospitality industry requires employees who work not only to fulfil their job responsibilities as written in the job description but also to go extra mile by performing extra-role behaviors, namely organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). OCBs are prosocial behaviors intended to help co-workers and the company to finish the job. This study aims to investigate feeling trusted as a mediator on the relationship between inclusive leadership and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). Drawing on social exchange theory, we argue that individuals who perceive that their supervisor is open, accessible, and available most of the time when needed will feel they are being trusted by the supervisor, and will in turn motivate employees to reciprocate by helping their co-workers and supervisor finishing their jobs and keep the company reputable. Data were obtained from employees of the Indonesian hospitality industry (N = 203) and analyzed using PROCESS version 4.0 by Hayes (2013) for SPSS software. Results showed that feeling trusted mediated the relationship between inclusive leadership and OCB. As a practical implication, this study suggests organizations to develop workshops or trainings on inclusive leadership in managers.

Paper Session 3-3-6

Attachment to Place, Group, and Parents

Chair:
Jack Klein, The University of Melbourne

1. The fusion-secure base hypothesis

Author:
Jack Klein, The University of Melbourne

Co-Author:
Brock Bastian, University of Melbourne
Katie Greenaway, University of Melbourne

Full abstract:
Identity fusion - a powerful form of group alignment – has traditionally been viewed as an instigator of intergroup violence. However, emerging evidence suggests that fusion's violent outcomes are largely conditional on outgroup threat perceptions, and in other contexts could increase intergroup cooperation. This talk outlines the fusion-secure base hypothesis (Klein & Bastian, 2022), which argues that a fused

group, in which ingroup members feel safe, agentic, and supported, can engender more trusting and cooperative relationships with outgroup members. The model highlights outgroup threat as a key moderator, with its presence 'flipping the switch' in fused actors and promoting violence. We present several correlational and longitudinal studies using British and American samples (N = 1,439) that support the contention that fusion promotes general trust, social exploration, and outgroup trust in benign "everyday" settings, via perceptions of trust in the ingroup as a secure base. Moreover, recent field research (N = 817) from the Bangsamoro region of the Philippines, the site of the 2017 Battle of Marawi between ISIS and Government forces, provide further cross-cultural evidence in favour of the theory. This study sampled participants from intergroup dyads associated with violent extremism and found that fusion predicted increased trust towards outgroup members, but only if the participant perceived the outgroup as non-threatening. Overall, these results suggest that fusion increases intergroup trust in contexts where outgroup threat perceptions are low, thereby providing strong initial evidence in favour of the fusion-secure base hypothesis.

2. Contribution of parental attachment towards prosocial behavior of Middle Schoolers in Banyuwangi

Author:
Nadira Abida Salimah, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:

Fitri Fausiah, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Previous studies found that prosocial behaviors have an important impact on adolescents. Prosocial behavior is defined as voluntary actions intended to benefit others. This behavior includes sharing, helping, showing empathy, providing emotional support, donating, etc. Prosocial behavior was acquired through interaction with parents, family members, friends, and strangers. Parental attachment and gender are factors that contribute to adolescent prosocial behavior. Parents can influence their children's personalities and behavior by being someone they look up to. Besides that, gender also contributes to the emergence of prosocial behavior. This study aimed to assess how parental attachment and gender are associated with prosocial behaviors among middle school students in Banyuwangi, Indonesia. Using a cross-sectional design, we conducted data collection on 1,217 middle school students with mean age of 13.52 years (SD = 1.042). Prosocial behavior was assessed using Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) (Goodman, 1997), while Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA) was used to measure parental attachment (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987). Multiple linear regression was used in data analysis. Results indicated that parental attachment and gender significantly predicted prosocial behavior among middle school students in Banyuwangi (β = 0.160 and β = -0.100, respectively). Female students and those with higher parent attachment levels have significantly better prosocial behavior. This

study supports previous research which states that attachment with parents influences prosocial behavior. Other factors were found to contribute to the development of prosocial behavior in adolescents which will be discussed later.

3. The Effect of Parental Attachment on Suicidal Behavior for Middle School Students in Banyuwangi

Author:
Martiza Rafanadda Zhafirah, Universitas Indonesia

Co-Author:
Sherly Saragih Turnip, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Suicide is a global mental health problem that threatens adolescents. It is the world's fourth leading cause of adolescent death. Indonesia is not immune from suicide-related issues, although the actual prevalence is not very well recorded. According to Indonesia National Institute of Health Research and Development (Balitbangkes), 47.7% of Indonesian suicide victims are adolescents and productive age groups. Previous studies indicated that the problem of suicide could be reduced by understanding its risks and protective factors. One of the prominent protective factors for suicide is parental attachment. This study aims to examine the effect of parental attachment on suicidal ideation and suicide plans among middle school students in Banyuwangi, Indonesia. This is an epidemiological study carried out in schools with 1,217 participants. The Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA) was used to measure adolescents' attachment to their parents, and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was used to measure suicidal behavior (suicidal ideation and plans).The mean age was 13.52 years (SD = 1.04). It was found that within the previous year, a total of 216 students in Banyuwangi had suicidal ideation. Meanwhile, a total of 190 students had made suicide plans in the last two years. Moreover, there were 157 students who had suicidal ideation and suicide plans. The result of the logistic regression analysis showed that parental attachment has a significant effect on suicidal ideation and suicide plans (R Square = 14.60% and R Square = 13.80%, respectively). The result indicates that the higher the parental attachment, the lower the suicidal ideation and suicide plans in adolescents, indicating that parents are very important as a protective factor for suicide. Parental attachment should be nourished and parents should be encouraged to access information on how to do so.

4. The Relationship between Place Attachment and Prosocial Behavior：Evidence from China

Author:
Jing Gao, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Yu Kou, Beijing Normal Uniersity

Full abstract:

With the process of globalization and the increase of population mobility, more and more scholars pay attention to the impact of the environment on individuals. Place attachment is a key concept to understand the relationship between people and place, it has a significant impact on individuals. The level of individual's place attachment determines their attitude towards the place and will further affect the individual's behavior tendency. Previous studies have verified the positive impact of place attachment on pro-environmental behavior, focusing on the place physical dimension and ignoring the place social dimension. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of place attachment on prosocial behavior and to verify the mediating effect of social responsibility between the two, as well as the moderating effect of ethical climate in this relationship. Through combing the previous literature, the following assumptions are put forward: (1) place attachment has an positive impact on prosocial behavior, in which social responsibility plays an intermediary role. (2) ethical climate plays a regulatory role between place attachment and prosocial behavior. We tested the hypothesis through two studies. Study 1 (N=375), using an online survey method, found that the level of place attachment of individuals to their place of residence can positively predict the six prosocial tendencies. Study 2a (N=83) and Study 2b (N=110) are field studies.Study 2a verified the effectiveness of the manipulation method of place attachment on Chinese participants. Study 2b verified the causal relationship between place attachment and prosocial behavior through the manipulation method of place

attachment. place attachment can positively affect individual prosocial behavior, verified the intermediary role of social responsibility between the two and the regulatory role of ethical climate. Key words: Place attachment, Social responsibility, Prosocial behavior, Ethical climate

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Paper Session 3-3-7

Well-Being among Youths

Chair:
Hang Li, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

1. Growth Mindset and Subjective Well-Being: The Moderating Role of Self-Compassion among Young Adults

Author:
Theresa Sze Ki Luk, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Co-Author:
Winnie Wing Yan Yuen, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Jasmine Hin Man Chio, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Full abstract:
Background and Aims: Recent statistics has drawn our attention to enhance well-being among Hong Kong emerging adults during COVID-19. While some studies showed that growth mindset, which is defined as the malleability of intelligence, was associated with mental health when facing adversities, others found insignificant results for its

limitations on dealing with negative emotions. As such, self-compassion was proposed to support growth mindset in handling emotions more adaptively, since a robust of studies found the effectiveness of self-compassion in regulating negative emotions, which made better adjustments and well-being in adversities. Accordingly, this study aimed to explore the moderating role of self-compassion of growth mindset on subjective well-being. Methods: An online survey was conducted during the outbreak of COVID-19. 314 Chinese emerging adults aged 18-29 (M?=?22.34, SD?=?3.84, 63.4% Female) recruited from online social media platforms completed the survey. Measurements included Implicit Theories of Intelligence Scale, Self-Compassion Scale, Life Satisfaction Scale, Positive and Negative Affect Schedule. The study was approved by HREC in HKSYU. Results: Moderation analysis (Model 1) with PROCESS found the overall model was significant. Results showed significant interaction effect of self-compassion and growth mindset on life satisfaction (β = -.01, p = .04) and positive affect (β = -.01, p = .001). Specially, when self-compassion was high, significant indirect positive relationships between low growth mindset with life satisfaction (β = .22, p = .002) and positive affect (β = .30, p < .0001) were found. However, for high growth mindset individuals, conditional effects demonstrated insignificant indirect relationship moderated by high self-compassion. Conclusion and Implications: To conclude, self-compassion suggested buffering effects for low growth mindset individuals on well-being during life adversities. Such findings may provide insights into exploring some suitable self-compassion practices for low growth mindset young adults to improve their subjective well-being.

2. Perceived Social Hardship, Institutional Performance, and Institutional Trust among Hong Kong Youth

Author:
Yau Yu Chan, The University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Li Jian-bin, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:
Hong Kong is a low-trust society as demonstrated by the series of protests after the handover. Low institutional trust harms regime stability, social coherence, and individual well-being. As revealed by results of government surveys, Hong Kong youth showed the highest levels of distrust in institutions compared to other age groups. To understand the drivers of youth's institutional trust and repair their trust in institutions, we examined the relation between perceived social hardship (PSH) and institutional trust based on the triarchic model of drivers for institutional trust. We also investigated the moderating role of perceived institutional performance in the relation. In Study 1 which was conducted in May 2020 (N = 1,019, Mage = 20.92 years, 39.5% males), results of multilevel modelling analysis showed that PSH was negatively related to institutional trust. In

Study 2 carried out in March 2022 (N = 412, Mage = 20.97 years, 32.5% males), the results of the multilevel moderation model showed that PSH was negatively related to institutional trust. More importantly, the interaction between PSH and perceived institutional performance on institutional trust was also significant. Results of the simple slope analysis with Johnson-Neyman intervals to probe the interaction suggested that when the levels of perceived institutional performance increased, the negative association between PSH and institutional trust became less pronounced. These findings provide practical implications for policymakers to design appropriate inclusive and sustainable policies to repair Hong Kong youth's institutional trust.

3. Feeding The Horror of the Sandwich Generation

Author:
Miftachur Rohmah, Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi

Full abstract:
Sandwich generation refers to multiple roles of individual adults to meet their parents and children's needs and demands. While the scientific studies focused more on the physical and emotional aspects, the public narratives rotate around financial challenges. The narratives began to emerge when mental health promotion under this tagline was raised mainly by financial consulting services such as insurance and investment companies. However, the number of studies concerning market-driven information on sandwich generation narratives and how they affect the potential consumer's perceptions is still lacking. This study investigates how the narratives shaped by the market in Indonesia influenced the public comprehension of the phenomena related to their backgrounds. Four participants were interviewed to explore their understanding of the sandwich generation, how it affects their lives, and whether this understanding helps increase their interest in investing or insurance. This paper aims to raise awareness and be skeptical about promoter agents' role in perceived social issues.

4. Is Civic Life Beneficial to Identity Formation and Well-being? The Case of Hong Kong Youth

Author:
Hang Li, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Co-Author:
Fred Chan, Mount Royal University
Yuet-wah Cheung, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Raysen Cheung, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Raymond Chui, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Alex Li, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Kelly Peng, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Full abstract:
Existing research suggests that active involvement in civic and political life stimulates youth identity work and is

positively related to their psychosocial adjustments. However, this relationship remains unexplored outside Western countries. To fill this gap, this study aims to investigate how different forms of civic and political participation are related to youth identity formation and their perception of psychological well-being in the context of Hong Kong. The empirical data comes from the first wave survey of a 4-wave longitudinal study among late adolescents and emerging adults in Hong Kong. The sample consists of 1,783 secondary students and post-secondary students between 15 and 25 years of age. Based on 13 indicators of civic (CP) and political participations (PP), latent class analysis revealed five distinct classes with varying degrees of participation: Unengaged youths (low CP & PP, 39% of the sample); Helpers (moderate CP & low-moderate PP, 25%); Activists (low-moderate CP & high PP, 13%); Standby youths (low CP & moderate PP, 14%); and Engaged youths (high CP & PP, 9%). Using the bias-adjusted three-step approach in auxiliary variable modelling, multinomial logistic regression analyses found that level of education, gender, and place of birth were significant predictors of their latent class memberships. The auxiliary variable modelling revealed significant differences in students' identity confusion and synthesis and their life satisfaction among different latent classes. In alignment with the literature, helpers scored the highest in identity synthesis and the lowest in identity confusion. Contrarily, unengaged youths scored the highest in identity confusion and the lowest in identity synthesis. However, the unengaged group were more satisfied with their life than the

groups of engaged, standby, and activists. These findings confirm the beneficial roles of civic engagement in triggering identity development, but civic and political life does not necessarily foster positive psychosocial adjustments in youth.

Paper Session 3-3-8

Stress and Well-Being

Chair:
Shan Zhao, Beijing Normal University

1. Burnout in the Singaporean Coaching Population

Author:
Nathanael C. H. Ong, Singapore University of Social Sciences

Co-Author:
Zhao, J. H., Singapore Sport Institute

Full abstract:
Coaches form an integral part of the sporting landscape, but they are susceptible to burnout due to the demands of their profession. This paper seeks to investigate burnout within the Singaporean coaching population and increase understanding of this area. The first part of the paper involves an investigation into the different variables which contribute to burnout within Singaporean coaches. 111 coaches from the Singaporean National Registry of Coaches were surveyed in terms of their level of burnout, leadership style, perceived stress, social support, coping style,

perfectionism, workaholism, workload, trait anxiety, and turnover intention. The analysis revealed that a higher number of coaching hours and fewer years of coaching experience predicted higher levels of various burnout indices. The results also showed that the higher burnout groups used autocratic leadership and avoidant coping (resignation and withdrawal) more, had higher trait anxiety, workload, perceived stress, and turnover intention than the lower burnout groups. The second part of the paper sought to use qualitative interviews to investigate the occurrence of burnout within the Singaporean coaching population. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight Singaporean coaches, and interpretative phenomenological analysis was used to create two main coach profiles. The two coach profiles were explored in greater depth, and key aspects that were unique to the Singaporean context were highlighted. These included toxic coaching culture, inadequacy of coach training, financial struggles, perceived favouritism towards foreign coaches, limited facilities, dealing with students and parents, monopolisation by big companies, and struggles of female coaches. The findings of this paper are useful to coaches and sport psychology practitioners, and can help them to devise strategies to reduce the occurrence of coach burnout. Practical implications for coaches include gaining more coaching experience, inculcating a less outcome-orientated approach, engaging in regular self-care, and seeking good social support.

2. Identifying Trajectories of Perceived Stress among First-Year College Students in China

Author:
Shan Zhao, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Growing evidence supports a clear association between perceived stress and how students adjust to life at college. Nevertheless, the predictors and the implications of distinct changing patterns of perceived stress are less clear. The current study aimed to identify distinct patterns of perceived stress trajectories and, more importantly, antecedents and outcomes associated with different trajectory patterns among 582 first-year college students in China (M = 18.11, SD = .65; 69.40% females). Firstly, a three-latent class model consisting of low-stable (15.63%), middle-decreasing (69.07%), and high-decreasing (15.29%) trajectories emerged as the optimal solution. Secondly, individuals with either a growth mindset of intelligence or a stress-is-enhancing mindset were more likely to fall into the low-stable trajectory, compared with the other two trajectory classes. In addition, individuals with both a growth mindset of intelligence and a stress-is-enhancing mindset were more likely to fall into the low-stable trajectory rather than the middle-decreasing trajectory. Further, individuals who followed the low-stable trajectory showed better distal outcomes 8 months after enrollment (including higher levels of well-being and academic-adjustment), compared to those who followed the other two trajectories.

The findings suggest that implementing mindset-related interventions at the initial stage may help students reduce perceived stress and flourish in college.

3. The obstacle to happiness: People neglect increasing marginal disutility of work in decision-making

Author:

Ruobing Fu, East China Normal University

Co-Author:

Jingyi Lu, East China Normal University

Full abstract:
Some types of work are unpleasant and detrimental to happiness. To maximize happiness, people should take into account the increasing marginal disutility of work when deciding how much work to undertake. However, across four studies, the current research reveals marginal-disutility neglect—that people are insensitive to the increasing marginal disutility of work. Consequently, they overwork and sacrifice happiness. Simply prompting people to consider the disutility of work encourages them to select a better option. Study 1 randomly assigned participants to a control or prompt condition. Knowing that they could earn ?10 by doing 15 sit-ups, participants reported the amount of money they would accept for doing 30 sit-ups. In the prompt condition, they were asked to consider the pain of doing 15 and 30 sit-ups. Results showed that participants in the control condition believed in a linear function between reward and workload. However, participants in the prompt condition required more reward to compensate for the pain of a doubled workload. Study 1 demonstrated marginal-disutility neglect. In Studies 2 and 3, participants chose from two options: one of less work with a low reward-to-work ratio and another of more work with a high reward-to-work ratio (e.g., 20 push-ups for 15 M&M's or 40 push-ups for 50 M&M's). The rate of choosing the first option was higher in the prompt condition than in the control condition, indicating that people neglected the marginal-disutility of work. In addition, choosing the first option actually resulted in higher levels of happiness, indicating the effectiveness of the prompt. Study 4 ruled out the alternative explanation in Studies 2 and 3 that people neglected the decreasing marginal utility of reward. Taken together, this research contributes to the fields of hedonomics, information neglect, and marginal disutility. It also provides a simple but effective approach to increase happiness.

4. The Role of Social Anxiety and Need to Belong in Individuals' Antisocial Conformity

Author:

Yoojin Kim, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Author:

Chaebin Yoo, Sungkyunkwan University
Taeyeon Kim, Sungkyunkwan University
Hayoung Ryu, Sungkyunkwan University
Yejin Kim, Sungkyunkwan University
Hoon-Seok Choi, Sungkyunkwan University

Full abstract:

Previous research has shown that people sometimes conform to antisocial behaviors of their ingroup (e.g., extreme ingroup bias or outgroup harm) when self-perceptions of ingroup prototypicality are challenged. To make a further stride in this line of research, we investigated the role of motivation (i.e., the need to belong) and emotion (i.e., social anxiety) in the relationship between the prototypicality perceptions and conformity toward antisocial behavior (antisocial conformity, hereafter). Based on the recent findings that highlighted the effects of social anxiety on antisocial conformity (e.g., Bica, 2022), we hypothesized that social anxiety mediates the effects of the prototypicality perceptions on antisocial conformity. Further, we expected that the relationship would hold only for individuals with a high need to belong as those are the ones particularly vulnerable to the threats of social anxiety. To test our hypotheses, we collected data from 300 employees (150 females) and conducted a moderated mediation analysis. Consistent with our hypotheses, results indicated that the indirect effect of ingroup prototypicality perceptions through social anxiety was significant only for those with a high need to belong. The present findings shed light on the complex nature of the relationship between the perceptions of ingroup prototypicality and antisocial conformity by specifying the role of motivation (i.e., the need to belong) and emotion (i.e., social anxiety) in the social identity dynamics in the context of antisocial conformity.

Paper Session 3-4-2

Psychology of Place and Migration

Chair:

Dan Paolo Yema, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

1. Psychological Interventions for Migrant Depression: a Meta-analysis of Randomized-Controlled Trials

Author:

Dan Paolo Yema, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Fiona Yan-Yee Ho, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Josef Adriel O. de Guzman, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Migrant populations are at a higher risk of developing depression. Consequently, a number of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating the effects of various psychological interventions on depression outcomes were published. While previous systematic reviews had been written on this subject, this study attempts to examine the effects of psychological interventions for depression on migrant populations using meta-analysis. A systematic search of potential records was identified from five electronic databases from inception to 31 October 2022 using keywords related to intended studies. RCTs comparing the effects of various psychological

interventions to an "active" or "inactive" control group and assessing depression as a primary or secondary outcome were eligible. A meta-analysis using random effects model assessed the overall effect of psychological intervention for depression. Sub-group analyses were also conducted to examine interstudy heterogeneity. Meta-analysis of combined RCT results using a random effects model showed that psychological interventions for depression among migrant populations have a moderate effect size (SMD = –0.65, 95% CI: –.89 to –0.41, p < .000, k = 19). Tests of heterogeneity using the Cochran's Q statistics and Higgin's I2 test suggest that there was high heterogeneity among RCTs included (Q = 76.65, df = 18, p < .000, I2 = 76.52%). Sub-group analyses found psychological interventions with depression as secondary outcomes, utilized conventional interventions, used an inactive control group as comparator, delivered remotely, and delivered in short-term (less than 3 months) duration have moderate to large effect sizes (d = 0.74 to 1.13). The results of this meta-analysis indicate that psychological interventions for depression among migrant populations are effective. Due to the limited number of studies included in this meta-analysis, further studies should explore the effectiveness of various treatment modalities intended for mental disorders among the general migrant population.

2. Desire for multi-location living and its determinants

Author:

Rina Tanaka, Nagoya University

Co-Author:
Kaori Ando, Nara Women's University
Yiyi Zhang
Makoto Ueno, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
Yuma Abe, National Institute of Information and Communications Technology
Kento Yamada, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

Full abstract:
INTRODUCTION: After the COVID-19 pandemic, the spread of teleworking has increased the desire of people for a lifestyle that is not tied to one location. Although previous studies have examined migration, the present study further extends migration by focusing on a new type of "multi-location living," in which people move across places without a fixed residence. This study aims to examine the degree to which people desire a society where multi-location living is possible and the factors that determine the intent to live in multiple locations. METHODS: We analyzed data from 1,979 Japanese respondents (mean age: 35.1 years, percentage of female: 51.2%) through a survey company. The questionnaire was designed to examine the social image they hoped to realize in 2050, intent to live in multiple locations, novelty seeking, and what they value in their lives. RESULTS and DISCUSSION: The results demonstrated that a large proportion of respondents desired "a society in which people can actually experience various things everywhere by themselves," whereas

less people desired "a society in which work and leisure activities are completed in virtual space." In addition, a large proportion of the respondents desired "a society in which more people enjoy the slow life in the countryside." Multiple regression analysis showed novelty seeking the most strongly predicted the intent to live in multiple locations. Spaciousness and opportunities for building new relationships were positively related to the intent to live in multiple locations, while the opposite is true for accessibility to educational facilities for children. The findings suggested that individuals who want to live in multiple locations had the desire to seek novelty and new stimulus in their lives although they also valued a relaxed lifestyle. The accessibility of facilities for children hinders the intention to live in multiple locations.

3. Ibasho and Cultural Identity of Multicultural People (1)： Case of Bicultural Youths

Author:
Kazuyo Suzuki, Saitama Junshin Junior College

Co-Author:
Michiko Ishibashi, Yamanashi Gakuin University

Full abstract:
The Japanese term"Ibasho"means "a place where one feels safe, comfortable,and accepted," and is said to be essential for people to live well-being as well as ensuring safety and security and self-realization (Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology).Other languages may have words similar to "Ibasho," but they do not exactly match the term "Ibasho," so"Ibasho"is considered to be a unique concept in Japan (Sugimoto & Shoji, 2006). However,it has been suggested that "Ibasho" is necessary for all people, regardless of country or culture, not just Japan or Japanese, and that it is a useful concept for people in many countries, even if the term"Ibasho"does not exist (Suzuki et al., 2022). Suzuki et al. (ibid.) found that "Ibasho" is deeply involved in the formation of identity/cultural identity and in the maintenance of psychological health (subjective well-being) among multicultural people, and also pointed out the interrelationship among the three concepts.In order to understand and apply the usefulness of"Ibasho"outside of Japan (e.g., psychological support for immigrants), it is necessary to clarify the structure of "Ibasho" and examine differences and similarities with similar concepts in other countries. Therefore,in this presentation (1), based on studies on bicultural youths and international students by the presenters, and also referring to the previous literature, we first clarify the components and hierarchical structure of "Ibasho,"inspired by Maslow's hierarchy of needs, and then present a model of"Ibasho."Furthermore,taking bicultural youths, we will clarify the relationship between cultural identity and "ibasho" using the model. The participants were Japanese-Indonesian youths of Japanese and Indonesian parentage living in Indonesia. Longitudinal and multiple interviews, as well as SNS communication,

were conducted and analyzed primarily qualitatively.

4. Ibasho and Cultural Identity of Multicultural People (2)：Case of International Students in Japan

Author:

Michiko Ishibashi, Yamanashi Gakuin University

Co-Author:

Kazuyo Suzuki, Saitama Junshin College

Full abstract:
The Japanese word "Ibasho" is used to describe a physical or psychological place where individuals can feel safe, comfortable, and accepted. Previous studies have pointed out that "Ibasho" is essential to the wellbeing of people with multicultural backgrounds, not only Japanese, and is related to several psychological concepts.In '"Ibasho" and Cultural Identity of Multicultural People (1): Hierarchical Model of "Ibasho" and Case of Bicultural Youths,' we clarified the structure of "Ibasho" and showed the hierarchical model of "Ibasho." Furthermore, we discussed the usefulness of this model and the interrelationship between "Ibasho" and cultural identity, using Japanese-Indonesian youths living in Indonesia as a case study. Following the presentation (1), this presentation (2), we will examine the usefulness of the hierarchical model of "Ibasho" using international students living in Japan as a case study, and clarify that "Ibasho" is deeply related to cultural identity formation and also important for

psychological health (subjective well-being). In addition, similarities and differences of "Ibasho" in several other language areas will also be introduced. The participants were 162 international students from undergraduate and graduate programs enrolled in two universities in Japan. Questionnaire surveys and semi-structured individual and group interviews were conducted between 2019 and 2022. The analysis was mainly qualitative. The results showed the usefulness of the hierarchical model of "Ibasho" and the importance of "Ibasho" for the cultural identity formation and psychological health (subjective well-being) of the international students. Thus, the results of presentations (1) and (2) together clearly indicated that "Ibasho" is important for the formation of cultural identity of multicultural people, and that it is useful for their support.

Paper 3-4-3

Strategies in social networking

Chair:
Peter Beattie, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

1. A survey : peer effect in social networks of class

Author:
Tzyy Jiun Lung, Guangdong Business and Technology University

Full abstract:

The literature on peer effects in networks has grown quickly. This paper built on Bramoulle, Djebbari, and Fortin research (2020) and estimated the impact of peers on individual student performances in developmental psychology courses. Unlike many previous data sets used to study peer effects, our data allow us to identify evolution of social networks of each individual student in class, his abilities, his traits, and his performances. The results show that the social networks of individual student are stable. The student's centrality in social networks of class is influenced by his abilities. Peer effects depend on an individual student's own ability and on the ability level of the peers.

2. Links between ideology and psychological traits: elective affinities in East Asia

Author:
Peter Beattie, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:
Ahmed Saifuddin, Nanyang Technological University
Rong Chen, Dominican University of California
Tetsuro Kobayashi, City University of Hong Kong
Mei-Hua Lin, Sunway University
Tomoya Yokoyama, Kanazawa University

Full abstract:
A robust empirical literature suggests that the development of one's political ideology is the product of an "elective affinity" between the discursive, socially constructed elements of ideological belief systems and the psychological constraints, motives, and interests of those who are drawn to those belief systems. However, most studies which support this elective affinity theory have been conducted in the West. In the present studies, we tested the theory in mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Japan, and Malaysia to see whether elective affinities between psychological traits and political ideology are more likely to be universal. Epistemic motives were most reliably related to political ideology, while existential and relational motives were more mixed; economic and political aspects of ideology were more closely linked to psychological traits than social/cultural aspects. The present findings provide an extension of existing theory and opportunities for further development.

3. When to pay it forward? Recipients' prosocial behavior in daily life

Author:
Yue Ding, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Yu Kou, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:
Prosocial behaviors include any behaviors that provide benefits to others. Most research on prosocial behaviors was based on laboratory settings, while prosocial behaviors in everyday life has not been fully understood. In fact, there are substantial

intra-individual variances in daily prosocial behaviors. The present research focused how recipients react to others' prosocial behaviors at the daily level, examined the relationship between received and enacted prosocial behaviors, and tested the role of perceived social support and relative deprivation. A sample of 217 participants completed a two-week daily diary study and submitted 3023 daily reports. Analysis of the data showed that (a) the average frequency of received prosocial behaviors is 1.36 times and enacted prosocial behaviors is 1.07 times per day; (b) regardless of recipients' prosociality at the trait level, received prosocial behaviors was positively related to enacted prosocial behaviors at the situational level ; (c) perceived social support partially mediated the relationship between received and enacted prosocial behaviors at the daily level, and relative deprivation moderated the relationship between perceived social support and enacted prosocial behaviors, that is, high levels of relative deprivation blocked the indirect effect of social support. These results revealed the day-to-day dynamic impacts of received prosocial behaviors and its mechanisms, deepening the understanding of prosocial behaviors in daily life.

4. Differences in the characteristics of women and men wise negotiators

Author:
Prarthana Saikia, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur

Co-Author:

Ankita Sharma, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur

Full abstract:
Negotiation is a day-to-day phenomenon to achieve success in everyday life. In contrast to successful negotiation, we advocate for wise negotiation that includes a balance of perspectives and multiple perspectives. The present study aims to find the difference in the characteristics of women and men wise negotiators nominated by team members. It was a mixed-method study with implicit and explicit data collected from seven women and ten men organizational participants. These participants were nominated by their team members as wise negotiators in their teams. These participants had to go through an interview, had to play a trust game, and fill out certain questionnaires. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis was done. From implicit data, it could be said that there is a difference between wise and successful negotiation. Wise negotiation is more holistic in nature and looks for the betterment of everyone involved than successful negotiation. Not much difference was found in how women and men explained wise negotiation. In terms of explicit data, it includes filling up questionnaires related to wisdom and negotiation. Mann-Whitney U test was used to find the difference in the variables of women and men. It was found certain variable related to wisdom differs in women and men. Respect for others' viewpoints was significant at $p<0.01$, the openness of experience was significant at $p<0.05$, and training and learning of adaptive

performance were significant at p<0.01. All in all, this study shows although there is not much conceptual difference in the understanding of wise negotiation among women and men, there was a certain difference found in the variables related to wise negotiation among women and men.

Paper Session 3-4-4

Psychology and Health Promotion

Chair:

Jana Patricia Valdez, The Education University of Hong Kong

1. The Mediation of Stress toward the Relationship Between Risk Factors and the Prevalence of MSDs

Author:

Alastair Tiong, University Malaysia Sabah

Co-Author:

Ismail Maakip, University Malaysia Sabah

Full abstract:

This research investigated the stress-mediated relationship between the risk factors (demography factors, task characteristics, physical demands, work-life balance, workstyle, and psychosocial factors) and the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) among firefighters in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. This study was conducted at 4 different fire stations in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah and 130 firefighters participated. The scale used in this study is the demographical aspect, task characteristics scale, physical demands scale, work-life balance scale, workstyle scale, Work Organization Assessment Questionnaire, Mental Health Scale, Job Stress Survey, and musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs). The results proved that the presence of stress mediated the risk factor and evaluate the rate of prevalence of MSD among firefighters

2. Growth Mindset in Talent on Subjective Well-Being, Academic Buoyancy, and Perceived Physical Health

Author:

Jana Patricia Valdez, The Education University of Hong Kong

Co-Author:

Jana Patricia M. Valdez, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full abstract:

Prior studies commonly emphasized the beneficial impacts of a growth mindset on students' success and well-being. However, recent evidence (Burgoyne et al., 2020) cast doubts on the ability of a growth mindset to optimize desirable achievement and psychological outcomes. This study contributes to this line of evidence by exploring the association of mindsets in talent – a new domain of implicit theories encompassing belief about the nature of talent - with students' subjective well-being, academic buoyancy, and general health among selected Filipino high school

students. Results of structural equation modeling indicate that whereas incremental theory in talent (or growth mindset) was more strongly and positively correlated with academic buoyancy, school connectedness, and joy of learning, entity theory (or fixed mindset) was more strongly and positively associated with educational purpose and general health. These findings underscore the mental health rewards associated with cultivating both growth and fixed mindsets about talent in school contexts.

