

Program

Sunday, July 1, 2018

17:00-18:00 Welcome Ceremony, Rozanski 104

18:00-20:00 Welcome Reception buffet & drinks, Rozanski Concourse

Monday, July 2, 2018

09:00-10:00 Plenary Session I, Rozanski 104

Convener: Convener: TBD

09:00

Multiculturalism and Intercultural Relations on Post-Soviet Space

Nadezhda Lebedeva

Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

09:00-12:00 Posters Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience, Rozanski Concourse

-1

Cultural Differences in the Implicit Attitudes towards Emotion Regulation and their Relations with Cultural Values

Xinmei Deng

College of Psychology and Sociology, Shenzhen University, China

-2

The Historical and Social-Cultural Context of Acculturation of Moroccan-Dutch

Youssef Azghari^{1,2}, Erna Hooghiemstra³, Fons J.R. Van de Vijver²

¹*Department of Social Studies, Avans University, Netherlands*

²*Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University, Netherlands*

³*Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences/Tranzo, Tilburg University, Netherlands*

-3

The Relationship between Conformity and Risky Behavior among Adolescents in Conflict with the Law at the Remand Home and Rehabilitation Center, Addis Ababa

Dawit Teka

Social Psychology, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

-4

From Barriers to Bridges: Psychological and Sociocultural Adaptation among Saudi Sojourner Students in the UK

Heyla Selim

Psychology, Assistant professor, Saudi Arabia

-5

Relations between Numinous Constructs and Subjective Wellbeing

Jaroslav Piotrowski¹, Magdalena Zemojtel-Piotrowska²

¹*Poznań Faculty, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

²*Christian Philosophy Faculty, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, Poland*

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Deep Culture, Cognition and Intercultural Adjustment—Understanding The Hidden Challenges of Global Living

Joseph Shaules

Faculty of International Liberal Arts, Juntendo University, Japan

-7

The Place in Which Risk and Resilience Factors Shape the Identity of Ethiopian Soldiers in the Israel Defense Force (IDF)

Lea Itzik, Sophie D Walsh

Criminology, Bar Ilan University, Israel

-8

Do Racism and Quality of Relationship Impact Cultural Identity?

Dina Panahian Fard

Department of Psychology, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

-9

The Relationship between Identity Integration and Social Integration: A Look at Maghrebi Immigrants in Montreal

Lea Bragoli-Barzan¹, Marina M. Doucerain¹, Sarah Benkirane², Maylys Rapaport¹

¹*Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

²*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*

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The Prioritisation of Animal Welfare Values across Countries

Uwana Evers^{1,2}, Joanne Sneddon^{1,2}

¹*Marketing, The University of Western Australia, Australia*

²*Centre for Human and Cultural Values, The University of Western Australia, Australia*

-11

The Sociocultural and Psychological Adaptation of Syrian Refugees in Brazil

Manoela Sarto de Lucena

Psychology, Centro Universitário de Brasília - UniCEUB, Brazil

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Self-categorization, Cultural Involvement and Life Satisfaction of Children from a Migrant Background in Australia

Ying Yang, Ayesha Jilani

School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Australia

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Psychological Costs of Rapid Development for Youth in India: Sikkim, a Case Study

Rashmi Jaipal^{1,2}, Swati Sachdeva¹
¹*Sociology, Sikkim University, India*
²*APA at the UN, American Psychological Association, USA*

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Maximizers Prefer Variety Seeking: the Mediating Role of Regret

Honghao Zhang, Jiale Li, Xiaofei Xie, Minfan Zhu
Psychology Department, Peking University, China

-15

Self-Determination for Young People in Norway with Minority Backgrounds and Developmental Disabilities - Having to Choose between the Family and the Welfare State?

Lily Appoh¹, Berit Overå Johannesen²
¹*Faculty of Nursing and Health Science, Nord University; Helse Midt-Norge HF, Norway*
²*Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway*

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The Role of Social Pressure and Social Support on the Configuration of Multicultural Identities

Frederic Theriault-Couture, Geneviève Ouellet, Maya A. Yampolsky
School of Psychology, Laval University, Canada

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Migrant Couples' Acculturation Gap and Psychological Adjustment

Maylys Rapaport, Marina Doucerain, Léa Bragoli-Barzan
Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Canada

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Identity Configurations and the Role of Cultural Participation

Jennifer Taing, Shella Munkurize, Maya A. Yampolsky
Psychology, Université Laval, Canada

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The Effect of Culture on Load and Distractor Processing

Ronda Lo, Joni Sasaki
Psychology, York University, Canada

-20

I am Going Home: Expatriates Positive Affect and Premature Return Intentions

Raad Alzaidalsharief, Tessly Dieguez, Brigitte Armon, Lisa Moore, William Gabrenya
College of Psychology and Liberal Arts, Florida Institute of Technology, USA

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That I want to Transmit it too! Value Transfer between Parents and Their Adult Children in the Context of Migration

Stephanie Barros, Isabelle Albert
INSIDE, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

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The Meaning of Silence in Negev Arab-Bedouin Students' Life Stories

Adnan Gribiea¹, Irit Kupferberg²

¹*Department of Mathematics & The elementary-school teacher education program for the Bedouin sector, Kaye Academic College of Education, Israel*

²*Department of Education, Levinsky College of Education, Israel*

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Examining Sources of Culture-mismatch: Can Marginalizing Situations Cause Behaviors to deviate from Cultural Norms?

Vinai Norasakkunkit¹, Yukiko Uchida², Hua-Ching Liu²

¹*Psychology, Gonzaga University, USA*

²*Kokoro Research Center, Kyoto University, Japan*

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Multi-cultural Perspective of Problem Behavior and Substance use among Youth in Israel: Implications for Social Policy and Program Development

Alexander Reznik, Richard Isralowitz

Regional Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

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Cultural Safety Training for Students Involved in an Immersive Indigenous Field Study Course: Value Change Towards the Tenets of Cultural Safety

Maggie Stein, Maggie Stein, Maggie Stein

Psychology, University of Guelph-Humber, Canada

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Culture and its Impact on Minority Students

Salam Priyanka Devi

Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

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Emotion Expressions through Gestures: Emotional Function of Gestures in the Canadian and Chinese contexts

Jessie Bee Kim Koh¹, Elena Nicoladis¹, Paula Marentette²

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Alberta, Canada*

²*Department of Social Sciences (Psychology), University of Alberta, Augustana Campus, Canada*

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The Differential Role of Heritage and Mainstream Social Support in Subjective Vitality of International and Exchange Students

Maryam Nemati¹, Catherine E. Amiot², Marina M. Doucerain², Andrew G. Ryder^{1,3}

¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*

²*Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

³*Cultural Consultation Service, Jewish General Hospital, Canada*

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Interdependent Worldviews Evoked by Threat-based Awe in Japan

Ryota Takano, Michio Nomura

Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University, Japan

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The Impact of Career Ambition, Adaptability, and Job Search Efficacy on Mobility Intentions: A Comparison of German and Ugandan Young Professionals

Martin Baluku^{1,2}, Kathleen Otto²

¹*Educational, Social, & Organizational Psychology, Makerere University, Uganda*

²*Work & Organizational Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany*

Is Entitlement a “Western” Individualistic Phenomenon? Examining the Relationships between Psychological Entitlement, Academic Entitlement, and Self-construals in an Ethnically Diverse Sample of Canadian Young Adults

Siqi Huang, Ben C.H. Kuo

Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

10:00-10:20 Tea & Coffee Break, Rozanski Concourse Hall

10:20-12:00 Symposium 1 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 101

Convener: osnat siluk

Social Markers of Acculturation: The Accessibility and Process of Gaining Host Culture Acceptance for Immigrants in Five Nations

Chair: Adam Komisarof

Constructing Who Is Japanese: A Study of Social Markers of Acculturation in Japan

Adam Komisarof¹, Chan-Hoong Leong², Eugene Teng²

¹*Psychology, Keio University, Japan*

²*Psychology, National University of Singapore, Singapore*

Multigroup Structural Equation Model to Predict Social Markers of Acculturation Across Six Countries

Chan-Hoong Leong¹, Eugene Teng¹, Adam Komisarof², Justine Dandy³, Katja Hanke⁴, Inga Jasinskaja-Lahti⁵, Saba Safdar⁶

¹*Psychology, National University of Singapore, Singapore*

²*Psychology, Keio University, Japan*

³*Psychology, Edith Cowan University, Australia*

⁴*Psychology, GESIS-Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany*

⁵*Psychology, University of Helsinki, Finland*

⁶*Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

Fitting in (and being shut out): Exclusivity, Threat and Acculturation Expectations among Majority Members in Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan and Singapore

Chan-Hoong Leong², Justine Dandy¹, Zoe Leviston¹, Eugene Teng², Adam Komisarof³, Inga Jasinskaja-Lahti⁴, Saba Safdar⁵

¹*Psychology, Edith Cowan University, Australia*

²*Psychology, National University of Singapore, Singapore*

³*Psychology, Keio University, Japan*

⁴*Psychology, University of Helsinki, Finland*

⁵*Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

Mapping Social Markers on APA's (2017) Multiculturalism Guidelines

10:20-12:00 Symposium 2 (Part I) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 102

What is Honor and how do we Measure it?

Chairs: Yvette van Osch, Marlies de Groot

Unfolding the Cultural Construct of Honor

Ayşe K. Uskul¹, Susan E. Cross²

¹Psychology, University of Kent, UK

²Psychology, Iowa State University, USA

Honor as a Cultural Mindset

Sheida Novin

Psychology, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

What do you Understand by Reputation? Untangling the Relation between Honor, Dignity and Face.

Marlies De Groot, Juliette Schaafsma

Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Honor as Amplified Domains of Reputation Management

Pelin Gul¹, Tom Kupfer²

¹Psychology, Iowa State University, USA

²Psychology, University of Kent, UK

10:20-12:00 Symposium 4 (Part I) - Cultural Change, Rozanski 103

Introduction to a Theory of Sociocultural Models, its Main Propositions, and Applications (Part II)

Chair: Valery Chirkov

A Theory of Sociocultural Models: Conceptual Analysis, Mechanisms, and Explanatory Power

Valery Chirkov

Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

The Meaning and Behavioral Impact of Socio-Cultural Models: Experiments in Familiar and Foreign Contexts

Paweł Boski

Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Western and East Asian Sociocultural Models of Learning: Evidence from Cross-Cultural and Immigrant Groups

Jin Li, Yoko Yamamoto

Education, Brown University, USA

Discussion

Yoshihisa Kashima

Psychology, University of Melbourne, Austria

10:20-12:00 Invited Symposia 1, Rozanski 104

Indigenous Education: A Canadian Perspective

Chair: John Chenoweth

Finding Qwamqwəmt: Re-Storying Education for Aboriginal People

John Chenoweth

Psychology, Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Canada

The Power of our Culture and Teachings

Shelley Oppenheim-Lacerte

Psychology, District Principal-Aboriginal Education, Canada

Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education in British Columbia: Nicola Valley Institute of Technology - "An Eagle's Gathering Place"

Verna Billy-Minnabarriet

Psychology, Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Canada

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 105

Convener: Victoria Yeung

10:20

Mere Ownership of a Self-centrality Object Enhances One's Perceived Self-Efficacy

Victoria Yeung¹, Claire Chan¹, Vivian Lun¹, Emily Chan²

¹*Department of Applied Psychology, Lingnan University, Hong Kong*

²*Department of Psychology, Colorado College, USA*

10:40

Stay or Leave the Country: The New Brain Drain Migrants

Carmen Carmona Rodriguez¹, Nerea Hernaiz Agreda,³ José Vidal Mollón¹, Simran Vazirani Mangnani¹, Inmaculada López-Francés², María Jesús Benlloch Sanchis¹

¹*Research Methods & Diagnosis in Education, University of Valencia, Spain*

²*Theory of Education, University of Valencia, Spain*

³*Didactics & School organization, University of Valencia, Spain*

11:00

Social Support Benefits Psychological Adjustment of International Students: Evidence from a Meta-Analysis

Michael Bender^{1,2}, Yvette van Osch¹, Willem Sleegers¹, Mengyu Ye³

¹*Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

²Department of Psychology, Gratia Christian College, Hong Kong

³Department of Marketing Management, Rotterdam School of Management, The Netherlands

11:20

Making Sense of Inclusion: the Role of Work in Narratives of Integration in Canada and the UK

Luciara Nardon², Ursula Moffitt¹

¹Inclusive Education, University of Potsdam, Germany

²Sprott School of Business, Carleton University, Canada

11:40

The Multicultural Ideology Scale (MIS): Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance

Maria Stogianni, Elke Murdock

Faculty of Language and Literature, Humanities, Arts and Education, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

10:20-12:00 Symposium 6 - Multiculturalism, Rozanski 106

Identity and “Ibasha” in Multicultural Environments: Looking for one’s Own Self

Chair: Kazuyo Suzuki

“Ibasha” and Cultural Identity Formation of Japanese Immigrant Families in Indonesia

Kazuyo Suzuki

Psychology, Saitama Gakuen University, Japan

Psychosocial issues and impact of Filipino immigrants in Japan: Building young adult’s advocacy group in Tokyo

Building Youth & Young Adult’s Advocacy Group in Tokyo

Tsuda Yurika

Psychology, National Center for Global Health and Science Pediatric Department / Yotsuya Yui Clinic, Japan

Multifaceted thinking as a Key Element for the Development of Global Citizenship Identity

Kobayashi Makoto

Psychology, Tamagawa University, Japan

Discussion

Nitta Fumiteru

Psychology, Kibi International University, Japan

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 2 - Diversity, Rozanski 107

Convener: Purnima Singh

10:20

Self-description and Self-construal of Male and Female College Students of Different Locations

Anjali Ghosh

Retired Professor, Psychology Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, India

10:40

Sharing and Social Well Being: Regional and Contextual Differences

Purnima Singh¹, Girishwar Misra², Preeti Kapur³, Arvind K. Mishra⁴, Roomana Siddiqui⁵

¹*Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India*

²*Wardha, Vice Chancellor, M.G.A.H.Vishyavidyalaya, India*

³*Delhi University, Delhi, Daulat Ram College, India*

⁴*JNU, Z.H.C. for Educational Studies, India*

⁵*Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Womens College, India*

11:00

A Management Perspective on Discrimination at Work: A Qualitative Approach

Leon Jackson, Shanice Jackson, Crizelle Els

WorkWell Research Unit: Research Unit for People, Policy and Performance: Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences (FEMS);, North-West University, South Africa

11:20

Exploring the Mother-Child Interaction With Respect to Marital Satisfaction and Type of Family

Sanjay Kumar, David Blessy

Psychology, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University), India

11:40

Rethinking Resilience: How Afro Barbadians Navigate Difficulties in their Daily Lives

Sadie Goddard-Durant, Jeffery Yen

Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 3 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 108

Convener: Andrea Belgrade

10:20

Immigrant Parents' Acculturation Style and its Role in Forming their Adult Children's Bicultural Identity

Andrea Belgrade, Fiona Lee

Psychology, University of Michigan, USA

10:40

The Adaptation of Indigenous Internal Migrants in Mexico: Acculturation Strategies with the Larger Society

Alejandra Dominguez Espinosa¹, Emiliano Antonio Gutierrez Fierros¹, Ofelia Baranda Cruz², Bernardo Martiñon García¹, John W. Berry³

¹*Psychology, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

²*Psychology, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico*

³*Psychology, Queen's University, Canada*

11:00

Multicultural Policies in Europe and the Adaptation of Muslim and non-Muslim Immigrants from Turkey

Ergün Özgür
Liebniz- Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin, Germany

11:20

Epistemological Fortress and Emotional Barriers: Right-wing Authoritarian, Social Dominance Views, Color-blind Racism, Racial Attitudes and Israeli-Jewish Emotional Reactions to Racism towards Palestine-Arab

Rachel Shenhav Goldberg¹, Zion Barnetz²

¹*Social Work, Tel Aviv University, Israel*

²*Department of Social Work and Department of Human Services, The Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel, Israel*

11:40

“Surely, anyone can Enjoy Coffee”: Black Canadian Immigrants’ Conceptualizations of Blackness and Whiteness in Emerging Adulthood

Abunya Medina

Combined Program in Education and Psychology, University of Michigan, USA

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 4 - Culture & Health, Rozanski 109

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

Multiple Social Groups Support Adjustment to Retirement across Cultures

Ben Chun Pan Lam¹, Catherine Haslam¹, Alexander Haslam¹, Niklas Steffens¹, Tegan Cruwys¹, Jolanda Jetten¹, Jie Yang²

¹*Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*

²*Research Centre for Innovation and Strategic Human Resource Management, Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics, China*

10:40

Interdependent Happiness and Age across Costa Rica, Japan, and the Netherlands

Hidefumi Hitokoto¹, Yoshiaki Takahashi²

¹*Humanities, Fukuoka University, Japan*

²*Research, Nakasone Yasuhiro Peace Institute, Japan*

11:00

Disadvantaged Position of Adolescents with Immigrant Background? Intersecting Impacts of Generational Status, Gender, Ancestry and Parenting on Anxiety and School Grades

Elina Turjanmaa

Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Finland

11:20

Exploring Religious and Spiritual Experiences across Faith Groups in India

Nitin Verma

Psychology, University of Delhi, India

11:40

From Psycho-analysis to Culture-analysis

Marwan Dwairy

Counseling Department, Oranim Academic College, Israel

Shame as a Health Resource in Cultural Contexts (Part I)

Chairs: Elisabeth Vanderheiden, Claude-Hélène Mayer

The Meaning of Shame for Positive Development

Elisabeth Vanderheiden

Psychology, Catholic Adult Education of Germany, Germany

Cultivating IajjA for Self-Realization: Perspectives from Indian Psychology

Dharma P. S. Bhawuk

Management and Culture and Community Psychology, Shidler College of Business, USA

And then I stood there...Naked!" - Working with Shame in Dreams

Claude-Hélène Mayer

Management, Rhodes University, South Africa

10:20-12:00 Symposium Award Session, Mackinon 237

Convener: Saba Safdar

10:20

Communication Technologies as Cultural Tools for Adolescent Social Development

Adriana Manago

Developmental Psychology, university of California, USA

10:40

Cultural Crossing and Diversity Ideologies:

Three Essays on the Identity Politics of Cultural Accommodation and Integration

Jae Cho

Department of Management, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong

12:00-13:00 Lunch Break (Creelman Hall), Rozanski Concourse Hall

13:00-14:00 Plenary Session 2, Rozanski 104

Convener: Convener: TBD

13:00

Work and Organizational Psychology in Latin America

Jairo E. Borges-Andrade

13:30-17:00 Posters Session 2 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience, Rozanski Concourse

On How a Combination of the Social Network Paradigm and Focus Group Interviews Can Provide Insights into 'Cultural Fluidity'

Adrian Stanciu

Institute for Gerontology, University of Vechta, Germany

Psychology and Methods, Jacobs University Bremen, Germany

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Self-narratives: Comparisons between Anglo-Australians and Singaporean Chinese

Lidia Lae, Yoshihisa Kashima

Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Australia

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Navigating citizenship: Experiences of African families living in Middle-Norway.

Berit Overaa Johannesen¹, Lily Appoh²

¹*Department of psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway*

²*Faculty of nursing and health sciences, Nord University, Norway*

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Qualitative research of marriage migrant women's occupational experience as Barista in South Korea

Seonwoo Lee

School of Social Welfare, Yonsei University, South Korea

-5

How do the Japanese and Chinese university students save face?

PINGPING LIN¹, Kiyoshi Maiya²

¹*Graduate School of Intercultural Studies, Kobe University, Japan*

²*Institute for Promotion of Higher Education, Kobe University, Japan*

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Belief in Cultural Dominance

Yongyuan Chen², Qingwang Wei¹

¹*Department of Psychology, Renmin University of China, China*

²*National Institute of Social Development, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China*

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Living somebody else's skin: Assessing Intercultural Competences and Ethnocultural Empathy in Colombian university students

Carolyn Finck^{1,2}, Daniela María Pinzón^{1,2}, Ana Catalina Cantini^{1,2}, Juan Nicolás Castro^{1,2}, Yadiria Mogollón¹

¹*Office of International Affairs, Vicepresidency of Academic Affairs of Los Andes University, Colombia*

²*Los Andes University, Department of Psychology, Colombia*

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Complexities of Cross-cultural Cognitive Research: Does Performance on Standardized Global Motion and Global form Tasks Accurately Measure Ventral and Dorsal Processing for Australian Indigenous Populations?

Melissa Freire¹, Kristen Pammer^{1,2}

¹*Research School of Psychology, Australian National University, Australia*

²*School of Psychology, University of Newcastle, Australia*

Cultural identities of Russian-speaking immigrants within the context of daily life

Anna Medvetskaya¹, Marina Doucerain², Diana Moldoveanu¹, Andrew Ryder¹

¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*

²*Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

Understanding the Parent-child Relationships of Immigrant Families beyond the Study of Attachment, Warmth, and Cohesion

Sharon Hou, Benjamin Giguère

Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

The Impact of Enmeshed Parenting Styles on Young Adults from Collectivist Cultures

Sara Keshavarzi¹, David Reid²

¹*Clinical Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada*

²*Psychology, York University, Canada*

The Average IQ of the Basic – Stage Southern Sudan Pupils and Its Correlation with Other Variables

Asma Ahmed

Psychology, Khartoum University, Sudan

Living and Learning Abroad: A Study of the Effects of Inter-Cultural Interaction, Affective Experience and Intent Related Outcomes among Sojourners on Academic Exchange to India

Bharatendu Nath Srivastava¹, Chetan Joshi², Neharika Vohra³, Ritu Tripathi⁴

¹*Organizational Behavior, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India*

²*Organizational Behavior, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India*

³*Organizational Behavior, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India*

⁴*Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India*

Value and Epistemic Shifts Accompanying Social Change Among the Bedouin in Southern Israel

Turky Abu-Aleon¹, Michael Weinstock¹, Adriana Manago², Patricia Greenfield³

¹*Education, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*

²*Department of Psychology, Western Washington University, USA*

³*Psychology, University of California in Los Angeles, USA*

Mexican Exchange Students and Their Impression Management Strategies in a New Context

Alejandra Dominguez Espinosa, David Arturo Sánchez Garduño, Emiliano Antonio Gutierrez Fierros

Psychology Department, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

Community Cornerstones: Challenges and Successes of Canadian Service Providers in Supporting Syrian Refugees

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Biological Respond to Social Rejection in Indonesian Sample

Tiara Widiastuti, Airin Triwahyuni, Sudarmo Wiyono
Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

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To Shake or not to Shake: The Role of Religiosity and Sexist Attitudes in the Decision to Shake Hands with Members of the Opposite Sex

Maria Nazeer¹, Jorida Cila¹, Richard Lalonde¹, Zahra Mirnajafi²
¹*Department of Psychology, York University, Canada*
²*School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Australia*

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A cross-cultural exploratory comparison of trust in interpersonal relationships

Jonathan Jones dos Santos Pereira^{1,2}, Amirreza Talaei¹, Arief Kartolo¹, Angélica Nascimento de Oliveira^{1,2}, Catherine Kwantes¹

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada*
²*Department of Social and Work Psychology, University of Brasília, Brazil*

-20

Parenting abroad: the acculturation experiences of Brazilian immigrants and sojourners

Lais Granemann, Claudio Vaz Torres
Department of Social and Work Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brazil

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The assessment of grief and loss in refugees: an exploration of culture, beliefs and migration experiences

Clare Killikelly, Andreas Maercker
Psychopathology and Clinical Intervention, University of Zurich, Switzerland

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Cross-cultural Challenges of Indian and Chinese Youth

Mohita Junnarkar, Sanjeev Sahni
Jindal Institute of Behavioral Sciences, O. P. Jindal Global University, India

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Distress in Mexican-American immigrants: linking acculturative stress and depression

Adriana Wilson, John Lewis, Ashley Stripling
College of Psychology, Nova Southeastern University, USA

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Autonomy scores from three collectivistic cultures

Ana del Rocio Trejo-Jimenez¹, Emiliano Antonio Gutiérrez Fierros¹, Alejandra Del Carmen Domínguez Espinosa¹, Jia He, Jia He²
¹*Psychology, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*
²*Psychology, Tilburg university, The Netherlands*

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Clothing, Ethnic Identity and Acculturation: The Significance of Immigrants' Clothing Choices

Kimberley Goh, Saba Safdar

Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

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The Role of Motivation to Maintain the First Language in Relation to Language and Literacy Skills in Farsi-English Speaking Children in Canada

Ali Jasemi, Fatemeh Hosseini, Alexandra Gottardo

Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

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Am I German, am I Turkish, or both? Ethnic identity construction of third-generation people with Turkish background in Germany

Mladen Adamovic, Marina Adamovic²

Institute of European Ethnology, Christian Albrechts University at Kiel, Germany

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Emotional Labor and Cognitive Resource Depletion in Cross-Cultural Competence

Yumiko Mochinushi¹, William Gabrenya¹, Sherif Al-Qallawi¹, Xiaowen Chen¹, Zachary Glover¹, Yuer Peng¹, Gaoyue Rong²

¹*School of Psychology, Florida Institute of Technology, USA*

²*Foreign Languages Department, Shijiazhuang Tiedao University, China*

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Acculturation Orientation and Well-being of Ao and Lotha Tribe in India

Senchumbeni. T. Humtsoe, Shabana Bano

Department of Psychology,, Banaras Hindu University, India

-30

Adapting a Neurocognitive Test in Zimbabwe: The Birmingham Cognitive Screen

Debra Machando, Progress Njomboro¹, Jane Riddoch²

¹*Psychology, University of Cape Town, South Africa*

²*Cognitive Neuropsychology Centre, Oxford, UK*

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How was History Shaped the Study of Acculturation in Psychology?

Ashna Jassi, Saba Safdar

Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

14:00-15:30 Discussion Forum 10 - Intercultural Competencies Development, Rozanski 101

Convener: Oleh Kaarmik

14:00

An Integrative Approach to Intercultural Competencies Development in a World of Interconnected Economies, Cultures and Identities

Oleh Kaarmik

Division of Human Resources, Diversity and Multicultural Affairs, University of Vermont, USA

Global Operations, Vermont-based Impact Factors LLC, USA

What is Honor and how do we Measure it?

Chair: Yvette van Osch

Understanding Honor and Honor-related Violence

Yvette Van Osch¹, Rob Ermers²

¹*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

²*Psychology, Radboud University, The Netherlands*

How can we Best Measure Contrasts between Cultural Groups That Emphasize Dignity, Face And Honor?

Peter B. Smith¹, Yasin Koc², Vivian Lun³

¹*Psychology, University of Sussex, UK*

²*Psychology, Groningen University, The Netherlands*

³*Department of Applied Psychology, Lingnan University, Hong Kong*

Do We Understand Honor Cultures When We Measure Them

Collin D. Barnes

Psychology, Hillsdale College, USA

Discussion

Michael Harris Bond

Psychology, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

14:00-15:30 Symposium 4 (Part II) - Cultural Change, Rozanski 103

Introduction to a Theory of Sociocultural Models, its Main Propositions, and Applications (Part I)

Chair: Valery Chirkov

Cultural Barriers for the Professional Development of African-American Teachers: A Sociocultural

Stacey L. DeZutter

Psychology, Millsaps College, USA

Towards the Development of an Aboriginal Cultural Model of Identity through Sport Research

Amy T. Blodgett, Robert J. Schinke

Psychology, Laurentian University, Canada

The Chinese Immigrants Sociocultural Models of Mental Health and Illness: A comprehensive literature

Wang Haotong, Valery Chirkov, Rose Wu

Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Discussion

14:00-15:30 Symposium 11 (Part I) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 104

Self-enhancement from a Cross-Cultural Perspective- Part I: CREST Lab Data

Chair: Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska

Narcissists Tend to Make Other People Feel Good as Well as themselves

Christopher Marcin Kowalski¹, Radosław Rogoza², Maria Magdalena Kwiatkowska², Julie Aitken Schermer³

¹*Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, Canada*

²*Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

³*Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, Canada*

Communal Collective Narcissism in South American Context

Anna Włodarczyk¹, Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska², Jano Ramos Díaz³, Alejandra del Carmen Domínguez Espinosa⁴, Pablo Perez de Leon⁶, Aitor Larzabal Fernandez⁷, Carlos Rodrigo Moreta Herrera⁷, Valdiney V. Gouveias

¹*Psychology, , Académica Escuela de Psicología Universidad Católica del Norte Antofagasta, Chile*

²*Psychology, University of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, Poland*

³*Psychology, Universidad de Ciencias y Humanidades, Los Olivos, Peru*

⁴*Psychology, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

⁵*Psychology, Federal University of Paraíba, Brazil*

⁶*Psychology, Universidad Católica del Uruguay Dámaso Antonio Larrañaga, Uruguay*

⁷*Psychology, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador Sede Ambato, Ambato, Ecuador*

Narcissism and Cynical Hostility: Polish Data

Artur Jzef Sawicki

Psychology, University of Gdańsk, Poland

Relationships between Shyness, Self-esteem and Humor Styles in Japan

Joonha Park

Psychology, Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, Japan

14:00-15:30 Paper Session 5 - Acculturation, Rozanski 105

Convener: Convener: TBD

14:00

Bicultural Identity of Vietnamese Czechs: Link between Cultural Orientation, Acculturative Stress and Personality Traits

Martina Hrebickova¹, Nazar Acrami²

¹*Institute of Psychology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic*

²*Department of Psychology, Uppsala University, Sweden*

14:20

Language Proficiency and Interpersonal Resources Predictors of Psychological and Sociocultural Adaptation: International Students in Hong Kong

Baohua Yu¹, Peter Bodycott², Anita Mak³

¹*Department of English Language Education, Faculty of Humanity, The Education University of Hong Kong, China*

²*Faculty of Education, University of Canberra, Australia*

³*Faculty of Health, University of Canberra, Australia*

14:40

Psychological Strengths, Cultural Adjustment, Perceived Employability and Job Search Behaviors of Refugees in Germany: The Moderating Effect of Intention to stay in the Host Community

Martin Baluku^{1,2}, Kathleen Otto²

¹*Educational, Social, & Organizational Psychology, Makerere University, Uganda*

²*Work & Organizational Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany*

15:00

Exploring the Relationship between Acculturation and Perceived Discrimination: The Case of Finland's Russian-Speaking Minority

Liisa Tuhkanen

School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London, UK

14:00-15:30 Symposium 7 - Multiculturalism, Rozanski 106

Three Shades of Multiculturalism

Chair: David Lackland Sam

White assimilators and Dark separators: A demonstration of the interplay between immigrants' skin color and majority members' acculturation expectations

Jonas R. Kunst^{1,2}, John F. Dovidio¹, Ron Dotsch³

¹*Psychology, University of Oslo, Norway*

²*Psychology, Yale University, USA*

³*Psychology, Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Integration Endorsement Improves Outgroup Attitudes: An Electronic-Contact Experiment

Hisham Abu-Rayya

Psychology & Counselling, La Trobe University, Australia

Multiculturalism hypothesis among Russian speakers in Norway and in Estonia: Similarities and differences

David L. Sam¹, Raivo Vetik²

¹*Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Norway*

²*Political Science and Governance, School of Governance, Law and Society, Tallinn University, Estonia*

Discussion

John W. Berry

Psychology, Queens University, Canada

14:00-15:30 Symposium 8 - Acculturation, Rozanski 107

Acculturation, Language Maintenance and Family Language Policy Practices of Turkish speakers in Australia, France, Germany and the Netherlands

Chair: Kutlay Yağmur

The Relationship between First and Second Language Reading Skills of Turkish Bilingual Children in France, Germany & The Netherlands

Gzde Demirel¹, Kutlay Yağmur², Fons van de Vijver²

¹*Psychology, Istanbul University, Turkey*

²*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

The Link between Language Beliefs and Family Language Practices among Turkish Parents in the Netherlands

Irem Bezcioglu-Goktolga, Kutlay Yağmur

Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Family Language Policy among Second and Third-generation Turkish parents in Australia

Tulay Et, Kutlay Yağmur

Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Toward an Interpretation of the TIMSS and PISA Performance Gap of Mainstream and Immigrant Students in Europe

Serkan Arikan¹, Fons Van de Vijver², Kutlay Yağmur²

¹*Psychology, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Turkey*

²*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

14:00-15:30 Papers Session 6 - Culture & Human Development, Rozanski 108

14:00

The Longitudinal Interplay between Individual Characteristics and Acculturation Behavior among German High School Students

Juan Serrano, Julia Zimmermann, Kathrin Jonkmann

Educational Psychology, FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany

14:40

Exploring the Intersection between Young Children's Play and Development in Nigeria

Katrina Korb

Department of Educational Foundations, University of Jos, Nigeria

15:00

Correlates of Anxiety Symptoms among Adolescents in Pakistan

Cecilia Essau¹, Aneela Maqsood², Najam us Sahar², Nadia Bukhtawer²

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Roehampton, UK*

²*Behavioral Sciences Department, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan*

14:00-15:30 ICC Symposium Session 1- Mental Health, Happiness and Well-being, Rozanski 109

International perspective in cultural clinical psychology: mental health beliefs, symptoms, coping and media representation

Chair: Dan Tao, Maya Yampolsky

Cultural shaping of explanatory models: Lay beliefs about mental illness in Japan

M. Sunohara¹, J. Sasaki², S. Yamaguchi³, S. Kogo¹, AG. Ryder¹

¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*

²*Psychology, Osaka University, Japan*

³*Psychology, S.McGill University, Canada*

Still Chinese somatization? A cross-cultural and cross-temporal analysis of depressive symptoms in Chinese and Canadian outpatients

L. Sun, J. Dere², N. Dinh³, X. Zhu⁴, S. Tang⁴, J. Q. Yi⁴, L. Cai⁵, J. Yang⁶, AG. Ryder¹

¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*

²*Psychology, University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada*

³*Psychology, McGill University, Canada*

⁴*Psychology, Central South University, China*

⁵*Psychology, Southwest University for Nationalities, China*

⁶*Psychology, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Canada*

The role of religion in coping with financial threat in Muslim Syrian refugees

K. Qasim, M. Hynie

Psychology, York University, Canada

Examining a national mental health anti-stigma campaign through a cultural lens: A Canadian example

Background

Ahmed S., Dere J.

Psychology, University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada

14:00-15:30 Symposium 9 (Part II) - Culture & Health, Mackinon 236

Shame as a Health Resource in Cultural Contexts (Part II)

Chairs: Elisabeth Vanderheiden, Claude-Hélène Mayer

A Sociocultural Exploration of Shame and trauma Among Refugees

Gail Womersley

Psychology, Institut de psychologie et éducation, Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland

From Shame to Guilt: The Remediation of Bullying in the US and Across Cultures

Rebecca Merkin

Psychology, Baruch College, NY, USA

Discussion

Dharm P. S. Bhawuk

Management and Culture and Community Psychology, Shidler College of Business, USA

14:00-15:30 Symposium 30 - Culture & Organization, Mackinon 237

Where in the World do We Work? IO Psychology Across the Globe

Sharon Glazer¹, Claudio Torres², Deon Meiring³, Andrei Ion⁴, Catherine Kwantes⁵

¹*Division of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of Baltimore, USA*

²*Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brazil*

³*Psychology, University of Pretoria, South Africa*

⁴*Psychology, University of Bucharest, Romania*

⁵*Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada*

15:30-15:50 Tea & Coffee Break, Rozanski Concourse Hall

15:50-17:10 Symposium 11 (Part II) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 101

Self-enhancement from a Cross-Cultural Perspective , Part II: Theoretical and Methodological Concerns

Chair: Magdalena Zemojtel-Piotrowska

How to Measure Narcissism Cross-culturally? NPI-15 as a New Proposal in Assessment of Grandiose Narcissism

Magdalena Zemojtel-Piotrowska¹, Radosław Rogoza¹, Jarosław Piotrowski², Jochen Gebauer³, Constantine Sedikides⁴, W. Keith Campbells⁵

¹*Psychology, Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego, Poland*

²*Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

³*Psychology, University of Mannheim, Germany*

⁴*Psychology, University of Southampton, UK*

⁵*Psychology, University of Georgia, USA*

Is spiritual Transcendence Opposite to Self-Enhancement or Not?