3. Moderating role of Social Participation in the relationship between Stress and Emotional Well-being

Author:
Hk Laldinpuii Fente, Mizoram University

Co-Author:
Lalthantluangi Sailo, Pachhunga University College

Full abstract:
This study investigated the role of social participation in the relationship between stress and well-being among young-old elderly Mizos. The Levels of Group Participation (Rasmussen, M. F, 2003), Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen, S., Kamarck, T., Mermelstein, R., 1983) and Adult Mental Health Continuum – Short Form (Keyes, C. L. M, 2002) were used among 204 (102 male and 102 female) young-old and old-old respondents from thirty localities of Aizawl, Mizoram using a multistage random sampling technique. Results of moderation analysis indicated that Levels of Group

Participation played a significant role in moderating the relation between Perceived Stress and Emotional Well-being for young-old elderly Mizo women only. Implications from the study are indicative of need for elderly Mizo women to be careful about their degrees of involvement in various social activities so as to enable such participation to increase well-being rather than hinder it.

4. Predicting Self-reported Health in North-East India.

Author:
Naphisabet Kharsati, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

Co-Author:
Mrinmoyi Kulkarni, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

Full abstract:
The North-eastern region of India characterised by hilly terrain and poor access to health-care, is culturally and geographically distinct from the rest of India. Consumption of alcohol and tobacco is high in this region, contributing to an increased risk of chronic health conditions. The aim was to examine the relationship between health literacy, health self-efficacy, knowledge regarding chronic conditions, health behaviours and self-reported health. A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 443 adults between the age of 20-69 years in the city of Shillong in the state of Meghalaya. Path analysis with structural equation modelling was used to test the hypothesised model.

Higher health literacy is related to higher health self-efficacy and knowledge, which were associated with health behaviours leading to better self-reported health. Health literacy was also negatively associated with health-risk behaviours and led to better self-reported health. Sociodemographic factors had direct effects on self-reported health. Model diagnostics indicated reasonable fit (chi2 = 69.33. p= .005; GFI= 0.975; CFI = 0.954, RMSEA= 0.038). Understanding these pathways is important in reducing morbidity in north-east India, where prevalence of hypertension, alcohol and tobacco use is high. Health literacy is associated with health self-efficacy, knowledge, and negatively associated with health risk behaviours, and may play a key role in health promotion. This model can also be used in other contexts and with other health outcomes. A comprehensive program that focuses on health literacy and self-efficacy in addition to education would be more effective in lowering health risk behaviors.

<div style="border:1px solid;background:#f6d9c8;padding:4px;">Paper Session 3-4-5</div>

Self-image and presentation

Chair:
Jingping Yang, Beijing Normal University

1. Undervaluing the advantages of displaying skills in front of an expert

Author:
Nan Jiang, East China Normal University

Co-Author:
Tian Qiu, East China Normal University
Jingyi Lu, East China Normal University

Full abstract:
Job candidates and competitors aim to earn admission or high ratings. People tend to avoid displaying their skills in front of an expert due to the prediction that they will be rated unfavorably because the expert can accurately evaluate their level of skill. However, is this prediction accurate? The present research proposes a misprediction: candidates will undervalue the advantages of showing skills in front of an expert. This is because evaluators partially base their evaluations on the pride elicited by alluding to their expertise, whereas candidates base their predictions on whether their competence will be accurately evaluated but neglect evaluators' pride. Eight studies (N = 1, 888) demonstrated the proposed misprediction and tested its underlying mechanism. Studies 1-3 revealed the misprediction. Studies 4 and 5 manipulated the candidates' motivation to win the competition and their level of competence, respectively, to test whether they avoided displaying skills in front of experts due to the concern that their competence could be evaluated accurately by experts. Study 6 prompted the candidates to empathize with evaluators. Study 7 manipulated the evaluators' pride to test whether they preferred the candidate who displayed skills in the evaluators' area of expertise because that they felt pride when their expertise was referred to. In Study 8, we recorded the participants' real-time thoughts during their decision making. We reveal that people fail

to accurately predict the effect of a self-presentation strategy. Candidates undervalue the strategy of displaying skills in front of experts due to the empathy gap that they neglect the pride experienced by experts. Consequently, candidates mistakenly avoid displaying skills in front of experts and thus miss the chance to earn admission. Besides, we offer a feasible approach to reduce such a bias. Our findings encourage candidates to empathize with evaluators and strategically perform to experts.

2. The fear of being idle: What it is and how it relates to goal pursuits

Author:
Verity Y. Q. Lua, Singapore Management University

Co-Author:
Verity Y. Q. Lua, Singapore Management University
Andree Hartanto, Singapore Management University
Angela K.- y. Leung, Singapore Management University

Full abstract:
Modern society places a strong emphasis on making full use of one's time. While this can promote productivity and personal striving, an overemphasis on this ideal can also have detrimental effects on one's sense of well-being. Thus, internalizing such an ideal is likely to be a double-edged sword. Despite this, there is limited research on individuals' belief about aversion towards idle time, partly because the field has yet to develop a measurement scale to assess such a disposition. Thus, the present work seeks to establish a scale measuring a novel individual difference construct, the fear of being idle (FOBI), and to examine the impacts of FOBI on goal pursuit. The current research defines FOBI as a tendency to experience high levels of negative affect when one feels that they are wasting valuable time by being idle. In Study 1, a one-factor FOBI scale was developed using exploratory factor analyses and graded response modelling. In Study 2, the factor structure, convergent and discriminant validity, and cross-cultural measurement invariance of the FOBI scale was examined using an American sample and a French sample. In Study 3, the test-retest reliability of the scale and the effects of FOBI on goal progress was tested using a three-wave study among Singaporean undergraduates. The current work thus proposes and establishes the validity of the FOBI scale, and provides preliminary insights into the implications of FOBI on important outcomes, such as that of goal pursuit and wellbeing.

3. Vicious Circle: The Interaction of Social Comparison and Impostor Phenomenon among Chinese Students

Author:
Jingping Yang, Beijing Normal University

Co-Author:
Yinan Wang, Beijing Normal University
Yin Wang, Beijing Normal University

Full abstract:

Impostor phenomenon (IP), also known as impostor syndrome, is a psychological occurrence in which an individual experiences self-doubts and has a persistent internalized fear of being exposed as a fraud, despite the external evidence of achievement. There is a discrepancy between one's perceived self-competence and their actual capability. As a factor that can make people aware of these gaps and help to locate one's positioning, social comparison is intended to be explored. The current research implemented two studies to investigate the prevalence of IP and relevant personality characteristics among Chinese college students. We preliminarily verified a proposed "Vicious Circle" between social comparison and IP. Study 1 revised the Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale into a Chinese version. Using surveys via Qualtrics, we found that around 44% of Chinese college students have experienced signs and symptoms of IP. It is more prevalent in female students and is not related to one's academic achievement. The level of IP is positively correlated to the tendency of using social comparison, whether upward or downward, and is negatively correlated to one's internal and external self-esteem as well as self-concept clarity. Study 2 conducted a 2-factor mixed experiment. Individuals' IP level was examined before and after manipulating different directions of social comparison. We found that social comparison does affect one's IP level. The upward social comparison and downward social comparison will increase the IP level, whereas lateral social comparison will not. Taken together, we identified a "Vicious

Circle": People possessing high IP are more likely to use social comparison, but when they actually use social comparison or are in a social comparison situation, their IP level will increase even more. We discussed the implications and limitations. Future research is encouraged to design psychological interventions based on social comparison for alleviating the impostor phenomenon.

4. The Effects of Hiding Success on Interpersonal Relationships in Korea

Author:
Hayan Kim, Sungkyunkwan University

Co-Author:
Siheon Kim, Sungkyunkwan University
OckA Jeogn, Sungkyunkwan University
Hoon-Seok Choi, Sungkyunkwan University

Full abstract:

The current study examined the effects of hiding success on relational outcomes. People often hide their success from others to avoid the negative consequences of self-promotion and to maintain a harmonious relationship. However, previous research suggests that hiding success actually harms interpersonal relationships through the perception by the target that such a behavior reflects paternalistic motives of the actor (Roberts et al., 2021). Based on the notion that relational closeness plays an important role in interpersonal perceptions and behaviors in Korea (Choi, 2000; Park & Choi, 2013), we expected that the adverse effects of hiding success would be stronger

in a close relationship than in a distant one. Results from an experimental study involving Korean undergraduates revealed that hiding success, compared to sharing success, led to negative interpersonal outcomes. Also as expected, the perceptions of paternalistic motives mediated the relationship between hiding success and the relational outcomes, and this effect was greater in a close relationship than in a distant relationship. Taken together, the present study suggests that hiding success could harm interpersonal relationships, even in a collectivistic society where modesty is one of the important values. We discuss the importance of considering relational closeness between the target and the communicator in research on self-presentation strategies such as hiding success.

Paper Session 3-4-6

Work Ethics and Motivation

Chair:
Michelle Ryan, The Australian National University

1. How Organisations Facilitate and Constrain Employee Authenticity

Author:
Michelle Ryan, The Australian National University

Co-Author:
Michelle K. Ryan

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Alexandra N. Fisher
Toni Schmader

Full abstract:
We examine workplace authenticity with a shift in focus from individual employees being authentic to how organizational culture impacts upon authenticity. We examine (1) how organizations facilitate or constrain employees' ability to be authentic, (2) the implications for employee job satisfaction and commitment, and (3) how this process affects marginalized groups in the workplace. We find that authenticity is a better predictor of employee job satisfaction and commitment when it is characterized as an organizational feature rather than an individual difference (Study 1, N = 388), and demonstrate that experimentally manipulating whether organizations facilitate or constrain authenticity affects job satisfaction and commitment (Study 2, N = 343). Finally, in a sample of working women, organizationally-impacted authenticity affects employee outcomes, in part, because it influences women's anticipated organizational fit (Study 3, N = 590). These studies put the onus on organizations to facilitate authenticity rather than on individuals to be authentic.

2. Career calling, role balance and life satisfaction among female counsellors in Malaysia

Author:
Siok Ping Voon, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Co-Author:
Siok Ping Voon, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
Poh Li Lau, University of Malaya

Full abstract:
Calling has become an emerging area of study and well documented in vocational psychology. Individuals who viewed their career as a calling were more likely to be satisfied with their job and committed to their organizations. Past studies have suggested that it would be interesting to see if calling might be related to life satisfaction and psychological well-being, to extend the research to more global levels of well-being. Women employed as professional counsellors while engaging in multiple roles face a unique challenge due to the nature of their vocation as well as to balance various personal and professional roles because of the emotional intensity of their work. Despite the popularity of the construct, there is still a lack of sufficient literature or evidence to address whether calling is experienced differently by various occupational groups. The current study aimed to examine the relationship between career calling, role balance, and life satisfaction among female counsellors in Malaysia. A total of 334 female counsellors voluntarily completed The Satisfaction with Life Scale, Role Balance Scale and Brief Calling Scale. The Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) analysis showed that career calling was positively and significantly correlated with life satisfaction, $\beta = .30$, SE = .04, $p < .001$. The role balance was found to mediate the relationship between career calling and life satisfaction significantly, $\beta = .58$, SE = .04, $p < .001$. The findings suggest that the stronger career calling may relate to greater life satisfaction due, in part, to a heightened sense of role balance for female counselors in Malaysia. Findings suggested empowering professional women counsellors is important to realize their values or dreams and the balancing of multiple roles in helping them to enhance their well-being which would both be keys to achieving life satisfaction.

3. Attrition in MNC professionals of India: The mediating role of Organizational Commitment

Author:
Amanpreet Kaur, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Co-Author:
Shikha Dixit, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur India

Full abstract:
Attrition is faced by many sectors in India. However, each sector has its own factors that contribute to it. For multinational companies, it is essential not only to recruit the best-suited people for the job but also to identify the root cause of employee turnover. This can help them to form strategies to retain their employees, which will improve the long-term growth of their organization by reducing the recruitment and training cost. Using a sample of 268 employees of multinational companies of India, this paper examines the influence of job autonomy on organizational

commitment and their further effect on turnover intention of employees. The indirect impact of job autonomy on turnover intention through mediating role of organizational commitment was also tested. Although there are three major components of organizational commitment, the previous research has mostly focused on affective commitment. This study has tried to address this gap by including all three components. The data were analysed using the model number 4 of Hayes Process Macro i.e. Mediator regression analysis. In the multinational professionals of India, job autonomy was found to be positively correlated to all three components of organizational commitment and negatively correlated to turnover intention. Organizational commitment was negatively correlated to turnover intention. Both the direct and indirect effects of job autonomy on turnover intention were found to be negative and significant, thus, indicating a partial mediation by organizational commitment.

4. Organizational Values and Organizational Conformity Across IT Sector In India: A Correlational Study

Author:
Aastha Patel, Pandit Deendayal Energy University

Full abstract:
The purpose of this study is to better understand the relationship between organizational values and organizational conformity in India's IT sector. Conformity is the act of aligning oneself with the group,

and the majority of employee behaviors in the organization are centered on maintaining group conformity as a group behavior. Organizational values are the beliefs and principles that guide a company's operations. These principles include openness, confrontation, trust, authenticity, proaction (taking initiative, preplanning, and preventive action and calculating alternative payoffs before acting), autonomy, collaboration, and experimentation. 120 responses to a 4-point scale questionnaire based on the OCTAPACE profile and a 7-point scale questionnaire based on the normative influence scale were obtained from different IT organizations in India. Structured questionnaires were used to collect primary data. The study's outcomes will emphasize which organizational values have a significant impact on organizational conformity. Keywords- Organizational value, Organizational conformity, India, IT sector.

Paper Session 3-4-7

Psychology of Pro-Environmental Behavior

Chair:
Aiko Hibino, Hirosaki University

1. Relationship between Global Identity and Pro-Environmental Behavior: A Systematic Review

Author:

Vivien Pong, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Co-Author:
Kim-Pong Tam, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Full abstract:
Global issues such as environmental problems and climate change, require collective efforts. Global identity has been linked to the promotion of pro-environmental behavior by international and environmental organizations. In environment-related research, this all-inclusive social identity has been consistently related to pro-environmental behavior and environmental concern, but the underlying mechanisms are not well understood. This current systematic review seeks to examine past studies across disciplines that have reported findings on the relationship between global identity and the constructs of pro-environmental behavior and environmental concern and to synthesize findings on the potential pathways behind this relationship. Thirty articles were identified through a systematic search. We found that most studies reported a positive correlation, and the effect of global identity on pro-environmental behavior and environmental concern was stable across studies. Only nine of the articles empirically examined the underlying mechanisms of this relationship. Three major themes of these underlying mechanisms emerged: obligation, responsibility, and relevance. These mediators highlight the role of global identity in pro-environmental behavior and identity in pro-environmental behavior and environmental concern via how individuals relate to other humans and how they appraise environmental problems. We also observed a heterogeneity in measurements of global identity and environment-related outcomes. As a topic of interest in multiple disciplines, a variety of global identity labels have been adopted, such as global identity, global social identity, humanity identity, Identification With All Humanity, global/world citizen, connectedness to humanity, global belonging, and psychological sense of global community. Self-report measures of behavior were common, but observations of actual behavior were rare. Knowledge gaps are identified, and future directions are suggested.

2. Is a Good Wash Not Environmentally Friendly? The Trade-off Between Efficacy and Sustainability

Author:
Meihui Tang, Wuhan University

Co-Author:
Tian Xie, Wuhan University

Full abstract:
Amid the worsening global climate, sustainable consumption is crucial, and consumers play a pivotal role in promoting it. However, in the face of uncertain product information, consumers rely on simplistic beliefs (i.e., lay theory), to bridge knowledge gaps, such as the zero-sum heuristic, believing that products excel in some areas at the cost of others. The paper proposes a lay belief that "high

sustainability = low efficacy" and predicts that highly sustainable products are perceived as low in efficacy, while highly effective products are perceived as low in environmental attributes. The present research examined the theoretical predictions at both implicit and explicit levels through 3 main studies (5 sub-studies in total, n = 404). Using the implicit association tests, we found the lay belief of "high sustainability = low efficacy" at the implicit level. At the explicit level, people inferred a higher level of the efficacy attribute from sustainability (Study 2a), but not vice versa (Study 2b). This suggests that people may have a unidirectional belief about laundry products' sustainability and efficacy attributes. Study 3 further verifies that people do not view high sustainability as implying lower efficacy (Study 3a), but they do believe that high efficacy implies lower sustainability (Study 3b). That is, consumers believe that good washing is not environmentally friendly, but environmentally friendly washing is not necessarily bad. The paper investigated consumers' lay belief of sustainability and efficacy attributes, revealing an implicit trade-off but only a unidirectional relationship at the explicit level. It also developed a zero-sum heuristic theory for product sustainability and efficacy and provided suggestions for producers and consumers in marketing and consumption.

3. Public understanding of cultured meat in the Japanese context

Author:
Aiko Hibino, Hirosaki University

Full abstract:
This study explores how public understanding of cultured meat is associated with their perceived image of "life" and "nature" in Japan. Cultured meat and cellular agricultural technology have been getting attention lately. The general process for cultured meat excludes animal slaughter, so it has been positively evaluated because they can contribute to animal welfare and future food sustainability. However, many questions have been raised concerning the technology. Previous studies clarified the perceived unnaturalness is a key factor in the rejection of cultured meat. We have shown that the relative impact of perceived unnaturalness and other determinant factors to the Japanese public receptivity of culture meat using questionnaire survey. However, it is still unknown the association between public image, which may reflect the culturally specific framework, and the public acceptance of cultured meat. This study uses a questionnaire survey with 2,000 Japanese respondents, which was conducted in 2021. A text analysis of the narratives in the open-ended responses clarified the ways in which the perceptions of cultured meat are involved in the acceptance of cultured meat technologies. The free-answer items analyzed in this study were, 'What do you think about life?', 'What do you think about meat?', and 'What do you think about cultured meat?'. A difference in narratives between those who were interested in trying cultured meat and those who were not were examined by quantitative and qualitative text analysis. The results showed that

narratives on the "food chain" or "moving" as a relational view of life is evident among the respondents who were affirmative to cultured meat.

4. The Quest for Significance for Climate Action

Author:
Yuthika Jusfayana, University of Indonesia

Co-Author:
Joevarian Hudiyana, Universitas Indonesia

Full abstract:
Collective action is essential in the environmental context because many environmental problems are complex and require several coordinated efforts. Collective action is not caused by a single factor but rather by various factors in a model that leads individuals to engage in action. However, The previous research models of collective action have not considered meaning-seeking motivation as one of the factors in the model. This study aimed to prove whether the process of meaning-seeking motivation affected an individual's involvement in normative and non-normative collective action by using the Model of The Quest for significance for climate action. We also compared four models of The Quest for Significance for Climate Action Model with the existing models, namely the Social Identity Model of Collective Action (SIMCA) and the Extended Social Identity Model of Collective Action (ESIMCA). The study surveyed Indonesian citizens over 18 years, obtaining 308 participants (71.75% women M: 54.07%, SD: 9.144 (normative action), M: 16.08, SD: 9.05 (non-normative action) and 28.25% men (mean 53.45, SD: 8.373 (Normative action), M: 18.14, SD: 9.05 (non-normative action). We conducted the structural equation modeling (SEM) and found that the model quest for significance has a better-fit index, both normative and non-normative, than SIMCA and ESIMCA models. In addition, the author also examined the relationship between variables in the Quest for Significance for Climate Action model, which indicated a mediation model between meaningfulness and normative action through moral obligations ($\beta = 0.219$, High CI = 0.105, Low CI = 0.408, p = 0.001). Significance loss directly predicted non-normative action ($\beta = 0.129$, t = 2.187, p = 0.029). Identity variables had a significant influence on normative ($\beta = 0.234$, t = 3.586, p < 0.001) and non-normative collective action ($\beta = 0.465$, t = 5.453, p < 0.001).

> Paper Session 3-4-8

Group Dynamics

Chair:
Yufang Zhao, Southwest University

1. An analysis of team dynamics in Singaporean sports teams

Author:
Nathanael C. H. Ong, Singapore University of Social Sciences

Full abstract:

Team dynamics is an integral part of team sports, and such information enables coaches to understand the relationships and social hierarchy within the team. The paper presents a novel way of analysing and visualising team dynamics within sports teams. Participants from two different Singaporean sports teams were asked a series of questions: (1) Who are their closest friends in the team; (2) Which teammates do they go to for advice; (3) Which teammates do they look to for on-field decision making. Using the data collected, various network graphs were mapped out, illustrating the social relationships and hierarchies that existed within the team. Based on the findings, coaches were able to identify the various "cliques" that formed within the team, and individuals who might be alienated or isolated from the rest of the team. This information allowed coaches to organise social activities to facilitate greater bonding between different social groups, and to integrate isolated members into the team. Coaches were also able to ascertain which individuals were respected and looked upon as leaders in the team, which help to facilitate decisions related to appointing team captains and the core leadership group. In summary, this novel method of analysing and visualising team dynamics presents a promising tool for coaches and sport psychology practitioners to better understand the teams that they work with.

2. The mere audience-size effect: A Large audience nonnormatively inflates actors' perceived competence

Author:
Tian Qiu, East China Normal University

Co-Author:
Jingyi Lu, East China Normal University

Full abstract:

Information about audience size (e.g., the number of on-site attendees at a match) is ubiquitous in the marketplace. Despite this, audience size's influence on consumer preferences has not been systematically investigated. This research attempts to fill this gap by identifying the mere audience-size effect that when the audience size results from incidental factors (e.g., a pandemic) and thus is not diagnostic of the performance, consumers still perceive the actor observed by a large (vs. small) audience as more competent. We propose that the mere audience-size effect is due to overgeneralization of the "a large audience = a competent actor" heuristic. We tested our predictions across eight studies. Studies 1a and 1b identified that when the audience size results from weather or pandemic and thus is not diagnostic of the performance, consumers still perceive the actor observed by a large (vs. small) audience as more competent. Study 2 demonstrated that the participants were subject to non-diagnostic audience size even in incentive-compatible decisions. Study 3 showed that the mere audience-size effect hold among the observers, actors, and audience and demonstrated its downstream consequences. Study 4 compared how participants were influenced by diagnostic, non-diagnostic, and

diagnosticity-unspecified audience size, thus revealed that the mere audience-size effect arises because consumers automatically overgeneralize the "a large audience = a competent actor" heuristic. Study 5 showed that the mere audience-size effect could be attenuated if consumers are prompted to deliberate on the determinants of audience size. Study 6 demonstrated that the mere audience-size effect disappeared regarding performance-unrelated competence. Study 7 identified another boundary condition that when audience size was negatively related to competence, the mere audience-size effect reversed. This study contributes to research on overgeneralization and heuristic decision making.

3. Cultural Fusion Promotes Outgroup Attitude: The Mediating Role of Contact Metacognition

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Full abstract:
Cultural fusion is a form of indirect intergroup contact. Considering that intergroup contact can activate contact metacognition and reciprocity rule in intergroup relationships, this study examines whether cultural fusion can activate positive contact metacognition, subsequently improving intergroup attitudes. To test this hypothesis, we conducted three experiments. Chinese Yi students were randomly primed with Dai-Yi cultural fusion pictures, Dai cultural pictures, Yi cultural pictures, or geometry pictures (Dai and Yi are two Chinese ethnic minorities). They also were asked to report their contact metacognition, cultural identity (Experiments 2 and 3), and their explicit (willingness to help; Experiments 1 and 2) and implicit attitudes towards Dai (SC-IAT; Experiment 3). The results found that exposure to Dai-Yi cultural fusion promoted Yi students' explicit and implicit attitudes towards Dai. This positive intergroup effect was mediated by contact metacognition. Moreover, contrary to our speculation, cultural identity did not moderate the mediated effect of contact metacognition. These findings suggest that observing cultural interactions is an effective strategy for fostering harmonious intergroup relationships and highlight the importance of metacognition regarding the outgroup's desire for contact with the ingroup.

4. Cultural Symbols and Intergroup Contact: Mediating Roles of Psychological Distance and Similarity

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Full abstract:
Intergroup contact helps reduce prejudice and fosters building a more inclusive,

harmonious, and just community. This study aims to investigate whether shared cultural symbols can facilitate intergroup contact and the underlying psychological mechanism. A convenience sampling method was used and 241 Mongolian ethnic high school students from China were selected as participants. It was found that 1) the shared cultural symbols had a significant impact on intergroup contact, $F(1, 249) = 20.79$, $p < 0.001$, $R2 = 0.28$, $\triangle R2 = 0.08$; 2) the ethnic psychological distance and perceived similarity play a chain mediating role between the shared cultural symbols and intergroup contact. The total effect value of shared cultural symbols on intergroup contact was 0.789, the direct effect value of shared cultural symbols on intergroup contact was 0.426 and the overall standardized mediating effect value was 0.363. The ratio of the total standardized mediating effect to the total effect was 45.99%. The mediating effect was composed of three indirect effects: path 1: shared cultural symbols → psychological distance → intergroup contact (0.214), path 2: shared cultural symbols → perceived similarity → intergroup contact (0.082), and path 3: shared cultural symbols → psychological distance → perceived similarity → intergroup contact (0.067). For paths 1, 2, and 3, the ratios of the three indirect effects to the total effect were 27.09%, 10.38%, and 8.53%, respectively. Since the 95% confidence interval for the aforementioned indirect effects did not include the zero value, all three of them were statistically significant. In conclusion, the shared cultural symbols can promote intergroup contact by reducing the perceived ethnic distance and heightening similarity.

Day 1 Poster Sessions

Poster Session 1

1. Attachment security predicts retrieval-induced forgetting of episodic future thinking

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Full Abstract: Objectives: Previous research supported that attachment security is linked to episodic memory, an important resource for generating future events. However, there is a lack of direct investigation into the impact of attachment security on episodic future thinking. The current study aimed to investigate the relationship between attachment security and the performance of episodic future thinking. Specifically, we focused on retrieve-induced forgetting (RIF) as it allows for examining both retrieval and forgetting of events. We predicted that RIF could also be observed in episodic future thinking, and attachment anxiety could weaken the RIF effect. Methods: Sixty-three students participated in the experiment. Global attachment security was assessed using the Experiences in Close Relationships—Relationship Structures questionnaire. Subsequently, we employed a recent paradigm, the generative retrieval practice paradigm, to examine whether the retrieval of positive future events induced forgetting of other related negative future events. Results: The number of negative future events related to the retrieved positive future events (named Grp-; M = 3.43, SE = 0.14) was significantly lower compared to the unrelated negative future events (named Ngrp; M = 4.45, SE = 0.10, p < .001) with a large effect size (d = 0.76). The RIF score, calculated as the difference between Ngrp and Grp-, negatively correlated with attachment anxiety (r = -.31, p = .01) but not avoidance (r = .08, p = .53). Regression analyses showed that attachment anxiety significantly predicted RIF score (R_adj^2 = .10, B = -.08, SE = .04, β = -.28, p = .03) when controlling for attachment avoidance, age, and gender. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that RIF occurs in episodic future thinking and that attachment anxiety predicts difficulty in forgetting negative future events after thinking of positive ones. Moreover, attachment avoidance and anxiety may play different roles in the RIF in episodic future thinking.

2. How Gratitude Facilitates Volunteer Self-Efficacy and Retention

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Full Abstract: Although associations among volunteers' gratitude and well-being,

volunteering process, and organizational outcomes have been investigated, the mechanisms underlying these associations remain underexplored. By expanding the broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions to the context of volunteering, we examined how gratitude improves volunteer self-efficacy and retention by broadening the positive thought‐action repertoires of prosocial motivation and engagement. Through an online survey, the data of a total of 924 Chinese volunteers were collected. The results of structural equation modeling revealed a positive association between gratitude and retention and indirect pathways involving prosocial motivation, engagement, and self-efficacy, and four sequential pathways (prosocial motivation → volunteer engagement, prosocial motivation → self-efficacy, volunteer engagement → self-efficacy, and prosocial motivation → volunteer engagement → self-efficacy). Grateful volunteers tend to broaden their intent of helping others and actively devote themselves to volunteering, which enhances self-efficacy (individual resource) and retention (organizational resource). Moreover, enhanced self-efficacy is beneficial for maintaining the retention, which may improve context-specific outcomes. This present study is the first to investigate the associations of gratitude with two important personal and organizational resources and the mechanism underlying these associations. Furthermore, our findings expand the broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions to the context of volunteering, which highlight that positive emotions help develop not only the personal resource of well-being but also the organizational resource of volunteer retention by enhancing prosocial motivation and engagement. Our findings provide important insights for voluntary organizations aimed at ensuring improved volunteer management and sustained volunteerism. Programs or interventions may be designed to increase individuals' overall gratitude or specific gratitude toward their organizations.

3. The Impact of Social Support on Depressive Symptoms among Chinese Shidu Parents

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Full Abstract: Background: The number of "Shidu parents", who lost their only child over the age of 45 and are having trouble having further children, has been steadily on the rise. According to research, about 70 to 80% of Shidu parents have suffered from mental illness, with more than half reporting depressive symptoms (Chen, 2015). Nevertheless, there has been a paucity of research regarding this subject. Objective: This study was designed to probe the potential mediating role of trait mindfulness and resilience between social support and depressive symptoms in Chinese Shidu parents. Methods: In June

2021, an online, cross-sectional survey was administered to 111 Chinese Shidu parents residing in Shaanxi Province. To investigate potential relationships between social support, trait mindfulness, resilience, and depressive symptoms, structural equation modeling was employed. Meanwhile, a bootstrapping mediation analysis was also performed, with a view to testing for any potential mediating effects in the model. Results: The fit of the presented model was adequate in terms of statistical significance. There was a significant positive correlation between social support and trait mindfulness (β = .44, p < .001), in addition to a significant positive correlation between social support and resilience (β = . 54, p < .001). Moreover, trait mindfulness (β = -.47, p < .001) and resilience (β = -.18, p = .02) showed significant negative correlations with depressive symptoms separately. The holistic effect of social support on depressive symptoms was -0.45 (95% CI: -.59 to -. 30, p = .013), and the standardized indirect effect was -.30 (95% CI: -.45 to -.19, p = .008), while the standardized direct effect was -.15 (95% CI: -.30 to .04, p = .269). In a nutshell, these results demonstrate that the relationship between social support and depressive symptoms in Shidu parents is exclusively mediated by trait mindfulness and resilience.

4. Psychosocial Predictors of Motivation for Quitting Smoking among Korean Female Smokers

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Full Abstract: This study investigated psychosocial variables that could predict female smokers' motivation to quit smoking. Participants were 337 female smokers whose average age was 35.70 (SD=9.19) years, and their average period of smoking was 14 years and 6.69 months. Data were gathered by commissioning Embrain, an online survey company. Prior to data gathering, it was approved by the institutional review board, and all data collected ethically with written informed consent form. Result of correlation analysis revealed that age, having a spouse, having a child, having a religion, number of attempts to quit smoking, habitual smoking, weight gain hindered their smoking cessation, pre-menstrual syndrome hindered their smoking cessation, self-efficacy for smoking cessation, and quit-smoking empowerment were positively correlated with motivation for quitting smoking of female smokers, whereas optimistic bias and present bias were negatively correlated with. A stepwise regression analysis indicated that meaning of quitting smoking, smoking for weight control, competence for quitting smoking, habitual smoking, age, optimistic bias, pre-menstrual syndrome hindered smoking cessation, and experience of attempting to quit smoking were significant predictors of females' motivation to quit smoking yet meaning of quitting smoking accounted for the most variance, it accounted for approximately 35.8% of the variance for their motivation to quit smoking. The

decision tree model using CART for predicting females' motivation to quit smoking included meaning of quitting smoking, habitual smoking, number of attempts to quit smoking, competence for quitting smoking, impact of quitting smoking, and self-efficacy for smoking cessation. These findings suggest useful information to plan further studies and to construct a smoking cessation program for female smokers [This work was supported by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Korea and the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF-2021S1A5A2A01061307)].

5. ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND EMPLOYEE STRESS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND ENJOYMENT OF WORK

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Full Abstract: Despite a recent resurgence in the study of organizational culture, insufficient attention has been paid to the impact of the types of organizational culture on employee well-being and productivity, especially in Canadian settings. This study investigated which type/s of organizational culture are most closely related to employee levels of work-related stress, self-perceived productivity, and enjoyment of work. A secondary research interest was to identify the dominant culture type at the studied university in northern Canada. A total of 193 employees from various departments (e.g., academic services, facilities, student life) completed an online survey containing questions on organizational culture, stress, productivity, and enjoyment of work. Three intriguing findings were generated from the data: (a) All four types of organizational culture – clan, hierarchy, adhocracy, market – were identified at the institution; (b) the hierarchy culture was most prevalent, followed by the adhocracy culture, the market culture and then the clan culture; and (c) the type of organizational culture was significantly related to stress, productivity, and enjoyment of work. Employees working in a clan culture reported the lowest levels of stress, and highest levels of productivity and enjoyment, followed by those in the adhocracy and hierarchy cultures, then the market culture. Important implications include: (a) Organizational leaders need to take into account the role organizational culture plays in employee well-being and workplace functioning and (b) Organizational leaders should implement strategies to create a workplace culture that promotes employee well-being and productivity.

6. The Effect of Information Source Credibility and Emotionality of Information on Illusion Of Truth Effect

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Full Abstract: Illusion of truth effect found repeated information is regarded as truer than new information. The purpose of this study is to explore the effects of source credibility and emotionality of information on the illusion of truth from the aspects of memory enhancement and memory suppression by SS-RIF paradigm. In experiment 1 and experiment 2, the source credibility was respectively manipulated as objective notification and subjective assessment. The study results show that memory enhancement and positive emotion is more likely to induce illusion of truth effect; especially, the objectively informed incredibility of source can eliminate the illusion of truth effect for positive information while subjectively rating the source as credible will cause the illusion of truth effect for negative information.

7. The Link Between Job Stress and Job Burnout in Preschool Teachers: The Moderation of Meaning of Work

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Full Abstract: Preschool teachers have been considered one of the most stressful occupations because of heavy workload, job demands, and responsibilities. Strong job stress is related to a variety of negative consequences, and one of the most evident outcomes is job burnout. To mitigate the deleterious effect of job stress on job burnout in preschool teachers, many studies have widely examined its underlying mechanisms. Based on the job-demands and resources model, the current research aims to add to this topic by examining meaning of work as a crucial, yet largely overlooked, resource that may mitigate the association between job stress and job burnout. To this end, we recruited teachers from fifty kindergartens in four cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Great Bay Area of China (N = 1,060; 96.03% females, N = 1,018; Mage = 31.78 years). They took part in an online survey, reporting their job stress, meaning of work, and job burnout. They also reported their general meaning of life and demographic and occupational characteristics as controlled variables. The results of showed that after controlling for covariates and adjusting for school-level effects, job stress was positively related to emotional exhaustion and depersonalization, but not to personal accomplishment, whereas meaning of work was negatively related to emotional exhaustion and depersonalization and positively related to personal accomplishment. More importantly, meaning of work buffered the relationship between job stress and emotional exhaustion and the one between job stress and depersonalization, with the strength of these relationships being weaker as the levels of meaning of work increased. Theoretically, this research reveals novel mechanisms underlying the "job stress – job burnout" link. Practically, building preschool teachers' meaning of work may be a

potential avenue to reduce emotional exhaustion and depersonalization, besides reducing job stress.

8. Preschool Teachers' Basic Psychological Needs Moderate the "Job Demands - Turnover Intention" link

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Full Abstract: Kindergarten teachers' turnover intention is a concerning issue around the world, as a strong intention to quit often results in various negative outcomes, such as inducing attrition, hindering children's healthy development, and lowering schools' morale. Job demands are a key factor associated with kindergarten teachers' turnover intention. A growing body of studies start examining the mechanisms underlying the "job demands – turnover intention" link. In this study, we add to this trendy topic by investigating a novel, yet unexplored, idea integrating the job demands-resources (JD-R) model and self-determination theory (SDT). Specifically, we proposed that basic psychological needs at work are important resources that would potentially mitigate the relation between job demands and turnover intention among kindergarten teachers. To this end, we collected data from 1,088 teachers through 50 kindergartens from 4 cities (i.e., Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Zhuhai) in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area (96% females, Mage = 32.19 years). Participants reported their basic psychological needs at work (i.e., autonomy, relatedness, competence), job demands, and turnover intention. We first employed a latent profiles analysis to explore the heterogeneity of teachers' basic psychological needs. The results revealed three distinct profiles (i.e., unsatisfied-low relatedness; averagely satisfied; satisfied -- high relatedness). Moreover, we conducted a multilevel multigroup analysis to examine whether the latent profile of basic psychological needs moderated the association between job demands and turnover intention. The results showed that after controlling for teachers' salary and working experience, the said association significantly differed across profiles, with the relationship being larger for the "unsatisfied-low relatedness" profile than the other two profiles. Theoretically, this study advances the utility of combining JD-R model and SDT to explain kindergarten teachers' turnover intention. Practically, fulfilling kindergartens' basic psychological needs at work may be a crucial avenue to alleviate kindergarten teachers' turnover intention.

9. Workload and Life Meaning in Preschool Teachers: School-Level Supportive Climate as a Moderator

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Full Abstract: Career is a crucial source for individuals to establish a meaningful life. Excessive workload consumes people's physical and mental resources, and therefore people often question their life meaning in the face of heavy workload. Preschool teacher is an occupation featured by heavy job demands, but scant research has examined the association between workload and life meaning in this population. In addition, social support is an important source of life meaning. Although past research has found that individual-level perceived social support from colleagues buffers the deleterious effect of workload on employees' well-being, few studies have examined the role of school-level social support (i.e., supportive climate). This study aimed to address the gaps by examining to what extent workload was related to preschool teachers' life meaning and investigating whether school-level supportive climate could moderate the "workload – life meaning" association. Participants were 1,061 frontline preschool teachers (96% female; Mage=32.23 years) from 50 kindergartens in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area. They reported their workload, life meaning, and perceived social support from colleagues in an online survey. School-level supportive climate was operationalized by averaging individual teachers' ratings on perceived social support from colleagues within the same school. Results of multilevel modeling found that after controlling for covariates (i.e., age, gender, income, working experience, position, and educational level), preschool teachers' workload was negatively related to life meaning at the teacher level. Moreover, results of the cross-level interaction analysis showed that school-level supportive climate buffered the said association. Results of the simple slope analysis indicated that the negative relationship between workload and life meaning became weaker as the levels of school-level supportive climate increased. These findings inform school managers that assigning reasonable amount of workload and creating a supportive climate at school are key avenues to help preschool teachers to maintain a meaningful life.

10. Association between Body Appreciation & Depression, Anxiety, & Stress among Filipino Emerging Adults

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Full Abstract: Limited studies have explored the relationship between body image perception and the mental health of Filipino emerging adults. This research examined

the association between body appreciation and mental health outcomes, particularly depression, anxiety, and stress. A non-probabilistic convenience sampling cross-sectional survey was used to collect data from 18-29 years old Filipinos residing in the Philippines using an online self-administered questionnaire. Body Appreciation Scale-2 (BAS-2) measured body appreciation, while DASS-21 ascertained depression, anxiety, and stress outcomes. The associations between body appreciation and mental health outcomes were estimated using generalized linear models with Poisson distribution, adjusting for age, sex at birth, sexual orientation, working status, relationship status, residence type, educational attainment, and average monthly household income. Effect estimates were expressed as adjusted Prevalence Ratio (aPR) with 95% confidence interval (95%CI). A total of 2,812 with a mean age of 20.91±2.93(SD) years participated in the study. Approximately 27%, 63%, and 14% had severe/extreme levels of depression, anxiety, and stress, respectively. In addition, a higher BAS-2 score is associated with a lower risk of depression, anxiety, and stress. The likelihood of having severe/extremely severe levels of depression, anxiety, and stress is decreased by 70% (aPR: 0.30; 95% CI: 0.25-0.36), 29% (aPR: 0.71; 95% CI: 0.66-0.77), and 59% (aPR: 0.41; 95%: 0.32-0.53), respectively, among those with the highest compared with the lowest quartile of BAS-2 scores. The study suggests evidence that the perception of effective body image may be associated with mental health outcomes. Explicit action is warranted to build and promote positive body image perception to

support good mental health. This strategy may also give the Education Department at both secondary and tertiary levels the foundation to include and promote positive body image in their current curricula through the inculcation of body appreciation during the early ages of the students.

11. Guilt aversion in the workplace: Others' expectations predict intention to help

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Full Abstract: Guilt aversion hypothesis suggests that people's prosocial behavior is triggered by a desire to not let others down. However, most research investigating guilt aversion and prosocial behavior has been conducted using anonymous economic games that do not reflect real life situations in which people interact repeatedly with known others. Focusing on helping in the workplace, this study employed six scenarios in which participants had the opportunity to offer support to another work colleague. Japanese adults (N = 499) were randomly allocated to two experimental conditions: low target expectation and high target expectation, read the scenarios, and reported perceived target expectation to receive help, anticipated guilt if didn't help, and intention to help the target. Results showed that participants in the high target expectation condition reported marginally more intention to help the target. Furthermore, a serial mediation analysis showed that high target expectation led to more perceived

target expectation, which strengthened anticipated guilt, thus increasing intention to help the target. The results support guilt aversion hypothesis in a workplace helping situation.

12. Negative Life Events and Problematic Social Media Use: A Three-wave Longitudinal Study

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Full Abstract: Negative life events are one of the risk factors contributing to problematic social media use among adolescents, but the underlying mechanism remains to be further explored. Based on compensatory network use theory, we examined the mediation of fear of missing out between negative life events and problematic social media use and the moderating effect of positive parenting. In this three-wave longitudinal study(6 months apart, T1=February 2019), 525 college students(224 males, Mage = 21.94)were recruited. Using the structural equation model, the results showed that: (1)After controlling the demographic variables, negative life events positively predicted problematic social media use(B = 0.10, SE = 0.05, p = 0.042, 95% CI = [0.017, 0.209]). (2)The mediation effect of fear of missing novel information(B = 0.08, SE = 0.04, 95% CI = [0.024, 0.185]) and fear of missing social opportunities(B = 0.05, SE = 0.03, 95% CI = [0.013, 0.123]) between negative life events and problematic social media use were both significant. (3)The pathway that negative life events influenced problematic social media use through fear of missing social opportunities was moderated by positive parenting(B = -0.23, SE = 0.09, p = 0.010). (4)Fear of missing social opportunities had a stronger positive association with problematic social media use at the low level of positive parenting(B = 0.53, SE = 0.20, p < 0.01) than that at the high level(B = 0.07, SE = 0.27, p = 0.805). It is concluded that negative life events affect problematic social media use through increasing fear of missing out. However, positive parenting moderated the mediation of fear of missing social opportunities rather than fear of missing novel information. The above findings imply that with less positive parenting, adolescents who have more fear of missing social opportunities tend to use social media irrationally.

13. The Effects of Need for Cognitive Closure and Feedback on Inaccurate Information Searching Behavior

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Full Abstract: Inaccurate information in novels and stories seriously harms people's cognition. As a process for people to obtain information with a purpose, information search behavior can reduce the influence of inaccurate information. What factors affect information searching behavior and how to increase individuals' inaccurate information searching behavior so as to reduce the negative impact of inaccurate information has become a research focus. This study explores the influencing factors of inaccurate information searching behavior and the ways to reduce its influence. Study 1 explores the effectiveness of search behavior and the influence of confidence on inaccurate information search behavior, and finds that confidence plays a role. Study 2 explores the influence of need for cognitive closure on inaccurate information searching behavior, and the results show that both trait and state need for cognitive closure affect individuals' searching behavior. Individuals with high need for cognitive closure are more inclined to freeze themselves quickly and do less searching. Study 3 found that individuals who received positive or negative feedback increased their searching behavior and were less affected by inaccurate information.

14. Tightness = Machine, Looseness = Animal: Effects of Cultural Tightness-Looseness on Dehumanization

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Full Abstract: How do people perceive others from different cultures? We addressed this question by testing people's perception of the targets living in a tight (vs. loose) culture, which refers to strong (vs. weak) social norms and a low (high) tolerance of deviant behavior. In three studies (N = 614), with different samples from China (Study 1) and the U.S. (Studies 2-3), we confirmed our hypotheses that people living in a tight culture are perceived as machine-like, whereas people living in a loose culture are perceived as animal-like. More importantly, the perceived self-control of the targets mediated the effect of cultural tightness-looseness on different forms of dehumanized perception (Study 3). Our findings suggest that people's cultural backgrounds can influence our perception of them. Theoretical contributions and limitations were also discussed.

15. The effect of target's social support level on target's pain estimation

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Full Abstract: We tested whether targets with high (vs. low) social support would be perceived as experiencing less physical/emotional pain because higher

social support is expected to work as a buffer against pain. In a preregistered study, participants were assigned to one of six conditions (social support: high vs. low vs. control × target gender: male vs. female) and were provided with a description that the target receives much, little, or average amount of social support. Then, they rated the target on overall impression, perceived emotional/physical buffering effects of social support, estimated socioeconomic status, and pain perception. Participants rated the emotional pain of targets with high social support as lower than that of those with low social support, but this effect disappeared when overall impression was included as a covariate. We also found the mediation effect of perceived emotional buffering on the relationship between social support and emotional pain, but its direction was opposite to our expectation, implying a hidden suppressor effect. Therefore, we ran an exploratory mediation analysis adding overall impression as a suppressor. Participants rated high (vs. low) social support targets' impression more positively, expected them to have a larger (vs. smaller) emotional/physical buffering effect, and estimated that they would feel less (vs. more) emotional/physical pain. In addition, we examined whether the relationship between social support and pain perception was mediated by socioeconomic status but found no statistically significant indirect effects in either simple or serial mediation models, thus eliminating the alternative explanation by socioeconomic status. These findings showed that people can have a bias in pain estimation toward targets with social support, and that the bias can be explained

by positive impressions and perceived buffering effect.

16. What stigma does burnout carry? : A Comparison with Depression

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Full Abstract: The literature reveals that burnout sufferers, unlike those with depression are generally not subjected to stigma, and that freedom from stigma is a crucial element in burnout research. Nevertheless, some surveys do not detect significant disparities in burnout and depression stigma, perhaps because they are conducted among educated interpersonal support workers, which may impede detection of differences. To further investigate the general public's perception of burnout and depression, this research employed a web-based survey (n = 201 crowd workers; 98 males; mean age 40.29 ± 10.19). Participants were presented with a brief scenario about an individual struggling with either burnout or depression and asked to evaluate their stigma and the image of that person (between-subjects factor). Stigma was measured using the Link Stigma Scale (Link et al., 2001) and the Social Distance Scale (Hoshizaki, 1994); exploratory factor analysis was used to extract inequality response (α = .85), relationship avoidance (α = .84), family

involvement (α = .82), and community involvement (α = .78). Questionnaire items (A and B) were used to measure an image, while external factors (α = .84), life history (α = .86), brain disposition (α = .72), self-responsibility, (α = .63), negative image (α = .77), and support (α = .85) were extracted. A Welch test compared stigma and the images of burnout and depression: Depression received a higher score than burnout on all four stigma factors. Comparison of images revealed that depression was viewed as deserving more support and that external factors were perceived as more significant contributors. However, negative images such as "fake illness" and "support is a waste of time" were higher for burnout. These findings indicate that depression is perceived as a brain-disposition and environmentally caused disease condition that merits support, while burnout is perceived as a condition due to individual behavior.

17. The association of social capital and psychological resilience with psychological distress

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Full Abstract: Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented challenges to university students around the world, including in China. The sudden shift to online learning and social isolation has taken a toll on the mental health and wellbeing of many students. Social capital and psychological resilience have emerged as key factors that can influence students' psychological distress and experiences of the pandemic. Aims This study will investigate the relationship between social capital, psychological distress, and psychological resilience among Chinese university students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Method This study will use a cross-sectional design to examine the relationship between social capital, psychological resilience, and psychological distress in university students in China during the COVID-19 pandemic. We will sample approximately 350 participants from a large university in China. Participants will be asked to complete an online survey which includes the Personal Social Capital Scale, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), and the Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS) scale. We will pre-register our analyses. We will conduct a linear regression analysis to examine the unique contributions of social capital and psychological resilience to psychological distress, while controlling for participant demographics. Finding We will analyze the relationships between social capital, psychological distress, and resilience resources. We hypotheses that young people with more social capital will have greater psychological resilience, and that those with more depressive and anxiety symptoms will have lower psychological resilience.

18. Mental Disorder Symptoms among Filipino Emerging Adults: An Exploratory Spatial Analysis

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Full Abstract: The scarcity of epidemiologic evidence on mental health disorders in the Philippines is evident, despite the enactment of the mental health law. Mental illness in the Philippines is the third most prevalent form of morbidity; hence, screening is warranted, especially among Filipino emerging adults. This exploratory spatial analysis aimed to identify spatial clusters of depression, anxiety, and stress among Filipino emerging adults in Luzon, Philippines. A non-probabilistic convenience sampling survey was used to collect data from 18-29 Filipinos residing in Luzon, Philippines. An online self-administered DASS-21 was utilized to ascertain the participant's level of depression, anxiety, and stress. Coordinates were plotted with administrative boundaries and OpenStreetMap layer using the software QGIS (Ver. 3.28), and clusters were evaluated using the Kernel Density Estimation method. A total of 2,516 data points were collected and mapped out in Luzon, with Central Luzon Region (CLR) having the highest proportion of the sampled population (28%), followed by the National Capital Region (NCR) (21%). In this exploratory spatial analysis, NCR was suggested to have a cluster of participants with severe/extreme mental disorder symptoms or poor mental health outcomes. In addition, young adults (18-24 years old) and females had the highest proportions of severe/extreme levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. The severe/extreme depression, anxiety, and stress of females were estimated to be 17%, 33%, and 17%, respectively. Furthermore, young adults had 23%, 43%, and 12% severe/extreme levels of depression, anxiety, and stress, respectively. Additionally, the study provided spatial locations of populations susceptible to mental health disorders, and these preliminary findings have implications for health policy and program expansion for mental health. Targeted mental health interventions by the Department of Health tailored to the needs of this population are necessary to address the mental health of the identified at-risk population.

19. Exploring the correlation between internet usage and belief in a just world

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Full Abstract: The internet has become an essential and integral part of college students' everyday lives. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the internet has gradually replaced real life as the main way for these students to observe and comprehend the world. Compared to traditional media, the internet prefers negative news or content as they increase

dissemination and attention. After being exposed to such an environment for a long time, college students may perceive the real world as "dark and unfair," as portrayed on the internet. Therefore, we conducted an online survey (N = 426) to explore a possible correlation between college students' internet usage and beliefs in a just world (BJW). We further suggested that compared to personal BJW, general BJW may be more vulnerable to the effects of the perceived environment. The results supported our hypothesis that the frequency and intensity of internet usage were negatively correlated with general BJW among college students. Furthermore, the internet usage between participants with high (N = 80) and low (N = 65) general-BJW (SD ± 1) was significantly different. First, low general-BJW participants had access to the internet at an earlier age and spent more time online per day. Second, low general-BJW participants used the internet more frequently for expressing personal opinions and views toward public affairs via blogging and the other ways. Finally, high general-BJW participants reported using the internet with a higher motivation for emotional expression and information acquisition. Moreover, they tended to think that they have better self-control over internet usage. The present study examined the correlation between internet usage and BJW; however, the cause-and-effect relationship needs to be further investigated through experiments and other methods.

20. The relationship between social comparison tendencies and satisfaction with physical appearance

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Author:

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Full Abstract: Objective: Studies have explored the impact of social comparison on individuals' self-esteem and mood. This study is intended to investigate the relationship between social comparison tendencies, specifically with regard to frequency and evaluation, and satisfaction with appearance. Methodology: A total of 518 Japanese adults (253 men and 265 women) between the ages of 20 and 60 participated in this research. Participants were asked to rate 1) how frequently they compared their appearance to others' (ranging from "1: not at all" to "5: very often"), 2) how they evaluated themselves in comparison with others (ranging from "1: very superior" to "5: very inferior"), and 3) their level of satisfaction with their appearance (ranging from "1: not satisfied" to "5: satisfied"). Results: Of the respondents, 66.4% reported comparing their appearance with others'. Subsequently, a multiple regression analysis was conducted with frequency, evaluation, and their interaction as independent variables, while satisfaction served as the dependent variable, by gender and age group (20 to 44 years and 45 to 69 years). Among males, frequency was positively related, and inferior evaluation was negatively related, to satisfaction among both age groups. However, among females, the interaction was significant only among the younger age group, signifying that a lower frequency of comparison and superior evaluation did not result in lower levels of satisfaction. Furthermore, only

inferior evaluation was negatively associated with satisfaction among older females. Discussion: The current findings suggest that the effects of social comparison on appearance depend on gender and age group. The results further suggest that focusing on evaluation may be a useful strategy in psychoeducational interventions.

21. Korean college students' Big Two traits predict mating outcomes 10 years later

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Full Abstract: The present research explores how Korean college students' Big Two personality traits, extraversion and neuroticism, predict various mating outcomes 10 years later. A functional perspective posits that variation in personality traits associate with different mating strategies and outcomes. Notably, extraversion has been shown to predict successful mating outcomes, whereas neuroticism often predicts less success. However, previous studies have mostly focused on a person's mating outcomes (e.g., frequency of sex), and little attention has been given to psychological processes through which personality variation may lead to such outcomes (e.g., one's belief about marriage and having children). Moreover, longitudinal data from non-western samples have been scarce in the literature. Here, we investigated how the Big Two traits predict a range of past and future mating outcomes by following up 208 Korean young adults for 10 years. Consistent with previous research, extraversion (neuroticism) predicted positive (negative) mating outcomes. Not only did extraverts have more romantic partners during the past 10 years, but they were also likely to have dated partners they deemed more attractive, and had more opposite-sex friends. What is more, extraverts held more positive expectations about getting married and having children: they wanted to get married earlier, have more children, and saw a brighter future for their children. Neurotics overall showed the opposite pattern and notably, they believed that becoming a parent meant more sacrifice than pleasure. Our 10-year longitudinal study highlights the influence of young adults' personality traits on their future life outcomes and decisions.

22. Influence of Disaster Remains on Social Memory of Huge Disasters

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Full Abstract: This study examines the influence of disaster remains on the transition of memory of a society affected by an unprecedented disaster. The Great East Japan Earthquake, which caused massive damage to the coastal areas of Northeast Japan by tsunami, has been etched in the memories of the people and the entire society in the affected areas as an unforgettable event. Symbolically

embodying such memories are the remains of the earthquake. Earthquake remains are the result of social discussion over what memories of the disaster should be preserved (or not), and in turn, they influence the memories of the people and society in the affected areas. There is a mutually constitutive relationship between earthquake remains and the social memory of the disaster. Previous studies on the relationship between disaster remains and disaster memories were mainly conducted from the perspective of disaster prevention. In contrast, this study aims to discuss how the earthquake remains have affected the transition of the memories of the people affected by the disaster. For the survivors, the Earthquake is not only an unforgettable memory, but also a memory that they do not want to remember. It is important to pay attention to the possibility that the disaster remains have not only a positive aspect of preserving lessons for the future, but also a negative impact on the survivors and affected areas. This study collects discourses on the establishment and existence of disaster remains that have been discussed in various media such as newspaper and magazines, and analyzes the evolution of the relationship between earthquake disaster remains, and memories and representations of the disaster from the perspective of collective memory.

23. Stress mindset and university students' mental health in Japan during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Full Abstract: Background and Objectives: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Japan declared a state of emergency in April 2020, resulting in a restricted lifestyle. University students, who are already at high risk for mental disorders, may experience increased loneliness, stress, and vulnerability due to prolonged isolation. Recent evidence suggested that stress mindset, namely beliefs about stress and its consequences, is related to mental health. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between stress mindset and mental health during COVID-19, assessing the mediating effect of coping behaviors. Design: This was a cross-sectional study. Methods and Measures: An online survey was conducted in mid-October 2021 with 4,120 university students from all 47 prefectures in Japan. Stress mindset (stress-is-enhancing and stress-is-debilitating mindsets), coping behavioral variables (vaccination status and behavioral activity), and mental health (loneliness and depression) were measured. Results: After controlling for demographic variables (sex, university year, major, lecture style, and COVID-19 index), negative and positive paths from the stress-is-enhancing and stress-is-debilitating mindsets, respectively, to depression and loneliness, were significant. Furthermore, the stress-is-enhancing mindset was mediated by vaccination status, inducing a decrease in loneliness; the stress-is-debilitating mindset

was mediated by a decrease in behavioral activity (part-time jobs and extracurricular activities), causing an increase in loneliness and depression. Conclusions: Stress mindsets differed the behavioral tendencies and mental health of Japanese university students during COVID-19, comprising an internal resource to protect their mental health. The present study provided evidence to support the utility of stress mindsets for mental health retention during a pandemic and advanced understanding of the mechanism underlying the relationship between stress mindset and mental health.

24. Effects of temporary standing, competition phase, and regulatory focus on competitor motivation.

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Full Abstract: Competitors obtain information about their temporary standing, whether they are ahead or behind other competitors. A recent study indicated that being ahead in the early phase of competitions improved motivation, whereas being ahead in the later phase decreased it. The present study extended this research by examining Japanese participants' individual differences. We focused on regulatory focus consisting of promotion focus, which is sensitive to the presence or absence of positive outcomes, and prevention focus, which is sensitive to the presence or absence of negative consequences. We used a 2 (temporary standing: ahead, behind) × 2 (competition phase: early phase, later phase) × 2 (regulatory focus: promotion focus, prevention focus) between-subjects study design. The experiment consisted of 5-rounds of competing online against a fictitious opponent. We gave participants feedback on their scores and informed them about their temporary standing (ahead or behind) after 2 (early phase) or 4-rounds (later phase). Then we assessed the participants' motivation. The results indicated no motivational differences based on the temporary standing in the early phase. On the other hand, the later phase motivation was higher in the ahead than in the behind condition. Furthermore, there was no relationship between the strength of prevention focus and the competition phase. However, individuals with a stronger promotion focus were more motivated in the later phase than in the early phase of competitions. These results indicate an association between temporary standing and the competition phase that differs from previous studies. The results also indicated that regulatory focus might have a moderating effect on these relationships. We suggest that future studies consider individual differences in regulatory focus and why the results differed between the present study and previous studies.

25. The motivational foundations of populist attitudes

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Full Abstract: The rise of populism on the political arena is reflected on the specifics

of political, socio-economic, and intergroup relations. Through psychological lens, the core features of populism included the "antiestablishment", "will of the people", and "Manichean worldview". Despite the considerable efforts to indicate the content of populism at the levels of attitudes and behavior, there is a few research on the psychological determinants of the populism. The Political Ideology as Motivated Social Cognition (PIMSC) posits that support for political ideologies is associated with motivational foundations, e.g., epistemic (need for cognitive closure), existential (fear of death), and relational (shared reality). In other words, political ideology endorses a sense of certainty, safety, and identity. Previous studies were mostly oriented on the analysis of motivational foundations of the right-left or conservatism/liberalism dimensions without detailed analysis of the ideologies outside the mentioned continuums. The content of populist attitudes is linked with ideologically contradicted foundations, including the orientation toward changes, on the one hand, and anti-immigration attitudes, in the other, because of perceived deprivation at the individual and group levels. The aim of the study was to indicate the role of motivational foundations on the endorsement of populism attitudes in the Russian context. In online survey, about 380 participants aged 18 to 73 completed the questionnaires of the need for cognitive closure, fear of death, shared reality, and populist attitudes. The results of SEM showed that the most significant contribution in the support of populist attitudes is made by relational and existential needs. These findings highlight the role of motivational foundations of populism that is discussed in regard to PIMSC. Keywords: populism, need for cognitive closure, fear of death, shared reality, Political Ideology as Motivated Social Cognition

26. When index of moderated mediation concludes a spurious effect: A methodological remedy

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Full Abstract: In the past decade, moderated mediation analysis has been extensively and increasingly employed in psychological research. With its widespread use, it is particularly important to ensure the moderated mediation analysis will not bring spurious results. Spurious effects have been studied in both mediation and moderation analysis, but this issue remains unexplored in moderated mediation analysis. To fill this gap, we examined the conditions under which a spurious moderated mediation effect in a dual stage moderated mediation model might occur. Specifically, with a hypothetical example and three theorems, we illustrated how the index of moderated moderated mediation may conclude a moderated mediation effect which does not actually exist. As a remedy to rule out the spurious results, we

proposed two methods which are simple and easy to implement. Based on the simulation results, we offer researchers some practical guidelines to apply the methods in empirical research.

27. Relationship between mental health, rumination, the need for validation by others, and lifestyle

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Full Abstract: Mental health is an important risk factor for an adaptive lifestyle. And rumination on the incident threatens the adaptive life by reinforcing negative emotions. The purpose of this study is to analyze the nutritional impact of college students' mental health on their adaptive lifestyle through rumination, and to test whether the need for validation by others modulates the mediating effect of rumination. The study participants were 242 college students. Mental health was measured using the MMPI-2 test, and lifestyle was used by Adler's lifestyle scale, which was composed of sub-factors of career, romantic relationships, and interpersonal relationships, considering the study subjects. As a result of the study, there was a significant mediating effect of rumination in the relationship between mental health (depression, psychopathic deviate, paranoia, psychasthenia, schizophrenia, hypomania) and lifestyle. In particular, the higher the need for validation by others, the stronger the indirect effects of psychopathic deviate, paranoia, psychasthenia, and schizophrenia in mental health. Rumination was threatening the adaptive lifestyle by sustaining mental health problems. And the need for validation by others made the adaptive lifestyle more endangered by doubting oneself and increasing rumination on incidents. The risk of rumination was confirmed in that mental health factors related to psychosis increased rumination and considered validation by others as important. Therefore, psychological treatment is needed to reduce anxiety and increase self-esteem so as not to notice others. In addition, cognitive rumination thinking training that can view events positively should be performed to increase the degree of adaptation to life.

28. Factors affecting compassion fatigue among students of nursery and teacher training schools

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Full Abstract: One of the factors contributing to the deterioration of the mental health of child caregivers and elementary school teachers is compassion fatigue. Rumination and reflection are factors that influence compassion fatigue, but there are no systematic studies in Japan to confirm whether rumination and reflection affect compassion fatigue among them. This study examined the influence of rumination and reflection on the compassion fatigue of students of nursery and teacher training schools.

A?questionnaire survey was??conducted with 76 first-year undergraduate students at childcare and teacher training schools (of whom 17 were males and 59 females). They answered self-reported questionnaires: (1) Japanese-version Rumination-Reflection Questionnaire（RRQ）（Takano & Tanno，2008），(2) Japanese edition of Compassion Satisfaction/Fatigue Self-Test for Helpers（Fujioka，2011）. RRQ comprised two factors: (a) rumination and (b) reflection. "Compassion fatigue" comprised four factors: (a) compassion fatigue accumulated as a substitution-related trauma, (b) PTSD-like compassion fatigue, (c) denial feelings and (d) a trauma experience of care worker or social worker oneself. Regarding rumination, there were moderately significant positive correlations with compassion fatigue scores (compassion fatigue accumulated as a substitution-related trauma: r=.52; PTSD-like compassion fatigue: r=.47; denial feelings: r=.35; a trauma experience of care worker or social worker oneself: r=.44). For reflection, the only significant correlation was found for compassion fatigue accumulated as a substitution-related trauma (compassion fatigue accumulated as a substitution-related trauma: r=.30; PTSD-like compassion fatigue: r=.14; denial feelings: r=-.08; a trauma experience of care worker or social worker oneself: r=.07).In this study, the difference between rumination and reflection was clarified. Based on the findings, it is desirable to incorporate explanations of the difference between rumination and reflection and methods to control rumination into programs to reduce compassion fatigue for students of nursery and teacher training schools.

29. The Effect of COVID-19 Stressor on Work Engagement through Exhaustion among Korean Teachers

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Full Abstract: COVID-19 has made the workplaces unpredictable, forcing employees react more adaptively and effortfully to tasks than ever (Chong et al., 2020; Zhu et al., 2021). At schools in Korea, teachers face additional work such as classroom disinfection and delivery of on-line class. Increased job demand makes teachers use more job resources to perform successfully. This study investigates the effect of job demand on work engagement (WE), positive mental state regarding one's work (Schaufeli et al., 2002), through exhaustion. According to COR theory (Hobfoll, 1989) and JD-R theory (Bakker & Demerouti, 2017), employees experience exhaustion when job demand is high. Therefore, additional job demands due to COVID-19 will increase exhaustion, which will eventually decrease WE. Moreover, we posit that perceived organizational support (POS) will have a moderating effect on the relationship between job demand and exhaustion. POS provides employees the

feeling that they are cared by organization (Huntington et al., 1986). In this light, it could be regarded as job resource. As job resource can buffer the negative effect of job demand on strain (Bakker & Demerouti, 2017), high POS is expected to buffer the effect of job demand on exhaustion. We collected data from 154 teachers in Korea. Moderated mediation model was tested using PROCESS macro model 7 (Hayes, 2018). The index of moderated mediation by POS was different from zero. Exhaustion mediated the effect of additional job demand due to COVID-19 on WE in all three different levels of POS. However, the pattern of a moderating effect was opposite to the expectation. Further probing showed that the relationship between job demand and exhaustion was stronger in high POS, b = -.31, 95% CI [-.48, -.15], than in low POS, b = -.15, 95% CI [-.30, -.01]. This result implies that unwanted support from organization may have a negative effect.