Jarosław Piotrowski¹, Magdalena Zemojtel-Piotrowska², Maria Kwiatkowska², Radosław Rogoza², Ramzi Fatfouta³

¹*Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

²*Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University (UKSW), Poland*

³*Psychology, University of Potsdam, Germany*

From Self enhancement values to Self-esteem: Testing the SeCeBreSe Principle

Paweł Boski, Marta Penczek

Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Discussion

Paweł Boski

Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Convener: Holly Skillman-Dougherty

15:50

Gender, Culture, Violence, and Mental Health: Challenges and Possibilities

Holly Skillman-Dougherty

Psychological Science and Counseling, Marian University, USA

15:55

Cross-Cultural Variation in Intuitions about Rituals: An Experimental Study Exploring how US and Japanese Respondents Assess Communities Associated with High Arousal Rituals

Christopher Kavanagh^{1,2}, Harvey Whitehouse¹, Masaki Yuki²

¹*Psychology, University of Oxford, UK*

²*Psychology, Hokkaido University, Japan*

16:00

Counselling Black Youth within a Canadian Multicultural Context

Sandra Dixon

Faculty of Education, University of Lethbridge, Canada

16:05

The Relationships between Grit and Academic Achievement: A Cross-lagged Longitudinal Study

Jiang Jiang, Wen Jiang

Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China

16:10

The Relationship Between Materialism and Pro-environmental Attitudes and Behaviours: Individual and Regional Evidence from a Developing Country

Dian Gu, Shuqing Gao, Jiang Jiang

Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University

16:15

Immigrants' Environmental Engagement in South Ontario: A Preliminary Mixed-Method Study

Fanli Jia¹, Alysha Simmons¹, Michael Pratt²

¹*Psychology, Seton Hall University, USA*

²*Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada*

16:20

Positive and Corrective Parenting Behaviours in a Cross-Cultural Sample of Parents of Children with ADHD

Meagan Mak¹, Kristen L Hudec¹, Amori Yee Mikami¹, Sébastien Normand²

¹*Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Canada*

²*Department of Psychoeducation and Psychology, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada*

16:25

Neoliberalism as a Lens to Understand Professional Women's Re-Entry into the Workforce Post Child-Birth: Evidence from India

Chetan Joshi, Pavni Kaushiva, Bharatendu Nath Srivastava
Organizational Behavior, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India

16:30

Gender, Politics, and Religion: The Effect of Islam on Political Participation of Women

Sophia Francesca Lu

Department of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines, Philippines

16:35

The Effectiveness of a Cultural Specific Intervention in Victims Silenced by the War: An Emotion Regulation Perspective

Alicia Puente¹, Gina Arias⁴, Marcela Gracia¹, Silvia Ubillos³, Jose Luis González², Sandra Nieto³

¹*Psicología Social, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain*

²*Psicología social, Universidad de Burgos, Spain*

³*Health science, Universidad de Burgos, Spain*

⁴*Psicología, Universidad Católica de Pereira, Colombia*

16:45

Living Apart Together: Intimate Relationship across Nations Distance Transnational Couples: Gender, Spirituality and Digitalisation

Rashmi Singla, Ambika Varma

Department of People and Technology, Roskilde University, Denmark

16:50

Identity Threat and Violent Extremism among Muslim Minorities in Contemporary Multicultural European Societies

Hajra Tahir¹, Sam LD¹, Kunst RJ²

¹*Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Norway*

²*Psychology, University of Oslo, Norway*

16:55

How Cultural Norms and Situations Shape Intergenerational Conflict: Examining Young Bicultural Adults in a Western Context

Jorida Cila¹, Richard Lalonde¹, Benjamin Giguere²

¹*Psychology, York University, Canada*

²*Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

17:05

Ingroup Favoritism and Outgroup Rejection in White Dutch Children

Ymke de Bruijn¹, Rosanneke Emmen¹, Chantal Amoureux², Judi Mesman^{1,2}

¹*Faculty of Governance and Global Affairs, Leiden University, The Netherlands*

²*Education and Child Studies, Leiden University, The Netherlands*

17:10

Changing Perspectives: English Nationals' Acculturation Strategies towards Immigrants' Cultures in a Post-Brexit Era

Katharina Lefringhausen

Applied Linguistics, University of Warwick, UK

17:15

Mindful Gratitude as an Intervention to Reduce Ethnic Prejudice in Poland

Magdalena Mazurkiewicz¹, Agnieszka Golec de Zaval²
¹*Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*
²*Psychology, Goldsmith University of London, UK*

17:20

Does Active Civic Participation Lead to Better Mental Health of Visible Minorities in Canada? The Role of Perceived Discrimination

Jiawen Ye¹, Jacky, Ka Kei Liu²
¹*School of Social Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong*
²*Faculty of Social Work, University of Calgary, Canada*

17:25

Self-ratings in the Boston Couples Study Predict Life Satisfaction 38 Years Later

Charles Hill
Psychological Sciences, Whittier College, USA

17:35

Self-Compassion and Life Satisfaction across Cultures: Comparing Indian and Turkish Youths

Sevdenur Karaca, Garima Kaila, Nuran Algul, Sabeen H. Rizvi
Psychology, Gargi College, Delhi University, India

17:40

Contextualizing the assessment of Emotion Understanding

Johnny R. J. Fontaine², Eva Sekwena¹
¹*School of Human Resource Sciences, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences, North West University, South Africa*
²*Department of Personnel Management, Work and Organizational Psychology, Ghent University, Belgium*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 8 - Cultural Change, Rozanski 103

15:50

How Zeitgeist and Media Fragmentation are Linked with Value Change and Value Consensus?

Martti Puohiniemi², Markku Verkasalo¹, Klaus Helkama¹
¹*Psychology, University of Helsinki, Finland*
²*Social Psychology, Independent Researcher, Finland*

16:10

Social Axioms in Greece after Seven Years of Economic Crisis

Penny Panagiotopoulou
Department of Primary Education, University of Patras, Greece

16:30

Self-esteem Overtime among Chinese from 2000 to 2015

Liman Man Wai Li¹, Wenqiao Li², Yiheng Wang², Dongmei Mei², Zhengjia Dai², Ying Lin²
¹*Department of Psychology, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*
²*Department of Psychology, Sun Yat-Sen University, China*

16:50

Understanding Sustainability across Cultures: A Three-way Principal Components Analysis

Paul Bain
Psychology, University of Bath, UK

17:10

The Cultural Foundations of Sexism: When Women are Blamed for Being Mistreated

Birol Akkus^{1,2}, Katherine Stroebe¹, Tom Postmes¹

¹*Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

²*Social Work, Saxion University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 7 - Values, Norms and Beliefs, Rozanski 104

15:50

The Impact of Family Social Capital to Intergenerational Value Transmission

Dmitrii Dubrov, Alexander Tatarko

International Laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia

16:10

Are Meta-ethical Beliefs the Key to Understanding Anti-atheist Prejudice?

Malgorzata Jakubowska¹, Ulrich Kühnen²

¹*Changing Lives in Changing Socio-Cultural Contexts (Field C), Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany*

²*Psychology & Methods, Jacobs University Bremen, Germany*

16:30

Natives' Interaction with Outlanders and Cultural Ideology: the Moderating Effect of Nfccc

Xiaoxian Liang^{1,2}, Ling Li¹

¹*The school of Psychology and Cognitive Science, East China Normal University, China*

²*Graduate School of Human Sciences, Kanagawa University, Japan*

16:50

Autonomy of the Self in South Korea, Japan and Canada: Investigating the Role of Values on Autonomous Self-Construction

Miriam Sang-Ah Park

Psychology, Leeds Trinity University, UK

Psychology, Monash University, Malaysia

17:10

Perception of Norm Clarity and Punishment in Affecting Value-Expressive Behaviours

Mengru Liu, Ching Wan

Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 9 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 105

15:50

Language Use, Choice and Acculturation Orientations among Dutch Expats

Everdiene Geerling, Kutlay Yagmur

Culture Studies, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

16:10

The Effects of Discrimination, Social Support, Cultural Distance, Engagement Coping and Acculturation Orientations on Brazilians' Psychological and Sociocultural Adaptations in Japan

Jesselyn Tashima, Cláudio Torres

Social, Work and Organizational Psychology Department, University of Brasília, Brazil

16:30

Place Identity and Psychological Adaptation of Russian Ethnic Minority in Georgia and Latvia

Tatiana Ryabichenko, Nadezhda Lebedeva

Faculty of Social Sciences, School of Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia

16:50

Positive and Negative Effects of Matching Acculturation Orientations between Primary School Students and their Class Teachers – Insights from a Longitudinal Study in Switzerland

Andrea Haenni Hoti¹, Christine Wolfgramm¹, Marianne Müller¹, Sybille Heinzmann², Alois Buholzer¹

¹*Institute for Diversity Education, University of Teacher Education, Switzerland*

²*Institute for Language Teaching Methodology, University of Teacher Education, Switzerland*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 10 - Gender, Rozanski 106

15:50

Gender Differences in Value Orientations and Social Beliefs among Kazakhstani Youth.

Laura Kassymova¹, Colin Scott², Saba Safdari¹

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

²*Centre for the Study of Democratic Citizenship, McGill University, Canada*

16:10

Gender as a Moderator between Self-leadership and Self-efficacy among University Teachers in India and Spain

Ganesh Mangadu Paramasivam¹, Angeles Lopez Cabarcos²

¹*Liberal Arts, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India*

²*Department of Business Administration, Santiago de Compostela University, Spain*

16:30

The Role of Sex and Gender in Acculturation Strategies

Andreea Brabete¹, Arina Gruia²

¹*Faculty of Nursing, University of Montreal, Canada*

²*Departamento de Recursos Humanos, Universidad a Distancia de Madrid, Spain*

16:50

Traditional Career Development Models Lack the African Woman Voice

Bongiwe Hobololo

Department of Industrial/Organisational Psychology, University of South Africa, South Africa

17:10

Gender Inequity Norms and Self-Esteem in two African countries: The Role of Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction for Adolescent Girls in Malawi and Mozambique

Marieke van Egmond¹, Andres Navarrete², Tariq Omarshah²

¹*Community Psychology, University of Hagen, Germany*

²*Research & Development, One South LLC, USA*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 11 - Ethnicity/Identity, Rozanski 107

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Effects of Cross-Group Friendships on Intergroup attitudes of Han and Uyghur in Xinjiang: The Mediating Role of an Anxiety-Reduction Mechanism

Haitao Yu, Shanghua Shi

Department of Psychology, Shihezi University, China

16:10

Exploration of Narrative Ethnic/racial Identity among Yogyakarta-Javanese youth

Edward Theodorus

Faculty of Psychology, Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia

16:30

What is 'Ethnic Group'? Different Ways of Understanding it among U.S., U.K., Polish, and Mexican Students

Katarzyna Hamer-den Heyer¹, Magdalena Łuźniak-Piecha³, Agnieszka Golińska⁴, Lilliana Manrique Cadena⁴, Sam McFarland², Barbara Czarnecka⁵

¹*Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

²*Department of Psychology, Western Kentucky University, USA*

³*Department of Psychology, University SWPS, Poland*

⁴*Tecnologico de Monterrey, Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico*

⁵*Centre for Advances in Marketing, University of Bedfordshire, UK*

16:50

Urban to Suburban Migration: Black Adolescents' Adaptive Strategies

Nancy Seay¹, Revathy Kumar²

¹*Sociology, Simmons College of Kentucky, USA*

²*Educational Foundations and Leadership, University of Toledo, USA*

17:10

A Cross-Cultural Investigation of the Role of Personality Traits in the Prediction of Xenophile and Xenophobic Orientations

Laura Froehlich, Stefan Stuermer

Social Psychology, University of Hagen, Germany

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 12 - Lifespan Development, Rozanski 108

15:50

Cognitive Development of Two Groups of School Children Selected from Two Subcultures of India

Anjali Ghosh

Retired Professor, Psychology Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, India

16:10

Sense of Community and Religiosity as Predictors of Quality of Life

Lebbaeus Asamani², Maame Afua Boatemaa¹

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Ghana, Ghana*

²*Department of Education and Psychology, University of Cape Coast, Ghana*

16:30

The Effects of Adult and Childhood Poverty on Individual Psychological Characteristics: The Case of Russia

Maria Efremova², Olga Poluectova¹, Seger Breugelmans³

¹*Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Jacobs University, Germany*

²*International Laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia*

³*Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

16:50

Reliability and Validity of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire in Abu Dhabi Kindergartens: A Rasch Analysis

Shaljan Areepattamannil¹, Lilly Tennant¹, Mary-Lynn Woolsey¹, Suha Al Hassan¹, Michael Melkonian¹, Myint Swe Khine¹, Fatimah Rashad¹, Cara Williams¹, Sara Al Suwaidi²

¹*Counseling, Early Childhood and Special Education Division, Emirates College for Advanced Education, United Arab Emirates*

²*Curriculum Division, Abu Dhabi Department of Education and Knowledge, United Arab Emirates*

17:10

Perception of Expectation States and Teaching Diversity in Higher Education: Insights from a Qualitative Study

Jun Fu¹, Sue C. Jacobs²

¹*School of Educational Foundations, Leadership and Aviation, Oklahoma State University, USA*

²*School of Community Health Sciences, Counseling and Counseling Psychology, Oklahoma State University, USA*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 13 - Culture & Health, Rozanski 109

15:50

Health and Healing: An Indian perspective

Suneet Varma

Psychology, University of Delhi, India

16:10

Culture Moderates the Effect of Perceived Obligation on Inflammation and Cardiovascular Risk

Ivy Lau, Andree Hartanto, Jose Yong, Hwajin Yang

School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University, Singapore

16:30

Parental Behavioural Ambivalences and Mixed Anxiety-Depression Disorder in Young Adults Of Cross-Cultural Families: Case of Oku and Mbessa Communities of Cameroon

Moses Chung

Psychology Department, University of Douala, Cameroon

16:50

Is It Cultural Context or Cultural Value? Unpacking Cultural Influences on Stigma toward Mental Illness and Barrier to Help-Seeking

Sylvia Xiaohua Chen¹, Winnie W. S. Mak², Ben C. P. Lam³

¹*Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong*

²*Department of Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

³*School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*

17:10

Acculturation Orientations and Ego Identity Style: Impact on Stress and Well-being

Christina Popescu, Marina Doucerain

Laboratoire CIEL (social/cultural psychology), Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 14 - Cultural Variation, Mackinon 236

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Investigating Levels of Interpersonal Trust around the World: Relational and Ecocultural Contexts Matter

Yiming Jing¹, Huajian Cai¹, Michael Bond², Yang Li³, Adam Stivers⁴, Qianbao Tan⁵

¹*Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

²*Department of Management and Marketing, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China*

³*Department of Psychology, University of Melbourne, Australia*

⁴*Department of Psychology, Gonzaga University, USA*

⁵*Department of Psychology, Hunan University of Science and Technology, China*

16:10

Face Threat in Honor Culture Negotiations: Impact on Process, Communication and Outcome

Zhaleh Semnani-Azad¹, Wendi Adair², Kevin Tasa³, Shira Mor⁴, Michael Slepian⁵, Soroush Aslani⁶, Jimena Ramirez⁷

¹*Reh School of Business, Clarkson University, USA*

²*Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada*

³*Schulich School of Business, York University, Cameroon*

⁴*School of Business, Ono College, Israel*

⁵*School of Business, Columbia University, USA*

⁶*School of Business, University of Wisconsin - Whitewater, USA*

⁷*Marketing and Negotiation, IESEG School of Management, France*

16:30

Delusional Ideations across Cultures: India, Turkey, South Korea, & USA

Sevdenur Karaca¹, Nuran Algul¹, Sabeen H. Rizvi^{1,2}, Eric Youngstrom²

¹*Department of Psychology, Gargi College, Delhi University, India*

²*Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA*

16:50

Patterns of Competitiveness and Non-competitiveness: Similarities and Differences

Marta Fulop¹, Lian Yin²

¹*Social and Cultural Psychology, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary*

²*Faculty of Public Administration, University of International Business and Economics, China*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 17 - Mental Health, Happiness and Well-being, Mackinon 237

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Lived Experiences of Second-Generation Chinese-Australians

Michael Zhang, Paul Rhodes
Clinical Psychology Unit, University of Sydney, Australia

16:10

Culture of Work and Burnout among Nurses in a Third World Setting

Jinky Leilanie Lu
National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines Manila

16:30

Mental health literacy among African residents of Sisonke District in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Molelekoa Kometsi¹, Nhlanhla Mkhize², Anthony Pillay³
¹*Psychology, University of the Free State, South Africa*
²*Psychology, University of Kwa-Zulu-Natal, South Africa*
³*Department of Behavioural Medicine, Nelson R. Mandela School of Medicine, University of Kwa-Zulu-Natal, South Africa*

16:50

Close the Talk with Clozapine: Resurgence of the Medical in Community Mental Health Programmes in India

Sudarshan R Kottai, Subha Ranganathan
Liberal Arts, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India

17:10

Cultural Coping with School Burnout: A 15-country Study

Ben C. H. Kuo¹, Zoha Salam¹, Kendall Soucie¹, Cindy Ly¹, Siqi Huang¹, Taciano Milfont², Piyawan Visessuvanapoom³, Jarintorn Wintachai³, Chutima Sureseth³, Huiying Zhang⁴, Hung Chiao⁵, Raquel Hoersting⁶, Kelly Y. H. Liao⁷, Ildar R. Abitov⁸, Inna M. Gorodetskaya⁹, Rezeda R. Akbirova⁸, Leisan R. Sibgatullina¹⁰, Konstantin Karpinskij¹¹, Anna Kwiatkowska¹², Paulina Tomaszewska¹³, Laura Kassymova¹⁷, Gulnara Slanbekova¹⁷, Nuriddin Safoyev¹⁴, Indira Rakhimova¹⁴, Shukurov Firuz¹⁵, Fariza Khalimova¹⁵, Claudia Maria Van der Heijde¹⁶

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada*

²*Centre of Applied Cross-cultural Research, School of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

³*Department of Educational Research & Psychology, Faculty of Education, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand*

⁴*College of Business, Henan University, China*

⁵*Counseling Psychology, Asia University, Taiwan*

⁶*Department of Social Psychology, Work, & Organization, University of Brasilia, Brazil*

⁷*Department of Counseling, Administration, Supervision & Adult Learning, Cleveland State University, USA*

⁸*Psychology, Kazan Federal University, Russia*

⁹*Department of Education & Psychology, Kazan National Research Technological University, Russia*

¹⁰*Psychology, Kazan High Command Armor School, Russia*

¹¹*Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Grodno State University, Belarus*

¹²*Psychology, Polish Academy of Science, Poland*

¹³*Department of Psychology, University of Potsdam, Germany*

¹⁴*Department of Psychology, Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan*

¹⁵*Department of Normal Physiology, Avicenna Tajik State Medical University, Tajikistan*

¹⁶*Student Health Service, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

¹⁷*Department of Psychology, E.A. Buketov named after Karaganda State University, Kazakhstan*

17:30-18:30 Presidential Address Session, Rozanski 101

Tuesday, July 3, 2018

09:00-10:00 Plenary Session 3, Rozanski 104

09:00

What we can Learn about Multiculturalism from Latin American Psychology?

Judith Gibbons

Psychology, Saint Louis University, USA

09:00-12:00 Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language, Rozanski Concourse

-1

Minority Stress and Sexual Risk-taking in Gay Men: A Cross-cultural Analysis

Iac Brown¹, Wah Yun Low², Wenting Tong², Raymond Tai³

¹*Dept of Psychology, Macquarie University, Australia*

²*Department of Primary Care Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia*

³*Pink Triangle Foundation, Pink Triangle Foundation, Malaysia*

-2

Towards Culturally Responsive Schools in South Africa: Developing Guidelines for Government Developmental Contexts

Zelma Mokobane

Humanities-Education, University of Pretoria, South Africa

-3

Two-Eyed Seeing: Drawing from the Strengths of Traditional Knowledge and Western Practices to Provide More Culturally Appropriate Services for Canada's Aboriginal Peoples

Sandra Drozd

Psychology, University of Guelph-Humber, Canada

-4

Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills (KIMS): Assessing Suitability and Utility for Indian Students

Rajneesh Choubisa, Namita Ruparel

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, India

-5

Content Analysis of the Barriers to Mental Health Help-seeking among University Students in Nigeria

Utek Grace Ishaku^{1,2}, Mariko Matsumoto¹

¹*Graduate School of Education and Human Development, Nagoya University, Japan*

²*Department of Psychology, University of Jos, Nigeria*

-6

Intercultural Training and its Effect on Cultural Competence Development

Ondrej Cerha

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Czech Republic

-7

Indonesian Clinical Psychologists' Perception of Complementary-alternative Medicine Research and Knowledge: A Content Analysis Study

Andrian Liem

School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Australia

-8

Electoral Participation of Women in Certain European Countries

Sophia Francesca Lu

Department of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines, Philippines

-9

A Gender Comparison of Cognition, Emotion and Physiological Dimension of Depressive Symptoms and its Relation to Adolescent Substance use in a Low-income Population in Colombia

Kelly Romero-Acosta

Department of Clinical Psychology, Corporación Universitaria del Caribe CECAR, Colombia

-10

Psychosemantic Structure of Russian Mentality, based on the Classical Russian Culture

Aleksandr Bondarenko

Psychology, Kiev National Linguistic University, Ukraine

-11

Gender-role Orientation, Behavioural Flexibility, and Multiple Intelligences as Predictors of Leadership Style in Croatia

Karen Korabik¹, Darja Maslic Sersic², Lynda Zugec³

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

²*Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb, Croatia*

³*Managing Director, The Workforce Consultants, Canada*

-12

Life satisfaction in Japan: Evidence from a Nationally Representative Sample

Joonha Park¹, Mohsen Joshanloo²

¹*Management, Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, Japan*

²*Department of Psychology, Keimyung University, South Korea*

-13

Contagion Resilience :Exploring the Subjective Time Frame Effect in Organization

Yuan-hsi Liao, Tzu-Ting Lin

Psychology, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

-14

Individual Psychological and Gender Differences in Attitude to Disease Among Adolescents Diagnosed with Atopic Dermatitis

Charity Takyun^{1,2}, Agatha Ogwo²

¹*Psychology, Nasarawa State University, Nigeria*

²*Department of Psychology, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria*

-15

Development of a Locally Derived Assessment of Daily Functioning in Sierra Leone

Jessica Fitts¹, Fatmata Gegbe², Musa Aziz Yokie³, Daniel Kaitibi³, Mark Aber¹

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, USA*

²*Department of Nursing, Njala University, Sierra Leone*

³*Department of Physics and Computer Sciences, Njala University, Sierra Leone*

-16

The Role of Diglossia in the Arabic Language a Cross-National Study

Alexandra Gottardo, Asma Amin

Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

-17

Model of Autonomous-Relational Singles Counseling (MARSC) in Collectivist Cultures: Turkey Model

Kamile Bahar Aydin

Department of Psychology, Yildirim Beyazit University & BEDAD-SAS, Turkey

-18

A Photovoice Project with HIV/AIDS Orphaned Children: A Focus on Risk and Resilience

Abiy Kidane Gebermariam¹, Asamenew Bireda³, Misker Zewde Zerihun²

¹*Educational Psychology, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia*

²*Psychology, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia*

³*Counselling, University of South Africa, Ethiopia*

-19

Typology of Attitudes among Mental Health Interpreters: When Neutral Means Proactive

François René de Cotret¹, Camille Brisset², Yvan Leanza¹

¹*École de psychologie, Université Laval, Canada*

²*Faculté de psychologie, Université de Bordeaux, France*

-20

Perceived Discrimination and Well-Being among Women in a Majority Muslim Country: Religious Identity as Moderator

Ashiq Ali Shah¹, Noraini M Noor²

¹*Department of Psychology, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Canada*

²*Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia*

-21

The Comparison of the Young Never Marrieds Living in Turkey and United States in terms of Relationships Among Loneliness, Anger, and Life Satisfaction

Kamile Bahar Aydin

Department of Psychology, Yildirim Beyazit University & BEDAD-SAS, Turkey

-22

Observing the Effects of Cultural Priming on Meaning for Bicultural Individuals

-23

Factors Contributing to English Language Acquisition as a Second Language among Syrian Refugee Children in Canada

Norah Amin¹, Alexandra Gottardo¹, Xi Becky Chen², Johanne Paradis³

¹*Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada*

²*Applied Psychology and Human Development, OISE/ University of Toronto, Canada*

³*Department of Linguistics, University of Alberta, Canada*

-24

Navigating Resettlement for Active Citizenship: Exploring Socio-cultural Adjustment, Experiences and Expectations of Young Australian Refugees Studying in South Australia

Tahereh Ziaian¹, Teresa Puvimanasinghe¹, Emily Miller¹, Helena de Anstiss¹, Maureen Dollard¹, Adrian Esterman², Helen Barrie³, Ali Afsharian¹, Tamara Stewart-Jones⁴, Susie Wilke⁴

¹*School of Psychology, Social Work and Social Policy, University of South Australia, Australia*

²*School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of South Australia, Australia*

³*School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, Australia*

⁴*MYSA, Multicultural Youth South Australia, Australia*

-25

Undergraduate Psychology Students' Attitudes towards the Teaching of Indigenous and Cross-cultural Content

Matthew Dry, Deborah Turnbull, Clemence Due, Yvonne Clark, Peter Strelan

Psychology, University of Adelaide, Australia

-26

A Perceptive Study on the Personality, Self-Esteem and Impulsiveness of Consumers and Non-Consumers of Tobacco Products and Exploring the Impact of Global Campaign on Consumers of Tobacco Products

Sumita Palit, Souvik Raychaudhuri

Department of Psychology, University of Calcutta, India

-27

Exploring Cultural Differences in Gender Role Ideology in the Formation of Romantic Relationships

Suzanne Hill, Tara Marshall

Life Sciences, Brunel University London, UK

-28

Positive and Negative Intergroup Contact: Interaction not Asymmetry

Katrín Árnadóttir¹, Simon Lolliot², Rupert Brown³, Miles Hewstone⁴

¹*Center for Social and Cultural Psychology (CSCP), University of Leuven, Belgium*

²*Psychology, University of British Columbia, Canada*

³*Psychology, University of Sussex, UK*

⁴*Psychology, University of Oxford, UK*

-29

Relationship between Marital Satisfaction and Job Satisfaction with Client Satisfaction at Amirmomenin Hospital of Gerash City, Iran

Mitra Khaghanifard¹, Mohammad Hakami², Hosseinali Faghihi³, Monir Khaghanifard⁴

¹*Social Sciences, Islamic Azad University - Tehran Central Branch, Iran*

²N/A, N/A, Canada

³Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Kish International Branch, Iran

⁴Social Sciences, Islamic Azad University - Ashtian Branch, Iran

-30

Does Bilingual Proficiency Affect Cultural Frame Switching?

The Effect of Language on French-Polish Cultural Identity Among Warsaw University Students

Lukasz Kmiotek

Cross-Cultural Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

-31

Inequity Aversion among Chinese Children Aged From 4 to 8 Years Old

Liqi Zhu, Xiaoju Qiu

Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

10:00-10:20 Tea & Coffee Break, Rozanski Concourse Hall

10:20-12:00 Symposium 24 - Cultural Variation, Rozanski 101

Climato-Economic Imprints on Culture

Chair: Evert Van De Vliert

Why Northerners and Southerners Differ in Conflict Culture

Evert Van De Vliert², Lucian Gideon Conway III¹

¹Psychology, University of Montana, USA

²Psychology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Global Shifts in Climate, Development, and Individualism: Cultural Change across 78 Countries

Henri C. Santos¹, Michael E. W. Varnum², Igor Grossman¹

¹Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada

²Psychology, Arizona State University, USA

Climato-Economic Ecology of Entrepreneurship

Evert Van De Vliert², Dejun Tony Kong¹

¹Psychology, University of Houston, USA

²Psychology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Discussant

Yoshihisa Kashima

Psychology, University of Melbourne, Australia

10:20-12:00 Paper Session 44- Culture & Health, Rozanski 102

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

Locus of Control Predicts Treatment Decisions and Health Outcomes of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) Patients: A Study based on Socio-economic Status

Sanjay Kumar¹, Purnima Awasthi², Om Shankar³

¹*Psychology, Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, India*

²*Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, India*

³*Cardiology, Banaras Hindu University, India*

10:40

Understanding the importance of Indigenous Healing Practices from North-East Indian Tribe: implications for Health and Wellbeing

Meetu Khosla, Juli Das

Psychology, University of Delhi, India

11:00

The Effect of Deployment and Reintegration Experiences on the Mental Health of Post-Deployed Soldiers of the Ghana Armed Forces

Joana Afful, Benjamin Dr. Amponsah, Margaret Dr. Amankwah-Poku, Adote Dr. Anum

Psychology Department, University of Ghana, Ghana

11:20

Migrants and Refugees Perceived Benefits of Learning Mindfulness for Resilience Building in Australia

Rakshinda Kabir¹, RoseAnne Misajon², Ana-Maria Bliuc³, Richard Chambers^{1,4}

¹*School of Social Sciences, Monash University, Australia*

²*Psychology, Cairnmiller Institute, Australia*

³*Psychology, Western Sydney University, Australia*

⁴*Psychology, Monash University, Australia*

11:40

Brain Fit: How Culturally Fitting Neural Patterns Relate to Well-being

Lee Hajin, Matthew Russell, Liman Li, Takahiko Masuda, Anthony Singhal

Psychology, University of Alberta, Canada

10:20-12:00 Symposium 15 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 103

Acculturation and Integration of Migrants and Ethnic Groups: Negotiating Acculturation Orientations in a World of Increasing Diversity

Chair: Alexandra Mittelstaedt

Dimensions of Intercultural effectiveness for China: Development of the Chinese Behavioral Competence Scale

Alexander English¹, Dharm Bhawuk²

¹*Psychology, Shanghai International Studies University, China*

²*Psychology, University of Hawaii, USA*

Investigating the Relationship between Acculturation, Health and Quality of Life

Amanda Whittal
Psychology, Jacobs University, Germany

Constructing Integration Orientation through Social Media: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Turk and Koreans in Germany

Alexandra Mittelstdt
Psychology, Bremen International School of Social Sciences, Germany

Discussion

Nicolas Geeraert
Psychology, University of Essex, UK

10:20-12:00 Invited Symposia 2, Rozanski 104

Multiculturalism: International Perspectives

Chair: John Berry

“How Shall we all Live Together?”

John Berry
Psychology, Queen's University, Canada

After the Collapse of the USSR: Difficult Paths towards Multiculturalism

Nadezhda Lebedeva
Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

Normative Multiculturalism in Socio-political Context

Colleen Ward
Colleen Ward Centre for Applied Cross-cultural Research, Victoria University of Wellington, Australia

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 15 - Acculturation/ Intergroup Relations, Rozanski 105

Convener: Renu Narchal

10:20

Intergenerational Value Transmission and Well-Being of Adolescents from Ethnic Russian Minority in North and South Caucasus

Victoria Galyapina, Nadezhda Lebedeva
International Laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia

10:40

Perception of Immigrants in Poland in the Context of Threats Vs Gains Resulted From Immigration

Anna Kwiatkowska
Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

11:00

Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Risk and Protective Factors in Language Brokering: A Retrospective Study

Renu Narchal

School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University, Australia

11:20

Role of Intercultural Contacts and Resources in Acculturation: A Study of International Students in Australia

Andre Pekerti¹, Fons Van de Vijver², Miriam Moeller³, Tyler Okimoto⁴

¹*Strategy and International Business, UQ Business School, The University of Queensland, Australia*

²*Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

³*Strategy and International Business, UQ Business School, The University of Queensland, Australia*

⁴*Management, UQ Business School, The University of Queensland, Australia*

11:40

A Conceptual Framework for Examining the Asian Model-Minority Stereotype: the Target's Perspective

Richard Lalonde¹, Joni Sasaki², Vanessa Simoes¹, Heewon Kwon¹, Jorida Cila¹

¹*Psychology, York University, Canada*

²*Psychology, University of Hawaii, USA*

10:20-12:00 Symposium 16 - Multiculturalism, Rozanski 106

Adolescent Acculturation Revisited: Towards A Dynamic and Contextual Approach

Chair: Jessie Hillekens

Longitudinal Associations between Relational Support and Power, Acculturation, and School Performance among Moroccan-Dutch Adolescents

Jana Vietze¹, Susan Branje², Wim Meeus², Linda Juang¹, Maja K. Schachner¹

¹*Psychology, University of Potsdam, Germany*

²*Psychology, Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Reaping the Benefits of Cultural Diversity in Schools: Classroom Cultural Diversity Climate and Students' Intercultural Competence

Miriam Schwarzenthal¹, Maja K. Schachner¹, Linda Juang¹, Fons J. R. Van de Vijver^{2,3,4}

¹*Psychology, University of Potsdam, Germany*

²*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

³*Psychology, North-West University, South Africa*

⁴*Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*

Acculturation Trajectories of Turkish, Moroccan and Other European Minority Adolescents: A Contextual and Dynamic Approach

Jessie Hillekens¹, Gülseli Baysu², Karen Phalet¹

¹*Psychology, KU Leuven, Belgium*

²*Psychology, Kadir Has University, Turkey*

David Sam

Psychology, University of Bergen, Norway

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

Language, Culture, and Source Memory in Multilingual Children

Portia Padilla, Kim Roberts

Psychology Department, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

10:40

Impact of University Students' Emotional Competence on Conflict Management Styles: Cross-cultural Comparison between Japan and Myanmar

May Cho Min^{1,2}, Jiro Takai¹

¹*Graduate School of Education and Human Development, Nagoya University, Japan*

²*Department of Educational Psychology, Yangon University of Education, Myanmar*

11:00

International Students' Trust, Liking Of Japanese Students and Intercultural Contact with Japanese People

Shaoyu Ye

Faculty of Library, Information and Media Science, University of Tsukuba, Japan

11:20

The Mediating Roles of Interdependent Happiness and Individual Depressive State in the Relations of Extraversion and Neuroticism to Life Satisfaction

Vivian Lun¹, June Yeung²

¹*Department of Applied Psychology, Lingnan University, Hong Kong*

²*Department of Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

11:40

Out-group Perceptions and Resentment in South Korea and Japan

Miriam Sang-ah Park¹, Nobuhiko Goto³, Aya Hatano², Asami Ohji⁴, Ji-Eun Shins⁵

¹*Psychology, Leeds Trinity University, UK*

²*Neuroscience, Kochi University of Technology, Japan*

³*Psychology, Kyoto Notre Dame University, Japan*

⁴*Psychology, Aichi Institute of Technology, Japan*

⁵*Psychology, Chung-Ang University, South Korea*

The (Cross-) Cultural Psychology of Relationship: Decolonial Approaches to Love and Well-Being

Chair: Glenn Adams

Models of Relationship in Ghana: Implications for Development

A. Osei-Tutu¹, G. Adams², D. Atakere², V. Dzokoto³, K. Hanke⁴

¹*Psychology, University of Ghana, Ghana*

²*Psychology, University of Kansas, USA*

³Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

⁴Psychology, GESIS-Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Filial Piety and Relational Priorities in China and the USA

X. Zhao, G. Adams

Psychology, University of Kansas, USA

Constructions of Love and Obligation to a Parent

D. Atakere, G. Adams

Psychology, University of Kansas, USA

Neoliberal Tendencies and Obligations towards Family across Cultural Contexts

S. Estrada-Villalta, G. Adams

Psychology, University of Kansas, USA

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 18 - Culture & Organization, Rozanski 109

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

Subordinate Identification with Cultural Dimensions as a Moderating Element between Observed Leadership Style and Leadership Effectiveness

Renier Steyn

Graduate School of Business Leadership, University of South Africa, South Africa

10:40

Towards Integrated Models for Eldercare through Critically Exploring the Welfare- and Family-Based Models in India and Sweden

Lotta Dellve¹, Maria Wolmesjö³, Karin Allard¹, Anders Pousette², Urmi Biswas⁴, Anindo Bhattacharjee⁵

¹Sociology and work science, Gothenburg University, Sweden

²Psychology, Gothenburg University, Sweden

³Academy of caring, working-life and welfare, University of Borås, Sweden

⁴Psychology, The M.S. University of Baroda, India

⁵Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, NMIMS, India

11:00

The Relationship between Work Satisfaction and Work-Family Conflict: The Moderating Effect of Gender Schema

Liu Pei-Yu, Sung Pei-Chen, Jiang Ding-Yu

Department of Psychology, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

11:20

Japanese and non-Japanese Managerial Ratings

Cheryl Boglarsky², Catherine Kwantes¹

¹Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

²Research & Development, Human Synergistics, USA

11:40

Sociocultural Beliefs Regarding Work

Luz Maria Cruz-Martinez¹, Lucia Rivera de la Parra², Salma Sanchez Lara¹

¹FES Zaragoza, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico

²Research, Reddin Consultants, Mexico

10:20-12:00 ICC Paper Session - Cultural Variation & Lifespan Development, Mackinon 236

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

Acculturation, Quality of Life and Mental Health of African Refugees in Six EU Countries

Erhabor Idemudia

School of Research and Postgraduate Studies, North-West University, South Africa

10:40

Cross-cultural Differences in Couples' Sharing of Good News

Lester Sim, Ka I Ip, Esra Ascigil, Robin Edelstein

Psychology, University of Michigan Ann Arbor, USA

11:00

Shared Meals and Neighborhood Walks. Longitudinal and Comparative Perspectives on Emerging Personhood I in 1-3 Year Olds in Norway and Indonesia

Berit Overaa Johannesen¹, Supra Wimbarti²

¹*Department of psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway*

²*Faculty of psychology, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia*

11:20

Validation of Well-being Models on North Indian Adolescents

Kamlesh Singh¹, Mohita Junnarkar²

¹*Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences,, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India*

²*Jindal Institute of Behavioral Sciences, O. P. Jindal Global University, India*

11:40

Resilience among Indian Adolescents: A Multi-Group Study

Kamlesh Singh¹, Mohita Junnarkar²

¹*Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences,, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India*

²*Jindal Institute of Behavioral Sciences, O. P. Jindal Global University, India*

10:20-12:00 Symposium 17 - Cultural Variation & Measurement, Mackinon 237

Enhancing Data Comparability in Cross-Cultural Assessments

Chair: Jia He

Does Language Similarity Increase the Degree of Measurement Invariance for Items Measuring Instructional Quality?

J. Fischer, E. Klieme, A. Praetorius

Psychology, German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany

Comparability of the BWVr across 9 Nations

Hester Van Herk¹, Julie Anne Lee²

¹*Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

²*Psychology, University of Western Australia, Australia*

Effects of Anchoring Vignettes on Comparability and Predictive Validity of Student Self-Reports in 64 Cultures

J. He^{1,2}, J. Buchholz¹, E. Klieme¹

¹*Psychology, German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

²*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Discussion

Y. H. Poortinga

Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Psychology, Free University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

12:00-13:00 Lunch Break (Creelman Hall), Rozanski Concourse Hall

13:00-14:00 Plenary Session 4, Rozanski 104

Convener: Convener: TBD

13:00

Modern Indigeneity and the Reclamation of the Indigenous Self

David Newhouse

Indigenous Studies, Trent University, Canada

14:00-15:30 Symposium 46 - Culture & Health, Rozanski 101

Learning from Young Children in Multicultural Societies

Chair: Dorit Roer-Strier

The Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Children's Perspectives on Risk, Agency and Protection among Various Cultural Groups in Israel

Y. Ponizovsky-Bergelson^{1,2}, Nira Whale^{1,3}, Yael Dayan¹, Orly Erlichman¹, Elichen Amitai¹, Sigal Ashtar¹, Rachel Yishai¹

¹*Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

²*Psychology, Rupin College, Israel*

³*Psychology, Kibbutzim College, Israel*

Children Perspectives on Risk and Protection in Israel and Argentina

Susana Strier, Emilia Canzutti, Adriana Lopez
Child and Youth Department, Ramon Carrillo Center, Argentina

Parent-child and Sibling Relationships in Families with Many Children

Hannah Bartl¹, Heidi Keller², Nira Whale^{1,3}, Naden Jeries¹, Natali Zohar¹

¹*Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

²*Psychology, University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

³*Psychology, Kibbutzim College, Israel*

Discussion

Deborah Best

Psychology, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, USA

14:00-15:30 Papers Session 43- Values, Norms and Beliefs, Rozanski 102

Convener: Convener: TBD

14:00

Inhabitants' Cognitive Maps Represent Ethnic-Based Variations in Learning and Recalling London

Negin Minaei

Faculty of Engineering, University of Windsor, Canada

14:20

The Impact of Context Dependence on Relationship Repair in Negotiation

Sylvie Wiseman, Wendi Adair

Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada

14:40

How do Incremental and Entity Theorists Perceive the Relationship between Other's Effort and Outcome?

Keita Suzuki¹, Yukiko Muramoto¹, Aoto Oka²

¹*Humanities and Sociology, University of Tokyo, Japan*

²*Faculty of Letters, University of Tokyo, Japan*

15:00

Uncertainty Avoidance or Collectivism to Explain the Preference for Conventional Products: Triangulation Approach

Kenichi Ito^{1,2}, Terri Tan¹

¹*Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*

²*Nanyang Business School, Institute on Asian Consumer Insight, Singapore*

14:00-15:30 Symposium 18 (Part I) - Lifespan Development, Rozanski 103

'Lived-In' Experiences of Adolescent Girls in India

Chair: Nandita Babu

The Experience of Vulnerability and Resilience among Adolescent Girls in Urban Slums

Nandita Babu, V. Sethi
Psychology, University of Delhi, India

Body Image experiences and Challenges of Adolescent Girls from Urban and Rural Settings

V.P. Yadav, N. Babu
Psychology, University of Delhi, India

School Bullying as Manifested by Interplay of Culture and Gender among Adolescents

C. Mittal, N. Babu
Psychology, University of Delhi, India

Parental Involvement in the Career Decision Making of Adolescent Girls

S. Bhatia, N. Babu
Psychology, University of Delhi, India

14:00-15:30 Symposium 20 (Part I) - Culture & Organization, Rozanski 104

Creating Space for an Indigenous Work Psychology, Part 1: Situating Work

Chair: Wendi Adair

Exploring Indigenous Workplace Narratives

Kelsey Hewitt
Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada

Indigenous Identity in the Workplace

Jessica McDonald
Psychology, Conestoga College, Canada

Stories of Work and the Four Rs

Darci Belmore
Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada

Discossion

14:00-15:30 Symposium 22 - Intergroup relations, Stereotypes & Prejudice, Rozanski 105

We Care about them: Social Identities' Role in Attitudes towards Outgroups In Cross-Cultural Perspective

Chair: Katarzyna Hamer-den Heyer

Identification with All Humanity in Connection With Global Concern, Human Rights and Prosocial Activities toward People from Different Countries - A Study in the Us, Mexico, Chile and Poland

Katarzyna Hamer-den Heyer¹, Sam McFarland², Anna Włodarczyk³, Magdalena Łuźniak-Piecha⁴, Agnieszka Golińska⁵, Lilliana Manrique Cadenas⁵, Manuel Leonardo Ibarra Espinosa⁶

¹*Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

²*Psychology, Western Kentucky University, USA*

³*Psychology, Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile*

⁴*Psychology, University SWPS, Poland*

⁵*Psychology, Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico*

⁶*Psychology, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Mexico*

Supranational Identities: Social Rituals, Self-transcendent Emotions and Intergroup Relations

Anna Włodarczyk¹, Larraitz Zumeta², Fuad Hatibovic Díaz³

¹*Psychology, Universidad Católica del Norte, Antofagasta, Chile*

²*Psychology, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián, Spain*

³*Psychology, Universidad de Valparaíso, Valparaíso, Chile*

Multiple Group Memberships, Collective Action Intentions and Attitudes towards Outgroups

Natasza Kosakowska-Berezecka, Tomasz Besta, Kamila Kowalska

Psychology, University of Gdansk, Poland

Discussion

Fons J. R. Van de Vijver

Culture Studies, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

14:00-15:30 Discussion Forum 5 - Multiculturalism, Rozanski 106

Convener: Convener: TBD

14:00

From Treatment Teams to Cross-cultural Clinical Research: Challenging the Status Quo of “Identity-blind” Mental Health Services

Tanya Erazo^{1,2,4}, Rashmi Jaipal^{4,5}, Pamela Montano^{2,6}, Corianna Sichel^{2,3}

¹*Psychology Department, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York (CUNY), USA*

²*Department of Behavioral Health, Gouverneur Health, NYC Health and Hospitals (HHC), USA*

³*Department of Applied Psychology, Steinhardt, New York University, USA*

⁴*Representative to the United Nations, American Psychological Association, USA*

⁵*Department of Psychology, Bloomfield College, USA*

⁶*Department of Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine, USA*

14:00-15:30 Symposium 13 - Cultural Variation, Rozanski 107

Socio-ecological Imprints Across Cultures: The Interplay between the Cultural Context and Human Behavior

Chair: Alexander English

Greater Relational Mobility is Associated with Stronger Empathic Concern: An Adaptationist Perspective

Masaki Yuki, Shoko Yamamoto, Saeka Tsuji
Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Japan

Longitudinal Evidence of Enculturation: Rice and Wheat Movers

Alexander English, Thomas Talhelm
Psychology, Shanghai International Studies University, China

Measuring the Social Ecology of Relational Mobility: Challenges and Possible Solutions

Joanna Schug, Kosuke Sato, Masaki Yuki
Psychology, William & Mary, USA

Discussant

Ayşe K. Uskul
Psychology, University of Kent, UK

14:00-15:30 Symposium 44 (Part II) - Cultural Variation, Rozanski 108

Cross-Cultural Psychology as Decolonial Tool

Chair: Glenn Adams

Traces of Coloniality in (Under)Diagnosis of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder among African American Males

M. Yeboah
Psychology, York University, Canada

Indigeneity, Essentialism and the Decolonial Project in Psychology

J. Yen
Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

Reflecting on Anti-Colonialism in International Research Partnerships: Learning from Rwandan Strategies of Support

M. Hynie¹, R. U. King², S. McGrath¹, I. Mukashema³, J. Hahirwa³
¹*Psychology, York University, Canada*
²*Psychology, University of Calgary, Canada*
³*Psychology, University of Rwanda, Rwanda*

The Tribulations of Epistemic Humility: Decolonization and Entrepreneurship

T. Teo
Psychology, York University, Canada

14:00-15:30 Symposium 25 - Lifespan Development, Rozanski 109

Narrative Socialization in the Cultural Contexts: Implications on Children's Cognitive and Emotional Developments

Chair: Jessie Bee Kim Koh

Mother-child Conversation on Moral, Conventional and Personal Choices and Children's Conceptual Beliefs about Choice

Zhao Xin, Qi Wang, Tamar Kushnir
Psychology, Cornell University, USA

Discussion of Internal States during Mother-child past and Future Talks in European-American and Chinese Immigrant Families: Relations to Children's Self-development and Well-being

Jessie Bee Kim Koh¹, Qi Wang²
¹*Psychology, University of Alberta, Canada*
²*Psychology, Cornell University, USA*

Whose Mental States Matter? Differential Effects of Maternal Mental State Talk on Canadian and Singaporean Children's Internalizing Problems

Jeffry Quan¹, Jean-Francois Bureau¹, Kok Hian Tan², Yap Seng Chong³, Birit Broekman³, Anne Rifkin-Grabois³
¹*Psychology, , University of Ottawa, Canada*
²*Psychology, KK Women's and Children's Hospital, Singapore*
³*Psychology, Singapore Institute for Clinical Sciences, Singapore*

Discussion

Allyssa McCabe
Psychology, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, USA

14:00-15:30 Symposium 52 - Culture & Organization, Mackinon 236

Applied Cross-cultural Psychology in Organizational Settings

Chair: Sharon Glazer

Psychometric Properties of the Human System Audit-Transformational Leadership

Rita Berger, Antonioli T C
Psychology, University of Barcelona, Spain

Self-image and Compassionate Goals Scale: Adaptation for Brazilian Samples

Claudio Torres
Psychology, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil

Meaningfulness in Life: A Three-country Concurrent Validation Study

Sharon Glazer
Psychology, University of Baltimore, USA

Alternate Assessment of Home Care Aide Knowledge amongst Three Language Groups

K. Ridgley, D. Li, S. Glazer
Psychology, University of Baltimore, USA

Cultural and Cross-cultural Research Traditions: Complementary or Incommensurable?

Chair: Johnny Fontaine

Health Implications of Pro-Positive versus Balanced Systems of Emotions across Cultures

Yuri Miyamoto, Jiah Yoo

Psychology, University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA

Social Orientation and Cognitive Style across Cultures, Classes and Individuals: Divergent Patterns, Reliability, and Isomorphisms

Igor Grossmann¹, Jinkyung Na², Michael E. W. Varnum³, Mayumi Karasawa⁴, Shinobu Kitayama⁵, Richard E. Nisbett

¹*Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada*

²*Psychology, Sogang University, South Korea*

³*Psychology, Arizona State University, USA*

⁴*Psychology, Tokyo Women's Christian University, Japan*

⁵*Psychology, University of Michigan, USA*

Revisiting the Old Distinction between Guilt and Shame Cultures

Johnny R. J. Fontaine

Psychology, Ghent University, Belgium

Discussion

Ype H. Poortinga

Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Psychology, Free University, The Netherlands

14:00-17:00 Posters Session 4- Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language, Rozanski Concourse

-1

Jewels of Happiness: A Positive Approach to Second Language Acquisition (SLA) for Japanese, First-year, University Students

Lunthita Duthely¹, Harashita Sunaoshi²

¹*Center for Educational and Instructional Research (CEITR), University of Phoenix, USA*

²*Department of Humanities, Kyoto Seika University, Japan*

-2

Women in Warfare: The Role of Discrimination and Humiliation in a Culture of War

Alicia Puente², Gina Arias¹, Marcela Gracia², Silvia Ubillos⁴, Jose Luis González³, Sandra Nieto⁴

¹*Psicología Social, Universidad Católica de Pereira, Colombia*

²*Psicología Social, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain*

³*Psicología social, Universidad de Burgos, Spain*

⁴*Health science, Universidad de Burgos, Spain*

-3

Violence against Women, Culture of Honor and Control; a Dangerous Interaction?

Alicia Puente², Sandra Nieto¹, Marcela Gracia², Silvia Ubillos¹
¹*Health science, Universidad de Burgos, Spain*
²*Psicología Social, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain*

-4

Does Drinking Behavior Grounds in Basic Values? Exploring Associations across Individual and Country Levels

Maksim Rudnev^{1,2}, Christin Melanie Vauclair¹
¹*CIS, ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal*
²*Laboratory for Comparative Studies of Mass Consciousness, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia*

-5

Home-based care Models for Elderly in India and Sweden: Value Perspectives of Stakeholders

Urmi Nanda Biswas¹, Lotta Dellve^{2,4}, Anindo Bhattacharjee³, Karin allard⁴, Anders Pousette⁴, Maria Wolmesjö⁴
¹*Psychology, The M.S. University of Baroda, India*
²*Workscience and Sociology, Gothenberg University, Sweden*
³*Commerce college, SVKM's NMIMS, India*
⁴*Workscience and Sociology, Gothenberg University, Sweden*

-6

Exploring Experiences of Depression in Immigrant Women with the Cultural Formulation Interview (CFI)

Emma Rucco¹, Momoka Sunohara¹, Sarah Benkirane¹, Talha Aziz¹, Jiahong Sun¹, Nathalie Dinh², Andrew G. Ryder¹
¹*Psychology, Culture, Health, and Personality Laboratory, at Concordia University, Canada*
²*Division of Social and Transcultural Psychiatry, McGill University, Canada*

-7

School Bullying as a Result of Presence and Absence of Opposites Sex Peers among Adolescents

Chhavi Mittal, Nandita Babu
Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, India

-8

Characterization of Stress Situations and Coping Strategies among Arab Bedouin Teenagers Living In Unrecognized Villages in Israel

Hassan Ganayiem
Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

-9

Highly Identifying as Canadian Alleviates the Negative Impact of Family Rejection on Well-Being in Bicultural Normative Conflicts

Mamta Vaswani, Benjamin Giguère
Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

-10

Adolescent Wellbeing and Educational Aspirations: Access and Equity for Students from Refugee Backgrounds in Countries of Resettlement

Emily Miller¹, Tahereh Ziaian¹, Helena de Anstiss¹, Melanie Baak², Margaret Secombe³
¹*School of Psychology, Social Work and Social Policy, University of South Australia, Australia*
²*School of Education, University of South Australia, Australia*
³*School of Education, University of Adelaide, Australia*

-11

The Effect of Perceived Duty and Desire to Be Kind on Expected Positive Affect

Claudia Gherghel¹, Dorin Nastas², Takeshi Hashimoto³, Jiro Takai¹
¹*Graduate School of Education and Human Development, Nagoya University, Japan*
²*Department of Psychology, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania*
³*Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shizuoka University, Japan*

-12

Minority Group Second-Language (L2) Health Communication Anxiety and Willingness to Use L2 Mental Health Services: Comparing Quebec Francophones and Anglophones

Anastasiya Voloshyn¹, Yue Zhao¹, Catherine Bergeron¹, Norman Segalowitz^{1,2}, Andrew G. Ryder^{1,3}
¹*Department of Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*
²*School of Psychology and Counselling, Queensland University of Technology, Australia*
³*Lady Davis Institute and the Culture and Mental Health Research Unit, Montreal Jewish General Hospital, Canada*

-13

Conservative Beliefs and Sexual Harrassment in a Higher Education Institution in the South East of México

Julita Hernandez¹, Renan García-Falconi², RJesus García-Hernández¹, Castillo Belem¹
¹*Education, Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco, Mexico*
²*Psychology, Juarez Autonomous University of Tabasco, Mexico*

-14

Cultural Differences in the Positive Effects of Gratitude on Well-being

Jongan Choi, Incheol Choi, Eunsoo Choi, Minha Lee, Yuri Kwon
Psychology, Seoul National University, South Korea

-15

Adolescent Anxiety and Inhibitory Fear Learning: A Cross-Cultural Comparison

Christine H. M. Chiu¹, Barbara C. Y. Lo¹, Tom J. Barry^{1,2}
¹*Department of Psychology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*
²*Researching Emotional Disorders and Development Lab., Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King's College London, UK*

-16

Intimate Partner Violence in Central India: A Qualitative Study of Rural and Urban Communities

Sanjay Kumar, Shraddha Khare
Department of Psychology, Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, India

-17

Assertiveness, Self-esteem and Stress among Adolescents: A Study of Hindus and other Minorities

Ghooman Ahirwar, Sanjay Kumar
Psychology, Doctor Harisingh Gour University sagar, India

-18

Multicultural Discrimination Experiences and Rumination: A Narrative Approach

Rebecca Angele, Eva Oslejskova, Maya A. Yampolsky
Psychologie, Université Laval, Canada

-19

Learning as an Encounter with Signs: Some Challenges for Multicultural Education

Hyojin Ahn
Early Childhood Education, Incheon National University, South Korea

-20

Factor Structure of the Toronto Alexithymia Scale in a Community Sample of Korean Immigrants in Canada

Jie Chang¹, Momoka Sunohara¹, Jessica Dere², Andrew G. Ryder¹
¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*
²*Psychology, University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada*

-21

Psychometric Properties of the Chinese Perceived Responses to Capitalization Attempts Scale

Wenjing Guo, Xiangping Liu
Beijing Key Laboratory of Applied Experimental Psychology, National Demonstration Center for Experimental Psychology Education (Beijing Normal University), Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China

-22

Exploring the Effects Of Microaggressions and Religiosity on Well-Being: The Second-Generation Muslim-Canadian Immigrant Experience

K. Jacky Chan, Magnolia Perron, Marta Y. Young
School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Canada

-23

Depressed Mood and Loneliness as Predictors of Suicide Risk in Latino College Students: Some Evidence for an Interactive Model

Brianna McManamon¹, Collin Beavan¹, Natalia Rodriguez¹, Olivia Katamanin¹, Brandon Meinders¹, Natalie Spittler¹, Rachel Eisner¹, Abigael Lucas, B.A.¹, Jameson Hirsch, PhD², Elizabeth Jeglic, PhD³, Edward Chang, PhD¹
¹*Psychology, University of Michigan, USA*
²*Psychology, East Tennessee State University, USA*
³*Psychology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*

-24

The Relationships between Personality Characteristics, Facebook Use, and Depressive Symptoms among Bedouin Arab and Jewish Young Adults in Israel

-25

Exercise Self-efficacy, Resilience, and Quality of Life among Male and Female Elders: A Mediation Study

Matthew Olasupo^{1,2}, Erhabor Idemudia¹

¹*Psychology, North West University (Mafikeng Campus), South Africa*

²*Psychology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria*

-26

Meaning in Life as a Predictor of Optimism: How Parents Matter to Asian Americans and European Americans

Elizabeth Yu, Edward Chang

Psychology, University of Michigan, USA

-27

Targeting the Youth - Male and Female in Media Advocacy in the Use of Contraceptives: A Revolution in Health Communication in Nigeria

Ifeyinwa Awagu

Institute of Humanities, Pan Atlantic University, Nigeria

-28

The Meaning of the Break-Up in Dating Relationships of Mexican Adolescents

Fernando Méndez-Rangel¹, Sofia Rivera-Aragón¹, Mirta Margarita Flores-Galaz², Gerardo Benjamín Tonatiuh Villanueva-Orozco¹, Abigail Ramírez-Velasco¹, Rolando Díaz-Loving¹

¹*Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*

²*Psychology, Autonomous University of Yucatán, Mexico*

-29

The Meaning of Couple Relationship Maintenance in Mexico

Sofia Rivera-Aragon, Rolando Diaz-Loving, Pedro Wolfgang Velasco-Matus, Luz Maria Cruz-Martínez, Claudia Iveth Jaen-Cortes, Rocío Rojas-Hernández

Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico

-30

Creation and Validation of a Scale to Measure Belief in Performative Bisexuality

Darrin L. Rogers, Darrin L. Rogers, Elayna Kinney, Ariel Gelfand, Ernesto Mercado Irizarry

Psychology Department, State University of New York at Fredonia, USA

-31

Culture Differences between U.S. Americans and Latin Americans: The Impact in Negotiation

Fernando Parrado

Psychology, Sergio Arboleda University,, Mexico

15:30-15:50 Tea & Coffee Break, Rozanski Concourse Hall

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 19 - Cultural Cognition and Neuroscience, Rozanski 101

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Identifying with other Internationals: The Influence of Multicultural Personality on Social Identity Patterns of International Students

Joep Hofhuis

Erasmus Research Center on Media, Culture and Communication (ERMeCC), Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

16:10

Cultural Variation in the Gray Matter Volume of the Prefrontal Cortex is Moderated By the Dopamine D4 Receptor Gene (*Drd4*)

Qinggang Yu¹, Nobuhito Abe², Anthony King³, Carolyn Yoon⁴, Israel Liberzon^{1,3}, Shinobu Kitayama¹

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, USA*

²*Kokoro Research Center, Kyoto University, Japan*

³*Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, USA*

⁴*Stephen M. Ross School of Business, University of Michigan, USA*

16:30

Context Matters in Cross-Cultural Research: Different Change Detection Paradigm Stimuli Elicits Differential Response Bias Patterns for Australian Indigenous Children

Melissa Freire¹, Kristen Pammer^{1,2}

¹*Research School of Psychology, Australian National University, Australia*

²*School of Psychology, University of Newcastle, Australia*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 20 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 102

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Social, Cultural and Linguistic Issues in the Acculturation Processes of Syrian University Students in Turkey

Ayşe Ayvazoglu, Filiz Kunuroglu

Psychology, Izmir Katip Celebi University, Turkey

16:10

The Measure of Traditionalism in Different States of Mexico

Rolando Diaz Loving¹, Cinthia Cruz del Castillo²

¹*Psychology Department, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico*

²*Psychology Department, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

16:30

Comparative Study of Values of Russians in Russia, Latvia and Azerbaijan

Ekaterina Bushina, Tatiana Ryabichenko

Faculty of Social Sciences, International Scientific-Educational Laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, Higher School of Economics, Russia

16:50

Shifts in Traditional Methods of Coping as Growth in Elderly Indigenous Bedouin Men

khaled Al-sayed^{1,2}, Orna Braun-Lewensohn¹, Ephrat Huss¹

¹*Conflict and Management, Ben Gurion University, Israel*

²*Department of Psychology, Kaye Academic College of Education, Israel*

‘Lived-In’ Experiences of Adolescent Girls in India

Chair: Nandita Babu

School Bullying as Manifested by Interplay of Culture and Gender among Adolescents

C. Mittal, N. Babu

Psychology, University of Delhi, India

Parental Involvement in the Career Decision Making of Adolescent Girls

S. Bhatia, N. Babu

Psychology, University of Delhi, India

Understanding the Experiences of Relational Aggression among Adolescent Girls

Alka Bajpai

Psychology, University of Delhi, India

15:50-17:30 Symposium 20 (Part II) - Culture & Organization, Rozanski 104

Creating Space for an Indigenous Work Psychology , Part 2: Lived Experiences of Work

Wendi Adair

Indigenous Employee Satisfaction and Well-being

Erin Somerville, Alicia Martin

Psychology, Conestoga College, Canada

Indigenous Workways: Developing a Relational Conversation Protocol

Anika Sehgal

Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada

Lived Experiences of Work

Mikelle Caine

Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada

Discussion

Kim Anderson

Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

15:50-17:50 Papers Session 21 - Acculturation & Mental Health, Rozanski 105

Convener: Convener: TBD

Feeling Discriminated Leads to Poor Cross-Cultural Adaptation, Not (Necessarily) the Other Way Around

Kinga Bierwiazzonek^{1,2}, Sven Waldzus¹, Karen van der Zee²

¹*CIS-IUL, ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal*

²*Faculty of Social Sciences, VU Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

16:10

The Generic Cognitive Model for Depressive Symptoms and its Specificity in Chinese Migrants: A Structural Equation Model

Alice Bercean, Peter McEvoy, Robert Kane, Lauren Breen, Rosanna Rooney

School of Psychology, Curtin University, Australia

16:30

Birds of a Feather and Cross-cultural Adjustment among International Students in Australia

Emiko Kashima, Giovanni Sadewo

Psychology and Counselling, La Trobe University, Australia

16:50

The Acculturation Strategies Impact on the Mental Health Outcomes and Psychosocial Hazards Perception in the Workplace

Arina Gruia Anghel¹, Andreea C. Brabete²

¹*Organizational Psychology, Associate Professor, Spain*

²*Faculty of Nursing, Postdoctoral Fellow, Canada*

17:10

Ask and you Might Receive: The Actor–Partner Interdependence Model Approach to Estimating Cultural and Gender Variations in Social Support

Biru Zhou¹, Andrew Ryder^{2,3}

¹*Centre for Research on Children and Families, McGill University, Canada*

²*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*

³*Jewish General Hospital, Jewish General Hospital, Canada*

17:30

“Assertiveness, Self-Esteem, Academic Achievement and Stress among Adolescents: A Study of Central and Northern India”.

Waqar Maqbool Parray, Sanjay Kumar

Psychology, Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar (M.P.) (A Central University), India

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 22 - Intergroup relations, Stereotypes & Prejudice, Rozanski 106

15:50

Perceived Competence and Agreeableness Predict Positive Behaviors toward Mexican Immigrants: Less Acculturated Hispanics are more Welcoming of Immigrants

Elia Bueno, Roque Mendez

Psychology, Texas State University, USA

16:10

Testing a Model of Intergroup Trust in Northern Ireland and Lebanon

Thia M. Sagherian-Dickey¹, Mirona A. Gheorghiu², Lesley H.L. Storey¹

¹*School of Psychology, Queen's University Belfast, UK*

²*School of Applied Sciences, Edinburgh Napier University, UK*

16:30

National Face and National Identity: The Political Psychology of International Relations

Rosalie Chen

Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

16:50

Reducing Aggressive Tendencies among Adolescents through Social-Cognitive Intervention: A Step towards Promoting Peace

Parwinder Singh

Department of Psychology, Guru Nanak Dev University College, India

17:10

Sustaining the 'Happy Stage' Post Disaster Social Conflict by the Village Youth

Johana Hadiyono, Olivia Hadiwirawan, Anita Novianty

Psychology, Krida Wacana Christian University, Indonesia

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 23 - Lifespan Development, Rozanski 107

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Exploratory Factor Analysis of Youth Problem Inventory in India and China

Mohita Junnarkar, Sanjeev Sahni

Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences, O. P. Jindal Global University, India

16:10

Cultural Socialization by Same-Ethnic and Different-Ethnic Minority Peers - A Resource for Minority Adolescents' Cultural Identity, School Values, and Life-Satisfaction

Jana Vietze, Linda Juang, Maja K. Schachner

Inclusive Education, University of Potsdam, Germany

16:30

Development of Orphans Stigma Scale: Stigma as a Predictor of Psychological Issues among Orphans Resides in Orphanages

Zaqla Bano, Sabeen Fatima

Psychology, University of Gujrat, Hafiz Hayyat Campus, Pakistan

16:50

Cyberbullying perpetration among High school and University Students in Ghana

David Lackland Sam⁴, Benjamin Amponsah¹, Helen Arkorful², Collins Badu Agyemang^{1,2}, Delphine Bruce³

¹*Department of Psychology, University of Ghana, Ghana*

²*University of Professional Studies, University of Professional Studies, Ghana*

³*Valley View University, Valley View University, Ghana*

⁴*Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Norway*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 24 - Culture & Health, Rozanski 108

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Evaluating the Change Process of Therapist Trainees' Multicultural Competencies through Working with Refugee Clients: A Mixed-Methods Investigation

Ben C. H. Kuo, Kendall Soucie, Siqi Huang
Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

16:10

The Self, Psychosocial Disorder and Recovery: An African Perspective

Erhabor Idemudia
School of Research and Postgraduate Studies, North-West University, South Africa

16:30

Assessing Changes in Therapeutic Alliance between Therapist Trainees and Their Refugee Clients from a Multicultural and Process Perspective

Renee Taylor, Ben Kuo, Siqi Huang
Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

16:50

Explaining Black Canadians' Intentions to Seek Mental Health Services

Renee Taylor, Ben Kuo
Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

17:10

Exploring Culturally-informed Representations of Trauma Among refugee Victims of Torture in Athens, Greece

Gail Womersley
Psychology and Education, University of Neuchatel, Switzerland

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 25 - Values, Norms and Beliefs, Rozanski 109

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

The Structure of Trust in Four East Asian Societies

Jiqi Zhang
School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand

16:10

Linguistic and Cultural Barriers to Access and Utilization of Mental Health Care for Farsi-speaking Newcomers in Quebec

Fahimeh Mianji¹, Jann Tomaro², Laurence Kirmayer³
¹*McGill Department of Psychiatry, PhD Candidate in Social and Transcultural Psychiatry, Canada*
²*McGill Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, PhD Candidate in Counselling Psychology, Canada*
³*McGill Department of Psychiatry, Professor, Canada*

16:30

Cultural Safety in Working with Refugees and Immigrants: The Case of Farsi-speaking Newcomers in Quebec

Fahimeh Mianji¹, Jann Tomaro², Laurence Kirmayer³

¹*McGill Department of Psychiatry, PhD Candidate in Social and Transcultural Psychiatry, Canada*

²*McGill Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, PhD Candidate in Counselling Psychology, Canada*

³*McGill Department of Psychiatry, Professor, Canada*

16:50

Why People Reduce or Increase their Age: A New Twist from an African Context

Collins Badu Agyemang

Department of Psychology, University of Ghana, Ghana

17:10

Hanging in the Balance between Self and Other: Influence of Self-construal on Individual and Collective Pro-Environmental Behaviour

Natasha Koustova

Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

15:50-18:00 Rapid Paper Session 2 - Acculturation & Cultural Variation, Mackinon 236

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

The Attitude of those Around Oncological Children and their Parents, as a Result of Cultural Settings

Nazken Askargaliyeva

Psychology, Turan University, Kazakhstan

15:55

Morphological Ability among Monolingual and Bilingual Speakers in Early Childhood: The Case of Two Semitic Languages

Abeer Asli, Mark Leikin

Education, Haifa university, Israel

16:00

The Integration of Refugee Children and Youth in receiving countries: A Systematic Review of English, French and German Research Literature

Debora Maehler¹, Steffen Pötzschke¹, Johanna Fleckenstein²

¹*Survey Design and Methodology, Leibniz-Institute for Social Sciences, Germany*

²*Institute of Secondary Education, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland*

16:05

Get Close or Feel Threat? Perception of Immigrants Traits and Intergroup Relationship

Xiaoxian Liang^{1,2}, Ling Li¹, Xingzhou Zhu¹, Nan Liu¹, Yanyao He¹

¹*The school of Psychology and Cognitive Science, East China Normal University, China*

²*Graduate School of Human Sciences, Kanagawa University, Japan*

16:10

Using Polynomial Regression and Response Surface Analysis to Assess Whether Discrepancies between Chinese Canadian Youths' Perceived and Ideal Parental Monitoring Predict Adjustment

Vivien So, Catherine Costigan

Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, Canada

16:15

Subjective Perception of Cultural Differences and Synergy Orientation. Acculturation Measurement Revised

Ina Wilczewska

Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, Austria

16:20

Intercultural Relations among Ukrainian Immigrants Living in Portugal

Joana Neto, Felix Neto

Psychology, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

16:25

Acculturation Patterns of Venezuela Immigrants in Barranquilla- Colombia.

Marina Martinez², Jorge Palacio¹, Fredy Romero³, Gissell Rodelo¹

¹*Psicología, Universidad del Norte, Colombia*

²*Psicología, Universidad de la Costa, Colombia*

³*Psicología, Universidad de Enviagado, Colombia*

16:35

Context Differentiation of Moral Identity: A Cultural Comparison between Chinese-Canadian Immigrants and Chinese in China

Fanli Jia¹, Tobias Krettenauer², Lihong Li³

¹*Psychology, Seton Hall University, USA*

²*Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada*

³*Psychology, Northeast Normal University, China*

16:40

Influence of Leader-Induced Stress and Emotional Labour on Mental Health: What Happens When Employees Are Also Dogmatic

Olufemi Lawal¹, Frederick O. Akinfal²

¹*Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, Lagos State University, Nigeria*

²*Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of Lagos, Nigeria*

16:45

Cultural Orientation as a Moderator between Social Support needs and Psychological Well-being among Canadian University Students

Allison Streutker, Josephine Tan

Psychology, Lakehead University, Canada

16:50

Ecology of Freedom: Competitive Tests of the Role of Pathogens, Climate, and Natural Disasters in the Development of Socio-Political Freedom

Kodai Kusano, Markus Kemmelmeier

Interdisciplinary Social Psychology Ph.D. Program, University of Nevada, Reno, USA

17:00

Duchenne Smiles can be Feigned, but it Depends on Culture

Daniela Hekiert

Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

17:05

Maternal and Paternal Sensitivity and Noninterference towards Infants at 4 and 14 Months of Age in China and the Netherlands

Rosanneke Emmen¹, Wei Li², Marjolein Branger², Mi-lan Woudstra², Lamei Wang³, Lenneke Alink², Judi Mesman^{1,2}

¹*Faculty of Governance and Global Affairs, Leiden University, The Netherlands*

²*Department of Education and Child Studies, Leiden University, The Netherlands*

³*College of Psychology and Sociology, Shenzhen University, China*

17:10

Non-informative Responses and Cultural Differences: A Cross-National Comparison of Survey Responses between Japan and the U.S.