30. Intergroup Ideologies and Civic Engagement: Focusing on the Discrepancy of Self- and Other-views

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Full Abstract: This study aims at revealing how civic engagement is promoted/hindered by discrepancies in beliefs about what society should be. The past literature found that intergroup ideologies were categorized into three typologies: multiculturalism, assimilation, and colorblindness. Generally, multiculturalism was a positive predictor of civic engagement while assimilation was a negative one. The current study focuses on the discrepancy between the following individuals' beliefs: 1) "this is how I think society should be"; and 2) "this is how the people around me must think society should be,". The study also focused on how the discrepancy between an individual's beliefs impacted civic engagement. A total of 450 Japanese adults participated in the survey and rated the scales of global citizenship, intergroup ideologies, and civic engagement. The discrepancy between individuals' beliefs toward intergroup ideologies was calculated by deducting the score of individuals' beliefs on how other people perceive society from individuals' beliefs about their own intergroup ideologies. The results of multiple regressions revealed that the participants were more likely to engage in civic action when the rating of one's own belief in multiculturalism was higher than the belief of others' multiculturalism. In contrast, when the degree of one's own belief in colorblindness was lower than the degree of self-perception of colorblindness of the people around them, they were more likely to engage in civic action. More scrutiny toward intergroup ideologies in general and meanings of colorblindness, in particular, is needed to contribute to further discussion of intergroup ideologies and relationships.

31. Buffering Negative Social Emotion to Retaliation: the Spillover Effect of State Forgiveness

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Full Abstract: We cannot control offender's attitude of apology at the moment of injustice event in actual life, few studies have examined the buffering effect of state forgiveness manipulated in advance on social emotions and retaliation in other justice events. A sample of 210 undergraduates were recruited to voluntarily participate the experiment to test the mediation effect of positive and negative social emotions and the moderation effect of state forgiveness in advance in the association between justice perception and retaliation tendency. The results showed negative social emotions mediated the effect of justice perception on retaliation tendency, and state forgiveness in advance did not moderate the effect of justice perception on social emotions, but buffered the effect of negative social emotions on retaliation tendency. These findings verify this spillover effect of state forgiveness extending to offenders in other injustice events, and contribute to the growing literature concerning effect of forgiveness in justice field.

32. Self-dehumanization and other-dehumanization toward students with special educational needs

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Full Abstract: Dehumanization, which refers to the process of attributing non-human qualities to individuals or groups, has been found to affect various targets such as ethnic minorities, gender groups, and socioeconomically disadvantaged groups (Haslam et al., 2018). However, there has been little attention paid to students with special education needs (SEN) in inclusive settings. In an ongoing research project in Hong Kong, we conducted a survey study and examined dehumanization and its relationship with psychological well-being and school functioning among 158 secondary students with SEN, their peers (N = 345), parents (N = 274), and teachers (N =141). The results showed that students with SEN attributed more humanness to themselves compared to their non-SEN peers. However, non-SEN peers attributed significantly more mental capacity to non-SEN others and demonstrated dehumanization towards students with SEN. Additionally, both SEN and non-SEN peers attributed less human uniqueness to SEN peers compared to human nature, which is consistent with the emphasis on human uniqueness in Chinese culture (Haslam & Loughnan, 2014). Students with SEN reported poorer school functioning compared to their non-SEN peers, which was further associated with their self-

dehumanization. Self-dehumanization was also found to be associated with discriminative life experiences. In terms of parental perceptions, the study revealed that parents of children with SEN did not attribute mental capacity to their children differently, while parents of non-SEN children significantly attributed higher mental capacity to their own children compared to children with SEN. However, both groups of parents perceived children with SEN as lacking human uniqueness compared to human nature. Moreover, teachers in the sample showed a similar pattern to parents of non-SEN peers. The study highlights the presence of dehumanization among students with SEN and its relationship with their psychological well-being and school functioning.

33. Digital Teaching Materials to Enable High-Quality Development of Education in School Settings

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Full Abstract: With the rapid development of information technology, innovative applications have supported the advancement of 21st-century learning and provided students with opportunities to develop their digital learning and essential skills in China. The purpose of this systematic review is to explore how information and communication technology (ICT) is used by teachers' practices in the classroom and students in their self-regulated learning, which might develop high-quality innovative teaching in Chinese school education. This paper criticized and analyzed 49 peer-reviewed journal articles from China and other countries. The findings indicate that innovative teaching refers to "self-regulation" and "the use of ICT resources", which can encourage teachers to cooperate and actively participate in professional development. Additionally, the use of flipped classroom design and blended learning activities can be successfully integrated into the classroom. Conversely, implementing innovative education activities may be both costly and time-consuming for most schools. Therefore, it is necessary to have further research on ICT access and support in school education, teacher collaboration, and put forward some suggestions.

34. Differential Effects of Challenge and Hindrance Stressors on OCBs through Work Engagement

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Full Abstract: This study aims to test whether challenge stressors (CSs) and hindrance stressors (HSs) will have differential effects on organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) through work engagement (WE). Although both tend to increase stressful reactions, CS can promote individual growth, whereas HS may

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interfere with individual achievement (Cavanaugh et al., 2000). Accordingly, CS will increase OCB, as voluntary performance beyond the job description (Organ, 1997), whereas HS will decrease it. OCB can be classified depending on the target (Williams & Anderson, 1991): toward individuals (OCBI) or toward organization (OCBO). Similar to motivation in the original model (Lepine et al., 2005), WE, a positive work-related state characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption (Schaufeli et al., 2002), is proposed as a mediator on the CS/HS-OCBs relationships. In addition, three facets of WE will show different effect sizes as mediators. In particular, dedication, the motivational facets of WE (Bakker, 2011), will show the largest indirect effect in a parallel mediation model. We collected data from 353 employees in South Korea. Both stressors were positively related to both OCBs; therefore, our first hypothesis was partially supported solely for CS. However, results of the difference test showed that CS had significantly stronger relationships than HS. CS had an indirect effect on OCBI solely via dedication, $b = 0.05$, 95% confidence interval (CI) [0.01 0.10]. The indirect effects of CS on OCBO were stronger through vigor, $b = 0.06$, 95% CI [0.02 0.10], than dedication, $b = 0.04$, 95% CI [> 0.00 0.09] and absorption, $b = 0.03$, 95% CI [> 0.00 0.07]. On the other hand, HS was not related to any WE facet and the mediating models were not examined. Overall, our last two hypotheses were also partially supported. Our findings suggest that CS is more beneficial than HS, although HS may not be entirely harmful.

35. TEACHERS' ACADEMIC RESILIENCE AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS

Author:

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Full Abstract: This study examined the academic resilience of the teachers combatting the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis during the education in the new normal. Explanatory Sequential Research Design was used. The online survey was first conducted having two hundred thirty-six actual respondents; almost all are Licensed Professional Teachers serving Basic Education in Central Luzon, Philippines. Online interviews were conducted with eight teacher-participants to clarify vital points in the survey findings. The characteristics of the respondents in the survey were identified. The findings are discussed using the themes relevant to the academic resilience of the teachers, which include Teachers as (1) advocates of wellness, (2) multi-taskers, (3) pandemic warriors, (4) pilgrims of resilience, and (5) optimistic role models. The quantitative part of this study was analyzed using the descriptive statistics of frequency, percentage, and mean. Further, Thematic Analysis was utilized to analyze the data gathered from interviews. Findings reveal that Filipino teachers are highly resilient, evident in their ability to adapt to the current demands of their teaching profession in the new normal. Learning to use different computer applications has made teaching online easy despite hesitations before the school year began. Part of the academic resilience of the teachers is being adaptive or flexible, being

optimistic, being able to find reasons to succeed, getting back up and carrying on, having the drive to keep fighting, and being courageous and brave. These values enabled the teachers to surpass difficulties and sustain their psychological strength up to this moment.

36. Causal relationships between four aspects of self-continuity/discontinuity

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Full Abstract: Self-continuity/discontinuity refers to the sense of connection or disconnection felt between one's past and present. Self-continuity/discontinuity is focused on whether experiences are integrated/scattered in the narrative perspective and on the stability/heterogeneity of one's past and present in the essentialist perspective. That is, it has been established that self-continuity/discontinuity is constructed through narrative-based continuity and irrelevance-based discontinuity as well as stability-based continuity and heterogeneity-based discontinuity. However, no causal relationship between these four aspects has been established yet. This study examines whether such causal relationships exists using a longitudinal survey of 203 students of a Japanese university over a two-month period. The analysis, which used a cross-lagged model, showed causal relationships between different aspects of self-continuity/discontinuity. High self-continuity reduced self-discontinuity in both the narrative and essentialist perspectives. That is, narrative-based continuity lowered irrelevance-based discontinuity, and high stability-based continuity lowered heterogeneity-based discontinuity. Moreover, in each case of self-continuity and self-discontinuity, the narrative aspect influenced the essentialist aspect. In other words, narrative-based continuity increased stability-based continuity, and irrelevance-based discontinuity increased heterogeneity-based discontinuity. The results of this study indicate that the constructs studied are not unidimensional constructs but rather different psychological aspects that have a causal relationship. In many previous studies, self-continuity and discontinuity have been treated unidimensionally. The results of this study show that they are not unidimensional but rather different psychological aspects that bear a causal relationship. In addition, most previous studies on the narrative and essentialist aspects of self-continuity/discontinuity have focused on only one of the two. The results of this study can explain the structure of self-continuity and discontinuity by identifying the causal relationship between the two aspects. The findings of this study provide novel insights into the structure of self-continuity/discontinuity and could help the development of interventions to improve mental health and self-formation.

37. The Relationship between Work-family enrichment and parental burnout

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Full Abstract: Recently, the topic of parental burnout has gathered much attention and studies have begun to integrate the parenting and work domain. In this regard, this study aimed to explore the association between work-family enrichment and parental burnout, and the mediation effects of parenting sense of competence and parenting stress. Data were collected at three different time points and questionnaires were distributed to 507 mothers of adolescents. Mothers were asked to report their work-family enrichment and parental burnout at Time 1. Then, their parenting sense of competence and parenting stress at Time 2. Finally, their parental burnout at Time 3. The results of bootstrapping indicated the following: 1) work-family enrichment showed negative association with parental burnout; 2) parenting sense of competence showed negative association with parental burnout, while parenting stress showed positive relation with parental burnout; 3) the relations between work-family enrichment and parental burnout was mediated by parenting sense of competence and parenting stress. Mothers should be made aware that resources from the work domain could buffer against parental burnout directly and indirectly and that when dealing with parental burnout, it is better to take a comprehensive perspective from both family and work domains and pay more attention to the relationships between the two domains.

38. The Relationship between Experience and Anxiety in Group Discussions among College Students

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Full Abstract: The relationship between frequency of group discussions and anxiety in group discussions was examined. The sample of analysis consisted of 154 university students (67 males, 83 females, and 4 non-respondents; mean age 19.61 SD = 0.84). The survey included the frequency of group discussion experiences during class time in school up to high school graduation, and attitudes toward group discussion. The analysis revealed the following results: 1) Approximately 80% of the respondents experienced group discussion in class at least once a week. It is clear that many current university students have many experiences of group discussion in past their classes; 2) The group that experienced group discussion at least once a week (124 students) tended to have more favorable feelings toward group discussion and more anxiety about maintaining relationships than the group that experienced group discussion less frequently (30 students). These results were discussed in terms of facilitating group discussions.

39. The Effect of Religious Practices and Church Satisfaction on Spiritual Experience

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Full Abstract: The main factor that has the greatest influence on the faith of Christians can be represented by spiritual communication and experience with God. However, in terms of realistic life, apart from religious practices, social and psychological factors related to church life are also recognized as major factors influencing personal faith. Individual spiritual experiences are greatly influenced by religious practices such as reading the Bible and prayer, but factors such as church members, pastors, church policies, and worship are also assumed to be powerful factors influencing individual faith. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore social and psychological variables in religious practices and various areas of church life in order to identify factors that enhance individual spiritual experiences. For this study, 200 adult Christians were targeted. As a result of the study, the most important variable that enhances individual spiritual experience was Bible reading, followed by church policy and pastor satisfaction. As a result of data mining (decision tree) analysis on spiritual experience, the spiritual experience of the group that read the Bible individually more than once or twice a month was significantly higher than that of the group that rarely read the Bible. In addition, in the case of the group that reads the Bible regularly, the higher the satisfaction with the church policy, the higher the personal spiritual experience. However, even if they were dissatisfied with the church policy, the group who prayed every day had significantly higher spiritual experience than the group who did not. On the contrary, in the group that rarely reads the Bible, if satisfied with the pastor is high, spiritual experience is high, indicating that the pastor's competence is important. Furthermore, it was confirmed that satisfaction with worship appeared as an important variable in the group with low satisfaction with the pastor.

40. Awe promote pro-social behaviour: The mediating role of psychological resilience

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Co-Author
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Full Abstract: To explore the influence of awe on prosocial behavior and the mediating role of psychological resilience in this process. In study 1, 257 participants (including 219 females) were used to reveal the predictive effect of awe on prosocial behavior. In study 2 and study 3, questionnaire and experiment methods were used respectively to explore the internal mechanism of awe's influence on prosocial behavior. The results consistently showed that awe has a positive effect on individual psychological resilience and prosocial behavior. Psychological resilience plays an mediating role between awe and prosocial behavior.

41. Development and Validation of the Online Prosocial Behavior Scale Among Ordinary People

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Full Abstract: Objective: In response to the lack of an assessment tool for online prosocial behavior (OPB) of general public, the present research aimed to develop and validate an elaborate scale to assess all possible subtypes of OPB engaged by ordinary people. Methods: In Study 1, twenty-four initial items generated from existing OPB measures and qualitative focus group discussions were tested among a community sample of 1,201 Hong Kong Chinese aged 18-64, stratified on gender and age. In Study 2, the factor structure of Online Prosocial Behavior Scale (OPBS) was further validated among another stratified sample of 956 Hong Kong Chinese with the same age range. Results: Seventeen items were retained in the exploratory factor analysis, yielding a two-factor model for the OPBS in the first sample. Factor one consists of eight items, referring to general voluntary acts performed in the online context that do not require extraordinary efforts, was named low effort online prosocial behavior (LE-OPB). Factor two consists of nine items, referring to specific online prosocial behavior with high degree of commitment, was named high effort online prosocial behavior (HE-OPB). The 2-factor model was further validated in the confirmatory factor analysis, showing goodness of fit in the second sample. Conclusions: Our research provides initial support for OPBS as a potential psychometric tool to assess two subtypes of OPB of ordinary people.

42. The Effects of Implicit Theories on Motivation

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Full Abstract: Implicit theory proposes that people hold different beliefs about whether people can or cannot change their intelligence or personalities. According to the research from Dweck (2006), we have known that there are two types of implicit theories which are about the human's intelligence. Clarifying the question of what is the most effective way of interacting with students, especially those who are underachieving, and to keep them motivated in their assignments is an extremely important issue in the educational setting. It is known that feedback orientation differs depending on the professor's implicit theory, and that motivation of students are changed by the feedback orientation (Rattan et al., 2012; Suzuki et al., 2019). In this study, participants completed an online study in which they imagined being in an English-study course at their university. They read a scenario in which, after the last test of the year, they met with their professor to learn

their grade and receive the feedback from their professor. Participants were randomly divided into three groups with two types of feedback (strategic feedback and comfort feedback) and a control condition. The effects of feedback on motivation were examined using the interpretation of the intention of the feedback received from the professor and the internalization of that interpretation as mediating variables. The results of the mediation models with Multi-group Analysis shown that students who received strategy feedback more likely to take actual action to achieve their goals (improve their grades) and were more motivated to complete assignments when they interpreted themselves positively as having potential for growth.

43. Dispositional awe experience predicts a psychologically rich life

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Full Abstract: What is "the good life"? In answering this question, researchers have mostly focused on either a "happy" life or a "meaningful" life. Recently, Oishi et al. (2020) have suggested that a "psychologically rich" life may be an under-explored dimension, one that is characterized by variety, interest, and perspective-changing experiences. Thus far, however, less is known about "who" lives such life. Building on previous research linking awe with increased desire for experiential creation, openness to new learning, and change in perspective (Keltner & Haidt, 2003; Rudd et al., 2018), the current study investigated whether greater dispositional tendency to experience awe is positively associated with a psychologically rich life, and whether such relationship exists above and beyond other personality traits. One hundred and seventeen participants completed a questionnaire that assessed their big five personality traits (Costa & McCrae, 1992), trait awe (Shiota et al., 2006), and how psychologically rich their life felt (Oishi et al., 2019). The results showed that trait awe was positively linked to a psychologically rich life ($r = .451$, $p < .001$). Additionally, hierarchical regression analyses revealed that trait awe explained additional variance in how psychologically rich life felt above and beyond the big five traits, $\beta = .22$, $\Delta R^2 = .04$, $F(1, 110) = 6.639$, $p = .011$. Taken together, these findings suggest that those with greater dispositional tendency to experience awe feel that their life is more psychologically rich. Uncovering an important individual differences variable linked to the psychologically rich life, our study adds to a newly emerging view on the good life.

44. Learning Beliefs on Students' Well-being: A Dilemma Between Persevearing and Quitting After Failure

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Full Abstract: Dweck and Leggett (1988) developed the concept of entity belief (EB), which suggests that human qualities are fixed, leading individuals with this belief to often give up when faced with failure. However, this viewpoint may not fully account for the societal ideals of Confucian heritage cultures (CHCs), where fulfillment of duties is highly valued. To address this, Fwu et al. (2021) proposed the culturally relevant obligation belief (OB), which considers it one's duty to constantly work on self-improvement, resulting in a tendency to persist when faced with failure. This research explored the influence of EB and OB on the well-being of students who have experienced academic setbacks. We argued that students who hold both beliefs may struggle with a dilemma between giving up and persevering, thus resulting in poor mental health. We examined a valid sample of 217 Taiwanese university students, investigating learning beliefs, struggles between continuing and giving up, and recent mental health. LCA was used to analyze the data. Results revealed that students holding both beliefs (EB & OB) constituted a significant share of the sample (28%) and experienced higher degree of internal conflicts between persistence and withdrawal, as well as lower levels of mental well-being, than those who endorse solely EB (10%), OB (42%), or other beliefs (20%). In conclusion, the study implies that simultaneously adhering to both EB and OB beliefs would create a predicament for students and lead them to poor mental health, underscoring the need to develop solutions to help these students navigate failure.

45. Keeping the goal in sight (and in mind): Visual attention's influence on motivational mindsets

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Full Abstract: Visual attention is a core component of running activity, and existing literature suggests it may also be directly influenced by mindsets. However, the underlying associations between visual attention and deliberative vs. implemental mindsets in an exercise context is not yet well-understood. A narrowed focus of visual attention is expected to be associated with implemental mindset, whereas a wide focus of visual attention is expected to be associated with deliberative mindset. Across three studies, we examine this potential connection. In study 1, participants reported their usage of visual attention and mindset in their previous 5k runs. In study 2, participants reported their expectations of the best running practices related to visual attention and mindset processes. Study 3 will experimentally manipulate focus of visual attention and measure deliberative and mindset usage among 5k runners. Results suggest that runners employed increasing narrow attention and decreasing wide attention as their run progressed. Results are also expected to show that runners expect to have more frequent usage of both narrow visual attention and implemental mindset, as well as an increased usage of

implemental processes when narrow attention is experimentally induced. Implications for mindset theory of action phases and exercise intervention designs are discussed.

46. Does success promote help-seeking? Relationship between social class and help-seeking styles

Author:
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Full Abstract: Previous research indicates that the lower the social class of the individual, the less they will seek help. Then, does the upward change of social class facilitate help-seeking? This study aims to examine the relationships among help-seeking styles and current versus past social classes. An online survey was conducted in January 2023 and 4,685 Japanese adults completed online survey form. Current and past social class were divided into 4 levels (lower, lower-middle, middle, and upper class). The results of a two-way ANOVA indicated that a lower social class showed less self-directed and dependent styles and a more avoidant style of help-seeking than other social classes. These results support the hypothesis that lower current social class inhibits active help-seeking, aligned with previous studies. However, interaction effects were only marginally significant in the self-directed help-seeking style. This result does not confirm that the up-and-down movement of social classes affects help-seeking. Next, class rising score was calculated by subtracting past class score from current social class score. Lastly, partial correlation coefficients between class rising scores and subscale scores of help-seeking were calculated controlling for current social class and age. The results showed that class rising score correlated negatively with dependent style and positively with avoidant style. These results are congruent with the prediction that the rising of social class facilitates internal attribution and self-responsibility, in turn, denying dependent help-seeking style and endorsing avoidant help-seeking style.

47. Social Comparison/Feedback-Seeking and Depression Symptoms: The Mediating Role of Self-Esteem

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Full Abstract: Backgrounds and aims: Social comparison theory (Festinger, 1954) posits that people tend to evaluate their abilities by comparing with others. Prior research has found extensive evidence of how social comparison/feedback-seeking behavior explains depressive symptoms among young people, especially given the advancement of technology and the increased opportunities for such activities on social media. However, little is known about the underlying mechanism that explains this relationship. The current study aimed to investigate the mediating role of self-esteem on the relationship between technology-based social comparison/feedback-seeking and

depressive symptoms among college students in Hong Kong, China. Methodology: To test this empirically, data was collected from 287 Hong Kong college students (Females = 217, Males = 70, Mage = 22, SD = 1.86). They completed self-reported questionnaires on time spent online, technology-based social comparison/feedback-seeking, self-esteem, and depressive symptoms. Data were analyzed using the PROCESS model in SPSS. Results: Results showed that technology-based social comparison/feedback-seeking was positively, and significantly associated with depression symptoms. Furthermore, self-esteem partially mediated this relationship among these students. Conclusions: The findings of this study contribute to an improved understanding of how using social media to compare oneself to others can explain the risk of developing depressive symptoms in college students. Future intervention programs should focus on helping students gain control over how they view content online, especially when the content may promote social comparison, as well as promote higher levels of self-esteem. Keywords: depression, social comparison/feedback-seeking, self-esteem, college students.

48. Artificial intelligence in organization: How to improve AI trust and determine human-machine weights

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Full Abstract: Artificial intelligence is already in use in many companies, but the issue of people's trust in AI and the human-machine weights still needs to be addressed. We conducted 2 studies to investigate how to improve trust in AI and human-machine weights. We draw from cognitive-affective system theory and proposed that AI human-likeness and transparency will enhance human trust in AI through two different paths (i.e. cognitive and affective routes). In study 1, we explored the concept of human-likeness, AI transparency and trust in AI in the context of AI diagnostics and examine the effects of transparency and human-likeness on human trust in AI. By analyzing 110 questionnaires, we obtain evidence in support of our predictions, finding that AI human-likeness positively influence trust through affective route, and transparency positively impacts their trust in AI through cognitive route. Affective responses to situations also influence individuals' cognitive behavior. In study 2, we investigated the relationship between attitude, willingness to collaborate and AI weight in human-machine collaboration. Attitude indirectly affects the weight of AI through the willingness to collaborate from evidence of 242 questionnaires. This research extends cognitive-affective system theory and provides practical recommendations for AI applications in organizations. It also provides methods for organizations to improve employees' trust in AI and the weight of AI in human-machine collaboration. Future research

could further discuss the issue of artificial intelligence in organizations.

49. How the Sense of Power Influence the Third-party Punishment Willingness and Behavior

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Full Abstract: When individuals perceive themselves to have greater control over resources than others, they naturally develop a sense of power, which in turn leads to a number of distinct beliefs and behavioral tendencies. The present study aims to investigate the mechanisms of how sense of power influences third-party punishment behavior, which means individuals are willing to incur a certain cost to punish a violator, even when their own interests are not affected. Through a combination method of survey and laboratory experiments, it was found that the main effect of sense of power on third-party punishment willingness and behavior was significant, however, the interaction effect from sense of power and degree of unfairness was non-significant. Specifically, Individuals with a high sense of power exhibited a higher willingness and behavior to engage in the third-party punishment than individuals with a low sense of power. We also found that interpretation level partially mediated the relationships between sense of power and third-party punishment willingness and behavior. Moreover, group identity moderated the relationship between sense of power and interpretation level, as well as the relationships between sense of power and third-party punishment willingness and behavior. In other words, when the violator was a member of the group, individuals with higher sense of power were more likely to exhibit higher willingness and more behavior in the third-party punishment due to their comparatively higher interpretation level.

50. The Healing and Recovery Narratives of Filipino Red-Tagged Activists

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Full Abstract: Red-tagging, the labelling of individuals as communists and terrorists, has always been used by the Philippine government against insurgency in the country. Red-tagging involves public accusations of activists, journalists, community workers, progressive organizations, and even media personalities by the state through press statements, social media, and posters. The threat of red-tagging causes distress towards activists who fight for democracy and social justice as their lives are put into danger. Given so, individuals who have been red-tagged may

experience political trauma. As existing political structures cause trauma to red-tagged activists, the study aimed to explore how healing and recovery occurs through a narrative approach. Red-tagged activists' narratives of trauma are characterized by fear, hypervigilance, and worry over the safety of their family and fellow activists. Moreover, narratives of recovery include support from fellow activists and reflecting on their values and motivations in joining the resistance. However, complete healing and recovery appears to be vague as red-tagging continues to persist. Narratives of continuing resistance were also observed as they appear to disconnect from their traumatic experience and pursue a 'struggle larger than the self'.

51. Motivation factors of construction workers in Herzberg's Two Factors Theory

Author:
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Full Abstract: The business environment has changed: fast paced, preference to use the latest technology, rising employee expectations catapulted by COVID-19 pandemic and the cost pressures impacting organizational priorities. It is imperative that organizations require to change the old style and shift to new ways of thinking on how to manage work and organize people that would be able to adapt to being agile, positioned strategically with business needs and at the same time meet diverse employee expectations. Various research on work motivation and job satisfaction recognize how employees would tick at optimal performance and create flexible, loyal, and have the can-do attitude workforce. The purpose of this research is to analyze the effects of motivational factors on blue-collar jobs within the construction industry through the lens of Frederick Herzberg's two-factor theory. To assess the level of satisfaction in the workplace, a questionnaire was applied among the construction workers from major industry players in the Philippines. This research work will try to analyze the significance of the business environment characteristics on job satisfaction.

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Day 2 Poster Sessions

Poster Session 2

52. Phenomenology of Supporting the Basic Psychological Needs of University Students Through Mentoring

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Full Abstract: Mentoring relationships as experienced by students provide opportunities for their growth and development in the basic psychological needs of competence, autonomy, and relatedness – three needs under the Basic Psychological Needs Theory (BPNT). This theory states that a person attains well-being when these needs are fulfilled. Otherwise, the person becomes frustrated. Twelve college students studying in a private, nonsectarian university shared their mentoring experiences through individual, semi-structured interviews. The specific competencies and how these competencies develop were identified in this study. Furthermore, developing autonomy comes with the freedom of the mentee to follow advice from the mentors, to choose from presented options in the mentoring conversations, and to talk about whatever is on his mind. Lastly, relatedness develops from the efforts of the mentees to build their relationships, from the assistance the mentor provides in relationship-building, and from the mentoring relationship itself that the mentees share with their mentors.

53. Ageism toward the unhealthy old among the healthy old: Bayesian factor analysis and linear model

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Full Abstract: With the increase in life expectancy worldwide, the old population is diversifying. In particular, ageism toward older people with declining physical function and/or advanced dementia (i.e., the unhealthy old), is a serious issue. A detailed examination of how the healthy old perceive the unhealthy old is important for improving the quality of old-citizen communities. In this study, we focused on the subjective perception of one's own health status (i.e., subjective health). The healthy old with lower subjective health may exhibit stronger ageism toward the unhealthy old, a status representing "their near future." We tested the hypothesis that the healthy old with lower subjective health have more ageism toward the unhealthy old. An online survey was conducted among old Japanese who were not certified as needing long-term care (N = 1082, aged 65–88). To control for the participants' physical health status, frailty was measured. We conducted a Bayesian factor analysis on ageism toward the unhealthy old, finding that the ageism consisted of a "refusal to

interact" and "lack of understanding." We also conducted a Bayesian linear model on ageism toward the unhealthy old (refusal to interact/lack of understanding). The healthy old with lower subjective health showed greater refusal to interact (estimated β = -.29, 95% credible interval [CI] = [-.36, -.23]) and more lack of understanding (estimated β = -.14, 95%CI = [-.20, -.07]), when controlling for the participants' frailty score, subjective wealth, cohabitation, work status, age, and gender (all Rhats < 1.005). In recent years, there has been a growing movement toward active aging by improving the health status of older people. Our findings suggest that these efforts may reduce ageism toward the unhealthy old. Research on group dynamics within the social group of older people is insufficient, and future empirical studies are anticipated.

54. Relationships between the Enjoyment of Music Listening, the Emotionally Adaptive Functions of Music

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Full Abstract: This study investigated the relationship between enjoyment of music listening and subjective well-being of the Chinese people, and examined the mediating effect of emotionally adaptive functions of music listening or stress regulation of music listening on the relationship. The participants were 277 male and female the Chinese people, whose average age was 32.29 (SD=7.62) years, 135 were males (48.7%), and 142 were females (51.3%). Data were collected using a questionnaire posted on the Application of Sojump under Shanghai Information Technology Co., after being approved by the institutional review board (IRB). They were given a sub-scale of Music Enjoyment Scale (MES), sub-scales of the adaptive Functions of Music Listening scale (FML), the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), The Frequency of Emotions Test (FET), and the Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS). The mediating effect was analyzed using PROCESS Macro 3.5 Model 4. The results revealed that enjoyment of music listening was positively correlated with the emotionally adaptive functions of music listening, stress regulation of music listening, subjective well-being, and subjective happiness of the Chinese people. And, the emotionally adaptive functions of music listening and the stress regulation of music listening were also positively correlated with subjective well-being and subjective happiness. In addition, the emotionally adaptive functions of music listening could mediate enjoyment of music listening and subjective happiness as well as enjoyment of music listening and subjective well-being. However, stress regulation of music listening couldn't mediate those relationships. The findings of this study suggest that enjoyment music listening improves people's subjective well-being and happiness through emotionally adaptive functioning of music.

55. The Effects of Psychological Games on Nonverbal Communication Skills of the Youth

Author:
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Co-Author:

Full Abstract: This study examined the effects of psychological games on nonverbal communication skills. Werewolf-Game was used as a psychological game. Simple werewolf game has about 10 participants and they were divided into two teams, werewolf team and citizen team. On the other hand, complicated werewolf game has those two teams and the third party. Werewolf tells a lie and attacks the citizens, citizens try to find the wolf by conversation and expel it. As for this game, members of werewolf team have to tell lies and others must find out them, so nonverbal communication skills also become very important to win. Especially, nonverbal communication skills become more important in the complicated psychological games. Participants were 40 university students (26 males and 14 females, Average age is 20.12.). Half participants were divided into experimental groups, and the others were into the control groups. The experimental group members played werewolf-games 6 times, and control group members did not. Their nonverbal communication skills (3 factors) were measured: nonverbal expression, nonverbal sensitivity, and nonverbal control. The questionnaire was carried out 2 times: 2weeks before the games and 2 weeks after the games. According to ANOVA (2(between: experimental, control) ×2(within: before, after 2 weeks),

interaction effect was significant. There was no significant difference in the means of all scales between experimental and control group before the game. Two weeks after the games, nonverbal expression and nonverbal control skills in experimental group became higher than before, and those two skills were higher than those of control group. These results indicate that nonverbal expression and nonverbal control skills are promoted by complicated psychological games. However, it is necessary to check whether the effect is temporary or permanent. According to this study, it is possible we can use the complicated psychological games to promote parts of nonverbal communication skills.

56. Fate belief, social class, and mental health: A Study from the Taiwan Social Change Survey

Author:
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Full Abstract: The current study aimed to investigate how attitudes toward fate influence the mental health of individuals and whether there were preferences or trends of attitudes toward fate in Taiwan. Based on the 2015 and 2020 Taiwan Social Change Survey, we found three attitudes toward fate: (1) traditional fate behaviors, (2) negotiable fate, and (3) fate control. In addition, individuals tend to prefer negotiable fate to the other two attitudes, and fate control declined from 1984 to 2020. Furthermore, negotiable fate positively correlated with mental health, whereas traditional fate behaviors

negatively correlated with mental health. In addition, the results revealed that social class moderated the relationship between negotiable fate and mental health. For those with lower social class, negotiable fate was positively correlated with mental health, whereas for those with higher social class, negotiable fate was not correlated with mental health. These findings provide insights that may build a bridge between negotiable fate and mental health in Chinese society. Implications and limitations are discussed.