Yoshikuni Ono

School of Law, Tohoku University, Japan

17:15

Characteristics of Role Functioning Within Kazakh and Russian Families

Gulnara Slanbekova¹, Laura Kassymova¹, Maira Kabakova², Anar Valieva³, Sharkul Taubaeva⁴, Ardakh Yermentayeva³

¹*Department of Psychology, Karaganda State University, Kazakhstan*

²*Department of General and Applied Psychology, al-Farabi named after Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*

³*Department of Pedagogy and Self-Knowledge, L.N. Gumilyov named after Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan*

⁴*Department of Pedagogy and Educational management, al-Farabi named after Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*

17:20

Examining the Influence of Temporal Focus on Life Satisfaction and Decision Making Across Pakistani and Canadian Adults

Faizan Imtiaz, Li-Jun Ji

Psychology, Queen's University, Canada

17:25

An Analysis of Socio-Cultural Adaptation's Predictors

Pedro Wolfgang Velasco Matus¹, Sofia Rivera Aragón², Fernando Méndez Rangel², Mirna García Méndez¹, Alejandra del Carmen Domínguez Espinosa³, Rolando Díaz Loving²

¹*"Zaragoza" Higher Studies Faculty, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*

²*Faculty of Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*

³*Psychology Department, Iberoamerican University, Mexico*

17:30

Strength of Associations between Psychological Predictors of Sexual Aggression and Self-Reported Aggression/Coercion in Latinx versus Non-Hispanic Ethnicity

Darrin L. Rogers, Darrin L. Rogers, Kara A. Freise

Psychology Department, State University of New York at Fredonia, USA

17:35

Traditional Health Care Practitioners' Views Regarding Mental Health Promotion

Tholene Sodi, Phuti Makweya

Psychology, University of Limpopo, South Africa

17:40

Effects of Social Change on Mexican Children Group Interaction using the Madsen's Cooperation Board

Camilo Garcia¹, Jannethe Colorado García¹, Tania Vidana-Rivera¹, Axel M. Navarro-Hernández¹, Patricia M. Greenfield², Emanuel Meraz Meza

¹*Psychology, Veracruz University, Mexico*

²*Psychology, University of California, USA*

17:45

Environmental Attitudes in China: The Role of the Dark Triad, Future Orientation, and Place Attachment

Niwen Huang¹, Shijiang Zuo¹, Fang Wang¹, Pan Cai¹, Fengxiang Wang²

¹*Faculty of psychology, Beijing Normal University, China*

²*Psychology Department, The General Hospital of the PLA Rocket Force, China*

15:50-17:30 Symposium 27 - Cultural Variation, Mackinon 237

New Findings and Approaches to Testing Value Structure and Priorities

Chair: Jan Cieciuch

Change and Continuity in the Pan-Cultural Hierarchy of Values

Shalom H. Schwartz

Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, Israel

Value-Traits and Value-States: The Same Circular Structure but Different Hierarchies

Jan Cieciuch¹, Ewa Skimina², Shalom H. Schwartz³, Eldad Davidov³, Rene Algesheimer¹

¹*Psychology, University of Zurich, Switzerland, Switzerland*

²*Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

³*Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

The Expression of Values: An Exploration of the Structure

Julie Lee, Uwana Evers, Joanne Sneddon

Psychology, The University of Western Australia, Australia

Discussion

Shalom H. Schwartz

Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Wednesday, July 4, 2018

09:00-10:00 Plenary Session 5, Rozanski 104

Convener: Convener: TBD

09:00

Revisioning Multiculturalism in Global Psychology Education & Training: A Caribbean Perspective

Ava D. Thompson

Psychology, University of The Bahamas, Bahamas, The

09:00-12:00 Posters Session 5 - Lifespan Development/ Organization/ Diversity, Rozanski Concourse

-1

Selfish or Altruistic? Responses Depend on Childhood Socioeconomic Status under Safety Threat

Haihong Li¹, Xiaofei Xie¹, Yi Song²

¹*School of Psychological and Cognitive Science and Beijing Key Laboratory of Behavior and Mental Health, Peking University, China*

²*Department of Product, Leshi Internet Information and Technology Corp, China*

-2

Faith, Vocation and Career Development in Specific Cultural and Gendered Contexts

Claude-Helene Mayer

Management, Rhodes University, South Africa

-3

Being Black and Gifted? Autoethnographical Experiences in School Contexts in Two Multicultural Societies

Lolo Jacques Mayer², Claude-Hélène Mayer¹

¹*Management, Rhodes University, South Africa*

²*Institute for Intercultural Practice and Conflict Management, Institute for Intercultural Practice and Conflict Management, Germany*

-4

Gratitude and Wishes: A Developmental Approach to Gratefulness in Guatemalan Youth

Katelyn Poelker¹, Judith Gibbons²

¹*Psychology, Hope College, USA*

²*Psychology, Saint Louis University, USA*

-5

Is Diversity Experience Make More Tolerant? Study of Student's Tolerance in Indonesia

Yunita Faela Nisa¹, Erita Narhetali², Didin Syafrudin³

¹*Psychology, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia*

²*Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*

³*Education, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia*

-6

Hispanic Faces Elicit Greater Accuracy And Response Times than Caucasian Faces in Emotion Recognition Task: Accuracy Correlated with more Positive Attitudes toward Hispanics

Roque Mendez¹, Maria Czyzewska¹, Pedro Barrera Valdivia², David Hernandez³

¹*Psychology, Texas State University, USA*

-7

The Effects of Ethnicity, Personality and Religiosity on Desire for Personal Space

Ioanna Skoura

Psychology, Brunel University London

-8

Development of Adolescents' Competencies and Life Skills: Do Age Gender and Ethnicity have any Influence?

Esther Akinsola

Psychology, University of Lagos, Nigeria

-9

Moral Codes and Educational Goals of German and Indonesian Preschool Teachers

Melanie Schwarz, Sri Indah Pujiastuti, Manfred Holodyski

Institute for Psychology in Education and Instruction, WWU Muenster, Germany

-10

Metacognitions of Beliefs about Aging in Four Cultural Contexts

Iva Polackova Solcova¹, Eva Dubovska¹, Jan Hofer², Holger Busch², Alma Au³

¹*Institute of Psychology, Czech Academy of Science, Czech Republic*

²*Department of Developmental Psychology, Universität Trier, Germany*

³*Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong*

-11

Organizational Logic in the Context of National Culture

Vera Khotinets, Oksana Kozhevnikova

General Psychology, Udmurt State University, Russia

-12

Cultural Practices Influencing Child Marriage in Rural Communities in Cameroon: The case of wabane in the South West Region of Cameroon

Martina Kwcbonti, Njungwa Zinkeng

Guidance and Counselling, University of Buea, Cameroon

-13

Model Minority Stereotype: Reader Reactions to Media Portrayals of East Asian Students

Jessica Padgett, Evelina Lou, Richard Lalonde

Psychology, York University, Canada

-14

Minority v. Majority: Intergroup Conflict as a Structural Phenomenon

Dora Simunovic

Field C, BIGSSS, Germany

-15

The Contingency Effects of Environmental Uncertainty on the Relationship between Benevolent Leadership and Team Member Attitudes

-16

The Value of Diversity: On the Positive and Negative Outcomes of Cultural Diversity in the Workplace

Carlijn van Alphen¹, Karen Van der Zee¹, Arjen van Witteloostuijn^{2,3,4}

¹*Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit, The Netherlands*

²*School of Business and Economics, Vrije Universiteit, The Netherlands*

³*Institute of Governance, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

⁴*Economics, Antwerp Management School, Belgium*

-17

Cultural Values, SES, and Peer and Parental Influence on College Students' Happiness and Grit-Perseverance

Dana Donohue

Northern Arizona University, Arizona, USA

-18

Traditional Child Rearing: Among Hadiya Rural and Semi-rural Peoples

Temesgen Bedane

Psychology, Lecturer and PhD candidate, Ethiopia

-19

Identity Construal Processes In a Multicultural Context: The Role of Migration Status and Personality Factors

Maria Stogianni, Elke Murdock

Faculty of Language and Literature, Humanities, Arts and Education, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

-20

Cultural discontinuity and the college experience of ethnic minority students

Salam Priyanka Devi

Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

-21

Narrative Enactment of Nadir Experiences in Highly Ego-Integrated Older Adults Across Four Cultures

Eva Dubovska, Iva Polackova Solcova, Vladimir Chrz

Institute of Psychology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic

-22

The Elephant in the Room: The often Neglected Relevance of Speciesism in Dehumanization and Bias towards Ethnic Minorities/Immigrants

Melisa Choubak, Saba Safdar

Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

-23

Challenges Faced by International Students Studying at Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Ashiq Ali Shah, Alexander Lopes, Linah Kareem

Department of Psychology, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Canada

-24

I do Care about your Status: The Inspiration Information and Social Status can Promote Self-regulation

Chien-Ru Sun, Hui-Tzu Lin

Department of Psychology, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

-25

Assimilationism, Multiculturalism, Colorblindness, Polyculturalism in the Russian Context

Dmitrii Dubrov, Dmitry Grigoryev

International Laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia

-26

Raising Yemenite Children in Israel: The Case of Large Yemenite Families in Israel

Hila Madhala Farchan^{1,4}, Hannah Bartl^{1,2,4}, Heidi Keller^{3,4}

¹*The Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

²*Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

³*Psychology, Culture and Development, University of Osnabruck, Germany*

⁴*The Seymour Fox School of Education, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

-27

Ethnic and National Identity Development of Turkish-Dutch Preadolescents

Fadime Pektas, Rosanneke Emmen, Judi Mesman

Faculty of Governance and Global Affairs, Leiden University, The Netherlands

-28

Applying Cultural Sensitivity (CS) to Societal Development Indexes

Kuba Krys, Yukiko Uchida

Kokoro Research Center, Kyoto University, Japan

-29

Fostering a Sense of Belonging as an Important First Step to Successful Integration of Migrant Children

Mateja Stirn

ISA institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

-30

Acculturation, Wellbeing and Health of Paraguayan Students in Spain

Rita Berger¹, Antoni Font², Maria José Vargas²

¹*Social Psychology and Quantitative Psychology, University of Barcelona, Spain*

²*Basic, Developmental and Educational Psychology, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain*

-31

Guess who? Interethnic Colorblindness Among White Dutch Adults

Daudi van Veen¹, Judi Mesman¹, Rosanneke Emmen¹, Chantal Amoureux²

¹*Faculty of Governance and Global Affairs, Leiden University, The Netherlands*

²*Institute of Education and Child Studies, Leiden University, The Netherlands*

Beliefs and Financial Behavior Analysis in Mexican Context

Luz Maria Cruz-Martinez^{1,2}, Salma Sanchez Lara¹, Elizabeth Garcia Mendieta¹, Luis Eduardo Medina Fernandez²

¹FES Zaragoza, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico

²Innovation Lab, Circulo de Credito, Mexico

10:00-10:20 Tea & Coffee Break, Rozanski Concourse Hall

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 32 - Culture & Health, Rozanski 101

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

Intergenerational Transmission of Trust and Reciprocity: Implications for Well Being

Nandita Babu¹, Surbhi Kumar²

¹Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, India

²Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, India

10:40

Health (Electronic/Mobile) Interventions for Non-Clinical Population in South Asian Region: Lessons and Implications from a Critical Realist Perspective

Rajneesh Choubisa, Namita Ruparel

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, India

11:00

Rejected by your Heritage Culture: Experiences of Intragroup Marginalisation, Acculturative Stress, and Coping Methods

Nelli Ferenczi^{1,2}, Tara Marshall³, Johanna Lukate⁴

¹Department of Psychology, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

²Regent's School of Psychotherapy & Psychology, Regents University London, UK

³Department of Psychology, Brunel University, UK

⁴Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, UK

11:20

Social and Labor Integration of Refugees and Immigrants in Germany and Spain: A Qualitative and Cross-Cultural Study

Rita Berger¹, Erika Spieß², Julia Reif², Katharina Pfaffinger²

¹Social Psychology and Quantitative Psychology, University of Barcelona, Spain

²Psychology, University Ludwig Maximilian Munich, Germany

11:40

Patterns of Competitiveness and Non-competitiveness: Similarities and Differences

Yin Lian¹, Márta Fülöp Márta Fülöp^{1,2}

¹School of Public Administration, University of International Business and Economics, China

²Faculty of Psychology and Education, Institute of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Education, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

Conflicted Acculturation in Various Multicultural Contexts: Insights and Findings

Chair: Yoav S. Bergman

Multicultural Identity Integration (MII) in a Conflicted Context: A Latent Profile Analysis Approach

Hisham Jubran¹, Gabriel Horenczyk²

¹*Psychology, Beit-Berl College, Israel*

²*Psychology, Hebrew University, Israel*

Cultural Variability among Remotely Acculturating Biculturals in Jamaica: An Asset in Managing Potentially Conflicting Cultural Identities?

Esra Sahin¹, Gail Ferguson¹, Bridget Regan¹, Jacqueline Nguyen²

¹*Psychology, University of Illinois, USA*

²*Psychology, University of Wisconsin, USA*

Biculturalism, Contact, and Conflict: The Case of the Ultra-Orthodox Community in Israel

Yoav S. Bergman¹, Gabriel Horenczyk²

¹*Psychology, Ariel University, Israel*

²*Psychology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*

Discussion

Gabriel Horenczyk

Psychology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

Teaching the First Course in Psychology and Culture

Chair: Walter Lonner

Teaching Culture and Human Development: Capturing Student Experiences of Intergenerational Change

Patricia Greenfield

Psychology, University of California at Los Angeles, USA

Teaching Personal Closeness of Culture and Psychology Through Practicum and Assignments

Tanaka-Matsumi Junko

Psychology, Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan

Discussion

Walter L. Lonner

Psychology, Western Washington University, USA

Societal Happiness: Why Individualism Associates with Happiness?

Chair: Kuba Krys

Others-Benefiting Attitudes Prevalent in Open Societies is A Key for Societal Happiness

Kuba Krys, Yukiko Uchida

Psychology, Kyoto University, Japan

Moving Away from Individualism-Fit Measures of Happiness Attenuates Individualism-Happiness Association

A. Kosiarczyk, Anna Kwiatkowska

Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Across Cultures Family Happiness is Valued More than Individual Happiness, and Happiness in General is Valued More in Individualistic than in Collectivistic Societies

Claudio Torres

Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brazil

Discussion

Peter B. Smith

Psychology, University of Sussex, UK

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 26 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 105

10:20

Discrimination, Perceived Segregation, Acculturation and Psychological Well-being: the Case of North Caucasian Migrants in Moscow

Zarina Lepshokova, Nadezhda Lebedeva

International laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia

10:40

Tridimensional Acculturation Orientations and Perceived Cultural Distance Predict Post-migration Growth after Study Abroad

Jitka Tausova¹, Michael Bender^{1,2}, Isabel Benítez³

¹*Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

²*School of Psychology, Gratia Christian College, Hong Kong*

³*Department of Psychology, Loyola University Andalusia, Spain*

11:00

Extensions of Acculturation Gap: An Examination of Actual and Perceived Acculturation Gaps in Migrant Families

Qian Sun, Nicolas Geeraert

Department of Psychology, University of Essex, UK

11:20

Acculturation Benefits Creativity when Personal Values Match Salient Norms

Derya Gungor¹, Gizem Yildiz²
¹*Psychology, Yasar University, Turkey*
²*Psychology, La Trobe University, Australia*

11:40

A Dyadic Examination of the Acculturation Gap

Nicolas Geeraert, Qian Sun
Department of Psychology, University of Essex, UK

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 27 -Mental Health, Happiness and Well-being, Rozanski 106

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

Establishing the Behavioural Phenotype of Hikikomori in Taiwanese Adults: An Online Survey

Fang-Wei Wu, Jennifer Lau
Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, UK

10:40

Role of Religious Commitment and Cultural Practices among Hindu and Sikh Communities on Anasakti and Life-satisfaction: Implications for Health and Wellbeing

Meetu Khosla
Psychology, University of Delhi, India

11:00

Emotional Reactions and Coping Resources Among Bedouin Arab Adolescents in the Negev Following Home Demolitions

Khaled Al - sayed^{1,2}, Saleem Abu Jaber¹
¹*Conflict and Management, Ben-Gurion, Israel*
²*Psychology, Kaye Academic College of Education, Israel*

11:20

The Fear of Happiness: Antecedent in Self-construal, Consequence on Well-being

YingJia Yang, Ching Wan
Department of Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

11:40

Liberated: Refugee Trauma

Omar Reda
Psychiatry, Providence Health & Systems, USA

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 28 - Lifespan Development, Rozanski 107

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

The Relationship between Teacher Support and School Engagement of Immigrant and Non-immigrant Students in Germany

10:40

Patterns of Language Use in Indian and American High Schools

Lauren Shapiro Crane¹, Ramesh C. Mishra², Odysse M. Davis¹, Lucas E. George¹, Gabriel J. Cox¹, Michael S. Dureska¹, Mercedes D. Harris¹, Amy B. Knauer¹, Melissa H. Latto¹, Morgan A. Malanca¹, Elizabeth J. McNeill¹, Olivia K. Roberson¹

¹*Department of Psychology, Wittenberg University, USA*

²*Department of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, India*

11:00

Parenting Beliefs under Revision - Dynamics and Change in Turkish-German Migrant Parents' Ideas about Child Rearing and Development in Early Childhood

Berrin Otyakmaz

Department of Educational Sciences, University of Bremen, Germany

11:20

Youth – Adult Connectedness: Implications for Positive Youth Development

Nandita Babu, Surbhi Kumar

Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, India

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 29 - Culture & Organization, Rozanski 108

10:20

Trust in Altruistic and Extraordinary Leaders: The Moderating Effect of Supervisor-Subordinate Relational Schemas

Ding-Yu Jiang, Chia-Hua Lin

Department of Psychology, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

10:40

Self-efficacy and Occupational Health and Safety of Ghanaian Auto Artisans: Examining the Moderation and Mediation Roles of Causal Attributions and Sense of Meaningfulness of Work

Lebbaeus Asamani

Department of Education and Psychology, University of Cape Coast, Ghana

11:00

Leadership, Work Motivation and General Happiness: A 12-country Explorative Study

Benjamin Voyer¹, Jeremy Lemoine^{1,2}, Minas Kastanakis¹, Charlotte Gaston Breton¹

¹*Marketing, ESCP Europe*

²*Psychology, University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne*

11:20

Dark Personality Triad, Work Motivation and Outcomes in an Academic Setting: A Study of University Employees in Germany and Uganda

Martin Baluku^{1,2}, Cemre Oflu², Kathleen Otto²

¹*Educational, Social, & Organizational Psychology, Makerere University, Uganda*

²*Work & Organizational Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany*

11:40

Two-wave Cross-cultural Examination of Turnover Intention and the Work-family Interface Across Canada and India

Karen Korabik², Ujvala Rajadhyaksha¹, Grace Ewles²

¹*College of Business, Division of Management, Marketing and Entrepreneurship, Governors State University, USA*

²*Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

10:20-12:00 Papers Session 30 - Multiculturalism, Rozanski 109

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:20

The Impact of Multi-Cultural Experience on Essentialist Thinking: The Comparison between Chinese and American College Students

Yian Xu^{1,2}, John Coley¹

¹*Psychology Department, Northeastern University, USA*

²*Psychology, New York University Shanghai, China*

10:40

Influence of Study Abroad on Students' Cultural Attitudes

Salomi Aladia, Helen Harton

Psychology, University of Northern Iowa, USA

11:00

"Finland is Multicultural?" the Finnish Lay Discourse of Multiculturalism Online

Emma Nortio

Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Finland

11:20

Trust as a Moderator of the Relationship among Attitudes to Ethnic Diversity and Acculturation Expectations of the Host Population

Alexander Tatarko, Zarina Lepshokova, Dmitrii Dubrov

School of Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia

10:20-12:00 Symposium 31 - Biculturalism, Mackinon 236

Development of Biculturalism in Context

Development of Biculturalism in Context

Chair: M. Dalal Safa

Contextualized Bilingualism among Adolescents in Indonesia

B.T. Sari¹, A. Chasiotis¹, Fons J.R. Van de Vijver^{1,2,3}, Michael Bender^{1,4}

¹*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

²*Psychology, North-West University, South Africa*

³*Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*

⁴*Psychology, Gratia Christian College, Hong Kong*

Emotional Fit with Heritage and Mainstream Cultural Contexts: The Role of Bicultural Individuals' General as well as Momentary Cultural Engagement

Jozefien De Leersnyder^{1,2}, Batja Mesquita², Kim Heejung³

¹*Psychology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

²*Psychology, University of Leuven, Belgium*

³*Psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*

Family Contextual Effect on Bicultural Competence Development among Mexican American Youth

M. Dalal Safa, Rebecca M.B. White, G.P. Knight, N.D. Eggum-Wilkens, Michelle Pasco, N.

Gonzales, J-Y. Tein, J. Causadias

Psychology, Arizona State University, USA

Discussion

Fons J.R. Van de Vijver

Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Psychology, North-West University, South Africa

Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia

12:00-13:00 Lunch Break (Creelman Hall), Rozanski Concourse Hall

13:00-14:00 Plenary Session 6, Rozanski 104

Convener: Convener: TBD

Unravelling the mystery of culture: Reflections of an English-heritage, Toronto-born, social psychologist and member of the IACCP since 1980

Michael Harris Bond

Psychology, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

14:00-15:30 Symposium 28 - Cultural Variation, Rozanski 101

Indigenous Personality Studies from Africa and the Middle East: Emic and Etic Approaches in South, West, and East Africa, and the Levant

Chair: Amber Gayle Thalmayer

Indigenous Personality Structure in East and West Africa: Lexical Studies of Personality in Maa and Senufo

Amber Gayle Thalmayer¹, Gerard Saucier²

¹*Psychology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

²*Psychology, University of Oregon, USA*

Unravelling the Factor Structure of the South African Personality Inventory: A fifteen- year journey

Deon Meiring¹, Carin Hill², Alewyn Nel¹, Fons Van de Vijver^{3,4,5}, Velichko Fetvadjeiev⁶

¹*Psychology, University of Pretoria, South Africa*

²*Psychology, University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

³*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

⁴*Psychology, North-West University, South Africa*

⁵*Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*

⁶*Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

A Mixed-methods Study of Personality Conceptions in the Levant: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank

Lina Daouk-ryy¹, Pia Zeinoun¹, Lina Choueiri¹, Fons J. R. Van de Vijver²

¹Psychology, American University of Beirut, Lebanon

²Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Discussion

Gerard Saucier

Psychology, University of Oregon, USA

14:00-15:30 Symposium 51 - Values, Norms and Beliefs, Rozanski 102

Within-individual Human Value Structures: New Developments and Future Directions

Chair: Hester Van Herk

Archetypical Value Profiles in Values Research: Insight into Stability and Change

Hester Van Herk

Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

An Unfolding Analysis Approach Reveals the Internal Structure of Perceptions of Nonhuman Entities' Values

S. Ye

Psychology, Centre for Human and Cultural Values, University of Western Australia, Australia

The Effect of Value Framing As Approach or Avoidance on Understanding and Endorsing Values

Anat Bardi¹, K. A. Wotlin², I. Borg³

¹Psychology, Royal Holloway University of London, UK

²Psychology, Roehampton University, UK

³Psychology, University of Münster, Germany

Discussion

Julie Anne Lee

Psychology, Centre for Human and Cultural Values, University of Western Australia, Australia

14:00-15:30 Invited Discussion - Gender, Rozanski 104

Convener: Convener: TBD

14:00

Women in IACCP and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Deborah Best¹, Patricia Greenfield², Colleen Ward³, Josephine Naidoo⁴, Marta Fulop⁵, Marta Young⁶, Saba Safdar⁷, Sharon Glazers⁸

¹Psychology, Wake Forest University, USA

²Psychology, University of Los Angeles, California, USA

³Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

⁴Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

⁵Social and Cultural Psychology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary

⁶*Psychology, University of Ottawa, Canada*

⁷*Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

⁸*Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of Baltimore, USA*

14:00-15:30 Symposium 32 - Multiculturalism, Rozanski 105

How well are our Societies Doing? The Role of Identity and Inclusion across Cultures

Chair: Byron Adams

When Including others Mediates the Relationships between Identity and Well-being across Dutch and Lebanese Youth

Michael Bender^{1,2}, Lucy Tavitian^{1,6}, Natasja Cittert¹, Byron G. Adams^{1,3}, Fons J. R. Van de Vijver^{1,4,5}

¹*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

²*Psychology, Gratia Christian College, China*

³*Psychology, University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

⁴*Psychology, , North-West University, South Africa*

⁵*Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*

⁶*Psychology, Haigazian University, Lebanon*

Inclusive Identity and Multicultural Attitudes as Factors in Academic Engagement and Motivation in Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) and White British youth in the UK.

Nadzeya Svirydzenka¹, Byron G. Adams^{2,3}, Fons J. R. Van de Vijver^{2,4,5}

¹*Psychology, De Montfort University, UK*

²*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

³*Psychology, University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

⁴*Psychology, North-West University, South Africa*

⁵*Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*

Identity, Inclusion, and Well-being of employees in Germany, Indonesia, the Netherlands, and South Africa

Byron G. Adams^{1,2}, Christina Meyers¹, Lusanda Sekaja²

¹*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

²*Psychology, University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

Discussion

Youssef Azghari

Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

14:00-15:30 Symposium 33 - Cultural Variation, Rozanski 106

How do Members of Honor Cultures Respond to Challenges? Implications for Multicultural Societies

Chair: Ayse Uskul

The Influence of Honor Threats on Goal Pursuit across Cultures

Ceren Gunsoy¹, Susan E. Cross², Ayse K. Uskul³, Arzu Wasti⁴, Phia Salter⁵

¹*Psychology, Clemson University, USA*

²*Psychology, Iowa State University, USA*

³*Psychology, University of Kent, UK*

⁴*Psychology, Sabanci University, Turkey*

⁵*Psychology, Texas A&M University, USA*

Honour Values and Acculturation Experiences

Pelin Gul, Ayse Uskul, Barbora Hubena

Psychology, University of Kent, UK

The Construal and Consequences of Workplace Incivility in an Honor Culture

S. Arzu Wasti¹, K. Duygu Erdas²

¹*Psychology, Sabanci University, Turkey*

²*Psychology, TOBB Economy and Technology University, Turkey*

Discussion:

Implications of Honor Values for Multicultural Societies

Susan E. Cross

Psychology, Iowa State University, USA

14:00-15:30 Symposium 34 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation, Rozanski 107

Remote Cultural Transmission: New Measurement, Applications, and Researcher Reflections

Chair: Cindy Quan, Gail M. Ferguson

Remote Enculturation: Measuring the Diverse Ways in which Individuals Learn about their Heritage Culture from Afar

Catherine L. Costigan¹, Cindy Quan¹, Gail M. Ferguson²

¹*Psychology, University of Victoria, Canada*

²*Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

The JUS Media? Programme: A New Global Health Intervention for Remotely Acculturating Families in Jamaica

Gail M. Ferguson¹, Steve Tran¹, Michelle R. Nelson¹, Cagla Giray¹, Julie M. Meeks Gardner², Barbara H. Fiese¹, Brenda Koester¹, Tashaine Morrison²

¹*Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

²*Psychology, University of the West Indies Open Campus, Jamaica*

Cultural Tailoring of a Remote Acculturation-Based Health Intervention: A Reflection on Researcher Positionality

Cala Giray¹, Gail M. Ferguson¹, Arianne Anderson², Tashaine Morrison²

¹*Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

²*Psychology, University of the West Indies Open Campus, Jamaica*

Discussion

Michael Bender
Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands
Psychology, Gratia Christian College, Hong Kong

14:00-15:30 Symposium 37 - Cultural Variation, Rozanski 108

Moving Forward in Culture and Emotion Research: Three Innovative Methods to Model the Cultural Heterogeneity of Emotional Expression and Experience

Chair: Jozefien De Leersnyder

Opening Up the Study of Emotion Perception

Maria Gendron
Psychology, Northeastern University, USA

Variance is at the Heart of Emotion: A Novel Approach to Cultural Variation in Emotional Experience

Michael Boiger¹, Eva Ceulemans¹, Jozefien De Leersnyder¹, Yukiko Uchida², Vinai Norasakkunkit³, Batja Mesquita¹
¹*Psychology, University of Leuven, Belgium*
²*Psychology, Kyoto University, Japan*
³*Psychology, Gonzaga University, USA*

Cultural Fit of Emotions: Modeling the Fit between Individuals' and Cultural Groups' Patterns of Emotional Experience

Jozefien De Leersnyder^{1,2}, Heejung Kim³, Batja Mesquita¹
¹*Psychology, University of Leuven, Belgium*
²*Psychology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*
³*Psychology, 3University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*

Discussion: Moving Forward in Culture and Emotion Research?

Yulia Chentsova-Dutton
Psychology, Georgetown University, USA

14:00-15:30 Symposium 36 - Values, Norms and Beliefs, Mackinon 236

The BIGSSS Symposium: Value-Behavior Relation, Value Priorities and Value Change

Chair: Mandy Boehnke

Social Construction of the Value-Behavior Relation

Vladimir Ponizovskiy¹, Lusine Grigoryan¹, Ulrich Kühnen¹, Klaus Boehnke^{1,2}
¹*Psychology, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Germany*
²*Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia*

Are Personal Values Less Stable than We Think? Results from a Comparative Longitudinal Study with German Exchange Students in the US, Europe and Latin America

Regina Arant¹, Klaus Boehnke^{1,2}

¹Psychology, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Germany

²Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

Introducing the 'Distribution Approach' as an Alternative Methodology to Empirically Arrive at Value Priorities at the Culture Level

Adrian Stanciu¹, Erich H. Witte², Klaus Boehnke^{3,4}

¹Psychology, Vechta University, Institute for Gerontology, Germany

²Psychology, University of Hamburg, Institute for Psychology, Germany

³Psychology, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Germany

⁴Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

Discussion

Jan Cieciuch

Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, Warsaw, Poland

14:00-17:00 Posters Session 6 - Lifespan Development/ Organization/ Diversity, Rozanski Concourse

14:00

Multiculturalism in the Arab Gulf States: Kuwait and Qatar as Examples

Mustapha Achoui¹, Batoul Al Khalifa²

¹Business, Arab Open University, Kuwait

²Psychology, Qatar University, Qatar

14:00

Acculturation Orientation, Adult Attachment and Multicultural Personality of Future Psychologists

Camille Brisset², Alison Cassivi-Joncas¹, Allyson Gillard¹, Marie-Ève Poulin¹, Yvan Leanza¹

¹École de psychologie, Université Laval, Canada

²Faculté de psychologie, Université de Bordeaux, France

14:00

The Measure Development of Supervisor's Communication Tactics for Using Coercive Power

Ying-Ni Cheng¹, Zoe Magraw-Mickelson²

¹Department of Psychology and Social Work, National Defense University, Taiwan

²Department of Psychology, Phillips University Marburg, Germany

14:00

Parental attitudes on the use of portable smart devices in children aged 0 to 3 years

Mirjam Weis

TUM School of Education, Centre for International Student Assessment (ZIB), Technical University of Munich, Germany

14:00

The Association between Cultural Leisure Experience and Life Satisfaction of Adult with Developmental Disability in South Korea: Mediating Effects of Positive Acceptance of Disability

Sung Min Lee, Seon Woo Lee

Graduate school of social welfare, Yonsei University, South Korea

14:00

Emotional competence of consulting psychologist: cultural features

Maxat Jakupov¹, Saba Safdar², Zabira Madaliyeva¹, Aliya Tolegenova³

¹*Department of general and applied psychology, al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*

²*Department of psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

³*Department of psychology, Nur-Mubarak Egyptian Islam Culture University, Kazakhstan*

14:00

Personality Attributes as Predictors of the Effectiveness of Organizational Training

Ying-Ni Cheng¹, Jui-Chung Wang²

¹*Department of Psychology and Social Work, National Defense University, Taiwan*

²*Section of Chest Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Cathay General Hospital, Taiwan*

14:00

The Relationship between Identity Configurations, Well-being and Relationship Quality in Intercultural Couples

Carolane Levesque, Audrey Morissette, Maya A. Yampolsky

École de psychologie, Université Laval, Canada

14:00

Acculturation as a success story: Theoretical elaborations, lay perceptions and empirical evidence for “successful” migration in the multicultural context of Luxembourg

Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros

INSIDE, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

14:00

Qualitative Research on Public Trust in Public Officials' Behavior

Shao Hong Yong¹, Li Ya Zhu², Ling Ling Xia³

¹*Education School, Ningxia University, China*

²*Economics and Management School, Ningxia University, China*

³*Education School, Economics and Management School, Ningxia University,, China*

14:00

Relationships among Social Support, self-concept, Resilience, and Subjective Well-being among Nigerian Adolescents in Crisis Context

Beatrice Ahamadu Bahago¹, Grace Ifeyinwa Onyejekwe¹, Valentine Ayo Mebu², Benjamin Aleka Tanko³, Eric Isaac Shockden¹, Munir Mustafa^{1,4}

¹*Department of Educational Foundations, University of Jos, Nigeria*

²*Department of Psychology, Nigerian Police Academy, Nigeria*

³*Early Childhoo Education, Kaduna State College of Education, Nigeria*

⁴*News Department, Radio Nigeria Bauchi, Nigeria*

14:00

Causal Factors Influencing Advesity Qoutient of Secondary School Students Affected By Communal Violence in Plateau State.

Bahago Ahmadu Bahago, Bala Galle Attah

Institute of Education, University of Js, Nigeria

14:00

The Perceptions of Children`s Right on Korean Early Childhood Teacher in Day Care Center

Hyojin Ahn¹, Eun Kyong Lee²
¹early childhood education, incheon national university, South Korea
²Principal, Songdo City International Day Care Center, South Korea

14:00

Collectivist Frame Switching in Competitive and Cooperative Situations

Natasha Koustova, Catherine Burr, Tolulola Taiwo, Catherine Kwantes
Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

14:00

Impulsivity and Internet Addiction among College Students: The Mediating Role of Smart Phone Multitasking and the Moderating Role of Cardiac Vagal Tone

Xiaohui Yang¹, Zhenhong Wang¹, Liqi Zhu², Xiaoju Qiu²
¹School of psychology, Shaanxi Normal University, China
²CAS Key Laboratory of Behavioral Science, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

14:00

Are Trustworthy Descriptors Similar Across Cultures and Role Relationships? A Qualitative Comparison of Trustworthy Friends and Family from Canada and Taiwan.

Arief Kartolo, Catherine A. Burr, Catherine T. Kwantes
Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

14:00

Moral Behaviour in Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom: The Impact of Moral Judgment and Moral Identity

Azizah Alqahtani^{1,2}, Alison Bacon¹, Michaela Gummerum¹
¹School of Psychology, Plymouth University, UK
²School of Psychology, Princess Nourah University, Saudi Arabia

14:00

Understanding Indian Superstition and its Diversity

Sieun An
Psychology, Ashoka University, India

14:00

Syrian Adolescents' Refugees: How do they Cope During their Stay in Refugees Camps?

Haled Al-Said, Orna Braun-Lewensohn
Conflict Management & Resolution, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

14:00

An Analysis of the Titles of Popular Children's books in the U.S. and Japan

Kumiko Mukaida
Faculty of Liberal Arts, The Open University of Japan, Japan

14:00

How well do we get along? Majority and minority group perspectives of intercultural relations in the United States

Elizabeth Robinson², Adriana Aldana¹

¹*Department of Social Work, California State University, USA*

²*Nursing, Midwifery and Social Sciences, Central Queensland University, Australia*

14:00

A Cross-Cultural Study of Canadian and Chinese Adolescents' Moral Judgments

Shuai Shao¹, Saman Fouladirad², Lihuan Yang², Catherine Ann Cameron²

¹*Social Science Division, University of Chicago, USA*

²*Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Canada*

14:00

Integrating results from multiple countries to develop an empirically-based model of father involvement

Ligia Santis, Elizabeth Barham

Department of Psychology, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil

14:00

Organizational Virtuousness Impacting Psychological Capital and Employee Performance: Examining the Intervening Mechanism

Namita Ruparel, Shubha Dubey

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, India

14:00

Preschool teacher characteristics and relational factors associated with well-being in the US, Korea, and Japan

Ayumi Nagase¹, Hyojin Ahn², Nanette Schonleber¹, Soojung Kim³

¹*Early Childhood Studies, Sonoma State University, USA*

²*Early Childhood Education, InCheon National University, South Korea*

³*Department of Child and Adolescent Welfare, Pyeongtaek University, South Korea*

14:00

Increasing Compassion for Others through a Mindfulness Collective Ritual

José Pizarro¹, Alberto Amutio-Kareaga², Saioa Telletxea², Miren Harizmendi¹, Alicia Puente³, Nekane Basabe²

¹*Social Psychology and Methodology of Behaviour Sciences, University of the Basque Country, PhD Student, Spain*

²*Social Psychology and Methodology of Behaviour Sciences, University of the Basque Country, Professor, Spain*

³*Social Psychology and Methodology of Behaviour Sciences, University of the Basque Country, Postdoc researcher, Spain*

14:00

The Influence of Cultural Values on the Relationship between Peer Unfairness and Job Performance in Multinational Teams

Mladen Adamovic

Centre for Workplace Leadership, The University of Melbourne, Australia

14:00

The Influence of Transformational Leadership on Perceptions of Organisational Justice, Intention to Quit and Organisational Citizenship Behaviour among Selected Call Centre Employees in the Financial Services Industry

15:30-15:50 Tea & Coffee Break, Rozanski Concourse Hall

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 41 - Advances in Measurement and Methodology, Rozanski 101

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Likert Scales: Always does not Exist? Maybe Never?

Romie Littrell

Management, National Research University-Higher School of Economics-Saint Petersburg, Russia

16:10

Survey Mode and Data Quality: A Look at Careless Responding Across Three Modes and Two Cultures

Zoe Magraw-Mickelson^{1,3}, Huan Wang², Mario Gollwitzer^{1,3}

¹*Department of Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany*

²*Management and Global Business, Rutgers University, USA*

³*Department of Psychology, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany*

16:30

Is human Identification Universal? Cross-cultural Equivalence of the Identification With All Humanity Scale

Marta Penczek¹, Katarzyna Hamer-van Heyer², Sam McFarland³, Anna Włodarczyk⁴, Magdalena Łuźniak-Piecha⁶, Agnieszka Golińska⁵, Lilliana Manrique Cadenas

¹*Department of Psychology, SWPS University for Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

²*Institute of Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

³*Department of Psychology, Western Kentucky University, USA*

⁴*Escuela de Psicología, Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile*

⁵*Tecnologico de Monterrey, Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico*

⁶*Department of Psychology, SWPS University for Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

16:50

Describing Moral Concepts with Topic Modelling and Wikipedia

Damien Crone^{1,2}, Edward Slingerland²

¹*Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Australia*

²*Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia, Canada*

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 31 - Cultural Variation & Culture Organization, Rozanski 102

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Internal and External Factors Underlying Creative Process of Sculptors in Mas Village, Bali: A New Concept

Sarah Josephine Natalia, Happy Indah Sari, Yohanes Kartika Herdiyanto, David Hizkia Tobing,
Adjie Dharmasatya
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Indonesia

16:10

Values Through the Lens of Culture: Responding to the Intergroup-level Authority Decisions

Karolina Urbanska^{1,2}, Sam Pehrson³, Miriam Park⁴

¹*Lapsco, Université Clermont Auvergne, France*

²*School of Psychology, Queen's University Belfast, UK*

³*School of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Saint Andrews, UK*

⁴*School of Social and Health Sciences, Leeds Trinity University, UK*

16:30

Effects of Leader/Member Similarity on Resilience in Multinational Work Teams

Tobias Soeldner, Julia Backmann², Matrin Högl

Institute of Leadership & Organization (ILO), Munich University (LMU), Germany

16:50

Developing Cross-cultural Agility: Implications of an Examination of Service Provider and Recipient Movements towards, Away from, and within the Indigenous Australian Mental Health Arena

Darren Garvey

Centre for Aboriginal Studies, Curtin University, Australia

17:10

Examining Within-Country Variability in Relational Mobility: Lessons from Brazil

Taciano Milfont¹, Robert Thomson², Masaki Yukis

¹*Centre for Applied Cross-Cultural Research, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

²*Department of English, Hokusei Gakuen University, Japan*

³*Department of Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Japan*

15:50-17:10 Rapid Paper Session 3 - Culture & Health / Human, Rozanski 103

15:50

Construct-superiority, Domain-superiority, and Culture-relevance of Dual Autonomies on Personal Adaptations: A Cross-cultural Comparison

Kuang-Hui Yeh^{1,2}, Chih-Wen Wu³

¹*Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan*

²*Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan*

³*Human Development and Family Studies, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan*

15:55

Psychology at the Crossroads: Sustainable Development or Status Quo?

Rashmi Jaipal

Division 52 International Psychology, American Psychological Association at the UN, USA

Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Bloomfield College, USA

16:00

Evaluating the Organizational Cultural Competence of a University-based Psychology Training Clinic: Why Now and how to do it?

K. Jacky Chan, Marta Y. Young, Taylor Hatchard, Rebecca A. Cherner
School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Canada

16:05

Effects of Culture in Daily Stress Experiences

Hajin Lee, Takahiko Masuda

Psychology, University of Alberta, Canada

16:10

Stress, Coping, and Religiosity among Recent Syrian Refugees in Canada

Sara Keshavarzi

Clinical Psychology, University of Windsor, Canada

16:15

Using the Culturagram with Indigenous Peoples: A Tool for Accessing Indigenous Culture and Migration

Elaine Congress¹, Phillippe Roy², Lisa Ellington³

¹*Graduate School of Social Service, Fordham University, USA*

²*Social Work, Université du Québec à Chicoutim, Canada*

³*Centre des Premières Nations Nikanite, Université du Québec à Chicoutim, Canada*

16:20

Development and Validation of a Revised Version of the Berkeley Parenting Self-efficacy Scale for the fathers and mothers in South Korea

Ayumi Nagase¹, Soojung Kim²

¹*Early Childhood Studies, Sonoma State University, USA*

²*Department of Child and Adolescent Welfare, Pyeongtaek University, South Korea*

16:25

Development and Validation of a Revised Version of the Berkeley Parenting Self-efficacy Scale for the Fathers and Mothers in South Korea

Ayumi Nagase¹, Soojung Kim²

¹*Early Childhood Studies, Sonoma State University, USA*

²*Department of Child and Adolescent Welfare, Pyeongtaek University, South Korea*

16:30

Theory of Mind Development in Ghanaian Children

Danielle Pearson

Institutional Research, Chaffey College, USA

Psychology Department, University of Stirling, UK

16:35

Mathematical and Quantitative Intelligence: Cultural Context of the Emerging Practical Intelligence of the Kpe Child

Kate E. Tande

Psychology Department, University of Buea, Cameroon

16:40

Contextual and Cultural Variations in Parenting of Toddlers: A Comparison Between US and Turkish Mothers

Hannah Hunter¹, Wolfgang Friedlmeier¹, Nihan Kesir², Bilge Gencoglu², Gulsen Guldeste²
¹*Psychology, Grand Valley State University, USA*
²*Psychology, Bogazici University, Turkey*

16:45

Maternal Behavior Differences Across the United States and Turkey

Alina Aliazar¹, Wolfgang Friedlmeier¹, Nihan Kesir², Bilge Gencoglu², Gulsen Guldeste²
¹*Psychology, Grand Valley State University, USA*
²*Psychology, Bogazici University, Turkey*

16:50

Attachment Relationships in Religious Jewish Families with Many Children in Israel

Shani Rotem Shefler¹, Hannah Bartl^{1,2}, Heidi Keller³
¹*The Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*
²*Department of Psychology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*
³*Psychology, Culture and Development, University of Osnabrück, Germany*

16:55

Lonely without or Despite Embeddedness? A Cultural-psychological Examination of Individualism-collectivism and Loneliness in Four European Countries

Luzia Cassis Heu, Martijn van Zomeren, Nina Hansen
Social and Organizational Psychology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

17:00

Mindfulness Promotes Organizational Citizenship Behavior: Cross-sectional, Longitudinal and Experimental Evidence

Xiaotian Sheng, Miaomiao Pan, Heng Guo, Shu Da, Xichao Zhang
Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China

17:05

On the Role of Individual Mindfulness for Creative Performance in Multicultural Teams

Erna Herzfeldt
Organizational Psychology, University BW Munich, Germany

17:10

A Cross-Cultural Examination of the Emotional Correlates of Experiential and Material Purchases

Pooya Razavi¹, Ngoc-Han K. Nguyen², Hadi Shaban-Azad³, Daniela Hekiert⁴, Wen Jia Chais, Jia Wei Zhang⁶, Ryan T. Howell²
¹*Psychology, University of Oregon, USA*
²*Psychology, San Francisco State University, USA*
³*Psychology, University of Tehran, Iran*
⁴*Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*
⁵*Psychology, HELP University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*
⁶*Psychology, University of Memphis, USA*

17:15

Accepting a Request with Implied Rule Violation: A Brazil-Japan Comparison on Underlying Psychological Processes

Paula Hirozawa, Minoru Karasawa
Department of Psychology, Nagoya University, Japan

17:20

Understanding Variations in Job-Crafting Behaviors in Rural & Urban Banking Sector Employees:
A Comparative Analysis

Kirti Barad¹, Rajneesh Choubisa²

¹*Department of Psychology, Pragati College of Commerce, Arts & Sciences (Affiliated to University of Mumbai), India*

²*Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, India*

15:50-17:25 Papers Session 33 - Individual Differences and Identity, Rozanski 104

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

What is AWE? Individual Differences in Describing the Emotion and Experience of AWE in Japan

Ayano Tsuda, Michio Nomura

Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University, Japan

16:10

Generational Gap among Ghanaian Musicians: Is Technology a Blessing or a Curse?

Helen kwansema Arkorful¹, Rhodalene Amartey²

¹*Business Administration, University of Professional Studies, Ghana*

²*Marketing, Ghana Institute of Journalism, Ghana*

16:30

In-group Identification and Prejudice against Syrians in Turkey: The Roles of Perceived Threat and Contact Quality

Mustafa Firat, Bilge Ataca

Department of Psychology, Boğaziçi University, Turkey

16:50

National, European or Cosmopolitan Identification? Insights from the heart of Europe

Elke Murdock, Xavier Kraus, Dieter Ferring

INSIDE, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

17:10

Indirectness in Verbal Communication: Cultural and Individual Differences

Krystyna Adamska, Paulina Miecznikowska

Institute of Psychology, University of Gdańsk, Poland

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 34 - Acculturation, Rozanski 105

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Assessment of Biculturalism among U.S. Latinos

16:10

Walking Together in Solidarity: Migrant Accompaniment across the Stages of Migration

Graciela Polanco Hernandez¹, Emiliano Antonio Guterrez Fierros¹, María Vidal de Haymes²,
Georgina Ramos³, Siobhan O'Donoghue⁴

¹*Psychology Department, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

²*School of Social Work, Loyola University, USA*

³*Migration and Human rights, Migration and Human rights consultant, Mexico*

⁴*Psychology, DePaul University, USA*

16:30

Examining the Circularity of (Universal?) Values: their Relation to Axioms and Outcomes in Three Immigrant Samples

Karl Hennig¹, Stryker Calvez², Saba Safdar¹, Sarah Rasmi³

¹*Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

²*Indigenous Initiatives, University of Saskatchewan, Canada*

³*Psychology, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates*

16:50

Impact of Social Capital on Acculturation of Pakistani Students to Chinese Culture

Tayyiba Mushtaq^{1,2}, Jianhong Ma¹, Tahir Farid¹, Sadaf Iqbal¹, Sumaira Kayani³

¹*Applied Psychology, Zhejiang University, China*

²*Students Tutorial & Guidance Bureau, University of Engineering and Technology (UET), Pakistan*

³*The Interdisciplinary Research Center for Applied Psychology (IRCAP), Zhejiang University, China*

17:10

Children from Transnational Families: Mexican Migration to the United States

Graciela Polanco-Hernandez, Javier Figueroa-Castellanos, Nayeli Jimenez-Caracoza, Guterrez Fierros Emiliano Antonio

Psychology Department, IBERO University, Mexico

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 35 - Multiculturalism, Rozanski 106

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

“Intercultural Education in Multicultural Cameroon: Pathway to Breaking Barriers and Building Bridges”

Comfort Beyang Oben Ojongnkpot

Department of English, University of Buea, Cameroon

16:10

Universalities and Idiosyncrasies in Self-concept: Mexico, Peru, Chile

Rolando Daz-Loving

Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

16:30

Multiculturalism in Australia and the Political Sentiment of the Government of the Day - 1996 to 2017

Paul Kalfadellis

Management, Monash University, Australia

16:50

Culture and the Weather: Implications for Cognition and Motivation

Mark Khei, Thomas Vaughan-Johnston, Li-Jun Ji

Social Psychology, Queen's University, Canada

17:10

Multi-Cultural Professional Intervention with Families at Risk in the Diverse Ultra-Orthodox Courts in the City of Ashdod

Ronit Tzur, Omer Ungar

Social Services & Welfare Division, Ashdod Municipality, Israel

15:50-17:30 Papers Session 36 - Lifespan Development, Rozanski 107

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Relation between Maternal and Adolescent Attachment Mediated by Parenting in West and East Poland

Katarzyna Lubiewska

Psychology Department, Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland

Psychology Department, Warsaw University, Poland

16:10

Online Experiences as a Cultural Driving Change: The Case of Children and Adolescents in Colombia

Angela-Maria Jaramillo-Suarez¹, Julio Cesar Ossa Ossa¹, Norman Darío Moreno Carmona², Andrés Felipe Marín Cortés², Victor Hugo Cano Bedoya²

¹*Faculty of Psychology, Universidad de San Buenaventura Cali, Colombia*

²*Faculty of Psychology, Universidad de San Buenaventura Medellín, Colombia*

16:30

Children's Evaluation of Prosocial and Antisocial Lies across Three Cultures: Samoa, the U.S., and China

Cynthia Guo, Natalie Eldred, Philippe Rochat, Philippe Rochat

Department of Psychology, Emory University, USA

16:50

Examining Cultural Knowledge Mediation by Child Language Brokers through Arts-based Practice: Narrations of Identity and (Un)belonging

Humera Iqbal¹, Sarah Crafter²

¹*Social Science, University College London, UK*

²*Psychology, The Open University, UK*

15:50-17:20 Papers Session 40 - Values, Norms and Beliefs Count, Rozanski 108

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Cross-cultural Comparison of Self-report Empathy between Australian Caucasians and Mainland Chinese

Qing Zhao¹, David Neumann², David Shum²

¹*School of Applied Psychology and Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Griffith University, Australia*

²*School of Applied Psychology and Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Griffith University, Australia*

16:10

Different Bumps in the Road: Emotions during Conflict Interactions in Belgian and Japanese Couples

Michael Boiger¹, Alexander Kirchner¹, Yukiko Uchida², Batja Mesquita¹

¹*Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Leuven, Belgium*

²*Kokoro Research Center, Kyoto University, Japan*

16:30

Income and Value Importance: Associations in Times of Growth and Recession

Ella Daniel¹, Tammy Rubel-Lifschitz²

¹*School Counseling and Special Education, Tel Aviv University, Israel*

²*Sociology and Anthropology, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

16:50

God's Loyal Opposition: An Evolutionary Perspective on Theism and Atheism

Dora Simunovic

Field C, BIGSSS, Germany

15:50-17:30 Paper Session 38- Cultural Variation, Rozanski 109

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Relational Mobility Mediates Cross-cultural Differences in the Behavior and Expected Outcomes of Facebook Self-promotion

Robert Thomson¹, Masaki Yuki²

¹*Department of English, Hokusei Gakuen University, Japan*

²*Department of Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Japan*

16:10

Differing Moral Priorities Within and Across Populations: Testing the Measurement Invariance of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire

Gerard Saucier, Kathryn Iurino

Psychology, University of Oregon, USA

16:30

"I tried to make him Look Good": Cultural Differences in Navigating Advice

Yulia Chentsova Dutton¹, Erina MacGeorge²
¹*Psychology, Georgetown University, USA*
²*Communications, Pennsylvania State University, USA*

16:50

The Relationship between Chinese Vanity and Gift-giving Behaviors

Shao-Chun Chuang, Kung-Yu Hsu
Department of Psychology, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

17:10

Comparing the Effect of Imagining a Suspicious Smell in the United States and Mexico

Tatiana Basáñez¹, Anneke Fariás², Elham Mirshafiei³
¹*Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, United States Minor Outlying Islands*
²*Psychology, Universidad Panamericana, Mexico*
³*Psychology, University of Southern California, United States Minor Outlying Islands*

15:50-17:30 Paper session 39 - Personal Relationships, Mackinon 236

Convener: Convener: TBD

15:50

Intermarried Couples and Transnationalism in Denmark: Psycho-social Aspects

Chairs: Rashmi Singla, Claude-Hélène Mayer, Saba Safdar
Department of People & Technology, Roskilde University, Denmark

16:10

Black is always Sad: Universality of Affective Associations with Colour across 30 Countries

Domicile Jonauskaitė¹, Nele Dael¹, Ahmad Abu-Akel¹, Daniel Oberfeld², Jörg Wicker², Christine Mohr¹
¹*Institute of Psychology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland*
²*Institute of Psychology, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Germany*

16:30

The Relationship of Personality Factors, Idiocentrism-Allocentrism and Beliefs in A Just World, with Prosocial Behavior and Volunteerism, and the Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy and Social Interest : A Cross-Cultural Study

Antonia (Dona) Papastylia
Psychology, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

16:50

Comparing the Relationship between Ideology and Climate change Skepticism Across Nations

Matthew Hornsey¹, Emily Harris¹, Kelly Fielding²
¹*School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*
²*School of Communication and Arts, University of Queensland, Australia*

17:10

The Trendsetters of Value Change - How the Combination of Pro-environmental Activity and Technological Innovativeness Induces Value Change?

Martti Puohiniemi
Social Psychology, University of Helsinki, Finland

17:30-19:00 General Assembly, Rozanski 101

Convener: Convener: TBD

Thursday, July 5, 2018

09:00-10:00 Plenary Session 7, Rozanski 104

Convener: Convener: TBD

09:00

Human Development and Contextual Adversity: Role and Resources of Culture

Sandra Jovchelovitch

Social Psychology, London School of Economics and Political Science,, UK

10:00-11:30 Discussion Forum 8 - Ethnicity, Rozanski 101

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:00

Mental Health Disparities: Importance and Challenges of Applying Cultural Sensitivity

Michelle Lin, Helen Ma, John Lee, Kellylynn Zuni, Joyce Chu

Clinical Psychology, Palo Alto University, USA

10:00-11:30 Symposium 23 - Acculturation & Identity, Rozanski 102

The Interplay between Biculturals' Identity Negotiation Processes and the Social Contexts in which they Occur

Chair: Maya Yampolsky

Migrants' Social Networks and Cultural Identification Patterns

Marina M. Doucerain

Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

Investigating Discrimination Experiences and Multicultural Identity Configurations using Mixed-methods

Maya A. Yampolsky¹, Catherine E. Amiot²

¹*Psychology, Université Laval, Canada*

²*Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

Know your Heritage: Exploring the Effects of Fit in Cultural Knowledge on Chinese Canadians' Heritage Identification

Rui Zhang¹, Kimberly A. Noels², Richard N. Lalonde³

¹*Psychology, Dickinson College, USA*

²*Psychology, University of Alberta, Canada*

³*Psychology, York University, Canada*

Biculturals' Frame Switching has Consequences in North American Contexts

Alexandria L. West¹, Joni Y. Sasaki²

¹*Psychology, York University, Canada*

²*Psychology, University of Hawaii, USA*

10:00-11:30Symposium 38 (Part I) - Gender, Rozanski 103

Crossing Borders of a Gendered and Cultural World

Chair: Natasza Kosakowska-Berezecka, Claude-Hélène Mayer, Saba Safdar

Gender Gap in Stem and Gender Portrayal in Science Textbooks for Upper Secondary Education

Elena Makarova, Nadine Wenger

Psychology, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW), School of Education, Institute for Research and Development, Center for Learning and Socialization, Switzerland

Put your Money Where your Values Are: Communion, Gender, and the Value of Careers.

Katharina Block, Katharina Block¹, Alyssa Croft², Toni Schmader¹

¹*Psychology, The University of British Columbia, Canada*

²*Psychology, University of Arizona, USA*

Cross-National and Cross-Cultural Differences in Preferences by Gender for Preferred Leader Behavior Dimensions

Romie Frederick Littrell

Management, National Research University—Higher School of Economics-Saint Petersburg The Russian Federation, Russia

Personal and Social Identity Mindsets and Judgment of Gender Transgressors across Four Countries: Canada, India, Norway & Poland.

Natasza Kosakowska-Berezecka¹, Paweł Jurek¹, Saba Safdar²

¹*Psychology, University of Gdansk, Poland*

²*Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada*

10:00-11:30Symposium 40 (Part II) - Mental Health, Happiness and Well-being, Rozanski 104

Societal Happiness: Macro-Level Correlates of Various Subjective Well-Being Measures

Chair: Kuba Kryś

Country Level Predictors of Independent vs. Interdependent Happiness

G. Gardiner, E. Baranski, D. Funder

Psychology, University of California, Riverside, USA

Self-construals and valuation Of Different Types of Happiness

Alejandra Dominguez-Espinosa¹, Joonha Park²
¹*Psychology, Iberoamerican University, Mexico*
²*Psychology, Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, Japan*

Emotional Environment of a Culture and Societal Happiness

A. Okvitawanli
Psychology, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

Discussion

Hidefumi Hitokoto
Psychology, Fukuoka University, Japan

10:00-11:30 Symposium 42 - Lifespan Development, Rozanski 105

Infusing Cross-cultural Understanding into the Curriculum of Tertiary Education about Human Development

Chair: Robert Serpell

Enriching a Child Psychology Course with Culturally Diverse Content in the Semi-rural US Midwest

Hemalatha Ganapathy-Coleman
Psychology, University of Toronto Mississauga, Canada

Service across cultures: Experiences from the UNZA - SJSU service learning project

Haatembo Mooya
Psychology, University of Zambia, Zambia

Multinational Education for Early Childhood Service Professionals within the African Region: Experience and Impact in Tanzania of the ECDVU

Fortidas Bakuza¹, Alan Pence²
¹*Psychology, Institute of Educational Development, Aga Khan University, Tanzania, United Republic of*
²*Psychology, Centre for Global Studies, University of Victoria, Canada*

Discussion

Judith Gibbons
Psychology, St Louis University, USA

10:00-11:30 Papers Session 37 - Culture & Organization, Rozanski 106

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:00

Need for Procedural Justice in emotion suppressive interaction: The moderating effect of closeness with supervisor

Chia-Hua Lin, Ding-Yu Jiang
Department of Psychology, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

10:20

The Relationship between Emotional Labor and Well-beings: The Moderating Effect of Perceived Supervisor Support and Gender

Yu-Hsuan Wu, Wei-Chun Chen, Ding-Yu Jiang
Department of Psychology, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

10:40

Work Culture and Health of Women's Workers

Jinky Leilanie Lu
National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines

11:00

Explaining the Traumatic Sufferings of Journalists: An Application of Bronfenbrenner's Socio-ecological Model

Collins Badu Agyemang
Department of Psychology, University of Ghana, Ghana

11:40

The Relationship between Abusive Supervision and Loyalty to Supervisor: The Moderating Effect of Power Distance and Gender

Pei-Yu Lu, Meng-Wei Lin, Ding-Yu Jiang
Department of Psychology, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan

10:00-11:30 Symposium 43 - Values, Norms and Beliefs, Rozanski 107

The BIGSSS Symposium: Immigration and Value Change – Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Chair: Mandy Boehnke

Changing Values through Immigration?

Mandy Boehnke¹, Franziska Deutsch^{1,2}

¹*Psychology, University of Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Germany*

²*Psychology, Jacobs University Bremen, Germany*

The Three Facets of National Identity: Identity Dynamics and Anti-Immigrant Attitudes in Russia

Lusine Grigoryan, Vladimir Ponizovskiy

Psychology, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Germany

Agent-based Models: A Methodological Tool to Investigate the Emergence of Multicultural Societies

Rocco Paolillo

Psychology, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Germany

Discussion

Christian Welzel

Psychology, Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Germany

10:00-11:30 Papers Session 42 - Culture & Organization, Rozanski 108

Convener: Convener: TBD

10:00

Effects of Institutional Factors and Leadership Structures on Workplace Norms and Employees' Work Attitude in Japan

Yukiko Muramoto

Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, The University of Tokyo, Japan

10:40

People-orientation Culture and Perceptions of Interpersonal Justice in Nigerian Organizations: Does Leadership Make a Difference?

Olufemi Lawal

Psychology, Lagos State University, Nigeria

11:00

Work Orientations, Cultures, and Life Satisfaction in Mongolia: The Mediating Role of Leader-Member Exchange (LMX)

YeEun Choi¹, Melody Manchi Chao¹, Jiyoung Park², Uurtsaikh Beejinkhuu², Young Woo Sohn²

¹*Management, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong*

²*Psychology, Yonsei University, South Korea*

11:30-11:45 Tea & Coffee Break, Rozanski Concourse Hall

11:45-13:15 ICC Symposium Session 2- Acculturation/ Cultural Variation, Rozanski 101

Issues Facing Cultural Minorities in the Canadian Context: Religion, Social Networks, Education and Acculturation

Chair: Dan Tao, Maya Yampolsky

Examining the Role of Culture and Religion on Well-Being in Religious Minorities

J. Cila, R.N. Lalonde, R.A. Schuller, J.Y. Sasaki

Psychology, York University, Canada

What does one's social network say about one's willingness to talk about mental health? The case of Chinese migrants in Montreal

D. Tao¹, M.M. Doucerain², N.S. Segalowitz¹, A.G. Ryder¹

¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*

²*Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

Multiculturalism discourse in Ontario Schools: Worthy of critique or facilitator of student belonging?

R.V.H. Litchmore, S. Safdar

Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada

Culture, Mind and Biology: Examining Heart Rate Variability Associated with Acculturation in Maghreb Immigrants

S. Benkirane¹, M.M. Doucerain², L. Bragoli-Barzan², W. Caldwell¹, A.G. Ryder¹

¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Canada*

²*Psychology, Université de Québec à Montréal, Canada*

11:45-13:15 Symposium 38 (Part II) - Gender, Rozanski 103

Crossing Borders of a Gendered and Cultural World

Chair: Natasza Kosakowska-Berezecka, Claude-Hélène Mayer, Saba Safdar

The Fate of Being A Woman? Containing Fear, Anxieties and Insecurities in Post-Apartheid Higher Education Institutions

Claude-Hélène Mayer¹, Michelle May²

¹*Psychology, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa*

²*Psychology, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa*

“The Pain behind the Mask”: Masculine Depression and Gender Stereotypes in the Chilean Context

Anna Wlodarczyk¹, Alicia Puente Martínez², Alfonso Urzúa M.¹, Jimena Silva Segovia¹

¹*Psychology, Escuela de Psicología, Universidad Católica del Norte, Chile*

²*Psychology, University of Basque Country/Washington University in St. Louis, USA*

Hostile and Benevolent Sexism in India: Taking forward the Cross-cultural Analysis

Jain Suparna, Bhardwaj Gopa

Psychology, University of Delhi, India

Discussion

Deborah Best

Psychology, Wake Forest University, USA

11:45-13:15 Symposium 50 - Identity and the Self, Rozanski 104

Belonging to Many Groups: Multiple Categorization and Multiple Identities in Cross-cultural Perspective

chair: Lusine Grigoryan

Multiple Group Memberships and Wellbeing across Cultures: The Moderating Role of Relational Mobility

M. J. Easterbrook¹, Peter B. Smith¹, Yasin Koc¹, Vivian M. C. Lun²
¹*Psychology, University of Sussex, UK*
²*Psychology, Lingnan University, Hong Kong*

“I Changed and Hid my Old Ways”: How Social Rejection and Social Identities Shape Wellbeing among Ex-prisoners

A. Kyprianides¹, M. Easterbrook¹, Tegan Cruwys²
¹*Psychology, University of Sussex, UK*
²*Psychology, University of Queensland, Australia*

Beyond the Ingroup VS. Outgroup Dichotomy: Exploring Multiple Crossed Categorization patterns across Cultures

Lusine Grigoryan¹, Ch. Cohrs², K. Boehnke³, A.J.R. Van de Vijver⁴, M. Easterbrook⁵
¹*Psychology, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Germany*
²*Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany*
³*Psychology, Jacobs University Bremen, Germany*
⁴*Psychology, Tilburg University, Canada*
⁵*Psychology, University of Sussex, UK*

Discussion

Byron G. Adams
Psychology, Tilburg University, Canada

11:45-13:15 Symposium 21 - Lifespan Development, Rozanski 105

Potential Psychological Challenges in Global Indian Culture

Chair: Ishita Upadhyay Bharadwaj

Understanding the Concept of Lived Citizenship through the Clinical Experiences of Indian Married Women: An Existential Phenomenological Approach

Ishita Upadhyay Bharadwaj
Psychology, University of Delhi, India

Scarred Self- Reflections on Burns

Bani Malhotra
Art Therapy, The George Washington University, USA

Caregivers and their Cultural Embeddedness- A Phenomenological understanding of Caregiving Experience

Supreet Kaur Bhasin
Psychology, University of Delhi, India

Listening to the ‘unheard’ person in Working Women and Homemakers

Alka Bajpai
Psychology, University of Delhi, India

Cultural Variation in Experiences of Wellbeing

Chair: Thomas Vaughan-Johnston

Pictorial Representation of Affective Responses to Personal Success and Failure: A Cross-cultural Investigation

Yap Suhui¹, Ji Li-Jun¹, Michelle Chan Yuen Pik¹, Zhang Zhiyong²

¹*Psychology, Queen's University, Canada*

²*Psychology, Peking University, China*

The Functionality of Pleasure

Emily Hong¹, Li-Jun Ji¹, Jinkyung Na²

¹*Psychology, Queen's University, Canada*

²*Psychology, Sogang University, South Korea*

The Self-Esteem Importance Scale Shows Psychometric Invariance but Cultural Differences

Thomas Vaughan-Johnston, Jill Jacobson

Psychology, Queen's University, Canada

Discussion

Faizan Imtiaz

Psychology, Queen's University, Canada

11:45-13:15 Discussion Forum 7 - Cultural Intelligence, Rozanski 107

Convener: Convener: TBD

11:45

Cross-cultural Competence to Cultural Intelligence: Measuring that Certain Global Something

David Thomas¹, William Gabrenya², Colleen Ward⁴, Yuan Liao³, Fons Van de Vijvers⁵

¹*Beedie School of Business, Simon Fraser University*

²*School of Psychology, Florida Institute of Technology*

³*IESE Business School, University of Navarra*

⁴*Centre for Applied Cross Cultural Research, Victoria University of Wellington*

⁵*Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University*

11:45-13:15 Symposium 48 - Ethnicity, Rozanski 108

Cultural Psychological Approaches to Collective Memory

Chair: Banu Cingoz-Ulu

Collective Memory as Mediated action: Representations of Indian History

Sahana Mukherjee¹, Glenn Adams², Ludwin E. Molina²

¹*Psychology, Gettysburg College, USA*

²*Psychology, University of Kansas, USA*

Representations of History, National Identity, and Multiculturalism in Turkish Settings

Nur Soylu¹, Tuğçe Kurtiş², Glenn Adams¹, Banu Cingöz-Ulu³, Demet İslambay³

¹*Psychology, University of Kansas, USA*

²*Psychology, University of West Georgia, USA*

³*Psychology, Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

The Past Lies in the Present: A Social Psychological Investigation of History and Identity

Albina Sla Akarsu, Banu Cingöz-Ulu

Psychology, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

The Emergence of Collective Memory Behind Deferred Mourning: Assassination of Hrant Dink

Demet Slambay

Psychology, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

13:15-14:15 Closing Remarks, Rozanski 104

Abstracts

Plenary Session I (Monday, July 2, 2018 09:00)

Multiculturalism and Intercultural Relations on Post-Soviet Space

Nadezhda Lebedeva

Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

The results of testing of the three hypotheses of intercultural relations (multiculturalism, integration, contact hypotheses) in different regions of Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tadjikistan and Latvia are presented. Mutual intercultural relations between dominant and non-dominant (migrant or minorities) groups were examined across countries and regions (18 ethnic groups, N=5270) using MIRIPS research methodology. Data processing was carried out using path analysis for each ethnic group separately. Verification of the three hypotheses of intercultural relations (multiculturalism, contact, and integration) in different post-soviet countries and regions has confirmed most of these three hypotheses. Our preliminary meta-analysis of the results of studies with members of 13 ethnic groups in six different socio-cultural contexts identifies contextual features, which matter for the mutual adjustment and well-being on the post-Soviet space. As a common rule, the leading role in the hypotheses confirmation in each region belongs to the majority: if the hypothesis has full support in the dominant group, it is at least partially supported in the minority /migrant groups. If it is partially supported in the dominant group, it has partial or no support in the non-dominant group. It indicates the responsibility of the majority for mutual intercultural relations, and to be manifested in the development of special programs to improve intercultural relations.

Key words: multiculturalism, intercultural relations, acculturation strategies/expectations, intercultural contact, multicultural ideology, life satisfaction, perceived security, ethnic tolerance.

Cultural Variation

Cultural Differences in the Implicit Attitudes towards Emotion Regulation and their Relations with Cultural Values

Xinmei Deng

College of Psychology and Sociology, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, China

People desire emotions that are consistent with their value system across cultures. Cultural model determines how people evaluate and regulate their emotions. Previous cross-cultural study suggested that Chinese people prefer decreasing and controlling their emotions than their Western counterparts. However, little attention has been paid to examine cultural differences in the implicit attitudes towards emotion regulation and their relations with cultural values. In this study, Implicit Association Test (IAT) was used to assess implicit attitudes towards emotional expression and emotional control among Chinese ($N = 61$) and European Americans ($N = 54$). Also, cultural values were assessed to explore their relations with the implicit attitudes towards emotion regulation. Results showed that (1) Compared with European Americans, Chinese evaluated emotional expression as more negative implicitly; (2) Similarly, as to the explicit attitudes towards emotion regulation, Chinese valued emotional expression less important than that among European Americans; (3) The more participants advocated collectivism values the more positive they evaluated emotional suppression. These findings contribute to the growing literature by demonstrating that cultural values shape how people regulate their emotions implicitly and explicitly across cultures.