57. Trust in AI-based recommendations

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Full Abstract: In recent years, the number of advertisements and word-of-mouth messages provided by AIs has been increasing. However, comparisons of effectiveness and trust between AI-provided advertisements and word-of-mouth messages and those provided by real people such as friends or strangers on SNS are still in the process of being verified. In this study, we examined the trust of AI-provided advertisements and word-of-mouth messages based on two surveys. In Survey 1, we examined the difference in the effect of the sender on trust, using word-of-mouth communication as the subject. The results showed that strangers and friends were more trustworthy than AI for negative word-of-mouth, and AI was more trustworthy than person-mediated for positive word-of-mouth. In Study 2, we examined the effect of the sender on trust as in Study 1, using recommendations for trendy products as the subject matter. The results showed that trust was higher for friends than for strangers or AI. AI had the lowest score for empathy with the information, compared to friends and strangers. These results suggest that in the case of positive word-of-mouth communication, the presence of a person is likely to raise suspicions that the communication is a hoax. However, since the AI does not have a personality, it is considered to be perceived as not a shill in terms of the content. In the case of a person, friends can be regarded as an inner group and strangers as an outer group, and AI can also be regarded as an outer group. However, even for the same external group, the stranger was perceived as an intervening intention by the person, suggesting that this intention may have led to trust and empathy. On the other hand, with AI, it is suggested that the influence process may be significantly different even in the same out-group.

58. Sense of Gain and Pro-social Behavior: The Mediating Role of Perceived Social Support and Gratitude

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Full Abstract: Sense of gain is defined as the subjective cognition and emotional experience after people benefit from material and/or spiritual aspects. This conception has attracted much attention from Chinese researchers in recent years because it is related to the people's needs for a better life. Compared with life satisfaction and subjective well-being, sense of gain emphasizes objective acquisition, which can give a more realistic reflection of people's psychological responses in social development and a more effective evaluation of their well-being. Although some studies have explored the enhancement mechanism of sense of gain, few studies have focused on the relationship between sense of gain and pro-social behavior. The present study explored the relationship between sense of gain and pro-social behavior, as well as the mechanism of how perceived social support and gratitude acted as mediating factors. 341 university students (59.5% female) between 18 and 35 years old from China were surveyed by questionnaires. The results found that there was a significant positive correlation between sense of gain, perceived social support, gratitude and pro-social behavior. Sense of gain could predict pro-social behavior through the chain mediating effect of perceived social support and gratitude. The results suggested that when people have a higher level of sense of gain, they are more likely to perceive social support from others, which generated a feeling of gratitude and increased pro-social behaviors.

59. An investigation on the impact of anthropomorphic service robots on customer value co-creation

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Full Abstract: While an increasing number of studies examine the effect of robot anthropomorphism on customers' acceptance of service robot, the issue whether and how robot anthropomorphism increases customer value co-creation remains unknown. The present research conducted a survey with the customers who had used service robots in tourism and hospitality servicescapes to clarify this issue and enhance the understanding of the underlying mechanism of value co-creation in robotic services. The results demonstrate that consumers gain functional value, social value, and hedonic value through their experiences with service robots. Customer value is enhanced by anthropomorphic robots through psychological closeness. Relationship norm is a moderator in the relationship between robot anthropomorphism and value co-creation. Specifically, the positive effect of robot anthropomorphism on customer value through psychological closeness is enhanced when customers are oriented with a communal norm. This study provides a systematic understanding of the mechanism of customer value co-creation in robotic services and the corresponding boundary conditions.

60. Cybersecurity and Women's Activism in Southeast Asia: A Six-country Study

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Full Abstract: In our increasingly digitally connected world, gendered issues often prevent women and girls from participating equally and safely online. Women are less likely to have access to technology than men, less likely to receive technology-related education, less likely to become professionals in fields related to technology, and more likely to have negative experiences online. These problems influence the cybersecurity practices and experiences of women and girls as well as those who advocate for them. However, little research has been done to understand these problems in Asia, broadly, and Southeast Asia, in particular. Considering this gap, this study aims to understand these gender-related issues and advance human rights and gender-inclusive cybersecurity among women's civil society organizations (WCOs) in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Laos PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam). Cybersecurity refers to the tools, policies, guidelines, risk management approaches, actions, training, best practices, assurance, and technologies which may be used to protect people and systems online. Cybersecurity risks are experienced differently by women and men, often due to women being less involved in the design and implementation of digital technologies, as well as the design and implementation of cybersecurity policies and procedures. In collaboration with the UN Women Asia Pacific Regional Office, this mixed methods research examines the cybersecurity risks and resilience of Women's Civil Society Organizations (WCSOs) in the region and their experiences with cybersecurity from a human-centered perspective. Our study integrates results from quantitative surveys with organisational staff and leadership with findings from a series of qualitative interviews with female human rights advocates in order to understand the challenges and opportunities that exist to enhance cybersecurity for women's activists at the individual and organizational levels.

61. Relationship between physical activity and implicit and explicit attitudes toward sport and exercise

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Full Abstract: In the present study, we address whether daily exercise behavior or physical activity is related to views of sport and exercise. Some studies have shown

that, after controlling for the positive effect of explicit attitudes, implicit attitudes positively predicted less-intentional physical activity in the form of daily steps (Conroy et al., 2010; Hyde, et al., 2012). Ohashi et al. (2022) examined the relationship between university students' route to attend a class (stairs or elevator) and implicit and explicit attitudes. They examined the influence of implicit attitudes measured by the paper-and-pencil version of the single-category implicit association test (SC-IAT). Moreover, they examined explicit attitudes measured by the self-report method toward sport and exercise. The results showed a weak influence of implicit attitudes toward stair use and explicit attitudes on the frequency of exercise implementation. However, there are two limitations to this study. First, it does not necessarily clearly reflect student attitudes, as whether students use the stairs or elevators when coming to class is likely influenced by other factors. These may include how many minutes were left before the start of the class, whether they entered the building with friends, and so on. Second, the paper-and-pencil version of the implicit association test is a rough measure of implicit attitude. Hence, the current study examined the relationship between daily exercise behavior and sport and exercise attitudes (explicit and implicit) using the PC version of the SC-IAT and the scenario method. Results of an online study of Japanese university students (N=172) showed that exercise habits were positively correlated with explicit and not implicit attitudes. Physical activity measured with the scenario method was unrelated to either explicit or implicit attitudes. Those results will be discussed in terms of

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methodological features and the type of physical activity.

62. Belief in justice is a key to release the positive effect of cultural confidence

Author:

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Full Abstract: Cultural confidence starts and develops cultural resources from concept to system, transforms the possibility of culture into individual reality, and provides the meaning, emotional support, and behavioral motivation needed by social psychological adaptation. Belief in justice is an important path and fundamental guarantee for the cultural resource system to achieve psychological and social adaptation. It transforms the resources, spirit, ability, and strength of cultural confidence into positive social and psychological adaptation of individuals. Through empirical data, this study shows that justice belief can partially or completely explain the relationship between cultural confidence and sense of meaning, happiness, and spirit of struggle, and shows the importance of value path for the positive role of cultural confidence. The possibility of giving full play to the positive function of social values and cultural confidence is also discussed.

63. Trial of a conversation in medical, nursing, and welfare occupations

Author:

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Co-Author:

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Full Abstract: The author held the conference for the realization of multi-occupation cooperation which was more beneficial for the support recipient by eliciting the difference between recognition of medical treatment and nursing welfare. The conference was associated with a psychotherapy called the Reflecting Process, which draws the flow of Milan family therapy. This is an interview method devised by Tom Andersen (Andersen,1987;1991), which is characterized by the ability of clients to recognize their own issues from the perspective of others, and is also considered applicable to conferences involving people with differing opinions (Andersen,1995). The author has adapted this Reflecting Process and applied them to the following practices. It was divided into group CT consisting of doctors and patients and group AT of specialists in medical care and nursing care and welfare, and the practice of advancing the conversation was carried out, while alternating the roles of each other, such that CT talked first, AT listened to it, and then changed the roles. Through this practice, we observed the development and change of conversations centered on patient H, who was the subject of this study. Mr. H has traditionally responded to the stories of their supporters in one-to-one conversations with nursing and medical staff, but has not heard of them, but has shown his attitude toward accepting the tour of geriatric facilities, which is a suggestion of supporters, due to the acquisition of a higher perspective, which is considered a clinical relevance of the Reflecting Process. After a few months, the authors thought that Mr. H moved from dangerous living at home to safe living at nursing home. However, when we looked back at the long-term course of Mr. H, it seemed that the benefits of him considered by the supporters and the sense of happiness held by him may not necessarily coincide.

64. New collaborative actor for community revitalization in the new normal era

Author:

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Full Abstract: Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on community revitalization efforts. On the one hand, encounters with otherness is essential for endogenous change in a community, but such encounters has been severely constrained. On the other hand, the spread of online tools has also led to the expansion of a type of encounters that did not exist so far. This study examines a new collaborative actor for community revitalization activities that appeared in the era of covid-19 pandemic through a case study. The research field is the "Tami (the citizen) Project" in the Mukai area of Owase City, Mie Prefecture, Japan. The project is a pro bono project that supports Owase Mukai Farm, which has changed its business from power plant maintenance to tourist farm, and aims to revitalize the Mukai area using

it as a base. While participating in this project as a pro bono member, the authors attempted to clarify the characteristics of the project as a collaborative actor for community revitalization through participant observation and interviews with the relevant people. The results showed that pro bono professionals, who generally focus on instrumental involvement, developed a consummatory relationship, which, in turn, allowed them to synergistically demonstrate their expertise as pro bono professionals. It was also found that such characteristics were encouraged by a hybrid of activity in the field and online communication. These results were further discussed based on the theory of creative intercourse.

65. Power and Message Framing: An Examination of Consumer Responses toward Goal-Framed Messages

Author:
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Full Abstract: Consumers' purchasing choices are highly sensitive to the frames whereby product message are presented. And numerous individual characteristics have been found to have impacts on the framing effect. As a response to the recent recommendation to examine individual differences in the message framing effect, the present research investigates how consumers' sense of power impact on the persuasiveness of gain or loss messages in the context of goal framing. Across three experiments with different experimental paradigms of manipulating power (a role-imagination task in Study 1, a semantic priming task in Study 2, and a self-designed advertising post in Study 3), the results consistently support the approach-inhibition theory of power that the high-power consumers reported greater intention to purchase a product in response to a gain-framed message than a loss-framed message; conversely, the low-power consumers reported greater purchase intention in response to a loss-framed message than a gain-framed message. The theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

66. Change of Norms in an Affected Community after the Great East Japan Earthquake

Author:
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Co-Author:
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Full Abstract: This study examines changes in community norms in an area affected by a huge disaster. Here, norm is defined as a set of actions (including recognitions) that can be assumed. Huge disasters make community issues that existed before the disaster more apparent and serious. Noda Village, which was devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake, is a rural village that had been struggling with a lack of human relations and a shortage of successors due to a declining and aging population even before the disaster. Although these issues were shared within the village, Noda Village

has traditionally been characterized as conservative, closed, and dependent on the local government, and there was a sense of resistance to the creation of new activities. However, the Great East Japan Earthquake brought about a change in such traditional norms of Noda---especially with the encounter of disaster volunteers from outside the village, these norms appear to have changed. The new activities for multi-generational exchange and the transmission of village culture, which this study takes up as a case study, started by one villager, Ms. M, in 2021, are symbolic of such a change in norms. What is the background behind the start of these new activities and their acceptance in a community that had been conservative, closed, and heavily dependent on the government? How did contact with a large number of disaster volunteers affect the old structure of the village? Based on participant observation and interviews with relevant villagers, this study examines how the traditional norms in Noda Village have changed in the wake of the disaster.

67. The effect of instruction and narrative transportation on attitude change

Author:
Megumi Komori, Shukutoku University

Full Abstract: This study aimed to replicate the result of Green and Brock (2000) study 4, which succeeded in experimentally manipulating narrative transportation and demonstrated narrative persuasion (attitude change after reading and transporting into a narrative with attitude-related content). Three hundred and two Japanese participants were divided into 3 (instruction set: narrative/ fourth-grade /control) x 2 (source: fiction/ nonfiction) groups and read the same novel ('two were left' translated version) as Green & Breen (2000) had used in web-based form. After that, they answered the Transportation Scale and indicated their attitude towards the value of loyalty and friendship between men and animals. Based on the original study, it was predicted that participants in the narrative condition would show greater transportation, attitude change, and a more positive evaluation of the main character. It was also hypothesized that the effect of instruction set on attitude change would be mediated by narrative transportation. However, the result did not show any significant pattern as the original study had shown. Participants in the narrative condition transported significantly more in the narrative than the control group, but the difference between the narrative and the fourth-grade condition was not significant. There was no difference in related attitude and character evaluation between conditions as well. However, highly transported participants were significantly more likely to show attitude changes consistent with the story content. They also evaluated the main character more positively, which corresponded with Green and Brock (2000)'s other studies. The correlation between transportation and attitude was highest in the narrative condition. These results, on the one hand, suggest the difficulty of experimentally manipulating narrative transportation but also show the robustness of the relationship between narrative transportation and attitude.

68. The Effects of Money on Illegal Behavioral Intention: The Role of Relationship Orientation

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Full Abstract: This study examined the moderating role of relationship orientation on the effect of money. Participants(n=735) were randomly assigned to priming conditions(money vs. control). Before the money priming, they completed the Communal Orientation Scale(Clark et al., 1987) and the Exchange Orientation Scale(Clark, 1994). Then, money was primed using image stimulus. Different types of images were provided depending on experimental conditions. After that, they completed two items of illegal behavioral intention related to tax return and traffic regulations(Lammers et al., 2010). There was a significant priming condition × relationship orientation interaction on illegal behavioral intention in terms of tax return, $F(1, 728) = 4.70$, $p = .030$. In control condition, exchangers(M = 4.23, SD = 1.81) and communals(M = 3.99, SD = 1.92) had no difference in illegal behavioral intention, $t(366) = -1.18$, $p = .239$. However, in money condition, exchangers(M = 4.72, SD = 1.61) reported stronger illegal behavioral intention than communals(M = 3.91, SD = 1.74), $t(365) = -4.30$, $p < .001$. There was a marginally significant priming condition × relationship orientation interaction on illegal behavioral intention in terms of traffic regulations, $F(1, 728) = 3.14$, $p = .077$. In control condition, exchangers(M = 3.66, SD = 1.94) and communals(M = 3.48, SD = 1.84) had no difference in illegal behavioral intention, $t(366) = -.89$, $p = .376$. On the other hand, in money condition, exchangers(M = 4.02, SD = 1.86) reported stronger illegal behavioral intention than communals(M = 3.43, SD = 1.81), $t(365) = -2.91$, $p = .004$. This study found that the negative impact of money, which increases illegal behavioral intention, could be mitigated depending on what values individuals pursue. This result shows the importance of values of society.

69. Future Time Perspective and Daily Prosocial Behaviors

Author:
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Full Abstract: The purpose of this study was to show that in the framework of SST, relationship between the future time perspective and the intentions for prosocial behaviors differs depending on the nature of reciprocal relationship. The 743 valid responses from web monitors aged between 20 and 80 years were included in the analysis. To examine whether future time perspective affects preferences for objects of prosocial behavior, we examined the association between the Future Perspective Scale and intention to engage in daily prosocial behavior classified by the

recipients (family members, friends or acquaintances and strangers). The results showed that the tendency to perceive the time as open-ended was positively related to the intention to engage in prosocial behavior toward family as a partner related to emotional goals, and the tendency to perceive the time as limited was positively related to the intention to engage in prosocial behavior toward friends/acquaintances and strangers as a partner related to knowledge goals. This supports the prediction of SST that shorter perceived time remaining is associated with a preference for emotionally satisfying targets and longer perceived time remaining is associated with a preference for targets related to future opportunities. Controlling for age, the tendency to perceive FTP as open-ended or limited enhanced the intention of prosocial behavior for person in different reciprocities, indicating that the perception of future time may predict future opportunities and select prosocial behavior.

70. The Relationship between Socioeconomic Status and Emotion Regulation of Older Adults.

Author:
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Full Abstract: The purpose of this study was to verify whether the ability to regulate emotions varies depending on socioeconomic status in old age. Older people with low socioeconomic status will spend more of their cognitive resources on worrying about financial problems, and as a result, they will lack the cognitive resources necessary for successful emotion regulation. This study tested whether the relationship between socioeconomic status and the emotion regulation of the elderly is mediated by rumination on financial problems. In addition, it was tested whether there are cultural differences in the relationship between socioeconomic status and emotion regulation. Four hundred and forty-eight Koreans and Americans over 60 years of age participated in this study. Participants were asked to answer the survey questions evaluating objective and subjective socioeconomic status, cognitive emotion regulation, and rumination on financial problems. The result showed that the lower the subjective socioeconomic status, the less Korean older adults used adaptive emotion regulation strategies. In addition, the rumination on financial problems mediated the relationship. On the other hand, the relationship between the use of adaptive emotion regulation strategies and objective socioeconomic status was not significant. For older adults in the United States, the relationship between socioeconomic status and the use of emotion regulation strategies was not significant, and the rumination on financial problems had a positive relationship with the use of less adaptive emotion regulation strategies. This study showed that the emotion regulation abilities of the elderly differed according to their subjective socioeconomic status in Korea and the effect of socioeconomic status can be different between countries.

Unlike objective socioeconomic status, the differential effects of subjective socioeconomic status on emotion regulation as well as the cultural differences were discussed.

71. Growth mindset reduces social exclusion: The moderating role of perceived effort

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Full Abstract: Previous researches on growth mindset mainly focused on the impact of individual growth mindset on academic performance and group process, but few studies have examined whether growth mindset could boost moral behavior in the interpersonal relationships. In the present research, college students were recruited to explore the effect of growth mindset on social exclusion of members with effort burdensome. As expected, growth mindset was found to reduce the frequency of staying out (study1) and getting out (study2) of members with effort burdensome. Taken togehter, the current study demonstrate the reducing effect of growth mindset on social exclusion, suggesting that malleable beliefs should be considered in promoting interpersonal relationship.

72. Exploring Cross-Cultural Differences in Conspicuous Consumption Between the US and Japan

Author:
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Full Abstract: This study explores cross-cultural differences in conspicuous consumption and proposes a possible model to explain the underlying mechanism. Conspicuous consumption refers to the acquisition and display of costly goods that are visible to others. This study identifies two social goals of conspicuous consumption: assimilation to or differentiation from others. The study further proposes that the belief that whether successful people receive positive or negative feedback from others (i.e., positive tall poppy belief or negative tall poppy belief) affects people's goals of conspicuous consumption. Societies where people share a positive tall poppy belief encourage them to engage in conspicuous consumption to signal their uniqueness. In contrast, societies where people share a negative tall poppy belief encourage people to engage in conspicuous consumption to show their conformity. Results from two online surveys conducted in the US and Japan showed that more Americans shared a positive poppy belief, leading to more conspicuous consumption to signal uniqueness. Meanwhile, more Japanese shared a negative poppy belief, leading to more conspicuous consumption to signal conformity. This study offers a new model

to explain cross-cultural differences in conspicuous consumption.

73. The Impact of Be bullied on Malevolent Creativity: The Mediating moderation effect

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Wang Lan, Northwest Normal University
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Full Abstract: Although previous studies have shown that adverse social environments influence malevolent creativity, but there is little research on whether being bullied affects malevolent creativity, and the mechanism of this relationship is still unclear. The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between being bullied (including cyber bullying and school bullying) and malevolent creativity, as well as the mediating effect of hostile attribution and the moderating effect of reading interest. A total of 464 junior high school students in China were enrolled in this study. The Cyber Bullying Assessment Questionnaire, the Olweus Child Bullying Questionnaire, the Malicious Creation Behavior Scale, the Buss-Duekee Hostility Sub-inventory and the Reading Interest Scale were used. The results showed that cyber bullying and school bullying were positively correlated with malicious creativity. Hostile attribution mediates the relationship between being bullied and malevolent creativity. Reading interest modulate the relationship between hostile attribution and malevolent creativity. Specifically, hostility attribution has a greater impact on malicious creativity for students with low reading interest than that of students with high reading interest. These results have important implications for curbing the generation of malicious ideas.

74. The impact of parents' phubbing on malevolent creativity: The mediating moderation effect

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Full Abstract: Extant research has indicated that negative parenting style affected malevolent creativity. However, few research to date has examined the association between parents' phubbing and malevolent creativity, and the mechanism is currently unclear. The present study constructed a moderated mediating model to test the associations among parents' phubbing, trait anger, forgiveness, and malevolent creativity. 586 junior high school students aged 13 - 16 years in central China participated in the present study. Participants completed measures of parents' phubbing, trait anger, forgiveness, and malevolent creativity. The results indicated that parents' phubbing was positively associated with malevolent creativity, and trait anger mediated this association. Additionally, forgiveness

moderated the indirect effect of parents' phubbing on malevolent creativity through trait anger. The indirect effect of parents' phubbing on trait anger was stronger for low-forgiveness individuals than for high-forgiveness individuals. The present study advances our understanding of how parents' phubbing is related to malevolent creativity. Education professionals and parents should pay attention to parents' phubbing in adolescents, particularly for those with low level of forgiveness.

75. Affective Discrepancy in Daily Interaction and Daily Affect: A Diary Study among Child and Parent

Author:
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Da Jiang, The Education University of Hong Kong

Full Abstract: Objectives: Few studies have investigated the discrepancies between actual and perceived affective states in daily interactions between adults and their middle-aged and aging parents. To fill this gap, we examined the associations between discrepancies in actual and perceived affective states in daily interactions and well-being among adult children and their parents. Methods: A total of 105 pairs of middle-aged and older parents (Age: 44–88?years, M?=?26.61, SD?=?6.94; 31% male) and children (Age: 17–50?years, M?=?23.00, SD?=?9.57; 82% female) in Hong Kong participated in a 14-day daily diary study. Four daily interaction scenarios

were defined for this study: asking the partner for support, receiving support from the partner, the partner asking for support from oneself, and the partner receiving support from oneself. Participants were asked to report their own affective states (e.g., happy, shameful, proud) and the affective states that they perceived their partner experienced. In each scenario, the mean scores of self-positive, self-negative, partner-positive, and partner-negative affective states. The absolute value of the difference between the perceived negative/positive affective states by oneself and the actual negative/positive affective states of the partner was defined as positive/negative affective discrepancy. Daily loneliness, positive affect, and negative affect were measured. Results: A 1-1-1 multilevel mediation model showed that for parents, the greater the discrepancy in positive affect when they asked for support from their children, the more loneliness they felt, which in turn was associated with lower positive affect. For children, a greater discrepancy in negative affect when their parents asked for support was associated with greater loneliness which was associated with a higher level of negative affect. Discussion: The findings shed light on the importance of discrepancies in perceived and actual affective states on daily well-being.

76. Developing a Japanese version of the Peer Conflict Scale

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Full Abstract: Aggressive behavior is a serious issue among adolescents, and research has focused on its forms and functions. Specifically, aggressive behavior can be classified into overt or relational aggression, and its functions can be categorized into proactive or reactive aggression. To improve our understanding of aggressive behavior, the Peer Conflict Scale, which combines the forms and functions of aggressive behavior, has recently been developed by Marsee et al. and has shown specific associations with anxiety and delinquency. In Japan, however, only a few measures have been developed that feature a combination of forms and functions of aggressive behavior among adolescents. This study sought to develop a Japanese version of the Peer Conflict Scale by recruiting 1523 high school students aged 15 – 18 years and to examine its reliability and validity. Confirmatory factor analysis results showed that the Japanese version of the Peer Conflict Scale, unlike the original version, has a three-factor structure (i.e., proactive aggression, reactive overt aggression, and reactive relational aggression), with sufficient internal consistency and strong measurement invariance across genders. Furthermore, this study examined the validity of the scale based on correlations with variables associated with the forms and functions of aggressive behavior and anxiety. Findings showed that the Japanese version of the Peer Conflict Scale had good validity and may be administered to high school students.   Despite obtaining a factor structure different from that of the original version, the results of this study allowed for a measurement combining the forms and functions of aggressive behavior in Japan. We suggest that future studies should examine the generalizability of the scale using samples from diverse settings outside of schools.

77. Impact of Self-Compassion on Resilience: Focusing on Self-Efficacy and Cultural Self-Construal.

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Full Abstract: Objectives: adolescence can be a challenging period (Steinberg, 2005) and building resilience can help navigate this stage (Bethell et al., 2017). Self-compassion has been shown to alleviate negative emotions (Leary et al., 2007), but it is unclear how it is related to resilience. We hypothesized that self-efficacy could mediate the association between self-compassion and resilience, and cultural self-construal could moderate the relationship between self-compassion and self-efficacy. Methods: Two studies were conducted among Japanese university students. In Study 1, a questionnaire was administered to 117 participants that measured self-compassion, self-efficacy, and resilience. In Study 2, a questionnaire was administered to 103 participants that measured cultural self-construal, self-compassion, and self-efficacy. Results: In Study 1, positive

correlations were found between self-compassion, self-efficacy, and resilience($r = .39$, $r = .51$, $r = .76$, $ps < .01$), and mediation analysis confirmed that self-efficacy mediates the relationship between self-compassion and resilience($\beta = .38$; 95%CI: .15, .36).In Study 2, a positive correlation was found between self-compassion and self-efficacy ($r = .31$, $p < .01$). However, the interaction between self-compassion and both independent and interdependent self-construal was not significant ($\beta = -.43$, $\beta = .85$, ns). Positive correlations were also found between the independent self-construal, self-compassion and self-efficacy ($r = .29$, $r = .52$, $ps < .01$), while negative correlations were found between the interdependent self-construal, self-compassion and self-efficacy ($r = -.39$, $r = -.43$, $ps < .01$). Moreover, there were significant differences in self-compassion and self-efficacy between the independent and interdependent groups ($t(101) = 3.28$, $p = .001$; $t(101) = 4.77$, $p < .001$). Conclusions: The findings suggest that People with a more interdependent self-construal tend to have a more self-critical perception compared to those with a more independent self-construal. And improving self-compassion and self-efficacy can help increase resilience during adolescence.

78. Parental delay discounting and parenting behaviors: A preliminary investigation

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Full Abstract: Parents' executive function has been widely shown to be a predictor of parenting behaviors. However, previous research has primarily focused on the role of working memory, attention shifting, or inhibition (Chico et al., 2014; Deater-Deckard et al., 2010). It is less clear whether parents' delay discounting is related to parenting. As a form of motivation-based executive function, delay discounting may influence parenting behaviors in two ways: parents may either display harsh disciplinary methods to obtain immediate child compliance, or they may use more tender but time-consuming techniques, such as reasoning, to achieve desirable long-term behaviors (Harrison, 2017). The current study aimed to empirically investigate the role of delay discounting in parenting behavior. Ninety-four parents of kindergarten-aged children were recruited from Hong Kong and completed a hypothetical 21-item version of the Monetary Choice Questionnaire (Kirby & Marakovi?, 1996). Participants were asked to choose between receiving a smaller immediate reward or a larger future reward ($30 tonight or $85 in 14 days). The hyperbolic function was used to calculate and model the delay discounting rate. Parenting behaviors were evaluated using the Parent–Child Relationship Inventory (Gerard, 1994). The results showed that more impulsive parents (higher delay discounting rate) were related to more inappropriate parenting behaviors ($r = .211$, $p = .041$), specifically more harsh and

overreactive parenting (r = .234, p = .023), but not more permissive and lax parenting (r = .092, p > .05). In conclusion, the study provides empirical evidence for the association between delay discounting and parenting behavior. The findings highlight the importance of considering delay discounting as an aspect of executive function that influences parenting behaviors, specifically in terms of the negative and harsh parenting strategies used to obtain immediate compliance from children.

79. The top predictors of positive affect: A cross-cultural study

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Full Abstract: Alongside academic learning, there is increasing recognition that the educational systems must also cater to students' well-being. Hence, understanding the different factors that could predict students' positive emotions is a critical educational issue. The objective of this study is to examine the key factors that predict students' positive affect across the globe. Data (N = 522,836) from 15-year-old students from 71 countries across 8 world cultures (i.e., Africa and Middle East, confusion, East-Central Europe, East Europe, English speaking, Latin America, South East Asia, and West Europe) were extracted from the latest cycle of the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2018. Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model was used to examine the roles of person, process, and context factors in predicting students' positive affect. Results indicated that positive affect was most influenced by resilience, sense of meaning, belonging, and parental support.The determinants of student well-being demonstrated remarkable similarity across the world and our findings could provide insights into educational policy and practice.

80. Individuals' Self-Construal as a Moderator of Social Identity Uncertainty and Group Identification

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Full Abstract: The current study examined how individuals' self-construal is related to the dynamics of social identity uncertainty. Previous studies have revealed that social identity uncertainty has two distinct subcomponents – identity-uncertainty and membership-uncertainty (Wagoner et al., 2017). We expected that, for individuals who view themselves as an independent entity (i.e., the independent self-construal), the negative effects of social identity uncertainty on group identification would be dampened. In addition, previous research has suggested that membership-uncertainty focuses on oneself as a group member, whereas identity-uncertainty focuses on the group itself. Thus, we

hypothesized that the moderating effects of self-construal would occur only for membership-uncertainty as this facet of social identity uncertainty is more directly relevant to individuals' self-views. We conducted an online study with measurements of self-construal, identity-uncertainty, membership-uncertainty, and group identification and analyzed the data using Latent Profile Model and Conditional Mixture Model. Results suggested, as expected, that individuals' self-construal moderated the effects of membership-uncertainty on group identification. By contrast, there was no indication that self-construal affects the relationship between identity-uncertainty and group identification. We discuss the implications of these findings for future research on social identity uncertainty.

81. The development of decisive forgiveness and emotional forgiveness questionnaires in college students

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Full Abstract: Objective: To compile a questionnaire based on the Chinese local culture which is suitable for collectivism and reflects the fundamental difference and overall picture between decisional forgiveness and emotional forgiveness. Methods: Thirty college students with an average age of 23.2 were selected for semi-structured interviews. 227 valid questionnaires were collected through the

Wenjuanxing platform for project analysis and exploratory factor analysis. A total of 572 formal questionnaires were collected for reliability and validity test. Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations Inventory and Emotional Experience Scale were used as criterion tools. Results: The α coefficient of internal consistency for the general emotional forgiveness questionnaire and decisional forgiveness questionnaire were 0.84, 0.79 respectively, and the split-half reliability was 0.71, 0.70 respectively. The test-retest reliability in one week of 251 data collected were 0.74 and 0.59, respectively, both reaching significant levels. The decisional forgiveness questionnaire for college students consists of 16 items, including 4 factors: negative emotion retention, motivational decision making, behavioral inhibition and coverup, and relationship alienation. College students emotional forgiveness consists of 12 items, including 2 factors: positive emotion increase and understanding and acceptance, Confirmatory factor analysis shows that the factor models fit well. ($\chi2/df=2.38$, SRMR=0.047, RMSEA=0.049, CFI=0.945, TLI=0.932; $\chi2/df=5.1$, SRMR=0.05, RMSEA=0.075, CFI=0.924, TLI=0.90); Criterion validity analysis shows that decisional forgiveness is significantly positively correlated with individual's negative emotions and negatively correlated with individual's positive emotions. Decisional forgiveness is positively correlated with the avoidance and revenge motivation of individual forgiveness, and negatively correlated with the mercy dimension and negatively correlated with the overall interpersonal

forgiveness. While emotional forgiveness was significantly positively correlated with individual positive emotions and negatively correlated with individual negative emotions. On the contrary, emotional forgiveness was significantly negatively correlated with individual avoidance and revenge motivation, and was significantly positively correlated with mercy dimension and overall interpersonal forgiveness, showing good criterion-related validity.

82. A Study on The Inter-generational Inheritance of Family Education on The Political Values of College

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Full Abstract: As the leading social force of the times, college students should bear important responsibilities, and their political values are highlighted. The family plays an indispensable role in the cultivation of political values. In the family, the formation of the political values of university students is a process of education and succession. The political preferences of the previous generation are passed to the next generation in various ways, and this legacy is inevitable. While political values may be passed on from generation to generation, the effect is not the same, and the role of various elements of family education is crucial. This study aims to explore the current state of political values of college students and the influence of family education factors on the inter-generational transmission of political values of college students through empirical means, and on this basis, propose optimal strategies to promote the information of good political values from one generation to the next. The research is mainly carried on in three parts: the first part combs out the previous research and the related theory foundation at home and abroad systematically, clarifies the important concepts and the foundation for research laid. The second part takes a questionnaire survey of 1,401 university students in a city. The results show that the political values of college students are better overall. Still, there are differences in the political values of college students according to gender, grade, major and political outlook. According to the data analysis and elaboration, the third part is about the influences of family education, EMBU, family education environment, and family-school-community field union. In the end, this paper put forward the optimal strategy to promote good political values generation.

83. Mere religiosity is not enough! Spirituality strengthens the relations between religiosity and PYD

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Full Abstract: This study examined the moderating role of spirituality on the link between religiosity and PYD, including each of its Cs, while controlling for socio-demographic covariates among Filipino adolescents. Results demonstrate that both religiosity and spirituality are positively correlated with the general PYD construct and each of the Cs. Further, there is a significant interaction between religiosity and spirituality for the overall PYD construct and the socio-emotional Cs (i.e., connection, character, and caring), but none for the efficacy-related Cs (i.e., competence and confidence). This study highlights the importance of young people's sense of connection with something greater than themselves (i.e., spirituality) and religion in the promotion of adolescent thriving. Theoretical and practical implications for PYD researchers and practitioners are discussed. Keywords: positive youth development; religiosity; spirituality

84. Influence of Chinese immigrants' acculturation on mental disorder concepts and help-seeking

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Full Abstract: Immigrants are generally less likely to seek help for mental health problems. A relatively unexplored factor is the concept breadth of mental disorder - the range of psychological phenomena identified as disordered by an individual. A broader concept implies a lower threshold for identifying behaviour or experience as disordered and therefore a higher likelihood of seeking psychological help. One group of immigrants who have shown low levels of help-seeking in previous studies are Chinese immigrants. As their numbers are growing in several countries, understanding the barriers to help-seeking for this group is particularly important and cross-national research promises to be informative. The aim of our study is to investigate whether immigrants' concept breadth changes as they orient themselves towards the majority society in Western countries (Australia and Germany). We hypothesize that coming from a collectivist culture, Chinese immigrants who have more contact with the more individualistic majority society would increase their emphasis on individual emotional distress, and thus their concept breadth would become broader. Thus, we hypothesise that increased contact with the dominant society will lead immigrants to be more likely to seek help as they develop a broader concept breadth. Different countries differ in their multiculturalism policies (the extent to which they provide ethno-cultural minorities with forms of public recognition, support or facilitation to maintain their own identities and practices). We examine the extent to which national multiculturalism policies affect the individual acculturation orientations of immigrants and thus the breadth of the concept. To do this, we conduct the study in

two countries with different levels of multiculturalism: Australia (high) and Germany (low). We aim to recruit a sample of at least 100 Chinese immigrants from each country to participate in an online survey that can be answered in Chinese (Traditional/Simplified), English, or German. Data collection is currently underway.

85. Empathy, self-esteem and cyberbullying among students in Hong Kong: A longitudinal study.

Author:
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Co-Author:
Angel Nga Man Leung, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Full Abstract: Background: Cyberbullying has become an alarming issue. Adolescents and college students exhibit a higher rate of perpetrating cyberbullying than other age groups. Past research suggested that self-esteem is a possible predictor of cyberbullying; however, the results appear to be mixed across different cultures. Further, empathy has been recognized as a precursor to cyberbullying perpetration, yet only a limited number of longitudinal studies have been conducted in the Chinese context. Findings on the temporal relation between self-esteem and empathy is mixed as well. Aims: This study aimed to investigate the longitudinal relations between self-esteem, empathy, and cyberbullying perpetration among secondary and college students in Hong Kong. We hypothesized that a) self-esteem at Time 1(T1) would predict empathy at Time 2 (T2) and cyberbullying perpetration at T2; and b) empathy at T1 would predict cyberbullying perpetration at T2. Sample: Participants were recruited from secondary schools and colleges in Hong Kong, China (N = 1,105, 24.3% Grade 7-9, 49% Grade 10-11, and 26.8% college students; 58.1% female). Methods: This study adopted a two-wave longitudinal design. Structural equation modelling was used with robust maximum likelihood (MLR) method to analyze the data. Results: The SEM model indicated good fit to the data. We found that a) T1 self-esteem did not predict T2 cyberbullying perpetration, but predicted T2 empathy; and b) empathy negatively predicted T2 cyberbullying perpetration. In addition, time spent online positively predicted T2 cyberbullying perpetration. Gender had an effect on T2 empathy, with males reporting lower empathy. Conclusions: Empathy appears to be a critical factor in predicting cyberbullying perpetration, and gender differences related to empathy must be taken into account in future studies. Nevertheless, we only found self-esteem predicting empathy but not cyberbullying perpetration. This study sheds light on further efforts in cyberbullying prevention to consider empathy as a crucial element.

86. Is trust radius narrower in collectivist culture than in individualistic culture：Qualitative review

Author:
Chong Chen, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Full Abstract: Trust radius generally refers to the scope and breadth of people whom

one could trust, which is an important dimension in studying the phenomenon of trust. Fukuyama (1995) proposed an influential theory on the cultural differences of trust radius; the theory postulates that social cooperation under collectivist culture is limited to one's in-groups (e.g., family), and thus people's trust radius is generally narrow (low trust in strangers and other out-group members), whereas individualistic culture promotes voluntary cooperation between members from different groups, and thus people's trust radius is wider. Have the results of empirical studies supported this theory? We conducted a qualitative review to answer this question. Specifically, we retrieved 13 comparative studies on cultural differences in trust radius from databases such as Google Scholar, WOS, and Scinapse, and sorted out their results. The analysis found that existing studies have examined cultural differences in trust radius at both the group level (e.g. comparing the general tendencies of people from different countries and regions) and the individual level, but more comparisons have been conducted at the group level compared to the individual level (10 and 3, respectively); in terms of the pattern of cultural differences, the results of both the group-level and the individual-level studies did not produce a consistent result tol support Fukuyama's hypothesis, while . We suggest that more individual-level and cross-level studies should be conducted, and the measurement of trust radius should be further refined.

87. Collective Memories of the Proud versus the Shameful National Events in Korea

Author:
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Co-Author:
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Full Abstract: The current research explored lay people's memories of proud versus shameful national events in Korea. Collective memories are defined as "individual memories shared by members of a community that bear on the collective identity of that community" (Hirst et al., 2018, p. 439). According to previous studies, collective memory serves to define and form collective identity (Liu & Hilton, 2005; Tavani et al., 2015). They also help us understand the nature of the socio-political structures of a society across different time periods (Choi et al, 2021). Despite these important implications, psychological research on collective memory is still scarce in Korea. To explore collective memories of national historical events that make people feel proud versus ashamed, we collected data from 200 South Koreans in their 20s and 60s using open-ended questions. We categorized the data by the time each event had occurred in the past. Results showed that, as compared to shameful events, people who responded to proud events reported relatively more recent and fewer distant events. We discuss implications of these findings from the social identity perspective.

88. Both Community Stability and Relational Mobility are Linked to Low Loneliness
Author:

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Michiko Ueda, Syracuse University
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Full Abstract: Loneliness, a subjective feeling of being socially isolated (Cacioppo & Cacioppo, 2018), has been shown to have a wide range of deleterious effects, including impaired cognitive functioning and mental and physical health (Hawkley & Cacioppo, 2010) and even mortality (Holt-Lunstad et al., 2015). Although it is shown that demographic and social structural factors (such as income and social contact; Hawkley et al., 2008) are related to loneliness, how the level of interpersonal and intergroup mobility (and stability) is related to loneliness is not yet clear. Therefore, building on people's beliefs about mobility, we developed a scale to measure community stability and examined how different facets of mobility/stability (i.e., community stability, relational mobility, and residential mobility) are related to loneliness. Recruiting a diverse group of respondents stratified based on age, gender, and regions across Japan (n = 881), we found that older age and ruralness were associated with higher community stability, whereas urbaneness was associated with higher relational mobility. Most importantly, both community stability and relational mobility were associated with lower loneliness, while residential mobility was associated with higher loneliness. Mediation analyses provided results consistent with the possibility that social isolation mediates the links between stability/mobility and loneliness. These findings indicate the significance of community stability in addition to relational and residential mobility to capture socioecological factors of loneliness. Moreover, results in this study provide policy implications for where and how to intervene to tackle loneliness.

89. Social Identity Expression Among WMW: The Intersectional Impacts of stigmas and Career Progression

Author:
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Co-Author:
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Full Abstract: Working Muslim women (WMW) in the Western country continue to be in a disadvantaged and marginalized position and often face triple penalties due to their gender, religion, and ethnicity. Like other women in many societies, WMW are often subject to gender discrimination from underpayment to limited job opportunities. Muslim women, particularly the ones with visible identity, are uniquely vulnerable to being targeted by Islamophobic violence and discrimination such as hate crime, harassment, and exclusion from social life. In addition, Muslim women are mostly members of ethnic and racial minority groups who also face a barrier to limited access to employment opportunities, being

stereotyped and prejudiced in their hosting countries. To secure their identities, Muslim women are at the intersection of facing pressures from their Muslim communities that contradict assimilationist demands to adjust to the dominant social group's norms and culture. Hence, they endure palpable psychological costs such as well-being and mental health due to conflicting identity performances. In terms of career success, WMW also have less possibility to be promoted into managerial and leadership positions than the majority groups due to structural barriers. This study investigates the psychological burdens and an irreconcilable triple bind imposed on migrant Muslim women toward career progression. Data is being collected through a one-on-one virtual interview with 25 WMW from across Australia. Initial results from the data analysis will be presented and thematic issues will be discussed. The result of this study will benefit the Muslim community to better understand the obstacles faced when progressing in careers and provide a practical solution to deal with discrimination Muslim women might encounter in workplaces particularly in Australia. Keywords: muslim women, migrant, identity performance, career progression, stigmatization, discrimination

90. Teaching psychology: 8 years of experiences in the Global MINDS Joint Degree Program

Author:
Radoslaw Stanczewski, SWPS University

Full Abstract: In recent years, internationalization has become one of the main goals of many higher education institutions. Culturally diverse classrooms are becoming increasingly more common and a key question is what are the educational demands of teaching psychology in a post-pandemic world and what are the expectations of today's psychology students. By drawing on the respective literature, and our own 8 years of experience as coordinators of the Global-MINDS international master program delivered jointly by four European universities, and 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 of dealing with students from different cultures including new teaching opportunities that arise from intercultural contact, culture-specific teaching and learning styles, and the in-class, post-pandemic group dynamics which has changed over time since the beginning of the program in 2015. Firstly, R. Stanczewski presents the second edition of the program with experiential intercultural learning as an integral part of it. Next, K. Mazurowska discusses various 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.

91. The impact of knowledge variety on expertise perception for personal brands on SNS

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Full Abstract: Abstract: Knowledge platforms on social media provide a convenient venue for users to share knowledge and build their personal brands. This research demonstrates that bloggers who display low variety in his knowledge sharing profile are perceived to be category experts, which may in turn promote the persuasion effect. Previous literature suggests that knowledge variety could bring positive inference on the enterprises' competitive strength (ElMaraghy et al., 2013), but few studies consider its signal effect in the condition of personal brands with limited resource. In addition, unlike variety in the product choice (Sela et al., 2017; Calder & Burnkrant, 1977), the variety in knowledge may convey a different mechanism. Since knowledge as cultural capital requires time and effort in that category (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1990), how a personal brand allocated the limited resource counts a lot. We proposed that low variety could indicate that posters have high resource concentration, which ensures a positive inference on expertise perception. Five experiments demonstrate that lower knowledge variety may become a signal to indicate expertise via resource concentration. Additionally, we also found that such inference could further enhance the blogger's personal brand evaluation and impact observers' choices. Moreover, when observers perceived higher knowledge cost, and when they display a high utilitarian motivation for knowledge searching, the negative relationship between variety and expertise perception is more prominent. Overall, the findings add to the theory of knowledge management and variety seeking, by revealing the bias in expertise perception, and offer insights for information displaying and personal brand promotion. Key Words: knowledge variety; personal brand; expertise perception; persuasion; resource concentration

92. The Role of Culture in Shaping Inequality Beliefs and Perceived Income inequality Among 41 Countries

Author:
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Co-Author:
Sylvia Xiaohua Chen, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Full Abstract: Economic inequality is a global problem that causes long-lasting harm to individuals' physical and psychological health (Pickett & Wilkinson, 2015). Research has shown that, rather than objective income inequality, perceived income inequality is a better predictor to explain the negative consequences of the income gap. Perceived income inequality is not simply mirroring objective income inequality but a complex psychological process involving the combination of

personal characteristics (Phillips & Lowery, 2020), micro-level interaction (García-Castro et al., 2022), and macro-level societal norms (Du & King, 2022). Relatively little research examined the variation of perceived income inequality among countries from a cultural perspective. Using the global survey ((The International Social Survey Programme, 2009, 2019), the current research examines the relationship among cultural dimensions, systematic justification beliefs and individuals' perception of income inequality across 41 countries (N?= 46535). I hypothesize that power distance and individualism are positively associated with system justification beliefs and perceived income inequality at both individual and societal levels. At the same time, I explore the relationship between new cultural dimensions (traditional versus secular-rational values and survival versus self-expression) and perceived inequality. I conduct the multi-level regression model to test the hypotheses. The result indicated that culture dimensions successfully distinguish system justification beliefs and perceived income inequality among countries.

93. Interpersonal Neural Synchronization during Interactions in Close Relationship: A Systematic Review

Author:
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Co-Author:
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Full Abstract: An increasing number of researchers have employed hyperscanning approaches to investigate interbrain dynamics over the last two decades. Studies have revealed that interpersonal neural synchronization (INS) emerging in a variety of human interactions. However, no research has examined the overall effect size of the INS during interactions in close relationships. The current study conducted a meta-analysis to quantitatively synthesize the converging results on INS during interactions in intimate partners and parent-child dyads from functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) hyperscanning studies. Nineteen studies with a total of 2006 participants were included in this review, among which six studies involved romantic couples, and the other 13 studies were conducted in parent-child dyads. The results revealed evidence of statistically significant INS during interactions in close relationships. Most of the reviewed studies reported the frontal cortex and its different subregions showing a relatively consistent INS in both romantic couples and parent-child dyads in various tasks (e.g., cooperative task, free-play task). The temporal and parietal lobes were also the significant brain structures where INS occurred. A random-effect meta-analysis found a significant overall effect size (r = 0.78). Moreover, the gender and age of children, tasks, and brain areas were significant predictors of the effect size in parent-child research, whereas no predictors were found in romantic couples. The larger gender differences and the mismatched development of brain structures might be the crucial factors for the difference in neural performance in

social and cognitive behaviors in parent-child dyads. Together, this study clarified the brain-to-brain coupling in close relationships and supported the neurofunctional importance of frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes in human interactions involving multiple cognitive abilities. Keywords: close relationship, fNIRS, hyperscanning, interpersonal neural synchronization

94. How People React to Transgressors in Different Relationship: The Role of Collectivism

Author:
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Full Abstract: How do we react differently when relatives, friends, and strangers commit transgressions? Previous research found that people make more lenient moral judgement if the transgressors are in a closer relationship with them. There is still uncertainty, however, whether this would vary with different levels of collectivism , since people may focus more on bonding with relatives and friends in collectivist background. The present research thus aimed to compare people's moral judgment, aroused emotions, evaluations of relationships with transgressors within different intimacy in China and America. Study 1 (N = 302) used three (immoral act: stealing, fare evasion and rumor making; within-subjects) × three (transgressor: relatives, friends, strangers; within-subjects) × two (cultural background: individualism and collectivism; between-subjects) fully crossed and randomized mixed design. Study 2 (N = 211) examined the findings from Study 1 from a third-party perspective. We currently only have data from China and found that 1) people tend to condemn less when they have a closer relationship with the one who commits a transgression, (2) participants with a higher level of collectivism tend to show more moral outrage when their relatives commit transgressions and (3) people's relationships with transgressors will be less negatively affected if a transgressor is more intimate or they show a higher level of collectivism.

95. Evolutionarily shaped social motives and attitudes toward foods from Fukushima

Author:
Kenji Hanita, Tokyo Future University

Full Abstract: The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident in 2011 caused people in Japan to refrain from buying foods produced in Fukushima, an area contaminated by radiation, and led to a worldwide ban on imports of Japanese food products. More than 10 years after the accident, the reputational damage caused by rumors about foods from Fukushima has not completely ended in Japan. Factors influencing attitudes toward foods from Fukushima have been examined in previous research, one of which is the motive of disease avoidance, one of the systems shaped by our evolutionary history. This study investigated how, in addition to the

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disease avoidance, other evolutionarily shaped motives would be related to attitudes toward foods from Fukushima. A total of 526 Japanese (50.4% male) between the ages of 30 and 60 years participated in a web survey, first completed the Fundamental Social Motives Inventory, in which the different fundamental social motives of self-protection, disease avoidance, affiliation, status, mate seeking, mate retention, and kin care were assessed. Then they responded to items measuring attitudes toward foods from Fukushima, including anxieties over radiation and nuclear power, support for the areas affected by the accident, and purchase intentions. Among the seven social motives, the disease avoidance motive had a negative effect on attitudes toward Fukushima foods, while the motives of affiliation and kin care had positive effects. These results suggest that the psychological systems shaped to cope with adaptive challenges in social life play a minor role in the perception and behavior toward radioactively contaminated foods.

96. Cultural Differences in Models of Success: Comparing LIWC, Topic Modeling, and Language Network

Author:
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Co-Author:
Hazel Rose Markus, Stanford University

Full Abstract: Language can reveal values and beliefs within a cultural context. However, analyzing language to answer cultural psychological questions is time-consuming and prone to bias. To minimize these issues, researchers rely on natural language processing (NLP), using computer programs to analyze large amounts of unstructured text data, rather than human coders. Our studies (N=819) compared three NLP techniques (LIWC, topic modeling, and language network) in their ability to capture cultural differences in how Asian American (AA; N=337) college students and European American (EA; N=482) college students describe success. Across all three techniques, we found that, in EA contexts, success tends to be conceptualized more as an independent endeavor with words focusing on growing as an individual, proving one's potential and ensuring one's happiness. In AA contexts, these emphases co-exist with words suggesting that success is also a shared endeavor, that success should and can help the family succeed. Using these findings, we highlighted the disadvantages of relying on any one technique as well as the advantages of using multi-techniques to capture cultural differences.

97. Empathic Concern as a Social-Ecological Adaptation: The Role of Relational Mobility

Author:
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Co-Author:
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Full Abstract: Previous research has found that empathic concern (EC), and subsequent helping, is stronger in

independent cultures (like USA) than interdependent cultures (like Japan). We propose that relational mobility (RM), a social-ecological factor describing the ability to form or discard relationships, may explain this. EC may be useful in high RM environments, where maintaining relationships is a major adaptive task and helping primed by EC may signal prosocial tendencies, enhancing reputation. In low RM societies, spontaneous helping is less necessary as relationships are more stable. Excessive helping may be perceived as creating competition and harm reputation. We tested this hypothesis in a series of three studies comparing the US and Japan. In Study 1, high RM predicted stronger EC and level of EC was positively related to providing support to individuals in need of help. In study 2, when target of helping behavior was distinguished, higher RM predicted stronger EC and more helping behaviors towards friends but not complete strangers or family members. However, in mediation models, RM was shown to influence helping towards friends, strangers, and family members indirectly. In study 3, we again found RM able to predict negative help (helping others in need) directed at friends and strangers through EC. However, an additional path emerged wherein RM could predict negative help through positive empathy (PE), or the enjoyment in seeing others happiness. RM only predicted positive helping (aid given to others not in need) through positive, and not negative, empathy. Taken together, these results are consistent with EC as an adaptive response to high RM to signal prosocial tendencies which enhance reputation and attract relationship

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partners. They further suggest a clearer picture of the relationship between empathy and helping, wherein the adaptive response of EC or enjoyment of others happiness (PE) may initiate help of those in need.

98. Family first: Evidence from 49 cultures of consistency in valuing family over personal happiness

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Co-Author:
Kuba Krys, Polish Academy of Sciences
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Happiness Meander Team

Full Abstract: We examine the ideal level of family versus individual happiness through a large, cross-cultural study with 12,819 responses from 49 different nations. We discovered that, on average, people around the world prefer idealising family happiness to individual happiness. Specifically, in Confucian Asia cultures (e.g., Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan), the effect of idealization of family over personal happiness was moderate (Cohen's ds around 0.4). Even in individualistic cultures (e.g., the USA), people still prioritized family over self, and this pattern persisted. No matter where they live, families are still mainly at the centre of people's life. Perhaps the key to achieving well-being is to put family first.

99. Cultural or universal? Systematic review of cultural and universal life domains

Author:

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Co-Author:

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Kuba Krys, Polish Academy of Sciences

Full Abstract: What is cultural and what is pan-culturally universal for humankind is one of the fundamental debates in social science, also known as the nature vs nurture debate. A lack of understanding of cross-cultural differences hinders communication between members of different communities at many levels, from governments and businesses to ordinary people. It also leads to financial costs in terms of acculturation of immigrants and cross-border mergers. Knowledge of the size of differences for the life domains can help in checking whether representatives of different cultures use the same sets of concepts, and as a result contribute to the construction of unified global psychology. The aim of our work is to systematize psychological knowledge on what is cultural and what is relatively culturally invariant. We target this problem by analyzing all variables from the 7th wave of the World Values Survey dataset with descriptive statistics (ICC) that inform how much of the overall individual-level variance is explained by country clustering. Next, we group variables into meaningful thematic domains to systematically show what is cultural and what is more universal. In our discussion, we chose seven domains: economy, science and technology, migration, corruption, gender, sexuality, and religion, as well as domains proposed by the WVS. Next, we asked independent judges to assign/locate questions to these domains. We found that religion and sexuality are the most culturally variant life domains, whereas perspectives on science and technology or economy and the importance of one's family seem to remain relatively pan-culturally more invariant. Most domains are, however, in between, i.e., somewhat cultural. We also propose various hypotheses explaining why certain domains are more cultural than others. We hope this work will contribute to the development of a taxonomy of social behavior and psychological processes.

100. What makes you approach strangers? The role of relational mobility, general trust, and self-esteem.

Author:

Yue Bi, Hokkaido University

Co-Author:

Masaki Yuki, Hokkaido University

Full Abstract: Recent evidence has suggested that compared with East Asians, North Americans are more willing to talk and approach strangers. However, little has been tested about the specific mechanisms behind this cultural difference. This study focuses on a socio-ecological factor called relational mobility and examines how it might lead to a highlighted approach to strangers. Specifically, we hypothesized that 1) high relational mobility in the given social environment will foster a greater tendency for people to approach strangers to exploit relational opportunities and 2) general trust

and self-esteem, both of which have been argued as adaptive psychological tendencies to overcome the fear of potential betrayal and social rejection, will further mediate the effect of relational mobility on approaching strangers. We conducted a cross-cultural comparison study between Japan and the US to test our hypotheses. The results showed that the cultural differences in approaching strangers were mediated by the serial mediation effect of relational mobility and general trust, but not by self-esteem.

101. Growth mindset in East Asia: A boost in psychological well-being but not academic performance

Author:
Songsong Huang, Beijing Normal University

Full Abstract: The growth mindset theory has received worldwide attention for its capacity to narrow the social-class achievement gap and to promote resilience and mental health in the face of difficulties. However, some studies have found smaller or even negative effects of growth mindsets on academic achievement in East Asian regions, leading some to argue against the usefulness of growth mindsets in societies with Confucian heritages. To capture the overall effects of growth mindsets on adolescents' life outcomes, the present study will utilize the PIAS 2018 dataset to examine how growth mindsets matter for 15-year-olds' academic performances and psychological well-being in East Asia and possible cultural or social moderators. It is hypothesized that holding a growth mindset has (1) smaller effects on students' academic performances (reading, math, and science scores) but (2) greater effects on students' psychological well-being (meaning in life, positive affect, and life satisfaction) in East Asian areas when compared to other parts of the world. It is further hypothesized that (3) the social milieu of working hard (index retrieved from WVS, 2017) will serve as a moderator. In societies that highlight the value of working hard, holding a growth mindset would add no benefits to academic achievement but would be an increasingly greater buffering force against the side effects of overemphasizing efforts. The theoretical significance of contextual affordances and practical implications for growth mindset interventions in East Asian contexts will be discussed.

Day 3 Poster Sessions

Poster Session 3

1. Attachment Security and Trajectories of State Mindfulness: A Group-Based Trajectory Modeling

Author:
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Co-Author:
Menghao Ren, Hunan Normal University
Atsushi Oshio, Waseda University
Fan Yang, Waseda University

Full Abstract: Objectives: The link between attachment security and mindfulness has received increasing attention. Evidence from longitudinal and experimental research supports the direction from attachment security to mindfulness. However, mindful individuals do not necessarily always experience a high level of state mindfulness. It remains unknown how the levels of state mindfulness of securely attached individuals change and fluctuate over time. The current study aimed to explore trajectories of state mindfulness and their relationships with attachment security. We predicted both attachment avoidance and anxiety to have lower probabilities of belonging to groups with higher levels of state mindfulness. Methods: Seven hundred twenty-eight participants were recruited at Time 1. We collected data on attachment security towards their best friend with the Experiences in Close Relationship-Relationship Structures as the independent variable, age, gender, and dispositional mindfulness with the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale as control variables. One week after Time 1, we began collecting data on state mindfulness weekly with the Multidimensional State Mindfulness Questionnaire as the dependent variable from Time 2 to Time 6. Results and Conclusions: Results suggested four trajectories (BIC = -6549.56, N = 2638) for Present Moment Awareness: low and stable (7.3% participants), moderate and decreasing (66.3%), moderate and increasing (21.8%), and high and increasing (6.5%). Three (BIC = -6646.54, N = 2638) for Acting with Awareness: low and increasing (40.9%), moderate and stable (46.0%), and high and increasing (15.1%). Three (BIC = -6760.75, N = 2638) for Nonjudgement: low and increasing (17.1%), moderate and increasing (66.2%), and high and increasing (18.6%). Both attachment avoidance and anxiety reduced the probability of belonging to higher levels of Present Moment Attention and Acting with Awareness. Only attachment anxiety reduced the probability of belonging to a higher level of non-judgement. These findings provide a more comprehensive picture of the relationship between attachment security and mindfulness.

2. EFFECTS OF ANGER MANAGEMENT ON WORKERS: A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY OF UNCONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE WORKPLACE

Author:
Ryoichi Semba, Kyoto Tachibana University

Full Abstract: Some organizational workers withdraw from interpersonal relationships or behave aggressively. Although some organizations deliver anger management programs for managing such unconstructive behaviors, their actual effects on them are unclear. Therefore this study aims to examine the effects of an anger management program on unconstructive behavior of organizational workers. An anger management program and questionnaire surveys before and after it were conducted for 92 Japanese workers. The questionnaire contained Socialization Scale for measuring withdrawal from interpersonal relationships and Organizational Dysfunctional Behavior Scale for aggression. Scores of these scales before and after the program were calculated and compared with Wilcoxon signed rank tests (Analysis 1). Furthermore, the same analysis was conducted by sex and age (Analysis 2). Analysis 1 found no significant change for Socializing Scale, but a significant decrease for "Criticizing Others" of Organizational Functional Behavior Scale. Analysis 2 found no significant change for Socializing Scale, but significant decreases for "Criticizing Others" of Organizational Functional Behavior Scale for workers of female and under 46 years. These imply that an anger management program could reduce criticism of female and young workers. The value of this study is that by clarifying the effects of an anger management program on workers, it enabled Japanese management organizations to train human resource strategically utilizing anger management programs.

3. The Impact of Identity Formation and Self-Concept on Behavior and Attitudes among Filipino Students

Author:
Christian Ranche, Adventist University of the Philippines

Full Abstract: The current study aims to examine the effects of identity formation and self-concept on behavior and attitudes among Filipino college students. With the increasing number of college students in the Philippines, it is crucial to understand the development and influence of their identities and self-concepts on their actions and attitudes. The study will use a quantitative research design and will involve a sample of 200 Filipino college students selected through convenience sampling. Participants will be asked to complete a survey questionnaire that measures their identity formation, self-concept, behavior, and attitudes. Data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlations, and regression analysis. The findings of this study will contribute to the existing literature on the relationship between identity formation, self-concept, behavior, and attitudes and will provide valuable insights for educators, counselors, and policy makers in the Philippines. Ultimately, the results of this study could be used to develop interventions that support the healthy development of Filipino college students and promote positive attitudes and behaviors.

4. Differences in the perpetrator group's perception of harm based on the victim group's social status

Author:
Wen Jie Jin, Chungbuk National University

Co-Author:
Sang Hee Park, Chungbuk National University

Full Abstract: This preregistered study investigated whether the social status of the victim group would influence perpetrator group members' reactions to the victims, and further, whether this effect would be mediated by moral threat and moderated by entitativity. All participants (Koreans) finished the scale of perceived entitativity of Koreans comprising five sub-dimensions ('common goal', 'common fate', 'closeness', 'impermeability', and 'groupness'), and then were randomly assigned to one of two conditions to read a scenario describing that an international joint company's Korean executives engaged in immoral behaviors against foreign employees from a country with social status lower than or similar to Korea. Following the experimental manipulation, participants answered several questions about perceived moral threat due to the position of perpetrator, perceived harmfulness of the event caused by ingroup members, and their intentions of victim blaming as well as of reparation. A moderated mediation analysis showed that participants with higher (vs. lower) ingroup entitativity (only for groupness) perceived stronger ingroup moral threat, which in turn caused them to show more positive reactions to the victims. Our findings indicate that perpetrator group members with higher perceived groupness take positive reactions to cope with perceived morality threat.

5. Does Bilingualism Affect Children's Executive Function?

Author:
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Co-Author:
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Full Abstract: People who can speak two languages fluently are classified as bilingual, while those fluent in only one language are classified as monolingual. Executive functions include inhibitory control, working memory, cognitive flexibility, and updating. This study compared executive functions, language ability, and daily language use between 28 Japanese-Chinese bilingual public school children who use both Japanese and Chinese in their daily lives and 14 monolingual (Japanese only) public school children; all of the children reside in Tokyo (Japan). First, a questionnaire on the language use of the children was completed by their parents. Then, the children completed the Japanese Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised (PVT-R), Simon task, and Dimensional Change Card Sort (DSSC), as well as dot matrix, digit-span, and "word reversal" tasks. The bilingual children performed better in some of the DCCS subtasks than the monolingual children, suggesting greater cognitive flexibility and a positive effect of their more extensive vocabularies on executive function. Moreover, among the bilingual children, the extent to which Japanese was used in daily life (relative to Chinese) was a

significant predictor of performance in the Simon task and DSSC, whereas their scores of Chinese PVT-R was a significant predictor of performance in the Chinese digit-span task. Although these results suggest that bilingualism affects executive functions, additional data from monolingual Chinese schoolchildren are needed. Speech, reading, and writing skills should also be analyzed to obtain further insight into the impact of bilingualism on executive functions.

6. EXPLORING THE WELL-BEING OF GUIDANCE COUNSELORS IN THE PHILIPPINES: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

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Full Abstract: Guidance Counselors are professionals with specialized practice that ensures the personal, social, academic and career success of students. Despite the important role of guidance counselors, there is little research that explores the experiences and perceptions of guidance counselors in terms of wellness program, well-being, self-care practices, and retention. Using Giorgi's phenomenological qualitative approach, this study is based on a set of interviews conducted with twelve (12) guidance counselors who work from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The data analysis unraveled significant findings regarding the wellness programs that result to retention among Filipino Guidance Counselors. The findings suggest that there is a need to improve and therefore enhance the employer-sponsored wellness programs to attain positive outcomes. These programs may include physical, mental, and spiritual programs, strong support system among colleagues, and other incentives and forms of compensation. It was also found that a healthy work environment is key to FGC retention, which consists of harmonious work relationships, a strong support system from colleagues and administration, psychological safety, counselor trainings, further education, and a flexible and accommodating workload and schedule. Financial elements also come to play such as a competitive salary fit for the qualifications of an FGC, and other long-term benefits of employment. Intrapersonal factors include self-care and personal commitment but these cluster of factors must work together to achieve the desired result of consistent FGC retention. The current research recommends utilizing the proposed framework of wellness and retention program and proposed mental health and wellness programs of FGCs in the Philippines.