Cultural Change

The Historical and Social-Cultural Context of Acculturation of Moroccan-Dutch

Youssef Azghari^{1,2}¹*Department of Social Studies, Avans University, Breda, Netherlands*²*Department of Culture Studies, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands*

Moroccan laborers and their families started migrating to the Netherlands from the 1960s. We used research findings on migration and acculturation to examine the historical and social-cultural context of Moroccan-Dutch. Dutch administration at national, regional, and local level had no integration policy upon their arrival. Later, when many Moroccan-Dutch stayed longer in the Netherlands than anticipated, the Dutch administration favored a multicultural policy based on integration and maintenance of ethnic culture. This contrasted with the Moroccan policy: Moroccans abroad were told not to integrate in Dutch society but to invest in Morocco. Due to the weak outcomes and a negative attitude towards migrants, the focus in Dutch policy changed to assimilation policy. We argue that this policy reinforced the negative factors, such as exclusion, segregation, and low social capital. Compared to other non-western migrants in the Netherlands, Moroccan-Dutch score relatively high on some vital participation domains (e.g., education), but also high on risk factors (e.g., unemployment and ill-health). Studying the sociolinguistic situation and social environment related to migration contributes to a better understanding of acculturation of Moroccan-Dutch. Insights in these factors can shed light on how to understand and improve acculturation outcomes.

Other

The Relationship between Conformity and Risky Behavior among Adolescents in Conflict with the Law at the Remand Home and Rehabilitation Center, Addis Ababa

Dawit Teka

Social Psychology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The main objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between conformity and risky behavior among adolescents in conflict with the law at remand home and rehabilitation center. It was also aimed to investigate gender difference on conformity and risky behavior between male and female adolescents. Moreover the difference among early, middle and late adolescents on conformity and risky behavior was investigated. Quantitative data were collected from 111 respondents who were in conflict with the law at The Remand Home and Rehabilitation Center.

All available adolescents between the ages of 11 to 17 who were in conflict with the law at the remand home and rehabilitation center were selected. The data was analyzed through various statistical techniques which include frequency, percentage, mean, independent sample t-test, one way ANOVA, post hoc analysis, Pearson and correlation coefficient. The results of the study showed that, conformity and risky behavior among adolescents have strong direct relationship.

It showed that, an adolescent who conform more to others behavior, engages in risky behavior more than that of who conform less. The study showed that, there was no significant difference between male and female adolescents who were in conflict with the law in conformity as well as in risky behaviors. The study also showed, there was significant difference among early, middle and late adolescents in conformity and risky behavior. Late adolescents found to be more conformant and engage in risky behavior more than early and middle adolescents. This possibly could be late adolescents' awareness and exposure to social context is higher than early and middle adolescents. When their exposure increases, they might consider acting in accordance with the demand of others which might increase late adolescents' susceptibility for conformity and risky behaviors than early and middle adolescents.

Posters Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 09:00)

From Barriers to Bridges: Psychological and Sociocultural Adaptation among Saudi Sojourner Students in the UK

Heyla Selim

Psychology, Assistant professor, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Studying abroad is an increasingly common phenomenon. Some research into sojourners' adjustment suggests that contact with citizens from the host country has positive implications on psychological adaptation and well-being; on the other hand, perceived threat may be detrimental for one's adaptation in the new context. In this study, I investigated whether perceived threat and contact with citizens of the host country predict psychological and sociocultural adaptation, and whether these associations are mediated via sojourners' orientation tendency towards home and host cultures. The sample consisted of Saudi students (N = 135) who were temporarily living in the UK for education. I carried out path analysis on the data, using Mplus as an outcome variable and the other scale scores as predictor variables. This provided information about which factors contribute to Saudi students' adaptation when studying in the UK. I found perceived threat increased participants' orientation towards their home country, and indirectly had a negative impact on psychological adaptation. On the other hand, contact increased one's orientation towards the host country, and indirectly had a positive impact on sociocultural adaptation. The implications of the study are discussed.

Other

Relations between Numinous Constructs and Subjective Wellbeing

Jaroslaw Piotrowski

Poznań Faculty, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland

There are many studies on relations between numinous constructs (i.e. spirituality and religiosity) and subjective wellbeing. Yet, in most research, there was no differentiation between spirituality and religiosity, and different forms of wellbeing were not taken into account. There are almost no longitudinal studies on non-student populations regarding this subject. Moreover, no longitudinal psychological study tries to determine mediators of relations between numinous constructs and well-being.

We would like to fill this gap with longitudinal study conducted on representative sample. In this study, we included both religiosity (in three different forms) and spirituality (operationalized according to R. Piedmont's spiritual transcendence theory), and both hedonic and eudaimonic aspects of wellbeing. Additionally, we included measures of fulfilment of four major social motives as proposed mediators. Results from two data collection points (with six-month time gap between them) will be presented.

Posters Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 09:00)

Deep Culture, Cognition and Intercultural Adjustment—Understanding The Hidden Challenges of Global Living

Joseph Shaules

Faculty of International Liberal Arts, Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan

Interculturalists understand that culture influences us in subtle ways. Edward Hall argued that the most powerful elements of culture operate largely out of awareness. Recently, advances in cultural and cognitive neuroscience are shedding new light on these hidden elements of culture and mind, particularly as they relate to cognition, emotion, and identity. We are finding that our “autopilot” of unconscious cognition is programmed in important ways by culture.

Little research, however, has explored unconscious elements of culture in the context of intercultural adjustment. How are these deeper elements of self affected by intercultural experiences? Are some intercultural experiences relatively “deep” (affecting us at the unconscious level), while others are “shallow”? This question is important in the context of globalization, as we see an increase in superficial intercultural contact as well as rising intolerance.

This presentation reports on a study that explores these questions. Research methodology, using interviews of 24 long-term expatriates, is described. The study’s goal was to differentiate between “surface” and “deep” intercultural experiences, and to assess sojourner reactions to more implicit and unconscious levels of cultural difference. A conceptual model that takes deep culture and unconscious cognition into account was developed.

Results showed that many sojourners struggled with deep (implicit) cultural difference. Deep culture difference provoked both higher levels of psychological resistance, and more transformative experiences. This reinforces the notion that intercultural experiences can affect unconscious elements of self. It also helps explain why superficial intercultural contact may not mitigate intolerance. Mixed reactions, in which sojourners resisted deep cultural difference even as they enjoyed surface experiences, were also common. The conceptual model that emerged from this study is argued to provide new ways to approach intercultural education and training.

Posters Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 09:00)

The Place in Which Risk and Resilience Factors Shape the Identity of Ethiopian Soldiers in the Israel Defense Force (IDF)

Lea Itzik

Criminology, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

Recruitment to the IDF is often a stressful event for young immigrants. Statistics show that around 30% of Ethiopian soldiers in the Israeli army drop out of compulsory military service. The current study examines the circumstances surrounding success and failure in the military that interplay with issues of identity among Ethiopian soldiers. The research was based on narrative interviews with 45 Ethiopian Israelis, age 19-25, two to five years following their discharge from the army. Three groups of emerging adult Ethiopian-Israelis were interviewed: 1) those who finished their military service; 2) those who dropped out after being in military jail; 3) those who despite being in military jail, managed to finish their service.

Findings suggest that ethnic identity can be a signal for both risk and resilience. The study highlighted two constellations of identity: 1) Those who feel a sense of success, acceptance and self-worth, who mainly describe having developed a positive Israeli identity. 2) Those who experienced discrimination and feel a lack of belonging to Israeli society who describe feeling a mainly Ethiopian identity.

Results also showed that the ability to successfully navigate challenges in the stressful army situation relates to the interaction between experiences of identity and environmental, personal and family resources. The report of an Ethiopian identity for many of the young people rested on a sense of disconnection, family and financial difficulties, racism and a lack of belonging in Israeli society. Interestingly, it seems that for young immigrants entering the “bastion” of Israeli society, the army, the experience of a mainly Ethiopian identity is an expression of disconnection. One of the themes that emerged in the research was of the potential bridging role that a commanding officer could play in helping the soldiers feel connected.

Do Racism and Quality of Relationship Impact Cultural Identity?

Dina Panahian Fard*Department of Psychology, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg*

Racism and parental relationship are well documented as general stressors in acculturation process and cultural identity development. The following study researched (1) if differences in quality of parent-child-relationship of Germans with migration background (2nd generation) affect the preference of cultural orientation (origin culture of parents - German culture); (2) if language competence is associated with self-esteem and (3) if Germans with migration background (2nd generation), who faced racism, see significant impact on the perception of their identity. Quantitative and qualitative methods included self-developed acculturation scales, an acculturative stress scale, a self-esteem scale, a relationship-quality scale, a bicultural identity scale, language competence scales, open-end questions and the blank-spaced method. The results revealed that mother-child relationship could predict the preference of cultural orientation: Relationship with fewer conflicts was correlated with orientation to the origin culture of the mother, and participants in a relationship with more conflicts showed a higher orientation towards German culture. In comparison, the relationship with fathers did not show any conspicuous effect. Participants who reported on their experience of discrimination told about a change in their perception of their (cultural) identity and acculturation. Furthermore, it was revealed that the occurrence of discrimination and racism were independent of cultural proximity and cultural orientation. Concerning the third hypothesis, no significant correlation between language competence and self-esteem could be found. Further research could be conducted on racism regarding bullying and their impact on the development of the bicultural identity - exclusively with qualitative methods.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation, Multiculturalism

The Relationship between Identity Integration and Social Integration: A Look at Maghrebi Immigrants in Montreal

Lea Bragoli-Barzan¹*Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada*

The cultural integration of immigrants has become a societal ideal in the province of Quebec, Canada, as it represents the key to experiencing a positive migration (Berry, 1997) and to better psychological and sociocultural adjustment (Nguyen & Benet-Martínez, 2013). There are several facets to cultural integration. Identity integration refers to the internalization of multiple cultural identities in one's immigrant sense of self. Cultural identities can be seen as blended (cohesion between one's multiple cultural identities within oneself) or compartmentalized (keeping one's multiple cultural identities separated from one another within the self) (Yampolsky, Amiot & de la Sablonnière, 2016). As a second form of integration, social integration can be reflected by immigrants' relationships structure, resulting in a large and culturally diversified social network (Mok et al., 2007; Repke & Benet-Martínez, 2017). The main objective of this study, conducted among Maghrebi immigrants (n=65) to Montreal was to explore the relationship between identity integration and social integration. Results of multiple regression analysis showed that migrants' cultural identities configurations (blendedness vs. compartmentalization) were related to the structure of their social network, in terms of network homogeneity and diversity (Crossley et al., 2015). Further research is required to establish which form of cultural integration (identity integration or social integration) would best predict well-being (psychological and sociocultural) among immigrants.

Cultural Variation

The Prioritisation of Animal Welfare Values across Countries

Uwana Evers^{1,2}¹*Marketing, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, Australia*²*Centre for Human and Cultural Values, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, Australia*

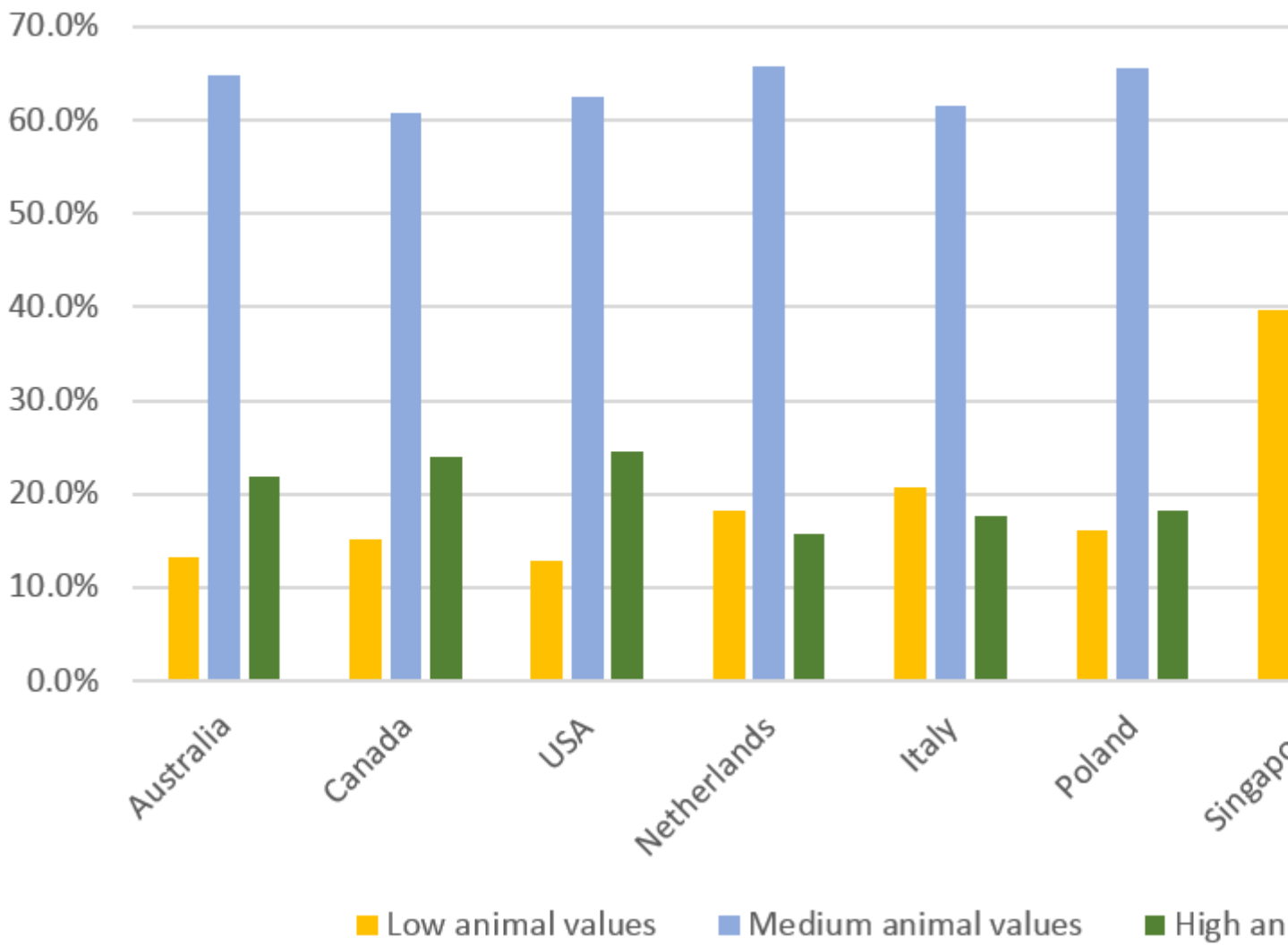
Recent advances in values theory show that values prioritising the welfare of animals are distinct from values prioritising environmental concerns. Evidence shows that personal values expressing concern for animals relate to giving to animal charities and identification with the animal rights movement. However, studies have only examined samples from the USA and Australia.

The current study explored the relations between animal welfare values and behaviour in nine countries: Australia (n = 420), Canada (n = 408), China (n = 418), Italy (n = 408), Malaysia (n = 424), Netherlands (n = 404), Poland (n = 410), Singapore (n = 403), and USA (n = 422). Specifically, we examined the relations of animal welfare values, measured with the Best-Worst Refined Values scale (BWVr), with giving time and money to animal charities. Additional analyses compared the donation of time and money between high, medium, and low animal welfare values groups in each country.

Animal welfare values were positively related to giving both time and money to animal charities in each of the nine countries. Interestingly, but not unexpectedly, the proportion of individuals who prioritised animal welfare values differed significantly across countries. Western countries (USA = 25%, Canada = 24%, Australia = 22%, Poland = 18%, Italy = 18%, Netherlands = 16%) had higher proportions of people who prioritised animal welfare values compared to Eastern countries (Singapore = 7%, Malaysia = 5%, and China = 4%). There were also significant differences within the Western countries between the USA, Canada and Australia compared to the European countries in this study.

These cultural variations may reflect the maturity of the animal rights movement in these specific countries. Future research should examine how social movement maturity may influence change in value priorities over time.

Animal welfare value groups across countries



The Sociocultural and Psychological Adaptation of Syrian Refugees in Brazil

Manoela Sarto de Lucena*Psychology, Centro Universitário de Brasília - UniCEUB, Brasília, Brazil*

In 2017, Brazil registered the largest number of requests for refuge since the beginning of the historical series of the National Committee for Refugees (Conare) of the Ministry of Justice. There were 33,865 applications counted throughout the country. This number represents almost triple the number of applications registered in 2016 (up 228%). Before, the record of requests had been reached in 2014, when there were 28,670 applications from foreigners. By the end of 2016, Brazil recognized a total of 9,552 refugees from 82 nationalities. Of these, 8,522 were recognized by traditional means of eligibility, 713 arrived in Brazil through resettlement and 317 were extended the effects of refugee status of some family member. Syria was the country with the highest number of recognized refugees (326) in Brazil in 2016.

This migration process has had repercussions for both individuals and Brazilian policies alike. Brazil has not been a country that typically received large numbers of international newcomers in its recent history; research on the subject is beginning to emerge. Different models of acculturation have offered a theoretical basis for understanding these repercussions, but are generally studied in South to North migration contexts. Considering the social relevance of analyzing this South to South migration phenomenon, the present study investigated the sociocultural and psychological adaptation, acculturation and cultural distance of 40 Syrian refugees living in Brazil for at least six months. Results of this study will be presented in light of theoretical and practical implications, focused on the historical, social, and public policy context of refugees in Brazil.

Posters Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 09:00)

Self-categorization, Cultural Involvement and Life Satisfaction of Children from a Migrant Background in Australia

Ying Yang

School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Sydney, Australia

The present study investigated how young children from a migrant family background in Australia identified and involved with their host and home culture and the influence on their acculturation and well-being. Fifty children in grades 1-6 who either migrated or had parents who migrated to Australia in the last 5-10 years completed a questionnaire package. Children in grades 1-2 completed the assessment package individually with an experimenter's supervision and children in grades 3-6 completed the same assessment package in a group of ten. It was shown that those who identified with both the home and host culture reported a higher level of cultural involvement and more positive emotions towards Australian icons compared to those who solely identified with the home/host culture. Furthermore, cultural involvement positively predicted their satisfaction with life. Implications on children acculturation are discussed.

Psychological Costs of Rapid Development for Youth in India: Sikkim, a Case Study

Rashmi Jaipal^{1,2}¹*Sociology, Sikkim University, Gangtok, India*²*APA at the UN, American Psychological Association, New York, USA*

Globalization and development was thought to promise economic prosperity as well as solving other societal problems and promoting social wellbeing. However research has shown the impact of economic development on social relations, family structure and growing social inequality, and global increases in stress related mental health (MH) problems, depression and suicide have been documented by the WHO. Little attention has been focused on the latter's connection to globalization and development, so to explore the psychological costs of development a pilot study was conducted in 2016 in Sikkim, India.

Sikkim as a state opened up to economic development in recent years with investment in infrastructure and communications technology, but the resultant rapid social change may be having a destabilizing effect. It was a fairly harmonious agricultural Buddhist society. However development is bringing about social and cultural changes through increasing media exposure to the global consumer economy. There has been a rise in MH problems, with the state ranked as having the second highest rate of suicide in India with a growing problem of youth suicide in particular. Forces of cultural globalization and modernization have their biggest impact on youth through exposure to the global media, cell phones, the internet and social media, and the consumer culture values, norms and lifestyle changes that that exposure brings in its wake. Pressures of acculturation and assimilation to these forces of modernization may be contributing to increasing stress levels and MH problems in youth.

The pilot study was conducted with university and high school students in Sikkim, and explored the connection between culture change, internet usage and MH problems, using an acculturation stress model. Results showed that acculturation stress was present and significantly related to internet exposure and MH problems.

Other

Maximizers Prefer Variety Seeking: the Mediating Role of Regret

Honghao Zhang

Psychology Department, Peking University, Beijing, China

Choice preferences are different in various contexts and backgrounds. Previous researches have demonstrated consumers' preference on varied options. Meanwhile, studies from decision making styles denoted that people with a maximizing tendency are inclined to search for optimal choices. To answer the question whether varied options would be perceived as "best ones", five studies investigate the relationship between maximizing tendency and variety seeking.

Study 1 confirmed the phenomenon that maximizing tendency significantly predicted the preference for variety-seeking choice in the consumer decision making situations (purchasing chocolate, honey, candy, fruit juice, milk or soap). Study 2 reproduced the shopping preference that the higher the subject's maximizing tendency was, the more often he/she showed variety-seeking behavior while proving the mediating role of decision regrets. Based on the result of previous studies, study 3 replicated the main effect between maximizing style and variety seeking, the mediation effect, and further ruled out the explanation of decision avoidance. In study 4, between-group design with affect manipulation clarified that, instead of common emotions, regret was critical to cause seeking for variety. Finally, the manipulation of decision making styles infer the causal relationship between maximizing mindset and variety seeking.

Consistent experimental results provide a new perspective for maximizers and contribute to the literature of variety. Maximizer's preference for variety is driven by the "want the best" motivation, while variety-seeking decision can minimize the possibility of missing the best. Practical implications from the conclusion might advice diversification of products for maximizing consumers.

Posters Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 09:00)

Self-Determination for Young People in Norway with Minority Backgrounds and Developmental Disabilities - Having to Choose between the Family and the Welfare State?

Lily Appoh¹

Faculty of Nursing and Health Science, Nord University; Helse Midt-Norge HF, Namsos, Norway

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities obliges States to protect people with disabilities against discrimination from others and to take action to promote individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices. In order to strengthen existing practices concerning persons with disabilities, the Norwegian government established an expert panel in 2016, which came up with eight recommendations. To strengthen the right to self-determination, one recommendation was that, "disabled people get adapted information about possibilities that are open to them and they should be assisted to clarify options available to them. (NOU 2016: 17, 184). Professionals can provide such adapted information, and so can family or friends. In our research, we interviewed immigrant families from Africa with children who have disability to explore their experiences of social participation in Norwegian society. In this paper, using the experience of one family, we report on the dilemma that this family faced in helping their teenage child with moderate disability to make a decision concerning an offer of accommodation given by the social services. The example is chosen because it illustrates and elaborates on issues related to sociocultural context, situated communication and self-determination. The family perceived the offer as conditional making it difficult for the teenager to exercise her right of self-determination as the perceived conditions put the family and the social services in conflict. To frame our discussion we use Hall (1976) on communication styles in high context versus low context culture. We discuss the implications communication style of social workers in a low context culture like Norway can have when they communicate with immigrants from high context culture like African immigrants. We however also point out how this kind of explanatory framework may fall short in terms of untangling misunderstandings between professionals and the people they are serving.

Posters Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 09:00)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation, Diversity, Other

The Role of Social Pressure and Social Support on the Configuration of Multicultural Identities

Frederic Theriault-Couture

School of Psychology, Laval University, Quebec, Canada

Introduction: The process to manage and to configure multicultural identities is influenced by social interactions. The cognitive-developmental model of social identity integration (CDSMII; Amiot et al., 2007) was used to examine different configurations of multicultural identities: (1) identifying with one predominant cultural identity over the others (categorization); (2) maintaining separate identities (compartmentalization); and (3) connecting different cultural identities (integration).

Objective : Since social pressure and social support represent important aspects in multicultural individuals' reality, the objective of this study is to explore their roles in how they configure their identities.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews with narrative and open-ended questions were conducted with multicultural Canadians (N=22) to understand their multicultural and identity experience.

Results: In their life stories, social support and social pressure were two major themes that were spontaneously mentioned by most of the participants. All participants reported events in which they received various forms of social support (instrumental, informational, emotional, social companionship and autonomy); the differences between the types of support and their cultural affiliations will be discussed. The majority of participants mentioned that they perceived pressure from either their family, peers and community. In general, integrated individuals reported the least amount of pressure.

Conclusion: Social support and social pressure represent important issues to consider in multicultural experiences, and seem to be a key element in their identity configuration process.

Migrant Couples' Acculturation Gap and Psychological Adjustment

Maylys Rapaport

Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montréal, Canada

Canada receives over 200,000 immigrants every year, the majority of whom migrate as a couple or family (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2012). For all migrants, adapting to a new country (process called acculturation) is a challenging endeavour and represents a liability for their well-being and health (Nguyen & Benet-Martinez, 2013). People do not acculturate the same way and at the same speed. The Acculturation-Gap Distress Model has established that immigrant children acculturate to their new culture at a quicker pace than their parents, leading to family conflict and youth maladjustment (Portes & Rumbaut, 2001).

The present study examines an extension of the Acculturation-Gap Distress Model beyond parent-child dyads to couple dyads: namely, that dissimilarities in how partners maintain or adopt cultural characteristics would be maladaptive and lead to relationship dissatisfaction. This extension has received preliminary support in the context of dissimilarities in language acculturation (Kanat-Maymon et al., 2016; Kisselev et al., 2010). The present study replicates and builds on this preliminary research.

The conceptual model guiding this study postulates that migrants' individual adjustment (sociocultural and psychological) is influenced not only by their own acculturation (Berry, 1997, 2005), but also by the acculturation of their partner. Using path analysis, this study revealed the impact of couple acculturation gaps (dissimilarity between partners' adoption and maintenance of cultural characteristics) on well-being and romantic relationship satisfaction, among immigrants to Canada. Results have important implications, given that migrant couples experience greater risks of marital conflicts and separation than couples born in the country (Anderson & Scott, 2010) because of more marital distress (Ben-David & Lavée, 1994; Guruge, 2010).

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation, Diversity, Ethnicity, Language, Multiculturalism

Identity Configurations and the Role of Cultural Participation

Jennifer Taing

Psychology, Université Laval, Quebec, Canada

This study aims to understand the enculturation experiences from multicultural individuals and how they negotiate their cultural identities within the self using a qualitative approach. The cognitive-developmental model of social identity integration (CDSMII; Amiot & al., 2007) was used to examine three identity configurations among second generation and “mixed” Canadians: having one predominant and exclusive identity (categorization), keeping identities separate from each other and context-bound (compartmentalization), and cohesively connecting several identities within the self (integration). Semi-structured interviews using life stories (McAdams, 1985) and open-ended questions were conducted among multicultural Canadians (N=22), where cultural participation with various cultural affiliations (heritages, mainstream and others) and types (language, school/work and traditional activities), was connected to the process of identity configurations. Integrated participants mentioned mainstream and heritage languages/activities (e.g. holidays, meals and rituals) as important factors to feel connected to their different cultures, and to strengthen the identification and integration of their cultural identities in the self. Compartmentalized participants also talked about heritage and mainstream languages/activities, but separately according to different contexts (e.g. only speaking Japanese at home). Categorized (Canadian) participants tended to distance themselves from their heritage culture even though they reported participating in heritage language, activities and school, and preferred mainstream cultural activities. In conclusion, depending on enculturation experiences, social contexts and the importance of cultural participation in their life, second generation and “mixed” Canadians may negotiate their cultural identities differently within the self.

Cultural Neuroscience

The Effect of Culture on Load and Distractor Processing

Ronda Lo*Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada*

The present study examined perceptual load capacity as a potential mechanism that may contribute to visual attention differences between East Asians and North Americans. Participants identified targets in a low or high load display while ignoring distractors that are compatible or incompatible with the target. Previous research suggests North Americans do not experience reaction time difference between compatible and incompatible trials under high load because high load uses up perceptual load capacity before distractors can be processed. If East Asians possess a higher perceptual load capacity than North Americans, they should be slower than North Americans to react in incompatible trials compared to compatible trials under high load. Results revealed that both cultural groups performed similarly, suggesting no cultural difference in perceptual load capacity. Results also revealed that East Asians were significantly slower under high load, but more accurate across all loads, than North Americans. Implications and limitations are discussed.

Posters Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 09:00)

I am Going Home: Expatriates Positive Affect and Premature Return Intentions

Raad Alzaidalsharief

College of Psychology and Liberal Arts, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, USA

Rigorous selection methods must be used and proper support provided to expatriates in order to complete their assignments successfully in order to mitigate the high cost of a failed assignment. We examined how positive affect relates to expatriates' work adjustment, intentions to return home as well as what factors can moderate such relationship. We found that employees with high levels of sociocultural adaptation and positive affect tend to adjust better to their work environment while those with high levels of conscientiousness were less likely to show intentions of premature return.

Cultural Change

That I want to Transmit it too! Value Transfer between Parents and Their Adult Children in the Context of Migration

Stephanie Barros

INSIDE, University of Luxembourg, Belval, Luxembourg

The world's demography has evolved requiring policy makers and practitioners to face important issues related to the steadily increasing migration. However, studies focussing on value similarities (vs. differences) between adult children and their parents in host national compared to immigrant families are still scarce. The migration process and cultural contact between host and home culture may induce changes in the value system by means of mutual influences, often more pronounced in the second generation than in the first. To what extent do cultures influence each other, and what possible implications do they entail for the familial value system and for migrants' identity processes? A previous quantitative study showed that emerging adults from Portuguese migrant families—similar to their Luxembourgish peers—frequently scored higher on self-oriented values compared to their parents who tended to score higher on social-oriented values.

The current study provides a closer look at the process of intergenerational value transfer by drawing on a qualitative cross-cultural comparison of $n = 10$ Portuguese and $n = 10$ Luxembourgish dyadic interviews of parents and their adult children, all living in Luxembourg. We focus on different key issues regarding transmission processes as perceived by parents compared to adult children in both cultural groups.

First analyses show discrepancies between both generations with parental motivation indeed not always being sufficient in the transmission process. However, regardless of culture and generation, a majority seems to agree on the importance of the transmission of language as an essential factor of cultural and family values.

Cultural Change

The Meaning of Silence in Negev Arab-Bedouin Students' Life Stories

Adnan Gribiea¹

Department of Mathematics & The elementary-school teacher education program for the Bedouin sector, Kaye Academic College of Education, Beer-Sheva, Israel

This qualitative study explores explicit and implicit dimensions of identity that Negev Bedouin students position in their life stories. The literature review probes the participants' historical, cultural and social contexts (El-Meccawi & Degen, 2016) and presents the critical discourse-oriented perspective adopted in the study to explore identity construction in narrative discourse (Kupferberg, 2016).

Following the procedure titled "Your life is a book" (McAdams, 1993), the participants—14 men and 16 women attending a college of education in southern Israel—were asked to write meaningful stories related to "various chapters" in their lives in Arabic.

Interpretation of the explicit themes gleaned from the stories revealed that women and men positioned themselves differently as two separate groups vis-à-vis the male-dominated Bedouin society and the education system. Our analysis also foregrounds intriguing "conspiracies of silence" constructed by each of the participants with regard to family relations, economic difficulties, and the government's attitude towards the Bedouin community.

These silences / conspiracies of silence are described and interpreted in light of the tension between traditional Bedouin norms on one hand and the economic, demographic and social changes that the Negev Bedouin community has experienced in recent years on the other.

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Cultural Change

Examining Sources of Culture-mismatch: Can Marginalizing Situations Cause Behaviors to deviate from Cultural Norms?

Vinai Norasakkunkit*Psychology, Gonzaga University, Spokane, USA*

The culture-match hypothesis states that those whose personalities and values match the norms of their immediate and broader environment are likely to be mentally healthier than those whose values do not match (Fulmer et al., 2010). In terms of the psychological consequences of being in a cultural environment that is mismatched with one's personality, we propose two questions: 1) Is culture-mismatch associated with the risk of becoming marginalized? 2) If so, can marginalizing situations cause a cultural mismatch in values and behaviors? Previous studies have responded to the first question by confirming that the risk of marginalization is associated with culturally deviant values and culturally deviant motivational styles (Norasakkunkit & Uchida, 2011; Norasakkunkit & Uchida, 2014). The current study addresses the second question by randomly assigning American and Japanese participants to either imagining themselves in a marginalizing situation or imagining themselves in a secure situation. Following this priming task, participants have to complete measures of cultural values, motivational style, and risk of marginalization used in our previous correlational studies. We hypothesize that priming for a marginalized mindset will cause culturally deviant values and culturally deviant motivational styles, as well as increased risk of future marginalization. We are currently in the process of gathering the data to test this hypothesis.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Multi-cultural Perspective of Problem Behavior and Substance use among Youth in Israel: Implications for Social Policy and Program Development

Alexander Reznik

*Regional Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center, Ben Gurion University of the Negev,
Beer Sheva, Israel*

Substance use and risk-taking behavior among 1,227 Israeli youth (66.7% male, 33.3% female) were studied from 2004 to 2016. The youth compared included those who: 1) attended regular public school; 2) were placed in residential programs for learning and/or behavior problems; and 3) were school dropouts referred to a 90 day treatment facility for drug abuse. Country of origin, determined by mother's birthplace, revealed 42.6% of the youth was of Israeli origin and 57.4% from other countries – mostly the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia. The data collection instrument used, the Substance Use Survey Instrument (SUSI), was developed by the Ben Gurion University Regional Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center in consultation with experts affiliated with the US National Institute on Drug Abuse and the World Health Organization. SUSI consists of 31 questions about background characteristics, substance use patterns and related problem behavior. Chi square test, one-way ANOVA, and binary logistic regression were used to determine association between substance use, problem behavior and country of origin status. Results showed that immigrant origin youth, regardless of country of origin, have similar patterns of substance use and risk-taking behavior; and, they have higher levels of substance use and problem behavior (e.g. binge drinking, marijuana use, serious fighting, and stealing) than Israeli origin youth. Such results tend to indicate that substance use as well as problem behavior among immigrant origin youth may be a result of inadequate acculturation and marginalized status. Further research is suggested for different immigrant populations across locations and over time.

Cultural Change

Cultural Safety Training for Students Involved in an Immersive Indigenous Field Study Course: Value Change Towards the Tenets of Cultural Safety

Maggie Stein

The concept of cultural safety has been adopted by Indigenous health literature and health agencies alike as a successful means to go a step beyond cultural competence by incorporating self-reflection and acknowledging oneself as a bearer of culture. This phenomenological research study seeks to establish value change in undergraduate students associated with the tenets of cultural safety; exposure to personal and external community narratives through immersive experience in an 'Aboriginal' Mental Health Field Study Course facilitates this value change. In order to elicit subjective information, a qualitative design will be employed. Through the review of student narratives obtained through personal journals, and participation in semi-structured interviews, interpretive phenomenological analysis will be employed to identify shifts towards culturally safe values, if any. It is important for aspiring mental health professionals to learn cultural safety in order to mitigate the marginalization of Indigenous peoples and 'culturally unsafe' practices within healthcare. Cultural safety value change among students will lead to more culturally safe individuals and mental health practitioners entering the field of psychology.

Cultural Change

Culture and its Impact on Minority Students

Salam Priyanka Devi

Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India

Culture plays important role in shaping persons outlook. Academic difficulties faced by ethnic minority students are linked to cultural discontinuity between their home culture and academic culture. More often ethnic minority students faced academic challenges than nonminorities students. Do students background factors effect on academic performance? The paper argues that minority students/first-generation students face academic difficulty because of inequitable access to educational opportunities and lack of academic exposures. We look the problem through the lens of cultural perspectives because culture addresses the issues of human diversity in psychological processes that depends on cultural meanings and practices. Practicing independence norms in university which is relatively opposed the interdependence norms or socialization of working-class contexts. Thus, we predicted ethnic minority student's experiences cultural discontinuity at university culture in terms of independent norms as a result they face many challenges than other students. The research highlights the cultural practices correlate with student's performance. Acknowledging diverse cultural would help students' increase access in education, retain and their academic outcomes. There is little empirical work has been done on this area, therefore more research is needed.