7. Anxiety buffer disruption and childhood trauma

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Full Abstract: Anxiety buffer disruption theory (ABDT; Pyszczynski & Kesebir, 2011), an application of terror management theory (Greenberg et al., 1986), posits that posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) stems from the disruption of a person's anxiety-buffering mechanisms, which provide a person protection against general and death anxiety. The present study aimed to investigate how negative childhood experiences can disrupt a person's anxiety-buffering mechanisms, leading to negative outcomes in adulthood; we also investigate if these disrupted anxiety-buffering mechanisms can be repaired during childhood to improve outcomes in adulthood. The analyses included 217 participants from an inpatient psychiatric hospital in the Baltimore area from 1993 to 1995. A path analysis using structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to analyze social support as an anxiety-buffering mechanism and mediator between childhood experiences (sexual abuse and neglect) and adulthood outcomes (PTSD symptoms and positive affect). The path analysis showed significant direct effects involving sexual abuse and the endogenous variables of social support, PTSD symptoms, and positive affect. Similarly, there were significant direct effects of neglect on PTSD symptoms and positive affect. However, due to missing data, the indirect mediation analyses were not conducted; instead, Sobel tests found social support was a significant mediator between both sexual abuse and PTSD symptoms as well as sexual abuse and

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positive affect. Overall, these findings offer insight into understanding the benefits of anxiety-buffering mechanisms on adult mental health outcomes.

8. The Element of Trust among Malaysian Adults: Attachment Styles, Mentoring and Collectivistic Culture

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Full Abstract: Trust is an important element in successful relationships that covers areas such as well-being, education, business, and healthcare. Taking into account the collectivistic culture and hierarchical context of Malaysian community, two studies were conducted to investigate the element of trust in the relationship domain among Malaysians. Study 1, a cross-sectional online survey (n = 290; mean age = 21.8) found that Malaysian adults who are higher with avoidant attachment style have lower trust towards both close friends and acquaintances. Linear regression analysis reveals that avoidant attachment style is a significant negative predictor of trust towards close friends, explaining 11.2% of the sample variance. One-way ANOVA (post hoc Tukey HSD) reveals that those with secure attachment style have significantly higher trust towards close friends than those with fearful attachment style. Study 2, a one-to-one semi-structured interview, basic qualitative research study (n = 12; mean age = 43.4) found that Malaysian

Christian mentors who engage with effective mentoring are sensitive to the status gap between the mentees and themselves, are intentional when cultivating trust in the one-to-one, small group of threes or fours, and groups larger than five people setting. Building trust with mentees takes time, transparency, intentional, and agreement of clear end-goals between mentor and mentee. Both studies provide empirical evidence to support two trust frameworks developed in the West, one by Mayer and colleagues, another by Brown. The implications and limitations of the findings are discussed.

9. "Our company's goal for female representation is 10%." : A replication study of tokenism in Japan

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Full Abstract: This study focuses on gender inequality and tokenism in Japanese workplaces. Workplace gender inequality is highly prevalent in Japan. In 2022, Japan ranked 121 out of 146 countries on the gender gap index in the economic sector, according to the World Economic Forum. It is likely that Japan's low ranking is largely due to indulgence in tokenism, which is defined as the practice of hiring a small number of women in an organization (less than 15%; Kanter, 1977) so as to give the appearance of supporting gender equality. Danaher and Branscombe (2010, Study 2) found that a 10% goal for female representation was perceived by male and female participants as equally fair to men and women, compared to a 2% or 50% goal. Building on their study, we investigated tokenism in a Japanese adult sample (N = 362). We included three indices of fairness perceptions: how fair, advantageous, and disadvantageous each goal is for men and women. We found that both male and female participants perceived the 10% goal as more equitable for both genders than the 2% and 50% goals. We also found that both male and female participants perceived the 50% goal as more advantageous for women and more disadvantageous for men than the 2% and 10% goals. Female participants opined that the likelihood of women receiving promotions was highest if a 50% female representation goal was set. They also reported the most positive emotions in response to the 50% goal condition compared to the other conditions. Overall, our results replicated those of Dahaher & Branscombe (2010). Furthermore, our findings suggest that while Japanese women would certainly be happy if gender equality were to improve in their workplaces, they seem to have resigned themselves to tolerating gender inequality.

10. The effects of political orientation, utilitarianism, and new media on policy attitude

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Full Abstract: The global pandemic of COVID-19 clearly showed that successful implementation of government policies depends not only on the effectiveness of the policies but also on the cooperation of citizens. In the present study, we investigated the influence of political orientation, utilitarian propensity, and use of new media on individuals' agreements for government policies. We recruited 1,232 participants representing the South Korean population based on their demographics (i.e., gender, age, and area of residence). Participants indicated how strongly they agreed with COVID-19 prevention polices which differ in whether they are consistent with the government policies (government-consistent vs. government-inconsistent) and whether they reflect utilitarian or non-utilitarian moral stance. First, political orientation significantly predicted the relative preference for the government-consistent to government-inconsistent policies such that more liberal individuals were more likely to agree with the prevention policies consistent with the government's position. Second, liberals agreed more to utilitarian vs. non-utilitarian polices than conservatives regardless of their utilitarian propensity, whereas conservatives' preferences for utilitarian vs. non-utilitarian policies varied as a function of their utilitarian propensity. Lastly, the

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effect of political orientation on the policy attitude was modulated by the frequency of new media usage. Political orientation had greater influence among the participants who use new media more frequently. Our findings demonstrate that political orientation and utilitarianism influence policy preference, and new media, which is characterized by selective exposure, can amplify the effect of political orientation.

11. Exploring How Working Malaysians Cope with Job Stress: Preliminary Findings on Coping Strategies

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Full Abstract: Coping strategies can either result in positive or negative outcomes for the individual in terms of their stress and wellbeing; with engagement strategies producing better results compared to disengagement strategies. Individual differences, such as personality, could impact this relationship between coping styles and stress. The aims of this study include identifying the coping styles utilised by working Malaysians when managing job stress, exploring the relationship between personality, coping style, and job stress, and exploring which coping style would be beneficial in managing job stress. An online questionnaire was utilised to collect the data among 350 full time, white collared working Malaysians. Based on the findings,

five main coping styles were identified which are Substance Use, Use of Religion, Humour, Seeking Emotional Support, and Problem Solving. Factor analysis confirmed that these coping factors displayed acceptable goodness of fit and high internal consistency reliability. Personality was significantly associated with job stress and the choice of coping strategies. For example, neuroticism had a significant positive correlation with job stress and Substance Use, and a significant negative correlation with Use of Religion and Problem-Solving. Extraversion had a significant negative correlation with job stress, and a positive correlation with Use of Religion, Humour, Seeking Emotional Support and Problem Solving. Conscientiousness had a negative correlation with job stress, Substance Use and Humour, and a positive correlation with Use of Religion and Problem Solving. In conclusion, personality plays an important role in understanding the process of coping with stress, which in turn, could contribute towards designing sustainable interventions to support positive wellbeing by targeting the employees' choice of coping style based on their personality and other possible individual factors, rather than utilising a "one-size-fits-all" approach to stress management intervention.

12. Lookism: Scale development and relationships with well-being cross-culturally

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Full Abstract: Lookism refers to discrimination against individuals considered physically unattractive. We developed a three-factor lookism scale to measure the fear of discrimination based on physical appearance and explored its connections with related scales and well-being. In Study 1, 400 Japanese participants completed the 12 items of the 7-point lookism scale as well as those of the physical appearance perfectionism scale, the social appearance anxiety scale, self-esteem, loneliness, and subjective happiness. We conducted a confirmatory factor analysis and found a valid three-factor model. Seven items showed acceptable fit and loaded significantly on their target factors. In Study 2, 312 Japanese participants who participated in Study 1 a month prior and a new group of 394 Americans completed all the scales used in Study 1. The correlations between the subscales of the lookism scale in the two studies were significant among Japanese, suggesting that the three-factor model was cross-temporally stable. Moreover, a multi-group confirmatory factor analysis showed that partial scalar invariance was achieved. Japanese rated the first (insult) and the second (isolation) factors higher, but the third factor (rejection of romantic relationship) lower compared to Americans. In both cultures, an increase in the insult and rejection of romantic relationship components of lookism was associated with an increase in worry about imperfection and hope for

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perfection regarding the physical appearance, as well as increased social appearance anxiety. The isolation component, however, was positively associated with only social appearance anxiety. Lower worry about imperfection and higher hope for perfection increased self-esteem, leading to higher subjective happiness, whereas they decreased loneliness. As a result of the partial mediating effect of self-esteem, higher hope for perfection directly led to increased subjective happiness. Furthermore, as a result of the partial mediating effect of higher hope for perfection, a more highly perceived insult of lookism actually reduced loneliness.

13. The relationship between creativity and the number of topics thought about during mind-wandering

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Full Abstract: Mind-wandering is a phenomenon in which attention is diverted from the task at hand or the external environment to thought content. Previous research has reported that frequent mind-wandering enhances creativity during problem-solving; however, other studies have failed to find this effect. To explain this discrepancy, the present study examined the relationship between creativity and the number of topics thought about during mind-wandering. We conducted an online experiment in which participants were asked to allow their minds to wander for 5 minutes. Afterward, the participants were asked to report how many topics they thought about during the mind-wandering. They were also asked to look at the content of mind-wandering reported by a third party and rate how many topics were covered in the reported content. Participants then completed the Unusual Uses Test as an index of creativity, a scale measuring intentional mind-wandering tendencies (mind-wandering-deliberate), and a scale measuring unintentional mind-wandering tendencies (mind-wandering-spontaneous). Analysis of the data from 180 participants revealed that the number of self-reported mind-wandering topics was positively correlated with scores on the Unusual Uses Test showing creativity. In addition, the number of self-reported topics was positively associated with intentional mind-wandering tendencies, but not with unintentional mind-wandering tendencies. These results indicate that both the frequency of mind-wandering and the range of topics thought about contribute to the enhancement of creativity.

14. The negative effects of positive gender stereotypes: Evidence from collectivistic cultural contexts

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Full Abstract: Positive stereotypes have been demonstrated to have negative impacts on targets of positive stereotypes in individualistic cultural contexts. However,

individuals from individualistic cultures and collectivistic cultures have different perceptions of positive stereotypes, which may lead to individuals' different reactions to positive stereotypes. Specifically, people from the former context are more likely to endorse an independent self-construal, which may lead them to respond more negatively to positive stereotypes that may threaten their individuality, while people from the latter context are more likely to endorse a dependent self-construal, which may lead them to respond less negatively to positive stereotypes that may not threaten their individuality. Therefore, the present study investigated the mechanism of eliciting individuals' negative reactions to the stereotyper by the reception of a positive gender stereotype in China, a collectivistic cultural country. Study 1 revealed that women who heard a positive stereotype that "women are good at languages" reported greater negative reactions (including greater dislike, negative emotions, and perceptions of gender prejudice) to the stereotyper than those of women who did not hear a positive stereotype, no matter what the identity (women, man, or person) of the stereotyper was. More importantly, a sense of depersonalization mediated the negative reactions. Study 2 revealed that men who heard a positive stereotype that "men are good at math" believed that the stereotyper was more gender prejudiced than men who did not hear a positive stereotype, no matter what the identity (women, man, or person) of the stereotyper was. Also, a sense of depersonalization mediated the negative reactions. These findings extend our understanding of the

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profound and pervasive negative consequences of positive stereotypes on interpersonal relations.

15. Japan-US Interpersonal Communication Behaviors about Cultural Looseness/Tightness and Self-construal

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Full Abstract: Directness and indirectness have been identified to be the biggest difference between Japanese and Americans in their communication behaviors. In this study, Japanese and Americans were compared on their usage of direct and indirect interpersonal communication strategies across situational contexts varied by positive and negative face threats, and relational contexts varied by intimacy and power discrepancy. Cultural looseness/tightness and self-construal were investigated to see if they affect Japanese and Americans' directness and indirectness communication strategies. A total of 1036 participants (495 Japanese and 544 Americans) recruited from internet crowd-sourcing sites responded to an online questionnaire, which included three scales: Direct/Indirect Communication Strategies Scale (Takai, 2002); Cultural Tightness and Looseness Scale (CTL; Gelfand et al., 2011); and Self-construal Scale (D'amico & Scrima, 2016). Results showed

that the Japanese differentiated their direct and indirect communication strategies more toward relational targets and across face-threat situations than Americans. Cultural looseness/tightness, as well as independent and interdependent self-construal, affected the use of communication strategies and mediated the effect of culture on this usage. We discussed the fact that relational and situational factors, although not as much as Japanese, affected the American choice of communication strategy as well, and a simple universal measure may not adequately and accurately compare cultures. Directed by the politeness theory and individualism and collectivism, a discussion on the use of cultural looseness/tightness and self-construal as an explanatory framework for communication behavior was raised. These findings will help us to understand differences in cultures regarding how direct, or indirect people can be, and the motives behind such strategies. Ultimately, we believe our study will contribute to better communication between Japanese and Americans. Keywords: communication strategies, directness, indirectness, self-construal, cultural looseness/tightness, politeness theory, face threats, cross-cultural

16. Group resilience in the face of group collapse caused by COVID-19: Targeting university sports teams

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Full Abstract: This study had two purposes: 1) to explore the effect of the COVID-19 restrictions on university sports teams and their resilience levels and 2) to compare usage patterns of group resilience in the face of difficulties caused by COVID-19 between leaders in 2020 when COVID-19 began and leaders in 2021. We focused on varsity sports teams that halted their activities to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and who were thus forced to fulfill only one in four of the conditions that transform a flock of people into a group. We interviewed 20 university students who belonged to university sports teams to reveal the effectiveness of four group resilience abilities: 1) to prevent undesirable incidents, 2) to keep undesirable incidents from worsening, 3) to recover from an accident after its occurrence, and 4) to maintain group activity levels. In addition, usage patterns of group resilience in the face of difficulties caused by COVID-19 were compared between leaders in 2020 when COVID-19 began and leaders in 2021. The results of Fisher's exact test showed that most difficulties were left unsolved ($\chi2(12)$ =109.99, p<001) in 2020, but that in 2021, most difficulties were solved using the ability to recover after an accident ($\chi2(12)$ =61.17, p<001). The ability to recover after an accident was the most frequently used ability by both 2020 and 2021 leaders and was the most effective among the four abilities at achieving group resilience. A comparison of both years suggested that

sports teams were unable to cope with the COVID-19 catastrophe at first but learned how to cope with the situation and difficulties caused by COVID-19 within a year and found how to recover from the danger to their group.

17. Impacts of interdependent happiness and germ aversion on adherence to infection preventive behaviors

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Full Abstract: Previously reported suppressive impacts of both interdependent happiness and germ aversion (i.e., disgust against potential infection) on subjective COVID-19 symptoms (Hitokoto & Adeclas, 2022) was revisited by testing if the two concepts would explain adherence to infection preventive behaviors among Japanese. It was hypothesized that interdependent happiness which involves harmony with close others, and germ aversion with avoidance of general others, might accustom individuals to the new lifestyle characterized by adherence to infection preventive behaviors (i.e., "I try to keep a physical distance of 2m from others."). During February 2022, the 6th wave of the pandemic in Japan, 3135 general Japanese adults participated in an online survey, measuring their subjective degree of adherence to infection preventive behaviors, interdependent happiness, and germ aversion, together with alternative explanations such as injunctive and disjunctive norm, cultural self, vaccination, and demographics (i.e., education,

subjective socio-economic status, etc.). Preventive behaviors were explained by all other variables finding that, as predicted, both interdependent happiness and germ aversion showed significant positive effects. The finding explains why these cultural concepts had shown suppressive impacts on the symptoms and pave the way to a discussion that culturally meaningful emotions might, under specific functional circumstances, alleviate the ecological impact that undermines human well-being. The data will be further aided by a follow-up survey, examining cross-temporal differences.

18. The experience of young adults volunteering in NGOs in Malaysia

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Full Abstract: Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Malaysia are mostly active in humanitarian and social causes at regional and national levels. Although NGOs attract young adults who are looking to expand the depth of their experience and career horizon, the experience of Malaysian youth interning and/or volunteering in NGOs is shaped by a multitude of challenges such as lack of manpower and not having guidance or support. As part of a

larger study aimed at investigating work motivation and engagement among Malaysian young professionals working at NGOs, data was elicited through focus groups to identify patterns in the motivation for young adults to volunteer or intern in NGOs. The sample consisted of young adults between the ages of 20 to 25. Thematic analysis was used to identify common patterns in the data. The results indicated several themes in what participants view as influential in their performance, progress and quality of working life. For example, having well-structured channels to ask for and receive organizational support from supervisors, peer support from colleagues and clear guidelines to perform the assigned work tasks were common themes in the experiences shared by the participants. In addition, past personal experiences, and personal characteristics such as being flexible, confident, and prepared were recurrent themes identified in the shared experiences of their progress as interns at NGOs. Furthermore, experiencing physical and mental burnout, losing interest and a negative work environment were common themes in the description of why young interns leave the organizations they intern or volunteer. These preliminary findings can contribute towards the identification of current challenges, organizational characteristics and personal attributes that shape the experience of young adults as volunteers/interns and their transition to the workforce

19. The experience of Malaysia young adults transitioning to the workforce

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Full Abstract: As a stepping stone towards entering the workforce, university graduates in Malaysia often choose to volunteer or intern at Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to enhance their work-related skills. This study aimed at exploring the experience of Malaysian young adults volunteering or interning at NGOs. Data was collected through focus group discussions, and thematic analysis was used to identify common themes in the participants' shared experiences. The sample consisted of young Malaysians between the ages of 20 and 25 years old who were either volunteering, interning or working at NGOs providing social and mental health services. The availability of organizational support in the form of mentoring, job coaching and/or emotional guidance were the common themes identified in the driving factors experience of the participants. In line with the elicited information, when present, mentoring, coaching and emotional guidance in workplace skills could contribute to a conducive and inclusive working environment. In turn, elevating young adults' interest, engagement and commitment to continue working with their respective organizations as it creates a

sense of belongingness among the young workforce and a positive image for the organization. Thus, attracting young talents to join the organization. Based on these preliminary findings, it can be argued that having in place support systems (i.e. mentoring, training, and coaching) in an organization would contribute towards the retention of a talented and engaged young workforce. In addition to supporting the emerging young workforce's health and well-being, impacting the well-functioning of the organization, and ensuring the sustainability of the quality of service provided

20. Effect of attachment to pets on religious views via feelings of loneliness

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Full Abstract: In the United States, cat ownership is negatively associated with frequency of participation in religious activities, whereas dog ownership is not (Perry & Burge, 2020) . The present study investigated whether a similar association could be found in Japan. Instead of sociological variables such as experience of dog and cat ownership and frequency of participation in religious activities, we examined the association between attachment to one's dogs and cats, which is a psychological construct, and religious views. Loneliness was included as a variable mediating the relationship between the two. Data from 305 people who owned a dog and/or cat were included in the analysis. Attachment to pet dogs and cats was assessed using the Revised version of Japanese version (Nakatani & Fukui, 2021, 2022a, b) of the Lexington Attachment to Pet Scale (Johnson et al., 1992). Loneliness and religious views were evaluated using the Loneliness (Kudo & Nishikawa, 1983) and Religious Views (Kaneko, 1997) scales, respectively. An online survey was administered to those who consented to participate. The data in this study partially overlapped with those in Nakatani & Fukui (2021, 2022a, b). Multigroup analyses showed that partial mediation of loneliness was generally found in the dog-owning group, whereas the most direct and all mediating effects were not significant in the cat-owning group, except for some significant direct effects. In the United States, cat ownership was associated with frequency of participation in religious activities. In Japan, attachment to one's dog was found to influence religious views through feelings of loneliness. It is difficult to conclude whether these differences between Japan and the United States are the result of the differences in the way people relate to their pets, or in religiosity. Further research is needed to explore this domain.

21. No backlash effect, but being competent is crucial for female physicists in Japan

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Full Abstract: Backlash effects are defined as social and economic penalties for counter-stereotypical behaviour (Rudman, 1998). Rudman et al. (2012, Study 2) found that agentic females were judged to be less likeable and less hireable than agentic males. Phelan et al. (2008) investigated how ratings of competence and social skills influence hireability and found that evaluators weighted social skills more heavily than competence for agentic females. In this study, we investigated the backlash effects against an agentic female researcher compared with an agentic male researcher in the traditionally male-dominated field of physics and how evaluations of competence and likability influence hireability. Participants were presented a fictional recommendation letter for a candidate eligible for promotion to professor at a university and rated the candidate's competence, likability, and hireability. Participants were recruited through a crowdsourcing service in Japan. A sample of 401 participants (234 males, 165 females, and two unknown) was analysed in this study. We found that there was no backlash effect against agentic females, as the likeability and hireability ratings of agentic women were not significantly different from those of agentic males. Furthermore, we found that evaluators weighted likeability and competence equally regarding hireability for almost conditions; however, they weighted competence over likeability for female physics researchers, whether agentic or communal. Backlash effects against agentic females and the influences of competence and likeability on hireability in Japan were discussed.

22. Engagement, performance, resources health & well-bein in the Malaysian teleworking context

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Full Abstract: Like many other countries, Malaysia experienced a rapid shift from presence-based work to remote work during and post-COVID-19 pandemic. The complexity of technologies to work remotely has brought forward the need for re-examining the nature of work and its impact on mental health and well-being. Thus the increased interest in exploring the new challenges emerging from the transitions into hybrid workspaces that incorporate digitalised work and artificial intelligence technologies. Nonetheless, it is the impact of these challenges on the engagement, performance, health, and well-being of the emerging young workforce in Malaysia remains unexplored. Thus the focus of this study is on examining the experience of work-related stress, psychological resources, work engagement, performance, health and well-being of young employees in Malaysia. An online questionnaire was used to collect data

during 2021 and 2022 across 335 white-collar employees working remotely in Malaysia. The preliminary descriptive data analysis indicates significant differences among Gen X, Millennials and Gen Z in terms of their experience of stress, work-life balance, and well-being outcomes (e.g. somatic stress, and symptoms of depression and anxiety). The results of this study could aid organizations in identifying suitable practices to support the engagement, performance and positive health and well-being of their young workforce as they transition into hybrid workspaces.

23. Covid19 pandemic: Psychological well-being among women during lockdown in Malaysia

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Full Abstract: The COVID19 pandemic brought challenge in our psychology well-being. Malaysian government has issued lockdown in March 2020 to prevent the spread of COVID19 in the country. Previous studies found that women are more affected psychologically compared to men during pandemic. The purpose of this research is to explore women life experience during the early phase of lockdown. Three women were interviewed thoroughly. A semi structured questions were used in the interview. Data were transcribed and content analyses were used in this study. Result found that at the early phase of lockdown respondents were experiencing fear of getting infected by COVID19, concern about family economy and stress due to increase workload such as helping their children in school homework.

24. Moderating effect of conformity in the effect of critical thinking on COVID-19 vaccination in Japan

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Full Abstract: Vaccination is one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infection. However, some populations in Japan show vaccine hesitancy and avoidance. Therefore, it is important to investigate the factors that contribute to vaccine hesitancy and avoidance. Fukui (2022) reported that subjective critical thinking attitude promoted intention to vaccinate against COVD-19 only among males in the Japanese adolescent population. However, other individual variables may moderate this effect. Therefore, we focused on in-group conformity, which is exceptionally high among Japanese. High levels of conformity are likely to lead to vaccination because everyone around them is vaccinated. In this study, we reanalyzed Fukui's (2022) data (N = 258, 144 females and 114 males, mean age = 21.36 years) to examine the moderating effect of conformity on critical thinking attitude on intention to vaccinate against COVID-19. We used an internet questionnaire to assess intention to vaccinate against COVID-19, critical thinking

attitude, and conformity. We conducted multiple regression analyses with gender, conformity, critical thinking attitude, and their first- and second-order interactions as independent variables, and intention to vaccinate against COVID-19 as the dependent variable. The results showed a significant second-order interaction. The result showed that a high level of conformity, especially among males, increased vaccination intentions, even though the tendency to think critically was weaker. This finding may explain the relatively high vaccination rate in Japan compared to other countries.

25. Does a Word of Apology Matter in Interstate Conflict Resolutions?

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Full Abstract: Citizens of victimized countries sometimes applaud political apologies of leaders of transgressor countries, while they are sometimes disappointed if the leaders of transgressor countries do not issue formal apologies. We wrote two versions of transgression scenarios based on the real cases (i.e., the massacre scenario in which colonial troops shot many citizens of the colonialized country; the epidemic scenario in which the transgressor country brought a deadly infectious disease to a small island country and consequently killed many people in the island), and manipulated the presence/absence of a political apology in speeches of the transgressor countries' political leaders. A set of three scenario experiments (total N = 2,000), in which participants imagined that they were citizens of victim countries, showed a rather inconsistent pattern. In Study 1, the presence of a formal apology little improved participants' reactions for either scenario. In Study 2, which emphasized their fellow citizens' strong demand for a formal word of apology, showed that the presence of apology improved participants' reaction only in the massacre condition. In Study 3, which emphasized the transgressor country's responsibility in the epidemic scenario, the presence of apology tended to have a detrimental (but not ameliorative) effect at the marginally significant level. Such inconsistent results suggest that particular historical events do not necessarily necessitate political apologies. Whether political apologies are required may depend on the two countries' history.

26. SNS Self-Presentation and Eating Attitude: A Double Mediation of Body Dissatisfaction and Body Shame

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Full Abstract: Korean university students are actively using SNS, and as a result, they are exposed to appearance and physical pressure. This causes dissatisfaction with

one's body and creates a sense of shame. Accordingly, this study hypothesized that SNS has a negative effect on eating attitude. To investigate this, we analyzed it through frequency analysis, correlation analysis, and regression analysis using SPSS 23.0 and SPSS PROCESS MACRO 4.1. The results of the study are as follows. First, A significant static correlation was identified between SNS self-presentation and body dissatisfaction. Second, In the relationship between SNS self-presentation and eating attitude, the effects of body dissatisfaction and body shame were noted, respectively. In other words, the more SNS self-presentation, the more unsatisfactory the body becomes, and the more negative eating attitude is affected, and the more SNS self-presentation, the more shame the body feels, which is found to affect negative eating attitude. Third, To SNS self-presentation and eating attitude, it has been confirmed that physical dissatisfaction and body shame are sequentially double-mediated. It can be seen that the more self-presentation on SNS, the more dissatisfied the body becomes, the more ashamed the body becomes, and the more negative eating attitude is formed. In this study, in addition to limiting SNS use in counseling of negative eating attitudes, it has been found that it is more effective to intervene in the perception and satisfaction of one By examining the effects of physical dissatisfaction and shame, including male and female college students, it is expected that it will provide basic data on intervention measures and counseling and psychotherapy to help treat eating disorders. This study has the limitation of cross-sectional research, and it is

recommended to track the relationship between the effect of SNS on body perception and the formation of eating attitudes through longitudinal data.

27. A Psychoeducational Program for enhancing hope and meaning of life-based on Covid 19 experience

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Full Abstract: Although we cannot predict or prevent the consequences of the Covid 19 pandemic, we can create preventive measures through psychological programs to address the discomfort and suffering arising from these unprecedented events. The research studied Fear of Covid 19, Hope and Meaning of Life, and its relationships to work productivity as bases for a psychoeducational program that will help people learn skills to address these challenges. One hundred sixty-eight Filipino sales agents participated in the research. Their answers from an online questionnaire about Fear of Covid 19, Hope: "Agentic thinking subscale" and "Pathways thinking subscale", Meaning in Life: "Presence of Meaning subscale" and "Search for Meaning subscale," with Work Productivity were measured alongside their age, sex, and years of working. The results indicate the respondents were mostly "neutral" about the virus, mainly of the fear of death. The respondents were observed to have a high level of hope and meaning in life. Statistically significant scores indicate a

relationship between age and the presence of meaning: having meaning is experienced as people age. Statistically significant scores, suggest that having work experience helps develop hope and realize the meaning of life. Both subscales of hope: agentic thinking and pathway including the searching for meaning subscale were observed to influence work productivity. Hope and Meaning in Life can influence work productivity despite the Fear of Covid 19 because pathways thinking can facilitate the movement to search for meaning and this can lead to the agentic thinking of achieving goals and eventually finding meaning. A recommended psychoeducational program for enhancing hope and the meaning of life based on covid experience for organizations is included in the study.

28. Comparison of the association between interpersonal orientation and general trust in Japan and China

Author:

Pingping Lin, Osaka University of Commerce

Full Abstract: Several major international comparative surveys (World Values Survey, East Asian Social Survey) repeatedly show that Chinese people report higher levels of general trust than other East Asian countries such as Japan and Korea. Data from the latest wave 7 World Values Survey released in 2020 shows that over 60% of people in China reported that most people can be trusted, more than double that of Japanese people. The reasons behind the Japanese and Chinese cultural differences in general trust have not been fully explored.

This study used a questionnaire method to investigate the relationship between interpersonal orientation and general trust between 332 Japanese and 248 Chinese, and whether the different types of interpersonal orientation could explain the differences in general trust between Japanese and Chinese. The results revealed that (1) As in previous studies, Chinese have higher general trust than Japanese; (2) There are significant differences in interpersonal orientation between China and Japan, with Chinese having higher "broadening orientation," "deepening orientation," "choosing orientation," and "isolation orientation" than Japanese, and Japanese having higher "avoidance orientation" than Chinese; (3) The same results were obtained between China and Japan on the relationship between interpersonal orientation and general trust, with positive correlations between "broadening orientation" and "deepening orientation" and general trust; (4) Only in Japan, there is a negative correlation between "reciprocity avoidance" and "general trust"; (5) "Broadening orientation" and "deepening orientation" partially mediated the relationship between culture and general trust. The results of this study improve the understanding of cultural differences between Japan and China in general trust.

29. A study of the relationship between prosocial motives, job satisfaction, turnover intentions

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Full Abstract: This study examined the impact of prosocial behavior motives on job satisfaction and turnover intentions. Prosocial behavior is defined as actions that benefit others without the expectation of reward. These behaviors can result from various motivations such as altruism, self-interest, social recognition, moral obligations or humanitarian efforts. We surveyed 1634 caregivers working in 120 public care facilities for the elderly in Japan to investigate the relationship between prosocial motivation, job satisfaction, turnover intention and social support. Our results indicate that prosocial motivation has a positive effect on job satisfaction and, in turn, reduces turnover intentions. Moreover, social support plays a role in strengthening this relationship. In addition, the impact of prosocial motivation seems to differ according to the age and experience of the caregiver. In summary, increasing caregivers' prosocial motivation can reduce staff turnover and this effect can be enhanced by providing social support. This effect may vary depending on the career stage of the caregiver. In future research, we would like to explore in more detail the way in which social motivation influences caregivers' turnover intentions. This study examined the impact of prosocial behavior motivations on caregivers' job satisfaction and turnover intentions. Using a survey of a sample of caregivers, our analysis revealed that prosocial motives play a role in shaping turnover intentions by influencing job satisfaction.

30. People's attitudes toward the Kagawa Prefectural Ordinance to prevent internet and gaming addiction

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Full Abstract: This study focused on the Kagawa Prefectural Ordinance aimed at preventing internet and gaming addiction among children and sought to examine people's attitudes toward the ordinance. In Study 1, we conducted a content analysis of public comments on the ordinance and examined the factors that characterized attitudes for and against the ordinance. Results indicated that the primary factor dividing attitudes toward the ordinance may be the emotional aversion to gaming. Based on the results of Study 1, we developed a psychological scale to measure emotional aversion to gaming and conducted a survey of residents of Kagawa and Osaka prefectures (Study 2). The results showed the following: (1) Kagawa residents were more informed about the ordinance than Osaka residents, but unlike the public comments, agreement and disagreement with the ordinance were evenly divided; (2) knowledge (the less knowledge, the more agreement) and age (the older, the more agreement) were identified as factors determining agreement or disagreement with the ordinance; and (3) the effects of

these factors can be explained by levels of emotional aversiveness toward gaming. These findings suggest that ordinances may have been enacted based solely on an emotional and one-sided view of gaming, without any scientific basis, and that substantial effects of ordinances are unlikely to be expected in the future. The need to create a space to discuss the potential of gaming is also considered.

31. Spouse-Specific Gender Expression, Sense of Personal Power, and Marital Satisfaction

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Full Abstract: Background: Positive and negative effects of masculinity and femininity on intra- and interpersonal outcomes have been studied and debated extensively, yet few studies have adopted the perspective that expression of gender can vary across contexts. This study hypothesized that individuals' general gender expression and gender expression toward their marital partners would have different implications on their marital experience. Method: 193 married couples in South Korea were recruited for an online survey. The spouses' gender expressions in general and in spouse-specific settings, marital satisfaction, and sense of personal power within the marriage were measured. The actor-partner interdependence model (APIM) was used to conduct dyadic path analysis. Results: The wives' spouse-specific gender expression had both actor and partner effects on marital satisfaction, in that their expression of femininity toward their husbands was positively associated with both spouses' marital satisfaction. Both effects were mediated by higher sense of personal power. Neither the husband's spouse-specific gender expression nor any spouse's general gender expression showed a significant association with either spouse's marital satisfaction. Discussion: The results have theoretical implications on the nature of gender and gender expression, in that they support the perspective that gender expression can vary across contexts and differ in outcomes. The study also shows that in marriages, wives' being feminine towards their husbands have the most significant impact on both spouses' empowerment and satisfaction.

32. Development of a Japanese version of the Agentic and Communal Values scale

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Full Abstract: In the history of studying self-evaluation, interpersonal cognition, and group cognition, the two-dimension construction of agency (A) and communion (C) has been found repeatedly. Yet the cultural pervasiveness of these dimensions still has room for consideration. To examine the pervasiveness, we tried to develop a Japanese version of the Agentic and Communal Values scales (ACV-J) originally developed by Trapnell and Paulhus (2012).

We prepared Japanese items to confirm constructive validation of the ACV-J as follows. First, we translated the items into Japanese and then validated the translation through preliminary studies. After that, the Japanese items were back-translated into English by a bilingual graduate student specializing in psychology who was unaware of the study's purpose. The validity of the back-translation was confirmed by the authors of the original scale. We conducted confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses to confirm a two-factor structure of the Japanese scale. The participants were 541 university students in Japan aged between 18 and 27 years old (M = 19.6, SD = 1.33) and 66.36% female. The analysis was for non-international students, and the participants with incomplete responses were excluded. The results mostly supported the two-factor structure of A & C. In addition, evaluating convergent and discriminant relations with markers of A & C dimensions, each correlation was examined between A & C and four criterion measures. Those were the BIDR-J (Paulhus, 1991; Tani, 2008), the Japanese version of the BSRI (Azuma, 1991; Bem, 1974), the IPIP-IPC-J (Hashimoto & Oshio, 2016; Markey & Markey, 2009), and the DTDD-J (Jonason & Webster, 2010; Tamura et al., 2015). The results generally supported the validity of the ACV-J though there appeared to be some cultural influences, especially in the A dimension.

33. The Association Between Social Media Use and Belief in Conspiracy Theories and False Information

Author:

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Full Abstract: Numerous studies link social media use to trusting false information and conspiracy theories. In the present paper, it is hypothesized that this association is dependent on additional individual-level predispositions, despite the fact that such findings are frequently regarded as proof that social media causally promotes conspiracy ideas. Association between beliefs in conspiracy theories and media use across two studies has been explored, and it was found that people who frequently use social media and who get their news from it express stronger beliefs in particular forms of conspiracy theories and false information. However, it was also discovered that these associations depend on conspiracy thinking, or the tendency to see significant occurrences as the result of conspiracies. As a result, social media use increases in strength as conspiracy thinking increases. This pattern, which we see in several beliefs from two studies, clarifies the relationship between social media use and beliefs in dubious ideas.

34. Development of Work Motivation Measurement Tools by Greenberg's Theory

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Full Abstract: Humans are social beings with desires that must be met. Diverse needs that result in the emergence of

motivation to develop and satisfy those needs. Work motivation is the drive or energy that makes someone do things to make money or make a profit. This has to do with how someone acts at work and how persistent they are in reaching their goals. Using a method called "purposive sampling," 114 workers took part in this study. Greenberg's theory of work motivation, which is made up of three parts: arousal, direction, and maintenance, is the basis for this research tool. In this study, data were collected by giving out questionnaires in the form of a Likert scale through a Google form. Data were analyzed using partial least squares analysis. The results showed that the factor loading is less than 0.5, which means that the item can be used to measure different things. Statistics on Collinearity (VIF) shows that there is no overlap between constructs. Reliability and validity show that the measuring instruments will give measurements that are fairly consistent. Based on Greenberg's theory, the validation of this tool for measuring work motivation is good enough and shows enough about how to measure work motivation variables.

35. How has the privilege of being an expatriate changed during times of crisis?

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Full Abstract: This study explores the concept of 'privilege' from the perspective of global families and expatriates in light of the global disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic. Almost 600 participants took part in a longitudinal study over the course of the pandemic in 2020. A combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches was used in the research data analysis. This presentation focuses on how expatriate families perceived and experienced their privileged position before the pandemic and how it has changed during the pandemic. This study was based on 20 semi-structured interviews which formed the final qualitative part of the research. Using reflective thematic analyses this study set out to explore the impact of the pandemic, focussing on shifts in the meaning of 'privilege' and the perception of freedom. Key findings indicate that the importance of the privileged position as well as the privileged life of expatriate families has shifted, became more emphasized, and has been perceived with a high level of gratitude. At the same time, there was an ambivalent feeling towards the concept of privilege and its perception shifted to its absence. The pandemic situation had a significant impact on the expatriates' perception of 'being privileged' yet they are still looking for their 'rights' to be privileged. So what does this mean for global families? As the world moves towards an uncertain future, what factors need to be considered and what new models for a globally mobile life will emerge?

36. A survey for foreign employee's adjustment and international mentoring.

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Full Abstract: With the global job market becoming more competitive, companies are looking to hire students from vocational schools. Studies have investigated how employees adjust to new cultures in order to improve their job performance However, there has been limited research on cross-cultural adjustment among international students in vocational schools . Studies on cross-cultural adjustment and international mentoring for expatriates have relied on the social similarity theory, and posited that home-country mentoring can be a crucial factor in facilitating cross-cultural adjustment including sub-factors , and general and psychosocial adjustment. Students of vocational schools, like expatriates, must make vocational adjustments in their host countries. However, unlike expatriates, vocational adjustments may not be their main concern. This study explored the impact of home-/host-country mentoring on cross-cultural adjustment among international nursing students. A questionnaire survey was conducted among international nursing students in Japan (N=103). The results were analyzed using hierarchical multiple regression analysis. The relationship

between mentoring and adjustment for international students differed from that for expatriates . Some sub-factors may have had a negative impact on adjustment . The results show that the factors that enhance cross-cultural adjustment for international students in vocational schools may be partially distinct from those for expatriates .

37. A Qualitative Analysis of Sources of Academic Interest in Engineering.

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Full Abstract: Interest plays a significantly important role in students' learning and engagement. Teachers often struggle to maintain students' interest in their enrolled courses. This makes educators and policy makers interested to understand why and when do students become interested in a course. To find answers to these questions, we explored underlying factors triggering students' interest in engineering courses using computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software program (NVivo). Ninety 3rd year engineering undergraduates (20-23 years) participated in this study wherein they described their academic interests. Questions asked included the following (a) what aspect of their object of interest (OI) is interesting, (b) why it is interesting, and (c) what factors led them to develop interest in their OI. The data was collected through purposive sampling using survey method

(google form). Content analysis of data using NVivo yielded five factors/themes in which students' interests could be categorized: (a) Cognitively Stimulating (interest in cognitively thrilling and challenging courses, offering space for creative visualization and problem solving), (b) Affect Generating (interest in courses which triggers emotions, appears fun, enjoyable, exciting, and surprising), (c) Knowledge (interest in courses that provides new knowledge and triggers curiosity), (d) Personal Significance (interest in courses which are of personal value such as offering job, required in everyday life, improves skill etc.,), and (e) Teaching Conditions (interest in courses which consists of good teaching style, and experimental/practical exposure). Engineering educators may utilize obtained results for designing coursework that interests students and nurtures their creativity as well as overall learning experience.

38. The impact of Information Publisher's Anonymity on Interpersonal Perception and Behavioral Tendency

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Full Abstract: Social networking platforms are important windows for people to obtain information, however, the anonymity of information publishers on these platforms has severely challenged interpersonal relationships in the network society. At present, there are still controversial opinions on the effects of anonymity of online information publishers, and few studies have focused on the influence of anonymity on psychological variables including impression evaluation, interpersonal emotion, and behavior tendency and its mechanism. In this research, we conducted a five-level subdivision of the anonymity of information publishers and explored the impact of the anonymity of publishers on the above variables. Study 1 examined the effect of anonymity on impression evaluation when only five kinds of information publishers with different degrees of anonymity were presented; Study 2 further adopted the situational experiment method to simulate the situations in which positive or negative evaluations were issued to a virtual group. To explore the effects of publishers' anonymity on overall impression, interpersonal emotions, and behavioral tendencies in a more ecological context. The results show that people's overall impression positivity and trust in information publishers tend to decrease from the "completely real name" condition to the "completely anonymous" condition. After adding the evaluation situation of the virtual group, the evaluation differences among the groups in terms of impression positivity and trust tend to be blurred, but more negative emotions and behavioral tendencies toward high-anonymity publishers are still found. Overall, this study shows that the anonymity of information publishers on social networking platforms

will affect the overall impression, trust, interpersonal emotions, and behavioral tendencies formed by viewers, providing Chinese localized evidence for the negative interpersonal effects of online anonymity.

39. What is teacher identity and how can it be researched? Perspectives from realist social theory

Author:
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Full Abstract: From the 1980s onwards teacher identity has been one of the most important focuses of educational research. There are divisive debates on ontological assumptions about what teacher identity is and methodological foundations about how it can be studied. This paper argues that the dominant theoretical orientation in this field—social constructionism—has significant ontological limitations and fails to explain the interconnection between structure and agency in teacher identity construction because of its fallacy of conflation. It is argued that realist social theory can be a stronger alternative framework for understanding how teachers construct their identities and why they construct their identities in such a particular way, and it is valuable to teacher identity research both ontologically and methodologically. Informed by a stratified and emergent ontology of subject and identity, teacher identity can be defined as the unique manner in which teachers personify their roles and express who they are as teachers. This paper also demonstrates how social realism

methodology—analytical dualism—can provide practical implications for deep analysis and conceptualization of the interplay between structure, culture, and agency factors that enable or constrain the construction of teacher identity.

40. Examination of factors that promote or inhibit the intention to help those who wear the Help Mark

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Kosuke Sato

Full Abstract: In recent years, the use of the "Help Mark," a unique symbol which people with hidden disabilities or health impairment wear to get help from others, has been promoted nationwide as part of efforts to achieve a symbiotic society in Japan. However, awareness of the Help Mark has not been sufficient and it has been noted that some people with hidden disabilities are reluctant to wear it. In this study, a web-based experiment was conducted to examine the factors that promote or hinder the intention to help those who wear the Help Mark, according to theories from social and cultural psychology. To analyze the effects of wearing the Help Mark or clearly soliciting help, the experiment used a 2x2 between-participants factorial design, with scenarios manipulating the wearing of the Help Mark and the cost of helping: to manipulate the

salience of help-seeking, we used within-participant factors. We also analyzed the effect of interdependent self-construal on participants' intentions to help in each condition. The results showed that in cases where the cost of helping was relatively small, the intention to help could be increased by the person with hidden disabilities wearing the Help Mark, and that the intention to help can be sufficiently increased when solicitation is clear. We found that the rejection-avoidance tendency and being young may serve as inhibiting factors when it comes to helping those who wear the Help Mark. These results highlight the need to consider ways to address psychological hesitation around helping while considering a realistic means of using the Help Mark system in the future.

41. The dark side of meritocracy: Understanding prejudice against the less educated

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Full Abstract: Studies suggest that prejudice and discrimination derived from meritocratic hubris may be more pronounced than other forms of prejudice or discrimination. Meritocratic hubris is closely related to the tendency to look down on those less fortunate and qualified, stemming from a bias toward notions of self-made success that overlook any

consideration of the role of luck and good fortune in that success. Building on previous studies, this study conducted a survey to examine whether this meritocratic bias influences negative attitudes toward the less educated. The results revealed a significant positive correlation between the belief that one is accountable for their educational background and favorable impression scores for those with higher education. Furthermore, the difference scores of the favorable impression scores for the highly educated and the less educated showed a similar correlation. These results suggest that there is a sense of hubris in favor of meritocracy in Japan. Such hubris can lead to feelings of humiliation and resentment among the disenfranchised; hence we advocate for measures to mitigate this bias.

42. The effect of contact on Japanese attitudes toward foreign residents and multiculturalism

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Full Abstract: This study aims to examine the effects of contact and other related factors on Japanese attitudes toward foreign residents and multiculturalism, and to determine what types of contact with foreign residents have positive influence on these attitudes. To this end, we first validated the 10-item revised Japanese version of the Multicultural Ideology Scale (MCI) to measure attitudes toward

multiculturalism on a sample of 400 adults aged 20 to 69 years, and then examined the effects of contact on these attitudes using multiple regression analysis. The results of exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses indicated that the MCI items were divided into two factors, one consisting of regular items only and the other consisting of reversed items only. After examining the construct validity of the two subscales, we found that using only regular items was appropriate, which was consistent with a previous study (Park et al, 2022). Furthermore, the results of multiple regression analyses showed that attitudes toward foreign residents and educational background had direct effects on multiculturalism, and higher educational background and more positive attitudes lead to greater positive multiculturalism. Contact with foreign residents, intergroup anxiety, and intergroup happiness had indirect effects on multiculturalism, mediated by attitudes toward foreign residents. In addition, contact and intergroup happiness had positive direct effects on attitudes, and contact also had a positive indirect effect, mediated by intergroup happiness. Intergroup happiness influenced attitudes more than intergroup anxiety. As for the types of contact, "Daily contact only" had no effect, while "Intimate contact" showed a positive effect on attitudes and multiculturalism. Moreover, opportunities to hear about foreign residents' experiences and feelings in Japan, as well as culture and traditions of their home country or region, were found to be as effective as or more effective than "Intimate contact". Implications were discussed.

43. The Development of Cross-Sector Inter-organizational Exchange Relationship Scale

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Full Abstract: When cross-sector organizations exchanging resources, two possible impacts occur, positive when the cooperation goes smoothly and negative when there is a loss or imbalance power of each actor. However, thus far there is no standardized scale to specifically measure cross-sector inter-organizational exchange relationships, especially in Indonesia, which tends to be a collective culture. Thus far, the measuring instruments are emphasizing interpersonal contexts. The purpose of this study is to create a standardized cross-sector inter-organizational exchange relationship scale. The result of grounded theory (study 1) indicates five dimensions, namely; connectedness, closeness, power interplay, resource exchange, and benefit enhancement. Cross-sector inter-organizational exchange relationship scale (study 2) was developed based on study 1. Initial set of items was reviewed by 20 experts and resulted in 36 valid and acceptable items (Aiken V= 0.702-0.976). Initial set was administered to participants (N=52) and resulted 34 items with satisfactory discriminative power index (r=0.399-0.829) unless there are 2 items (r= <0.2). Furthermore, a reliability test (Cronbach Alpha) was carried out, the result

was a connectedness dimension of 0.754, the reliability of the closeness dimension was 0.875, the reliability of the power dimension was 0.595, the reliability of the exchange dimension was 0.728, and benefit enhancement dimensions was 0.519. The power dimension and the benefit enhancement dimension reliability is not satisfactory because it is below 0.6. However, the composite reliability (36 items) resulted in 0.902. Thus, the next step that needs to be conducted is to make item repairs, especially for items that have a low discriminative power index, and test the validity of the construct with factor analysis. Keywords: inter-organizational exchange, social exchange, cross-sector, validation.

44. The Relationship Between Internalized Misogyny and Sexual Consent Awareness Among Adult Filipinas

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Full Abstract: A patriarchal culture is deeply ingrained in Filipino society because of its long history of colonialism. The idea that women should stay at home and take care of their families full-time, that they should be subordinate to men, that violence against them should be kept private, that they should serve as a reserve labor force, and that they should be sexual objects are still prevalent in the minds of many Filipinos who still hold misogynistic worldviews. The Philippines' societal standards objectify women to the point where sexual consent knowledge is blunted, resulting in a consistent rate of abuse and internalized misogyny. This research explores the relationship between internalized misogyny and sexual consent awareness among young adult Filipino women. Internalized misogyny refers to the internalization of negative attitudes and beliefs towards one's own gender, often resulting from socialization and cultural messages. Sexual consent awareness pertains to an individual's understanding and recognition of the importance of obtaining consent in sexual encounters. Modified versions of the Internalized Misogyny Scale and Sexual Consent Awareness Scale were administered online to 166 Filipino women aged 18 to 23. Results show that the participants scored high internalized misogyny with a mean score of 5.13 and low in sexual consent awareness with a mean score of 3.52. Moreover, the linear regression model revealed that internalized misogyny is a negative predictor of sexual consent awareness with an unstandardized beta of -.402. The findings suggest a significant association between internalized misogyny and lower levels of sexual consent awareness among Filipinas, indicating that those who hold negative beliefs and attitudes towards their own gender may be less likely to prioritize the importance of sexual consent in their sexual encounters. These findings have important implications for interventions and educational programs

aimed at promoting healthy and consensual sexual relationships among Filipino young adults.

45. An analysis of comments and replies on YouTube

Author:

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Full Abstract: Social media use has become an integral part of our lives today. This study focuses on comments on YouTube videos and replies to them to explore the interactions between users regarding online videos. YouTube is one of the most popular video sharing sites. YouTube users can not only post comments on the videos they are watching, but also post replies to the comments that have already been posted. It has been pointed out that these visible user responses on the Internet have an impact on subsequent users. This study highlights on these comments rather than the videos themselves. The target of this study was the latest 100 comments (including replies) posted on the 10 YouTube videos with the highest annual video views in Japan in 2022. Among a total of 1000 comments, 816 comments were posted in response to YouTube videos and 184 comments were posted as the responses to comments (i.e., replies). The replies to a specific comment are presented in the form of a thread on the comment section on YouTube. The number of replies within a thread ranged from 1 to 6 (M=1.82, SD=1.15). The language used in replies was mostly the same as the comment to which the reply was attached, while 10.3% of all replies were in a different language than the

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comment they were attached to. The video comments with replies included their impressions of the video, the number of views, the questions about the video, and more. "Like" attached to a comment is also one form of reaction to the comment. A total of 708 comments gained likes and the number of likes ranged from 1 to 80 (M=5.51, SD=8.21). The comments on videos acquired statistically significantly more likes than the replies. The results of this study are also discussed.

46. The Influence of Perceived Social Change on Cultural Self-Confidence

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Full Abstract: Economic and social development is an important foundation of cultural prosperity, and it is also a factor to promote the understanding and evaluation of cultural change. However, the influence of perceived social change on cultural self-confidence is not direct, but influenced by individuals' acceptance of cultural diversity and socioeconomic status. The present study aimed to explore the moderated mediation among perceived social change, cultural self-confidence, cultural inclusiveness (as the mediator), subjective socioeconomic status (as the moderator). Participants (n = 396) were asked to complete self-report questionnaires. The results illustrated that perceived social change significantly exerted direct effect on cultural self-confidence and indirect effect

on cultural self-confidence through the mediating role of cultural inclusiveness. Subjective socioeconomic status moderated the influence of perceived social change on cultural self-confidence. Specifically, when the subjective socioeconomic status was low, perceived social change significantly predicted cultural self-confidence, while when the subjective socioeconomic status was high, the perceived social change had no significant influence on cultural self-confidence. These results showed that the transformation of subjective perception of economic and social development into cultural confidence needs to be supported by inclusive cultural concepts as a bridge and sense of gain. This study has explained the logic of this mode of action and its policy connotation.

47. the assessment of career maturity of post-secondary students with special educational needs —a pilot

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Full Abstract: The purpose of this study is to investigate the psychometric property of the career maturity inventory (CMI)(Savickas & Porfeli, 2011) with a group of post-secondary students with special

educational needs (SEN). 34 male and 10 female students with SEN, who were studying in a post-secondary training programme, were invited to this study. All participants were reported with age over 18 years. The adjusted CMI (16 items) were used in this study. The Rasch analysis (Rasch, 1960) was employed for the data analysis. The unidimensional model and four-dimensional model were tested. The infit MNSQ and outfit MNSQ were estimated for the item functioning diagnosis. The results indicated that the four-dimensional model (AIC=579.781, BIC=626.170, CAIC=652.170) was better than the unidimensional model (AIC=667.468, BIC=697.799, CAIC=714.799). The Rasch reliability of the unidimensional model was .77 and the reliability range of the four-dimensional model was from .76 to .84. According to the outfit indices of the unidimensional model, four items were diagnosed with higher outfit MNSQ value, which need further analysis. More results such as Wrightmap, item difficulty, and student ability regarding career maturity will be discussed. This pilot study provided evidence of the psychometric properties of the adjusted 16-item CMI with a group of post-secondary SEN students. The data of the current study fitted the 4-dimensional model better than the unidimensional one. For future studies, enlarger the sample size and with a control group design will shed more light on the understanding of the psychometric properties of the adjusted CMI.

48. Relational uncertainty and entitlement as predictors of romantic relationship evaluation

Author:
Vera Cubela Adoric, University of Zadar

Full Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the relative contribution of the three forms of relational uncertainty (i.e., self, relationship, and partner uncertainty) and the two dimensions of relational entitlement (i.e., inflated and restricted sense of entitlement) in predicting romantic relationship evaluations. Data were collected in two independent samples (N1 = 114 and N2 = 229) of partnered individuals who completed the online questionnaire that included the Romantic Evaluation scale (Eastwick et al., 2011), the Relational Uncertainty scale (Solomon & Brisini, 2017), and the Sense of Relational Entitlement scale—Revised (SRE-R; Tolmacz et al., 2021). In both samples, relationship evaluation scores correlated negatively with scores on the three relational uncertainty subscales (i.e., self, relationship, and partner uncertainty) and with the inflated sense of entitlement subscale; the correlation with the restricted sense of entitlement subscale was not significant. The full set of predictors was found to explain a significant proportion of relationship evaluation variance in both samples, with self-uncertainty being the strongest predictor in this set.

49. Psychological Capital of Micro Entrepreneurs

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Full Abstract: Even though the Covid-19 pandemic has passed, the economic impact is still felt. The micro-business sector which dominates the economy in Indonesia also faces obstacles in surviving. Entrepreneurs as essential actors in business development experience various crises (financial, motivational, and social). Researchers hope that psychological capital becomes important for the development of entrepreneurial competence. This study aims to identify the psychological capital of micro-entrepreneurs in the food sector. Psychological capital was measured using the Psychology Capital Questionnaire (PCQ) tool compiled by Luthans, et al., (2007). The findings of this study will describe the dimensions of psychological capital so that they can become the basis for further research and policy-making

50. Awareness Level on Mental Health Among Pre-Service Teachers

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Full Abstract: The teaching profession is one of the most stressful and causes their mental health to decline. Therefore, this study aims to examine the level of

awareness and perception of pre-service teachers towards mental health. Questionnaires were received from 125 pre-service teachers at one of the Teacher Education Institutes. The study revealed that most respondents were on average aware of mental health. They also believe that mental health is still surrounded by stigma. This study has implications for how pre-service teachers are trained in mental health awareness. Some important recommendations are to promote mental health to pre-service teachers, while their mental health education also needs to be strengthened. Key words: Awareness, mental health, pre-service teachers

51. Pride and Prejudice: The Relationship of Thin-Slicing and Colonial Mentality Among Filipino Youth

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Full Abstract: This study addressed the association of colonial mentality and thin-slicing behavior among Filipino youth between the ages of 18 to 22 years old. A non-experimental correlation research design was used, and it involved using self-administered scales for the data-gathering procedure. In the first phase of the study, participants assessed their colonial mentality using the Colonial Mentality Scale, a 36-item scale that focuses on both covert and overt manifestations of colonial mentality. The second phase of the study

measured thin-slicing behavior using the Eysenck Personality Inventory. It has central dimensions in the personality domain, extraversion, and neuroticism, but the research used extraversion and neuroticism - being the most and least observed traits respectively. Using Pearson's Correlation showed -.004, and .976 in a two-tailed test. While correlating, the covariance data of the two variables showed .000 between colonial mentality and thin-slicing, which indicated that both variables were independent and did not affect each other. Results showed a nonlinear, negative, and weak correlation between colonial mentality and thin-slicing behavior via extraversion and neuroticism. With a p-value of .976 (p>0.05), the result accepted the null hypothesis and therefore concluded; there was no significant relationship between colonial mentality and thin-slicing behavior among Filipino youth.

52. Developing the Asian American Depression and Adversity Scale (AADAS)

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Full Abstract: The Global COVID-19 Pandemic came along with a sharp increase in discrimination targeted at those of Asian descent around the world. Recent studies have suggested that, as a result, rates in depression have increased, in some cases more than two-fold (Lozano et al., 2022).To fully understand the impact of racial discrimination on Asian American mental

health, however, symptoms should be investigated using a culturally-informed lens. Commonly used measures for depression do not put symptoms experienced within one's cultural context thus often implying cultural universality in the experience of depression. Yet many sources have suggested that the experience and expression of depression differs in Asian adults. The present study developed the Asian American Depression and Adversity Scale (AADAS), which includes culture-specific items (e.g., face-saving, gendered racism, coping with discrimination) that provide a more holistic view of depression in the Asian American (i.e., East, Southeast, and South Asian) population. The current measure demonstrates high internal consistency and convergent validity with the PHQ-9. Results from a principal component analysis showed that items related to gendered racism and other adversities loaded just as strongly as traditional items of depression (including those historically present in Asian individuals, such as somatization symptoms, but not White individuals) onto a single component, providing evidence that these are important, cultural experiences of depression in Asian Americans. Such findings suggest that using a culturally appropriate measure to assess one's experience regarding a number of psychological topics can provide us with a more nuanced, culturally-informed understanding of how universal experiences might differ.

53. Emotional Contagion in Group Dynamics and its Role in Task Performance

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Full Abstract: "EMPLOYEE EMOTIONS AREN'T NOISE; THEY ARE DATA" (Barsade, 2019) Emotions provide insight into what motivates people and influence their goal-driven behaviour. Transfer of emotions through the emotional contagion process in face-to-face communication (FtF) and computer-mediated communication (CMC) acts as a type of social influence within dyads and groups, comprising discrete emotions and generalised mood that impacts individual and group attitudinal and performance outcomes. With the emergence of digital platforms for communication among individuals and digital teams, understanding the role of digital technology in mediating the transfer of emotions and subsequently influencing the performance outcomes of individuals and groups involved become salient. The current ongoing study examines the effect of the emotional contagion on individual and group performance on a group discussion task in face-to-face (FtF) and computer-mediated communication (CMC) using multiple, convergent measures of mood, individual attitudes, behaviour and group-level dynamics. Through a 2x2 experimental design comprising twenty participants, in FtF and CMC conditions with a trained confederate, conditions of emotion with varying levels of valence and arousal were enacted. The predicted effect

of emotional contagion was found among group members. Results of the first part of the study show that group members demonstrated affective convergence towards the inducted emotion after the group task. It was also found that differences in emotional contagion due to varying levels of inducted emotion led to a significant difference in group members' contribution to the task and prosocial behaviour towards other group members. Further results of the ongoing second part of this study will help understand the efficacy of digital technology in accentuating specific emotions among work teams while abating others, its role in influencing group life and group dynamics and, subsequently, task performance at both individual and group levels. Keywords: emotional contagion, group dynamics, computer-mediated communication

54. Are Positive Interventions suited for Government schools?: Post-COVID status

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Full Abstract: Amid education reformations, rejuvenation of the public school system is necessitated. Unlike Private schools, our public schools often hold unfavourable perceptions for the quality of education it provides. As Government schools are under the microscope, it can be agreed that they need an advanced curriculum that concentrates on vocation, academics and overall well-being. In light of COVID and National Education Policy 2020, the question is whether Government schools are equipped with the necessary infrastructure and services for providing quality education and help contribute meaningfully to the psychosocial development of its students. Therefore, an inquiry into the current status of Government schools is warranted to highlight the ground reality of schooling in India, especially in smaller cities like Jodhpur. With this in mind, the proposed work puts the Government schools in Jodhpur under investigation to explore their ability to ascend within this era of Positive education, highlighting the applicability of Positive Interventions. The current work incorporated studying the school infrastructural facilities, Principal leadership, Teacher training and assessment of the school curriculum. This work also checked the feasibility of digital-based research in Government schools and provided meaningful recommendations. Based on school visits, qualitative interviews and analysing secondary data, the current work presents key features of education in government schools and recommend how these schools can embrace the Principles of Positive psychology via teacher training, school curriculum, Principal leadership to nurture students' strengths, and aid to their overall growth and learning.

55. Narrative Self and Cultural Context: A Case for 4E Cognition

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Full Abstract: Abstract: Humans narrate stories about themselves; this form of self-expression is called the narrative self, which stands for an individual's identity. The descriptions may generate in terms of purpose, coherence, and significance. Still, the experience of the narrative self and the individual's conception of the narrative self may not be similar. Then how are these stories associated with a notion of the self or express identity through the narrative self? The narrative self may not only be a bare social interpretation or an immaterial personal experience. The above problem may require a shift in how we understand the narrative self, which can associate the social phenomena and our realization as a whole and generate the concept of the narrative self in a better way. If we reflect, any community has a certain cultural consciousness that contributes to the epistemological framework and constitutes the self. Culture is the totality of our experience and the experience we inherit from our cultural forebears. Experience is fundamental for the narrative self, and that experience is based on culture. This study will see our experience as a multidimensional process and propose to understand the construction of the narrative self through the characteristics of 4E cognition (engaging with the environment, our brain, body, tools, and other social agents). The narrative self is co-evolving in an environment, which gives the sense that our self is the totality of our experiences. Keywords: Narrative Self, Culture, and 4E cognition

56. Attributions, forgiveness, and arguing effectiveness in marriage

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Full Abstract: The aim this study was to examine the relationships between attributions of negative partner behavior, forgiveness, and ineffective arguing in married individuals. Maladaptive causal attribution dimensions (internal, stable, global) and responsibility attribution dimensions (intent, selfish motivation, blame) were expected to correlate with lower forgiveness and arguing effectiveness. Data were collected in an online sample of 232 married individuals (50% female) who completed the Relationship Attribution Measure (Fincham & Bradbury, 1992), the Marital Offense-Specific Forgiveness Scale (Paleari et al., 2009), and the Ineffective Arguing Inventory (Kurdek, 1994). As expected, maladaptive attributions correlated positively with the reported ineffectiveness of arguing and the avoidance/resentment dimension of forgiveness and negatively with the benevolent dimension of forgiveness. Moreover, the present results extend the current literature on the relationships between these variables by providing evidence that the two dimensions of forgiveness mediate the relationships of the causal attributions (in particular the causal

stability) and responsibility attributions (in particular the selfish motivation) with perceived ineffectiveness of arguing.

57. Self-concept changes in a romantic relationship and relational commitment

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Full Abstract: This study examined the relationships between relational commitment and the four forms of experienced self-concept change in a romantic relationship: self-adulteration, self-contraction, self-pruning, and self-expansion. Self-concept improvement processes (i.e., self-expansion and self-pruning) were expected to be associated with higher levels of commitment and the self-concept degradation processes (i.e., self-adulteration and self-contraction) were expected to be associated with lower levels of relationship commitment. Data were collected in an online sample of 533 individuals (81% female) who completed the Investment Model Scale (Rusbult et al., 1998) and the Relational Self-Change Scale (Mattingly et al., 2014). The results of the correlation and mediation analyses showed that the two forms of self-concept improvement and the total improvement score correlated positively with reported relationship investment and satisfaction and negatively with the quality of alternatives, which in turn was associated with higher levels of commitment. On the other hand, the two forms of self-concept degradation correlated with higher quality of alternatives and lower relationship satisfaction, which in turn was associated with lower relational commitment. However, self-concept degradation processes also contributed to higher levels of commitment, but indirectly through higher levels of investment. The findings will be discussed in terms of their contribution to the current literature on relational self-concept change processes and implications for further research in this area.

58. The Significance of ICT in the Organizational Performance of Public Sector Banks in India

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Full Abstract: Perspective analysis can be defined as a detailed and systematic examination of a person's point of view. The purpose of this study is to understand the significance of ICT on the organisational performance of public sector banks in India using a perspective analysis. This paper analyses the role of Information and Communications Technology towards the welfare of the banking industry by improving the efficiency and services offered to customers by safeguarding their money, enhancing the better working of bank procedures, and supporting managerial decisions, to make a better place amongst other competitors and increasing economic growth by influencing their organisational performance. In an era of economic crisis and vigorous

competition, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) has taken center stage in the lives of every human individual. Examples of ICT include computers, mobile phones, the internet, robotics, artificial intelligence, digital television, video conferencing, online banking and payments, RFID technology, and satellite technology. Banks play a crucial role in boosting any economy worldwide, and India is no exception. It emphasises on the importance of equipping employees with adequate training and knowledge of the latest technologies in order to improve the overall organisation's role and performance in the service to their customers, with safe and sound banking systems in place. A 360-degree perspective analysis is conducted with the help of an unstructured interview in the form of a case study where the responses of bank officers, clerks and customers are obtained and a conclusion is drawn which reveals how ICT has helped in eradicating malpractices and in turn, contributed to the higher efficiency of banks improving the organisational performance.