Cultural Variation

Emotion Expressions through Gestures: Emotional Function of Gestures in the Canadian and Chinese contexts

Jessie Bee Kim Koh¹

Department of Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

Emotions are expressed verbally and non-verbally. For the latter, research has focused on examining facial emotion expressions. Yet, non-verbal emotion expressions are not restricted to the face and may be further manifested through gestures. Surprisingly, emotion expressions through gestures have garnered limited research attention. Indeed, gesture research has focused on examining the self (whereby gestures help the self to express what one wants to say) and social (whereby gestures increase listeners' comprehension) functions, but not emotional function. Further, like the cultural display rules of facial emotion expressions, emotion expressions through gestures may differ across cultures. Western cultures value emotion expressions because they authenticate the individual self. Conversely, Eastern cultures discourage emotion expressions because they may disrupt social harmony. This study sought to examine the emotional function of gestures in the Canadian and Chinese contexts.

Participants were 90 Canadian and 90 Chinese college students (mean age 19.1 years; 50 males). They answered open-ended questions regarding *when* and *why* do themselves and other individuals gesture. Coding categories included social, emotional and other situations, and self, social, emotional and other functions.

Independent of culture, Canadians and Chinese gestured not only in social situations, but also in emotional situations. Further, they gestured not only to express themselves and increase listeners' comprehension, but also to express their emotions. Between cultures, Canadians were more likely to gesture in emotional situations to express their emotions, especially negative emotions, than Chinese.

Findings extend the limited understanding of emotion expressions through gestures across cultures. Practical implications will be discussed.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

The Differential Role of Heritage and Mainstream Social Support in Subjective Vitality of International and Exchange Students

Maryam Nemati¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada*

With the the number of international and exchange students increasing in Canada, researchers have attempted to identify factors that help their adaptation to a new culture. Although international and exchange students have been traditionally grouped and studied together, they may encounter different life changes that could distinctively contribute to their adaptation. The present study investigated the differential role of heritage and mainstream social support in psychological adaptation of international and exchange students based on Berry's (1997) framework on acculturation using a longitudinal design. Eighty-four international and 63 exchange students in two Montreal universities filled out an online questionnaire on their acculturation experience, social support, and subjective vitality – a marker of psychological adaptation – at three different time points. The results revealed two moderated mediations. For international students but not exchange students, heritage social support at Time 2 mediated the association between heritage orientation at Time 1 and vitality at Time 3, 95% CI [.020, .258]. However, mainstream social support at Time 2 mediated the association between mainstream acculturation at Time 1 and vitality at Time 3 for exchange student and not international students, 95% CI [.002, .204]. Vitality at Time 1 was controlled for in both models. Results indicate that different types of social support can affect the general well-being of international and exchange students such that exchange students seem to benefit more from mainstream-based social support whereas international students seem to benefit more from heritage-based social support. The findings are consistent with the complex literature on acculturation and Berry's acculturation framework that highlight the importance of many mediating and moderating factors in psychological adaptation in a new culture. Future studies are needed to investigate the factors, such as length of stay, motivation, and financial status, that may be contributing to different acculturation experience for international vs. exchange students.

Cultural Variation

Interdependent Worldviews Evoked by Threat-based Awe in Japan

Ryota Takano*Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan*

Awe is an emotional response to perceptually vast stimuli that transcend current frames of reference. Although prior studies argue that awe is a positive emotion, awe tinged with an element of threat differs from positive forms of awe in terms of its influence on cognition and behaviors. However, much of threat-based awe remains unknown. In addition, since there are cultural variations in awe, it is necessary to investigate what threat-based awe is in the context of Japanese culture. In the present research we used an online experiment to examine how threat-based awe differs from positive forms of awe. We found that threat-based awe in Japan was equivalent to “畏怖 (ifu)” in Japanese, which was associated with death, and evoked interdependent worldviews. Moreover, our results indicated that the association of death mediated the relationship between threat-based awe and interdependent worldviews. Together, these findings highlight the effect of awe on the relationships between individuals and groups, during and after natural disasters.

Cultural Variation

The Impact of Career Ambition, Adaptability, and Job Search Efficacy on Mobility Intentions: A
Comparison of German and Ugandan Young Professionals

Martin Baluku^{1,2}

¹*Educational, Social, & Organizational Psychology, Makerere University, Kampala,
Uganda*

²*Work & Organizational Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany*

The purpose of this study is to examine the role of career ambition and adaptability as well as job search efficacy on career mobility intentions. Career mobility is an alternative path, to traditional organizational employment, that increases the chances of career success and faster school-to-work transition. In the present study, attention is paid to mobility alternatives including change of profession, entrepreneurship, and expatriation. However, expatriation particularly offers opportunities for professionals to either work in organizations (corporate expatriates) or to engage in business (expat-entrepreneurs).

The study is currently being conducted among young professionals in Germany and Uganda (final year university students) who are faced with the task of transiting from school to work.

Partial findings indicate that Ugandan young professionals are more willing to engage in career mobility behaviors than their German counterparts; which could be attributed to the socio-economic context of the two countries. Overall, findings show career ambition and adaptability are positively related readiness to expatriate and to go into business. Job search efficacy is negatively related to change in profession.

Further analysis will be conducted to establish cross-cultural differences; and the relationship between the mobility alternatives.

Cultural Variation

Is Entitlement a “Western” Individualistic Phenomenon? Examining the Relationships between Psychological Entitlement, Academic Entitlement, and Self-construals in an Ethnically Diverse Sample of Canadian Young Adults

Siqi Huang

Psychology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Canada

Research on psychological entitlement (PE) and academic entitlement (AE) have proliferated over the recent years. PE refers to a sense of elevated deservingness that may be unrelated to effort or performance. AE refers to students' expectations of rewards or services (e.g., good grades) regardless of their effort. Although research has established the relationships between PE and AE with a variety of negative outcome variables (e.g., aggression, selfishness), there is little research on the associations between entitlement and cultural variables. To address this gap, this study examined PE and AE in an ethnically diverse sample of Canadian young adults ($N=304$). Specifically, the relationships between PE and AE with independent and interdependent self-construals were tested. Entitlement was hypothesized to be positively correlated with the value of being unique and special (i.e., independent qualities) while being negatively associated with a value of fitting in with others (i.e., interdependent qualities). PE and AE were also compared across broad ethnocultural groups. Results showed that although PE was positively correlated with independent self-construal, PE was higher in participants of collectivist ethnocultural descent (e.g., Asian Canadians, Arab Canadians) than those of individualist descent (i.e., Euro-American Canadians) even after controlling for demographic variables. Similarly, PE was higher in Asian Canadians than White European Canadians. Surprisingly, AE was not significantly correlated with either independent or interdependent construal. However, AE was found to be higher in participants of collectivist descent than those of individualist descent, and higher in Asian Canadians than White European Canadians. These results and those of recent studies imply that entitlement may not be a strictly “Western” individualistic phenomenon as previously suggested. In fact, specific elements of collectivist culture may also contribute to entitlement. Implications for further research and interventions are discussed.

Symposium 1 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

**Social Markers of Acculturation: The Accessibility and Process of Gaining Host Culture Acceptance
for Immigrants in Five Nations**

Chair: Adam Komisarof

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Constructing Who Is Japanese: A Study of Social Markers of Acculturation in Japan

Adam Komisarof¹

Psychology, Keio University, Japan

Japan provides fertile ground for examining the relationship between SMA and how acculturation is socially constructed. Japan differs from traditional immigrant societies in that it is one of the most homogenous in the world, yet a greying workforce and low birthrate make admitting migrants an essential means of achieving demographic sustainability. This study aimed to distil the SMA considered important by Japanese for immigrants to be accepted in society to the same degree as native Japanese, and identify the predictors that influence choices of the markers. Japanese undergraduates from twelve universities ($n = 428$) completed an online survey. The social markers were factor analyzed and the latent dimensions derived from an analysis aggregated to form the outcome measures. These dimensions revealed the types of markers valued most by the participants: sociolinguistic and socioeconomic adaptation. Assimilation also constituted a factor, albeit one considered relatively unimportant—thus contradicting a large body of literature about Japanese society's lack of acceptance of cultural newcomers. A three-step hierarchical regression was performed with the main and interaction effects of perceived threat, national pride, economic optimism, family ties, intergroup contact and permeability, immigrant status, and heritage and host cultural engagement. For sociolinguistic adaptation, divergent mechanisms existed for coping with threat that depended upon immigrant status and perceived intergroup boundary permeability. Implications for the acceptance of immigrants in Japan will be described

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Multigroup Structural Equation Model to Predict Social Markers of Acculturation Across Six CountriesChan-Hoong Leong¹*Psychology, National University of Singapore, Singapore*

Social markers of acculturation are the communal yardsticks used by recipient nationals in deciding if an immigrant qualifies as a full fledged participating citizen. In general, a greater emphasis on the collection of markers reflects an exclusion orientation, whilst the reverse indicates a more tolerant or inclusive view to immigration. The current study examines what are the antecedents of these markers across six countries with varying levels of transnational migration and inclusion, namely, Singapore, Japan, Finland, Canada, Germany and Australia. Multigroup confirmatory factor analysis identifies four culture-general factors, or latent constructs of markers: economic, socio-cultural, linguistic, and social interaction markers. The antecedents of these factors can be delineated as either having a symbolic or realistic impact on host societies. Not surprisingly, a multigroup Structural Equation Model found that socio-cultural and linguistic markers are significantly influenced by perceptions of symbolic threats, whilst economic markers are predicated by perceptions of realistic threats. The implications of the findings on migration policy and intercultural relations will be discussed.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Fitting in (and being shut out): Exclusivity, Threat and Acculturation Expectations among Majority Members in Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan and SingaporeChan-Hoong Leong²*Psychology, National University of Singapore, Singapore*

In this presentation we explore the nature, extent and ramifications of majority members' expectations of immigrants' integration and what it means to 'fit in' in five nations: Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan and Singapore (total $N = 1359$). 'Fitting in' was conceptualised using Leong's (2014) social markers framework, which includes a set of attributes or markers that are seen as important for immigrants in order to be accepted like a local-born citizen. Using a common research instrument administered online to student samples, we investigated these countries' *exclusivity* (a sum of the importance ratings given to all markers). We found that in immigrant-receiving nations such as Canada and Australia, majority members' views were less exclusive, compared with those of the Japanese and Singaporean samples, and the Finnish sample was more similar to Australia and Canada. Moreover, we found that exclusivity was negatively associated with the acculturation expectation of immigrant cultural maintenance ('preserve') and positively associated with immigrant engagement with the host culture ('embrace'). Finally, we found that exclusivity moderated the relationship between perceived threat and 'preserve' but not 'embrace'. We discuss the utility of the social markers framework for understanding contextual differences in acculturation expectations among majority members.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Mapping Social Markers on APA's (2017) Multiculturalism Guidelines

Ashna Jassi

Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, University of Guelph, Canada

Psychological research on acculturation has played an integral role in understanding how individuals may adapt into new societies. A recent approach to understanding acculturation is the social markers of acculturation framework (Leong, 2014). According to this framework, socio-political and cultural context play a role in the consideration of certain attributes being more important for newcomers. A social marker is defined as a socially constructed benchmark of naturalization. This framework offers a perspective that aligns with multiple guidelines as proposed by American Psychological Association (2017) Multiculturalism Guidelines. In recognition of the importance of diversity and multiculturalism, APA (2017) has offered new guidelines pertaining to researching multicultural topics, such as acculturation. The current presentation will consider in which ways the social markers of acculturation theoretical approach aligns with and does not align with the APA (2017) multicultural guidelines. Researchers will draw upon focus group (N=20) and survey data (N=264) collected in Guelph, Canada to discuss these alignments and areas for future consideration. The alignments include engaging in an intersectional approach to understanding newcomer positions, engaging with local language, and being aware of the social environment of participants. Following the APA (2017) guidelines, important considerations in the future when utilizing a social marker approach include recognizing ourselves (researchers) as cultural beings, understanding the historical context of research location, considering the age of newcomers, and incorporating an ecological framework. Recommendations for future acculturation research will be discussed.

Symposium 2 (Part I) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Variation

What is Honor and how do we Measure it?

Chairs: Yvette van Osch

Cultural Variation

Unfolding the Cultural Construct of Honor

Ayse K. Uskul

Psychology, University of Kent, UK

Research evidence and theoretical accounts of honor point to differing definitions of the construct in differing cultural contexts. We examined the construct of honor in Turkey and the Northern United States, exemplifying honor and dignity cultures, respectively, by asking participants to describe what honor is and to list situations that would represent most effective ways of attacking or enhancing someone else's honor. We analyzed descriptions of honor using a prototype analysis and the generated situations using situation-sampling method, which have allowed gaining insight into how members of these cultural groups conceptualize honor. Findings revealed substantial differences in the specific features of honor generated by members of the two groups and the situations they considered as having an impact on honor in positive or negative ways. However, findings also revealed similarities between the two groups in the underlying dimensions of self-respect, moral behavior, and social status/respect. Ratings of the centrality and personal importance of these factors were similar across the two groups, but their association with other relevant constructs differed. We will discuss the tripartite nature of honor we uncovered in the prototype studies and how the different factors relate to different constructs across several studies. We will also discuss difference in the types of situations considered relevant to honor by members of both cultural groups and their consequences for emotion and behavior for oneself and for close others. We will conclude by linking our findings to observations made by other researchers in this field in terms what honor entails

Symposium 2 (Part I) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Variation

Honor as a Cultural Mindset

Sheida Novin*Psychology, Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Cross-cultural literature typically distinguishes low-honor from high-honor societies, in which honor values are highly endorsed in the latter societies. Individuals who endorse honor values care about their own and their social groups' social image. They highly value behavior (e.g. by being loyal, trustworthy, and protecting one's honor) that enhances a positive social image and reputation. As these values highlight the universal necessity of connecting with others and preserving one's social group, honor values are likely to be comprehensible not only for individuals in high-honor societies, but also for those in low-honor societies. The Culture as Situated Cognition Theory (Oyserman, 2017) articulates that honor may be a cultural mindset, a universally available knowledge network, which can be activated by subtle environmental cues, even if honor is not chronically activated or highly endorsed.

In this presentation I will first show how an honor mindset can be activated by means of responding to statements, open-ended questions, and reading a short story. Next, I will show how an activated honor mindset has downstream consequences on gender judgments, moral reasoning, and anger communication. In a study with European American college students, activating an honor mindset increased judging visually agentic figures as male. In a study with American adults and Dutch college students, activating an honor mindset

increased participants' moral clarity – i.e. deciding what is morally right and wrong. In a study with Dutch adolescents, activating an honor mindset increased participants' direct anger communication styles. Theoretical and practical implications of honor mindsets will be discussed.

Symposium 2 (Part I) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Variation

What do you Understand by Reputation? Untangling the Relation between Honor, Dignity and Face.

Marlies De Groot

Researchers are increasingly adopting the trichotomy of honor, dignity and face cultures as a framework to analyze cross-cultural differences. However, the conceptualization and application of these constructs varies among researchers, and, to the best of our knowledge, draws on existing measures that have received limited validation. Having applied an adapted version of honor-dignity-face scale, originally developed by Severance et al. (2013), in an online pilot study across seven countries (total n = 345, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, the Netherlands, Poland and the United States), we found low reliability scores across all three dimensions. The results in combination with various discussions with local academics also suggested poor cross-cultural construct validity. Although honor, dignity and face concepts were found to exist across all seven countries, emic definitions did not fully correspond to academic definitions and implied more interplay and overlap between the various categories, with reputation as an underlying factor. To better understand emic interpretations of reputation and its relation to the experience of honor, dignity and face we conducted in-depth interviews across these seven countries. We also assessed the validity of the piloted scale across a larger cross-cultural sample. The results of this two-pronged approach will be discussed.

Cultural Variation

Honor as Amplified Domains of Reputation Management

Pelin Gul¹*Psychology, Iowa State University, USA*

In the domain of reputation and self-presentation research, multiple theorists have proposed that people care about different aspects of their self-presentation (e.g., honesty, skills, formidability), and these may vary in different interdependent relationships and coalitional contexts. Similarly, culture of honor theorists suggest that there is not only one aspect of honor (e.g., Rodriguez-Mosquera, 2016), as evidenced by studies showing that cultures differ in what it means to be 'honorable', how driven people are in defending their honor, and its manifest indicators (e.g., feelings of anger, aggressive behavior). However, the current literature does not typically explain honor as the product of the activity of individual-level psychological mechanisms, but more as something that is 'done to people' by the external culture. We suggest (along similar lines to Shakelford, 2005) that honor cultures can be understood by differential activation of individuals' psychological mechanisms that are shared by all people, i.e., mechanisms that promote aspects of reputation depending on the social threats and opportunities identified in particular social situations and cultures. From this perspective, we argue that cultures of honor arise when

particular domains of reputation concerns – morality, congeniality, male reputation for formidability, female reputation for sexual control and chastity – are amplified (sometimes simultaneously) and when reputation by association to group/family effects become salient due to particular social or ecological conditions (e.g., competition over mates, high crime and violence). We will present preliminary evidence supporting this view, and discuss implications for understanding different types of culture – honor, dignity, etc. – and future research directions.

Symposium 4 (Part I) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Other

Introduction to a Theory of Sociocultural Models, its Main Propositions, and Applications (Part II)

Chair: Valery Chrickov

Symposium 4 (Part I) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Culture & Environment

A Theory of Sociocultural Models: Conceptual Analysis, Mechanisms, and Explanatory Power

Valery Chirkov*Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Canada*

Sociocultural models (SCMs) are a structured set of prescriptions of how to interpret and experience the world, other people, communities, and oneself and a set of scripts for acting in accord with these interpretations. These models are developed and prescribed by people's home cultural communities, and then learned and internalized by its members as validated recipes for lives and actions. Members of communities continuously co-construct their SCMs by enacting them through their everyday interactions. Culture is described as a distributed network of specialized SCMs that serve the purpose of guiding community members' lives in all domains: childrearing, parenting, education, health care, work, gender relations, etc. After being internalized, these models become taken-for-granted semi-conscious regulators of these people behaviours. When a person with internalized models moves to another cultural community, which is guided by different SCMs, he or she may experience a culture shock and acculturation stress because of discrepancies, even clashed, between the two sets of SCMs: one rooted in the home culture and another in the host culture. According to the theory of SCMs, in order to fully understand the nature of acculturation challenges, researchers have to study these two sets of models and then find a way to help migrants reconcile their discrepancies. To study SCMs researchers use person-centered ethnography and interviewing and/or experimental methods. This theory can also be applied to monocultural studies on investigating cultures of corruption, violence, rape, or bullying that exist in particular communities or societies.

Symposium 4 (Part I) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Culture & Environment

The Meaning and Behavioral Impact of Socio-Cultural Models: Experiments in Familiar and Foreign Contexts

Pawel Boski

Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Sociocultural models (SCMs) are a structured set of prescriptions of how to interpret and experience the world, other people, communities, and oneself and a set of scripts for acting in accord with these interpretations. These models are developed and prescribed by people's home cultural communities, and then learned and internalized by its members as validated recipes for lives and actions. Members of communities continuously co-construct their SCMs by enacting them through their everyday interactions. Culture is described as a distributed network of specialized SCMs that serve the purpose of guiding community members' lives in all domains: childrearing, parenting, education, health care, work, gender relations, etc. After being internalized, these models become taken-for-granted semi-conscious regulators of these people behaviours. When a person with internalized models moves to another cultural community, which is guided by different SCMs, he or she may experience a culture shock and acculturation stress because of discrepancies, even clashed, between the two sets of SCMs: one rooted in the home culture and another in the host culture. According to the theory of SCMs, in order to fully understand the nature of acculturation challenges, researchers have to study these two sets of models and then find a way to help migrants reconcile their discrepancies. To study SCMs researchers use person-centered ethnography and interviewing and/or experimental methods. This theory can also be applied to monocultural studies on investigating cultures of corruption, violence, rape, or bullying that exist in particular communities or societies.

Symposium 4 (Part I) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Culture & Environment

Western and East Asian Sociocultural Models of Learning: Evidence from Cross-Cultural and Immigrant Groups

Jin Li*Education, Brown University, USA*

Learning is a universal human capacity and activity. However, Western and East Asian people hold fundamentally different beliefs about learning. These beliefs influence how they approach childrearing and learning and how children achieve. Research shows that at the cultural level, different sociocultural models of learning exist that inform individuals' beliefs. What are the different models and why are they so different? In this presentation, we first outline an important conceptual distinction between the Western mind-model and the East Asian virtue-model of learning both of which date back to their respective cultural origins. The Western model aims at cultivating the mind to understand the world along with the emphasis on individuals' curiosity and inquiry into the world, enjoyment, and creativity. By contrast, the East Asian model prioritizes the self as a project to perfect morally and socially, emphasizing learning virtues of sincerity, diligence, the endurance of hardship, perseverance, concentration, humility, and respect for teachers. Next, we present cross-cultural empirical research on these two models. We further show how these models influence children's learning beliefs and parental socialization processes in their respective cultures. We draw on recent empirical evidence for how these different cultural orientations continue to shape East Asian immigrant children who grow in the West, despite their acculturation to Western cultural model. Lastly, we discuss implications of this theoretical framework and empirical research for childrearing and education.

Symposium 4 (Part I) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Culture & Environment

Discussion

Yoshihisa Kashima

Psychology, University of Melbourne, Austria

Invited Symposia 1 (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Indigenous Education: A Canadian Perspective

Chair: John Chenoweth

Indigenous Education is a much talked about concept in the Canadian politic. The responsibility to address the crisis in Indigenous education is the responsibility of every citizen in this country. This symposium will briefly identify three aspects of this ongoing dialogue:

(i) an emerging theory and methodology to view education through an Indigenous systems-based 4 part lens utilizing a traditional Indigenous story; (ii) a critical and personal means to employ the rich and powerful traditional Indigenous epistemologies within the K-12 educational environs; and (iii) A critical view of Indigenous education within the post-secondary Indigenous education at the Canadian national level. The symposium will provide specific examples of successes and challenges that are marking the transition of Indigenous education from a state of crisis to a state of collaboration and responsibility. Indigenous epistemology by its nature clashes with western practices resulting in many opportunities for change within the existing educational landscape in this country.

Invited Symposia 1 (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Finding Qwamqwəmt: Re-Storying Education for Aboriginal People

John Chenoweth

Psychology, Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Canada

Aboriginal people face numerous challenges in post-secondary education. In this research, I identify the shortcomings evidenced in the educational system in relation to Indigenous identity and epistemology, external Aboriginal policy, Indigenous control of education, and Indigenous community. Additionally, I examine the realities of Aboriginal people who have paused-out and then return to school, and explore what factors influence their successful educational experiences.

I use an Indigenous systems-based pedagogy embedded in a traditional story as my primary theoretical framework. The Four Chiefs story is a syilx Okanagan construct that serves as the model with four oppositional concepts to address community-based questions. This is the basis of enowkinwixw, a syilx-based governance decision-making process. The realm of this research relates to a student's experience in the K-12 system, the transition to post-secondary, and actualities while attending post-secondary school. This "story" is a holistic approach to illuminate the many educational challenges faced by Indigenous students as part of their Indigenous community.

This introductory theory will lay a foundation for the symposium as the presentations will focus from a theoretical basis for Indigenous education and travel through the educational system in Canada as it pertains to K-12 and post-secondary.

Invited Symposia 1 (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

The Power of our Culture and Teachings

Shelley Oppenheim-Lacerte

Psychology, District Principal-Aboriginal Education, Canada

For Canada, the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) is a national tragedy. In my research, I will connect my family's story in the loss of our 16-year-old daughter in 2001 to educational principles that I believe have extremely positive benefits to educational settings. This research will explore my own family's story of loss and how the practices of Nl̓eʔkepmx (Thompson) culture and traditions contributed to healing, and building resilience to continue as a family, and finding a purpose to live on. Findings from this research provide practical solutions for indigenizing educational practices that can be used by educational organizations and policy-makers towards healing and reconciling the educational system with the socio-historical realities of Indigenous communities.

Invited Symposia 1 (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

**Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education in British Columbia: Nicola Valley Institute of Technology -
“An Eagle's Gathering Place”**

Verna Billy-Minnabarriet

Psychology, Nicola Valley Institute of Technology, Canada

The Indigenous teachings of my parents, grandparents, great grandparents, and the Elders of my community have inspired my passion for education and to pursue a career at an Indigenous post-secondary institution that is based on Indigenous values and Indigenous Knowledge (IK). This discussion examines the governance structure, educational policies, programs, and student services offered by the Nicola Valley Institute of Technology (NVIT), which has become a leader in Aboriginal public post-secondary education in Canada. Framed within an Eagle's Perch metaphor, and an Indigenous Knowledge system, the NVIT story is told about how it achieves self-determination through its Indigenization processes, and how its leadership takes an anti-hegemonic stance to confront forms of hegemonic control. Based on my experiences I developed a Transformational Framework for Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education that includes seven principles of Indigenization, self-determination, anti-hegemony, good governance, educational values, program relevancy, and extended family.

Other

Mere Ownership of a Self-centrality Object Enhances One's Perceived Self-Efficacy

Victoria Yeung¹*Department of Applied Psychology, Lingnan University, Tuen Mun, Hong Kong*

Past research on mere ownership effect demonstrate how mere ownership of an object affects one's evaluation of the *object* per se, such as judging the owned (vs. unowned) object more favorably (Beggan, 1992). We argue that mere ownership also affects one's evaluation of the *self*, such as perceiving the self has greater efficacy when owned (vs. unowned) an object. The current study investigates how self-centrality influences the manifestation of this form of self-enhancement by mere ownership. We propose that people would perceive the self to have greater efficacy when they merely own an object which functional value is central to their own self (personal-self-centrality, Study 1) and their own culture (cultural-self-centrality, Study 2). Study 1 showed that when participants faced a self-threat of lacking luck, those who owned a lucky charm relevant to their zodiac sign (high personal-self-centrality) reported feeling luckier than those who did not own any charm or those who owned a charm irrelevant to their zodiac sign (low personal-self-centrality). In Study 2, Chinese and American participants were presented a bottle of essential oil purported to have holistic-boosting function. As holism is a value central to Asian culture, but less emphasized in American culture, the holistic-boosting oil thus has high cultural-self-centrality to Chinese participants, but low cultural-self-centrality to American participants. Results showed that when participants faced a self-threat (vs. no-self-threat) of lacking holistic ability, Asian participants could restore their threatened holistic-efficacy once they merely owned (vs. did not own) the oil. However, such mere ownership has no impact on American participants. The findings provide support to the proposition of self-centrality breeds self-enhancement within the framework of mere ownership.

Papers Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Stay or Leave the Country: The New Brain Drain Migrants

Carmen Carmona Rodríguez*Research Methods & Diagnosis in Education, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain*

Nowadays, people more often cross borders to study, and/or work abroad. Especially in the South of Europe, economical crisis has had an important impact on graduate students professional future expectatives. For instance, Spanish actual unemployment has increased, and 16.7% of the population is unemployed (Eurostat, 2017). Due to this fact, young professionals search for a job in other European countries as Germany or UK. However, how countries receive these 'new migrants'? Is Europe welcoming these brain drained workers? Do they have the same barriers as migrants coming from non European Union?

Previous research has shown that people in different contexts abroad developed intercultural competencies and managed more effectively intercultural situations than others (Van der Zee & Van Oudenhoven, 2000, 2001, 2013), learned language skills and had better culture adaptation (Behrnd & Porzelt, 2012; Carmona, Van der Zee, & Van Oudenhoven, 2013). However, fewer studies (e.g., Doyle, Gendall, Meyer, Hoek, Tait, McKenzie, & Looiparg, 2010) have examined from a qualitative perspective, which are the barriers, the process of acculturation of what are nominated as 'new migrants' high qualified and coming from countries inside Europe.

Results collected from 12 Spanish migrants working in Germany and 15 Spanish migrants working in UK indicate indicated that barriers are quite similar to other migrant groups however the acculturation process differs, and the role of specific competences are key aspects to be successful in the new culture.

In conclusion, key competencies are necessary for personal fulfilment and development, social inclusion, active citizenship and employment. Based on the European policy framework, from the eight key competencies, three are relevant for the present study: communication in foreign languages, social and civic competencies, and sense of initiative.

Papers Session 1- Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Social Support Benefits Psychological Adjustment of International Students: Evidence from a Meta-Analysis

Michael Bender^{1,2}¹*Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*²*Department of Psychology, Gratia Christian College, Hong Kong*

A growing body of literature is exploring the link between social support and international students' psychological adjustment, but so far, there has been no systematic assessment of the overall relationship. Our meta-analysis of 65 studies fills this gap and assesses (1) the magnitude of the overall association between social support and international students' psychological adjustment, (2) how different types and sources of social support relate to psychological adjustment, and (3) whether the relationship between social support and psychological adjustment holds across different operationalizations of psychological adjustment. We find a positive but small overall association ($r = .24$, 95% (CI) [.19, .28]) between social support and international students' psychological adjustment. Types and sources of social support matter as well: Subjective social support relates more strongly to psychological adjustment than objective social support, and the data show that social support from unspecified sources (i.e., it was unclear whether it was conationals or host nationals) was more related to psychological adjustment than other sources. We find a positive association between social support and negative psychological adjustment, but no relationship between social support and positive psychological adjustment. Social support, irrespective of type and source, has a uniform positive effect on positive psychological adjustment. We outline areas for further investigation and policy advice based on the findings of the meta-analysis.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Making Sense of Inclusion: the Role of Work in Narratives of Integration in Canada and the UK

Ursula Moffitt¹*Inclusive Education, University of Postdam, Postdam, Germany*

We investigate identity negotiation among recent immigrants to Canada and the UK, focusing on work narratives as a means to establish oneself in society. While considerable research has addressed barriers to employment (e.g., Al Ariss and Crowley-Henry, 2013; Ramboarison-Lalao et al., 2012) and strategies to overcome those barriers (e.g., Al Ariss, 2010; Al Ariss and Syed, 2011; Person et al., 2012), less is known about the identity work required to navigate the pressures to contribute to society through work and related employment barriers. We draw on the master narrative framework (McLean & Syed, 2016), and examine the interplay between personal and societal narratives as individuals negotiate this tension.

We conducted a thematic narrative analysis (Riessman, 2008) of 116 texts written by economic immigrants to Canada and the UK. We identified four main types of narratives: *stories of career success*, in which positive professional experiences were the focus; *stories of perseverance*, in which the focus was on the process being undertaken to address the challenges to employment; *stories of struggle*, which focus on actions being taken towards achieving success and the insurmountable barriers encountered; and *stories of contribution*, in which migrants highlight the ways they contribute to society even if their work situation is not positive. As immigrants work to maintain a positive and coherent sense of self, their narratives alternatively push against and/or reinforce master narratives of immigrant integration through labor market contribution. By exploring this tension within individual narratives, we offer a novel perspective on the increasingly important discussion of immigrant inclusion.

Multiculturalism

The Multicultural Ideology Scale (MIS): Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance

Maria Stogianni

Faculty of Language and Literature, Humanities, Arts and Education, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

The concept of multiculturalism has been widely used in cross-cultural research to describe positive attitudes towards a culturally plural society and practices that support cultural diversity. To date, attitudes towards multiculturalism among majority and minority group members have been assessed with the same instruments. However, there is little psychometric evidence that these measures operate appropriately in various cultural contexts. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the factor structure of the Multicultural Ideology Scale (MIS; Berry & Kalin, 1995) and test its measurement invariance across different language versions and ethnic groups. The entire sample consisted of 1572 adolescents and adults in Luxembourg, including native majority members ($N = 693$) and immigrants from diverse ethnic backgrounds ($N = 879$). Participants were given the option to complete the questionnaire in one of the following languages: English, German or French. The unidimensional model of multicultural ideology did not show an acceptable fit of the data across all language versions of the MIS. Exploratory and confirmatory factorial analyses revealed a two-factor structure, which was partially invariant across two different language versions (English and German). The two factors reflected positive and negative attitudes towards cultural diversity respectively. Subsequent multigroup confirmatory factor analyses supported configural and metric invariance across majority and minority group members. Scalar invariance was not established, indicating that respondents across these two groups conceptualize multiculturalism in different ways. Implications of these findings are discussed together with methodological issues concerning the assessment of measurement invariance.

Symposium 6 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Identity and “Ibasho” in Multicultural Environments: Looking for one’s Own Self

Chair: Kazuyo Suzuki

Symposium 6 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Multiculturalism

“Ibasho” and Cultural Identity Formation of Japanese Immigrant Families in Indonesia

Kazuyo Suzuki

Psychology, Saitama Gakuen University, Japan

This presentation aims at discussing the cultural identity formation of Japanese immigrant families as well as the relationship between “Ibasho” (one’s place where one feels secure and comfortable) and cultural identity of the families. The participants were Japanese women married to Indonesian men (28 women at the beginning of the study) and their children living in Indonesia. The Cultural Anthropological - Clinical Psychological Approach [CACPA] (Suzuki & Fujiwara, 1992; Suzuki, 2002, 2008) was employed between 1991 and 2017. We carried out repeated interviews mainly and used the qualitative analysis. Results show that Japanese immigrant women became to have two cultural viewpoints in time, namely those of native and host cultures. They maintained, however, Japanese culture as the basis of their cultural identity throughout their lives. On the other hand, their children acquired more or less both Japanese and host cultures, forming bicultural identity (“identity as intercultural children with Japanese ancestry”). It is suggested that “Ibasho” plays an important role for cultural identity formation.

Symposium 6 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Multiculturalism

Psychosocial issues and impact of Filipino immigrants in Japan: Building young adult's advocacy group in Tokyo

Building Youth & Young Adult's Advocacy Group in Tokyo

Tsuda Yurika

Psychology, National Center for Global Health and Science Pediatric Department / Yotsuya Yui Clinic, Japan

This presentation will discuss about the psychosocial issues and the impact of Filipino migrants through the dialogue among the group members. Immigration of Filipino women to Japan started in the 1980s mainly as entertainers and wives in the rural areas. Currently, about 252,000 Filipinos live in Japan permanently mainly as spouses of Japanese and children of Filipino mothers. However, there seem to have serious psychosocial issues in terms of the discrimination and stigma towards Filipino women, etc. and domestic violence (Tsuda & Kim, 2015). An advocacy group for Filipino Japanese young adults in Tokyo was built in 2016. The presenter has lived as “one of them” for more than 30 years and has worked for 15 years as a community leader and a researcher. We attempt to act together in order to reflect the history and rebuild the images of Filipino women immigrants and to empower the youth who are struggling in a psychological conflict in terms of their cultural identity and career development. We aimed at “an open gathering/network” or “ibasho (a psychological space)”. Meetings and group activities were held face-to-face once every 2 months, and shared information and updated minutes simultaneously through a closed group in Social Networking Service (SNS) to keep the members informed. The group is organized by leaders and researchers in all age, gender, nationality, and those who have been spending their adult life and driven to take action for the Filipinos and other multicultural communities in Tokyo.

Symposium 6 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Multiculturalism

Multifaceted thinking as a Key Element for the Development of Global Citizenship Identity

Kobayashi Makoto

Psychology, Tamagawa University, Japan

In spite of the on-going globalization in science, technology and economic activities, the contemporary world seems to be divided severely because of the serious confrontations among nations, ethnic and religious groups. These confrontations raise numerous intercultural conflicts which could lead the world to a catastrophic devastation. This study focuses on the psychological skills for conflict resolution as one of the most crucial global competencies which are pursued in the Global Citizenship Education (GCED) proclaimed by UNESCO. Through the interview with the participants in an active learning programme for GCED, the multifaceted way of thinking proved to be closely interconnected with the competency for the resolution of intercultural conflicts which were mostly caused due to different ethnic, national and religious values. Furthermore, this multifaceted way of thinking seem to be an indispensable factor for the development of integrated multiple identities which shall constitutes the psychological foundation of global citizenship. The formation of a global citizenship identity strengthens the awareness of the interconnectedness between one's personal self and the global community, and this awareness could contribute to the acquisition of "Ibasho," the psychological space in which you can feel yourself as an accepted and valuable person acting for the improvement of the world. On the basis of this finding, the possibility of elaborating an effective learning programme for the development of global citizenship identity was discussed in connection to the educational initiative by UNESCO Associated Schools Network (ASPnet).

Symposium 6 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Multiculturalism

Discussion

Nitta Fumiteru

Psychology, Kibi International University, Japan

Diversity

Self-description and Self-construal of Male and Female College Students of Different Locations

Anjali Ghosh

Retired Professor, Psychology Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India

Self concept representations of an individual are an important topic of research in the area of culture and self. In the present study an attempt has been made to find out the effect of gender and rural-urban location on one's self-description, and independent and interdependent self construal. Data were collected from 75 college students (47 male and 28 female) selected from rural and urban locations near Kolkata, India. Self-descriptions from the subjects were taken in response to the question "who am I?" Three representations of self: relational, collective and individual were assessed from the responses. Independent and interdependent self-construal was measured with the help of Self-construal scale of Singelis (1994). Overall results indicate that the students scored highest in individual self-description. Male students scored higher in relational and collective self-descriptions than females, whereas females scored higher in individual self though the differences are not significant. Females also scored higher in independent and interdependent self-construal than males. But with respect to location urban males as well as females scored higher in individual self description, which shows that urbanization gives impact on one's individuation and independent constellation of thoughts. Moderate interaction effect of gender and location on relational self-description, and gender and high/low grouping of independent self-construal on individual self description were observed. Overall findings of the study indicate that during late adolescence an individual give more importance to one's own individual self-description, and independent self-construal, which may be due to the effect if urbanization .Limitations of the study are discussed.

Diversity

Sharing and Social Well Being: Regional and Contextual Differences

Purnima Singh¹*Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India*

Our social life is played out every day in terms of relationships, where people seek to fulfil their psychological needs such as acceptance, recognition, inclusion and belongingness. Such experiences of sharing and other positive exchanges between different groups lay the foundation of social well being and harmony. In case of relations between Hindus and Muslims in India, we find Hindus and Muslims living peacefully in several regions of India however, in some other areas relations between the two groups continue to remain conflict-ridden and tense. In this study, we have examined the relationship of sharing and social well-being across four different regions in India in some selected cities differing in incidences of violence among the Hindus and Muslims. Data were collected from 4 states in India. In total 1357 respondents participated in this study. From each state, data were collected from 2 cities one which was more conflict prone and the other which was comparatively less conflict prone in the last 10 years in terms of communal violence between Hindus and Muslims. Results showed differences across the four states and also that the context of conflict or peace influences sharing between communities and social well being. Results have implications for building cohesive societies.

Diversity

A Management Perspective on Discrimination at Work: A Qualitative Approach

Leon Jackson

WorkWell Research Unit: Research Unit for People, Policy and Performance: Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences (FEMS);, North-West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa

Power differentials between workers and supervisors provide a context within which a stigmatised characteristic may lead to anticipated or actual discrimination. Stigma can lead to discrimination at work. Despite all the legislation that prohibits discriminatory practices, it remains the employer's responsibility to take the necessary steps to promote equal opportunities in the workplace. Managers are responsible for discouraging all forms of discrimination by implementing systems of accountability that make rewards conditional upon meeting diversity goals. Mid-level management and supervisors are responsible for interpreting these policies and organisational strategies and also serve as the lens through which employees perceive the organisation. When management fails to implement discipline for discriminatory behaviours, employees might accept that these behaviours are acceptable, which will continue such acts (Gelfand, Nishii, Raver & Schneider, 2007). Given the prominent role played by managers in combating discriminatory practices in organisations, this contribution was aimed at investigating management's perceptions regarding discrimination in the workforce. Utilising a qualitative approach, this study used a purposive sample (N=34) to reach its objectives. The findings revealed that respondents defined discrimination in line with South African legislation; race was significant in experiencing discrimination, that those that experience discrimination were not impressed by how management deals with reported matters, that victims who reported matters are sometimes victimised to such an extent that they resign, that management followed prescribed procedures when dealing with reported matters, and that the biggest challenge for dealing with discrimination was convincing victims to report matters. Suggestions for future research and recommendations for dealing with discriminatory behaviour at work are provided.

Diversity

Exploring the Mother-Child Interaction With Respect to Marital Satisfaction and Type of Family

Sanjay Kumar

Psychology, Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University), Sagar, India

India is not only known for its rich cultural heritage but also for its close knit family structures all over the world. This strong community sense is rooted so deeply in the Indian philosophy that it advocates 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam' - the idea that the entire universe is a family. Undoubtedly, family plays a significant role in scaffolding the growth and holistic development of a child. But globalization has a different story to tell. The wave of technology and modernization has brought about a complete change in the family dynamics. Today, children are raised in a global village which is technologically smarter yet relationally fragmented. The present study attempts to explore the world of a growing child with reference to his/her familial background. 101 mothers of children below the age of 5-years from rural and urban belt and belonging to joint and nuclear families structures participated in the study. Their level of marital satisfaction was assessed using the self-translated version of Golombok Rust Inventory of marital state (GRIMS) and Mother-child interaction was explored employing the self-translated version of Pianta's Child-Parent relationship scale. It was observed that the mother's level of marital satisfaction along with the type of family one hails from significantly predicted the mother-child interaction. Apparently, while considering marital satisfaction, the residential conditions, mother's nutritional status and offences by the intimate partner appear to have a key role to play. Thus it may be concluded that the role of family in a child's development cannot be taken lightly at any cost. The growing disparity among the rich and poor as well as the rising rates of divorces are certainly bothering. The violent relationships between couples in a country like India already struggling to cope with malnutrition is an insult to injury. If left unchecked, they are sure to take a heavy toll over the entire nation.

Diversity

Rethinking Resilience: How Afro Barbadians Navigate Difficulties in their Daily Lives

Sadie Goddard-Durant

Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

A small body of critical and qualitative research demonstrates that the prevailing conceptualizations of resilience and methods used to study resilience fail to account for 1) how people make meaning of and correspondingly respond to situations and interactions in their daily lives, and how this may be different than the researcher's experience and knowledge; 2) how adversity can actually be an ordinary, chronic part of some peoples' daily lives; and 3) how access to power and the use of power by those in a given context results in interactions and situations becoming adversities for some as opposed to others. Hence, these findings call into question what is thought to be known about resilience and how to foster resilience for some cultural groups and in some contexts. This presentation reports on a grounded theory study investigating how Afro Barbadians in Barbados successfully navigate difficulties in their daily lives. Data collection involved 40 semi-structured interviews with persons who had successfully overcome difficulties and individuals who had supported them in formal and informal capacities; observation of contexts participants deemed crucial to their experiences; and review of policies and other texts which shaped participants' experiences. The implications of this study for creating programs and policies aimed at supporting Afro Barbadians at home and across the diaspora in leading healthy lives and overcoming difficulties successfully will also be discussed.

Papers Session 3 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Immigrant Parents' Acculturation Style and its Role in Forming their Adult Children's Bicultural Identity

Andrea Belgrade

Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA

Societies have long been skeptical of bicultural people, doubting the possibility that a single person could truly be a part of two cultures. Researchers, however, have refuted this linear approach and have instead advocated and found support for a multidimensional approach to understanding bicultural identity. Even so, there is an ongoing discussion as to the effects of strong heritage culture maintenance, contact, and identity and its relationship with one's ability to develop ties to the country of residence. In this study we will examine these relationships among first- and second-generation immigrants living in the United States who also have parents that are living in the United States. Using a path analysis, we analyzed the data of 236 people recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk with heritage from primarily Latin America, Europe, and Asia. We collected both self-report data and participants' perceptions of their parent's degrees of acculturation. A few highlighted findings from the model are described thusly. We found a positive relationship between US identity and Heritage Country Identity. This is contrary to previous literature examining European samples of Moroccan and Turkish migrants, which found a negative relationship, perhaps suggesting that ethnicity is more inextricably tied to national identities in some European countries as opposed to the United States. Interestingly, we also found a significant relationship between participants' reports of their parents' maintenance of the national heritage identity to identification with the United States, giving evidence to oppose suppositions that interactions with the ethnic culture would inhibit the development of an American identity. Other pathways examined relative contributions of parental Bicultural Identity Integration, parental acculturation orientations, the participants' reported discrimination experiences, ethnic and US identity, and residential outlook. Future studies should examine this model internationally to better understand how societal conditions (e.g. adoption of multiculturalist policies) might effect these relationships.

Ethnicity

The Adaptation of Indigenous Internal Migrants in Mexico: Acculturation Strategies with the Larger Society

Alejandra Dominguez Espinosa¹*Psychology, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico*

The purpose of the present study is to provide empirical support to the general idea that the conditions of the acculturative context are important to the way people adapt and have positive acculturation outcomes. According to this, lower levels of perceived discrimination and higher levels of perceived security are associated to better cultural adjustment results. This hypothesis is derived from the international MIRIPS project (Mutual Intercultural Relations in Plural Societies) and was tested to prove the relevance of these studies in terms of internal migration.

For this purpose, the sample of this study included 440 participants from different indigenous groups (mainly Mixe, Chinanteco, and Zapoteco) from the state of Oaxaca in the southeast part of Mexico, with a majority of them reporting to speak an indigenous language. A total of 212 women and 223 men (and 5 missing values) were surveyed in different high schools of the Sierra Norte mountain range of the state, with ages ranging between 15-24 years old. The results partially support the hypothesis proposed by the MIRIPS project, finding that for these indigenous groups, security is positively correlated to multicultural ideology; however, the proposed relationship between security and tolerance was not supported. Furthermore, there is a negative significant relationship between perceived discrimination and tolerance. Perceived discrimination is positively correlated to assimilation and separation, but not to integration acculturation strategies. These results suggest that there must be some other factors that are relevant when discussing the difference between indigenous groups acculturating within their nation and those found in international migration.

Papers Session 3 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Multicultural Policies in Europe and the Adaptation of Muslim and non-Muslim Immigrants from Turkey

Ergün Özgür

Liebniz- Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin, Germany

This research explores the adaptation of Muslim: Circassian, Kurdish, and Turkish immigrants and non-Muslim: Armenian, Assyrian and Yezidi immigrants from Turkey living in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. Many people from Turkey came to Europe as guest workers, immigrants or refugees and are known as 'Turkish' while having diverse cultural, ethnic, religious or historical backgrounds, which might have an impact on their adaptation into the host country

In Turkey, only Armenians, Greeks and Jews were recognized as minorities and other non-Muslims: Assyrians, Yezidis, Chaldeans or Muslims: Circassians or Kurds were not. Being volunteer immigrants, such as employees who came to Europe as job seekers or non-volunteers like refugees or asylum seekers, who were forced to leave their homeland due to political ideas, ethnic, religious backgrounds or continuing wars and conflicts, may generate differences in their adaptation into the host country. The immigration stories like when, why and from which region they came from, might also affect their adaptation processes. The multicultural policies of receiving countries influence the inclusion of immigrants into the host countries.

This article features four research questions as:

- Are the adaptation processes of Muslim and non-Muslim immigrants similar in the same country?
- Are adaptation processes of the same immigrant group similar in three countries?
- Are there similar cultural peculiarities and behaviour patterns of immigrants and host groups?
- How the adaptation patterns of immigrants differentiate according to the demographics?

Three European countries are selected. Germany has low, Belgium has increasing and the Netherlands has decreasing multicultural policy implementations and index scores (Tolley, 2011; Banting and Kymlicka, 2006). A qualitative research methodology has been implemented by 60 structured (Muslims) and 18 semi structured interviews (non-Muslims). Demographics like age, gender, education, ethnic identity and period of stay will also be considered.

Ethnicity

Epistemological Fortress and Emotional Barriers: Right-wing Authoritarian, Social Dominance Views, Color-blind Racism, Racial Attitudes and Israeli-Jewish Emotional Reactions to Racism towards Palestine-Arab

Rachel Shenhav Goldberg¹

Social Work, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

One of the tasks of social-work is cultivating dialogue between groups, as a way to promote peace. Although scholars emphasize the importance of emotions towards the suffering of the minorities for promoting these goals, there is a shortage of knowledge on the mechanisms that may contribute to the development of these feelings among majority members.

We combined two models with the assumption that the relationship between right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), social dominance orientation (SDO) and the emotional reactions will be mediated by color blind racial attitudes (CoBRAS) and prejudice.

Using a convenience sample of 533 Jewish students at Israeli universities, we developed new model of the determinants of empathy, guilt, and fear among majorities toward racism.

Results showed that the level of pre-existing RWA and SDO shape the emotional response through two different mediation paths. RWA and SDO, along with racial attitudes, and the perception of the Palestine-Arabs as a group, permit the Israeli-Jews to preserve their moral self-perception, while simultaneously increasing their fear of Palestine-Arabs.

Theoretical as well as practical implications are discussed, such as the destructive influence of the majority's superficial knowledge about the everyday life of the minorities.

Papers Session 3 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

“Surely, anyone can Enjoy Coffee”: Black Canadian Immigrants’ Conceptualizations of Blackness and Whiteness in Emerging Adulthood

Abunya Medina

Combined Program in Education and Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA

The majority of Black Canadians are recent immigrants from the Caribbean and Africa, which complicates both acculturation and racial identity literatures. On one hand, Black Canadian immigrants must acculturate to a society where anti-Black racism is prevalent and they are racialized, resulting in potentially unique acculturation processes (e.g., Medina et al., under review). On the other hand, Black Canadians may develop a racial identity in addition to (and that is unique from) their ethnocultural identities (e.g., Waters, 2000). Despite these complexities, the impact of racialization on Black people in Canada is understudied. The purpose of this mixed methods study was to investigate the psychological implications of acculturation and racial identity for Black Canadian immigrants in emerging adulthood. In this paper, I examine participants’ ($N = 215$) open-ended responses detailing epistemological understandings of what it means to be Black in Canada. Participants ages 16-30 ($M = 21.18$, $SD = 3.53$) were asked to define “mainstream Black culture” and “mainstream White culture.” They also described what they think Black people of other ethnocultural groups feel about their own ethnocultural group, and their experience of being Black in Canada. Using social identity theory (Tajfel, 1974) and tridimensional acculturation (Ferguson et al., 2012) as guiding frameworks, data were explored for emerging themes. Preliminary analysis of the data suggests the importance of individual meaning-making around race, as participants revealed varied conceptualizations of Blackness and Whiteness. Understanding young Black Canadians’ racial meaning-making is a key first step in supporting their positive identity development.

Papers Session 4 - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Multiple Social Groups Support Adjustment to Retirement across Cultures

Ben Chun Pan Lam¹

Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Research has demonstrated the positive effects that social identification with multiple groups has on people's health and well-being, and this includes the transition from work to retirement. However, these effects have not yet been examined outside Western retirement contexts. The present study addresses this gap by examining the contribution that group memberships and one's identification with multiple social groups makes to supporting retirees' physical health and well-being across cultures. Drawing on data from the World Values Survey, we found that multiple group memberships positively predicted retirees' health and well-being in both Western and non-Western cultural contexts. In line with cross-cultural research, there was evidence that country-level collectivism moderated the strength of this association, with the effect being weaker in collectivistic (vs. individualistic) countries. The current findings illustrate the utility of using the social identity approach to understand people's adjustment in retirement across cultures.

Papers Session 4 - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Culture & Health

Interdependent Happiness and Age across Costa Rica, Japan, and the Netherlands

Hidefumi Hitokoto¹*Humanities, Fukuoka University, Fukuoka city, Japan*

Interdependent Happiness encompassing interpersonal harmony, quiescence and ordinariness, was measured from stratified samples of Costa Rica, Japan, and the Netherlands general population. We hypothesized that the culturally sensitive measure of well-being as interdependent happiness would increase through ones development if the culture matches with the measure, while culturally neutral item of well-being would not follow such a pattern. The results supported the prediction, and interdependent happiness scale showed positive correlation with age in Costa Rica and Japan, while showing non-significant negative correlation in the Netherlands, even after controlling for gender, household income level in a nation and subjective health condition. We discuss on the possibility and implication of how culturally sensitive approach to well-being can demonstrate diversity in flourishing.

Papers Session 4 - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Disadvantaged Position of Adolescents with Immigrant Background? Intersecting Impacts of Generational Status, Gender, Ancestry and Parenting on Anxiety and School Grades

Elina Turjanmaa

Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki, Finland

Family is an important context for immigrant adolescents' development and adjustment. Close family relations and high aspirations have been seen as important factors behind the so called immigrant paradox, i.e., that immigrant adolescents are often healthier and gain better grades at school than their native peers when adolescents' socio-economic background is acknowledged. On the other hand, immigrant adolescents and their families face difficulties in a new country due to various aspects, such as language barriers, low levels of parental employment, and racialization.

Although the important role of supportive parenting in adolescents' psychological well-being and school attainment is often emphasized, intersectional analyses on how adolescents' social categories influence simultaneously to these interrelations, are scarce. In this study, I examine how parenting affects adolescents' levels of anxiety and school grades in Finland, when adolescents' intersectional position (concerning generational status, gender, and ancestry) and family context (i.e., parents' education, employment status, and single parent households) are acknowledged.

The analysis bases on the nationally representative School Health Promotion data (N=91819). The School Health Promotion study is carried out every second year in Finland, and involves pupils filling in the survey anonymously under the supervision of a teacher. Respondents include pupils in their 8th and 9th year of comprehensive school (aged 13 to 18). The study shows how the buffering effect of parenting is quite similar for adolescents' regardless of their intersectional position and family background in the cases of good parenting. However, poor parenting affects differently on anxiety and school grades in different groups.

Other

Exploring Religious and Spiritual Experiences across Faith Groups in India**Nitin Verma***Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi, India*

The growing interest to understand the role of religion in human life makes it imperative to grasp its influence across faith, age and gender. Religion as a multifaceted and dynamic concept shapes various facets of interaction at individual and societal levels. The study investigated the relationship of religious beliefs and practices in four major religious communities in the Indian setting, across three developmental stages and gender comprising of non-student segment of population in North India. The sample (N=1116) comprised of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs, three developmental stages, that is, young (18-30 years), adult (30-45 years) and middle adulthood (above 45 years) and included 586 males and 530 females. Participants completed Brief Multidimensional Measure of Religiousness/Spirituality (BMMRS, 1999) covering ten aspects of religious beliefs and practices, along with two more aspects of self-rated religiosity and sense of meaning in life. Results indicated that religion, developmental stage and gender had interactive effects on most of the religious beliefs and practices measures. It was further observed that each religious community had a unique clustering of components of religious beliefs and practices, across developmental stages and gender. The paper highlights the diversity and commonality among the faith systems and brings out its implications for harmony and quality of life.

Key words: religion, diversity of faith groups, religious beliefs and practices, developmental stages,

Papers Session 4 - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

From Psycho-analysis to Culture-analysis

Marwan Dwairy*Counseling Department, Oranim Academic College, Israel*

The title of this abstract is the title of my recent book published in 2015. Psychotherapy, typically, analyses the intra-psychic domain in order to restore the intra-psychic order. During this process unconscious drives are revealed and self actualization is encouraged, which may lead to guilt feelings and to confrontations with the family and the social environment where the client is the weakest party. In order to avoid these confrontations *metaphor therapy* and *culture-analysis* are suggested. In metaphor therapy the inner world is addressed and dealt indirectly and symbolically without bringing unconscious content to the consciousness, thus avoiding guilt or confrontation with the family. In culture-analysis therapist identifies subtle contradictions within the belief system of the client and employ cultural aspects that may facilitate change. Similarly to how a *psychoanalyst* analyses the psychological domain and brings conflicting aspects to the consciousness (e.g. aggression and guilt) in order to mobilize change, a *cultural analyst* analyses the client's belief system and brings contradicting aspects to the consciousness in order to mobilize revision in attitudes and behavior. The assumption that underlies *cultural analysis* is that culture includes many inconsistent values and attitudes and that culture unconsciously plays significant role in people's lives and conflicts. When therapists inquire into and learn about the client's culture, they may find some unconscious aspects that are in conflict with the conscious attitudes of the client. Once the therapist brings these aspects to the awareness of the client, a significant change may be effected. Unlike the unconscious drives which are revealed through psychoanalysis, these intra-culture conflicts are not supposed to be threatening because all aspects revealed are culturally and morally legitimized. Some examples of culture-analysis will be presented.

Symposium 9 (Part I) - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Culture & Health

Shame as a Health Resource in Cultural Contexts (Part I)

Chairs: Elisabeth Vanderheiden

Culture & Health

The Meaning of Shame for Positive Development

Elisabeth Vanderheiden

Psychology, Catholic Adult Education of Germany, Germany

The purpose of this introduction is to introduce and discuss the meaning of shame from the positive psychology perspective with special regard to positive development. Shame has previously mainly been researched within the context of being a negatively experienced emotion.^[1] By anchoring shame within the positive psychology paradigm, the presenters aim at emphasising the positive and health-related aspects of shame for personal development across the life span. How shame can contribute to a healthy development and individual growth and flourishing is presented and embedded into selected cultural contexts.

Findings show that shame, if transformed through self and/or others (e.g. family members, teachers, colleagues, friends, therapists, coaches) in certain key situations in life, contributes, if transformed on cognitive, emotional and behavioural levels, towards an inner growth and strength, an increased self-knowledge and self-esteem. Findings present further on new and in-depth knowledge on shame and its transformative force throughout the life span by reconstructing meaning in a person's life.^[2] The symposium provides researchers and practitioners with new ideas to future research on shame. It also provides recommendations for practitioners, e.g. psychologists, therapists, counsellors and even lecturers, to increase awareness regarding transforming shame towards inner growth and development.

Culture & Health

Cultivating lajjA for Self-Realization: Perspectives from Indian Psychology

Dharma P. S. Bhawuk

*Management and Culture and Community Psychology, Shidler College of Business,
Honolulu, Hawaii, USA*

Failure is a part of learning any skill. No project can be completed without facing unexpected and undesirable outcomes in the process of implementation of policies. A spiritual journey is compared to walking on the razor's edge, and so lapses are natural and many. There are stories in Indian scriptures about how many noble aspirants fell on the way, but kept trying, without letting the failures hold them back. Spiritual aspirants are expected to test their progress by acting virtuously in the world, and lajjA guides them in doing what needs to be done and not doing what ought not be done in their daily living. Therefore, lajjA needs to be cultivated to make progress on the path of self-realization. A wise saint has advised spiritual practitioners to confess their mistakes or sins (if the mistake is egregious) publicly in front of others without hesitation because doing this does not bind us in attachment to the deed, but hiding the act binds us to it. Public confession is the ability to live with lajjA or shame, and requires distancing oneself from the physical self, so that one can focus on the spiritual journey. lajjA is not a social sanction to be avoided but a personal virtue to be cultivated to lead a noble life. In this paper, lessons from spirituality will be drawn for cultivating lajjA, and implications of how cultivating lajjA can help us act ethically in organizational and social contexts will be examined.

Symposium 9 (Part I) - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

And then I stood there...Naked!" - Working with Shame in Dreams

Claude-Hélène Mayer

Management, Rhodes University, South Africa

Shame is a deep-rooted emotion which has become of deep interest of researchers studying dreams and dream analysis. Psychologists and therapists, such as Freud, Breuer and Jung have shown interest in dreams and working with dreams for therapeutical reasons and healing purposes. They interpreted dreams in different ways and provided various explanations about the meaning of shame and its functions for the individual, such as repression, anxiety and self-esteem. Working with dreams can support individuals to transform shame and value shame experiences in dreams as a source of personal growth and self-development. This presentation provides insights into the work with shameful experiences in dreams within therapeutical practice. One case study on working with shame in dreams is presented in detail. Conclusions and recommendations on how to constructively work with shame in therapeutical practice are presented and recommendations for future research and practice are given.

Symposium Award Session (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Communication Technologies as Cultural Tools for Adolescent Social Development

Adriana Manago

Developmental Psychology, university of California, USA

In this talk, I view communication technologies as cultural tools that have come to permeate daily life around the world, transforming social development in the process. I discuss how mobile devices and social media are involved three major tasks of social development in the transition from adolescence to adulthood: the development of social networks and social capital, the construction of valued gender roles, and the negotiation of autonomy-relatedness in adolescent-parent relationships. Employing a variety of methods including ethnography, structured interviews, and daily-diaries with diverse youth in the U.S., Maya youth in southern Mexico, and Arab youth in Israel, I demonstrate how the integration of communication technologies into different social niches shape developmental pathways.

Symposium Award Session (Monday, July 2, 2018 10:20)

Other

Cultural Crossing and Diversity Ideologies:

Three Essays on the Identity Politics of Cultural Accommodation and Integration

Jaee Cho

Department of Management, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong

My dissertation explores people's responses to cultural crossing, exploring when and why it is admired or admonished. One form of crossing is cultural accommodation, which occurs when a recently arrived foreign visitor behaves like a local, adhering to host-country norms of behavior rather than those of his/her heritage country. The second is cultural borrowing, which occurs when ideas from multiple cultural traditions are integrated into a product, performance or activity. I propose that people's background beliefs about cultural differences (i.e., diversity ideologies) influence their evaluations of the actions of other people who cross cultures, as well as their own decisions to cross cultures.

My studies consider two well-studied diversity ideologies—colorblindness and multiculturalism. In addition, I also consider polyculturalism, a more novel ideology that, like multiculturalism, celebrates cultural differences. However, polyculturalism differs in that it embraces cultural change. I develop novel methods for empirically distinguishing consequences of the mindset of polyculturalism as opposed to classical multiculturalism.

In Chapter 1, I explore how diversity ideologies affect people's acceptance of foreign visitors' accommodation to the local culture. Multiculturalism, which holds cultural traditions to be separate legacies that should be preserved, was associated with negative evaluations of high accommodation. When polyculturalism (vs. multiculturalism) was experimentally primed, high accommodation was evaluated more positively. Further, I examine the underlying effects of diversity ideology on evaluations by focusing on trust judgments and find that multiculturalists' distrust of high accommodators involves judgments of low ability and of identity contamination.

In Chapter 2, I develop the argument that diversity ideologies guide people's first-person decisions about whether to accommodate when entering a new cultural context. Polyculturalism facilitated cultural accommodation and longer-term cultural adjustment by reducing concerns about contamination of heritage identity, whereas colorblindness and multiculturalism had no consistent effects.

In Chapter 3, I theorize and demonstrate that diversity ideologies also affect how people draw upon knowledge from foreign cultures in their problem-solving. Polyculturalism encouraged participants' inclusion of foreign ideas when solving problems, which enhanced their creativity. However, colorblindness, which views ethnicity/culture as a mirage that is best ignored, inhibited participants' incorporation of foreign ideas, thereby reducing creativity. No effect was found for multiculturalism.

Taken together, the chapters of my dissertation contribute to a more nuanced understanding of cultural crossing: when people do it, and when people admire or admonish others for doing so. Also, these empirical findings advance research on polyculturalism and spark future research questions.

Plenary Session 2 (Monday, July 2, 2018 13:00)

Work and Organizational Psychology in Latin America

Jairo E. Borges-Andrade

Work and Organizational Psychology (WOP) should consider the amalgam of values, organizational and legal arrangements, economic blocs, languages and peoples of Latin America (LA). In addition, WOP needs to seek the development and validation of universal frames of reference that make generalization possible in LA, and in other regions. How far away from that is WOP in LA? How does it resemble those psychologies that originated in the USA and Europe in terms of historical, social, political and economic reasons? The keynote presentation focuses on a set of data that was collected in 14 LA countries. It is organized in sections that synthesize history, practice, teaching, production and dissemination of scientific knowledge. The challenges for research, teaching and practice will be presented and the factors that are associated to the flourishing of WOP in LA will be examined.

Cultural Change

On How a Combination of the Social Network Paradigm and Focus Group Interviews Can Provide Insights into 'Cultural Fluidity'

Adrian Stanciu

Institute for Gerontology, University of Vechta, Vechta, Germany
Psychology and Methods, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany

The study of a culture's fluidity (cultural stability or cultural change) is ideally a longitudinal endeavor. However, such a procedure may often be financially and time-wise unfeasible for the researcher. I present evidence from existing literature as to why an approach that combines the Social Network Paradigm (SNP) with Focus Group Interviews (FGI) can be a viable alternative. In my view, cultural fluidity can be empirically assessed in a two-step procedure, namely by (1) disentangling the societal and contextual conditions that facilitate/undermine interethnic relations and (2) examining whether and how individuals internalize inconsistent information emergent in interethnic relations. Cultural fluidity could therefore be 'mapped' as patterns of exchanging cultural information between ethnic groups. The SNP can inform the study of how levels of within-city social cohesion—how well varying groups function together—contribute to facilitating or undermining interaction between migrants and country natives. The key postulate is that cultural information flows between nodes in networks of individuals through a process of communication, which is another form of saying that people learn from other in their networks about varying life aspects. The FGI can provide a more in-depth view on the immediate process of cultural fluidity in communal environments. That is, it can provide a glimpse into how in real life settings, novel cultural elements are discussed, resisted, and negotiated, and, thereby, study how novelty becomes habit. Where available, I present initial empirical evidence from own work. I end the presentation with a detailed research plan and specific testable hypotheses.

Cultural Variation

Self-narratives: Comparisons between Anglo-Australians and Singaporean Chinese

Lidia Lae

Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

To date, there is a lack of empirical studies of cross-cultural differences in self-narratives. Greimas's model of narrative structure was used in three studies to analyze the self-narratives of Western (Anglo-Australians) and Eastern (Singaporean Chinese) cultural groups. The aim of this research was to investigate the viability of Greimas's framework as a methodological approach in studying cross-cultural differences and to examine what cross-cultural differences might be revealed. The current project employed a structured online survey and applied both qualitative as well as quantitative methods to study the differences in Western and Eastern structure of self-narratives. The results indicated significant cross-cultural differences in the self-narrative structure. Anglo-Australian self-narratives were structured in a way that emphasized the role of the 'self' while the Singaporean Chinese considered their self-narratives were based more on 'others', such as their 'mother', 'parents' and/or 'family'. Moreover, the Singaporean Chinese focused more on 'family' enhancement while the Anglo-Australians focused more on 'self' enhancement. In addition, there were more Singaporean Chinese than Anglo-Australians who were unclear about their self-narratives, suggesting that there are cultural differences in narrative identities and/or that the self-narrative is more of a Western concept. These results have important implications because they not only provide empirical evidence for the usefulness of Greimas's model of narrative structure in investigating cross-cultural differences in self-narratives, but the findings deepen our understanding of culture and self.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Navigating citizenship: Experiences of African families living in Middle-Norway.

Berit Overaa Johannesen¹

Department of psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

Citizenship has been said to involve negotiation over and access to the exercise of rights. To discuss how interview data from eight immigrant families to Norway shed light on their negotiation of citizenship, we use as a lens concepts of “situated learning” and “legitimate peripheral participation” (Lave & Wenger 2003). Situated learning describes generative processes integral to open ended communities of practice. Legitimate peripheral participation focus on the processes through which newcomers become fully participating members in established communities of practice. At the micro level of specific situations, positions of self and other - explicit, implicit, and with moral connotations - are negotiated. In the course of their immigration narratives, adult members in our study described how they interacted with bureaucrats, professionals, colleagues and neighbors in formal and informal contexts. Over time, they deepened their understanding of dominating Norwegian cultural habits and values and they developed skills and resources necessary to access welfare benefits and markets of labor and housing. This illustrates a movement from peripheral to fully participating positions. As part of this movement, they came to terms with what they saw as beneficial in Norwegian society and what they did not appreciate. In cases where they found established Norwegian practices lacking, they did however not find that African perspectives were received as valid and worthy of discussion. Rather they felt disempowered in ambiguous peripheral positions in terms of their exercise of rights.

Lave, J. & Wenger, E. (2003) *Situert læring og andre tekster*. København: Hans Reitzels forlag

Qualitative research of marriage migrant women's occupational experience as Barista in South Korea

Seonwoo Lee*School of Social Welfare, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea*

The aim of this study is to explore what the worth of migrant women's occupational experience. For this study, we conducted in-depth interviews with 8 of marriage migrant women who have been working as a barista were participated. Research method is a qualitative study based on the Ground Theory which developed by Strauss and Corbin. Particularly, we analyzed marriage migrant women's participation of occupational experience as well as job responsibility process focusing on the characteristics and their occupational experience and also finding out difficulties of their job implementation and their traits.

The result of this study is that found 3 main Themes and 7 substitute themes from them. Firstly, as the main themes, they felt like 'little flashlight in the dark night', 'blooming the flower in the drought', 'finding myself back from the lost'. The participants were very not familiar with not only new culture in South Korea but also working as a barista at first, however they have been able to make career as a barista by means of Korean manager, volunteers and colleagues.

From this study, the occupational experience was verified as very important factors for the marriage migrant women's adjustment in South Korea. In addition, we proposed not only political but also practical support for marriage migrant women's occupational participation.

Key words: marriage migrant women, barista, occupational experience, ground-theory

How do the Japanese and Chinese university students save face?

PINGPING LIN¹*Graduate School of Intercultural Studies, Kobe University, Japan*

A new theoretical framework for dignity, honor and face culture (Leung & Cohen, 2011) is receiving increasing attention in the literature. East Asian culture, like Japan and China are belong face culture. When one's face is threatened or lost, the person tends to save or restore his or her face to repair damaged reputation. In order to investigate how do the Japanese and Chinese save face, 135 Japanese- and 133 Chinese university students were asked to rate the degree of the feelings (sad, angry, shame, face-losing) in 5 embarrassing situations, the possibility of using 15 facework behaviors, the timing and cost they will take to save face. The major findings of the current study are as follows: (a) both Japanese and Chinese reported preferring "keeping calm" after losing face; (b) Japanese reported using "smiling away" more than Chinese, and Chinese reported using "excusing" and "problem solving" more than Japanese; (c) 3 factors (avoiding facework, defending facework, problem solving facework) were obtained and the overall structure of the Japanese- and Chinese version were similar; while some items were loaded into different factors between Japanese- and Chinese version.(d) compared to the Japanese, much more Chinese reported they will do anything they can to save face.

Cultural Change

Belief in Cultural Dominance

Yongyuan Chen²*National Institute of Social Development, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China*

Rise of neoliberalism redefines the contemporary world in terms of competitive relations. Within this backdrop, we proposed a concept of Belief in Cultural Dominance (i.e. BCD) to capture individuals' general belief that cultural relations are hierarchical and coercive, and the process of transnational interaction between cultures as rewarding merit and punishing inefficiency. In study 1, we validated the scale of BCD with theoretically related criterion measures in both Chinese participants and American participants. In study 2, we demonstrated the theoretical utility of BCD among Chinese participants and American participants, respectively. The results indicated that BCD positively predicted tendency to credit a success of culture hybrid to the dominate culture after controlling for a series of confounding variables (eg. social dominance, right wing authoritarianism). In study 3, we tried to further extend the results of study 2 to participants from a third culture, which did not contribute to culture hybrid. The results showed that linkage between BCD and tendency to credit a success of culture hybrid to the dominate culture is strengthened as the culture hybrid created higher instrumental value. Results were interpreted in terms of economic Darwinism and its impact on cultural attitude.

Other

Living somebody else's skin: Assessing Intercultural Competences and Ethnocultural Empathy in Colombian university students

Daniela María Pinzón^{1,2}

¹*Office of International Affairs, Vicepresidency of Academic Affairs of Los Andes University, Bogotá, Colombia*

²*Los Andes University, Department of Psychology, Bogotá, Colombia*

The purpose of this study was the adaptation and validation of an instrument for the assessment of Intercultural Competence (IC) in Colombian university students according to the IC Model proposed by Deardorff (2006). The Everyday Multicultural Competencies Scale/Revised Scale of Ethnocultural Empathy (EMC/RSEE) (Mallinckrodt, Miles, Bhaskar, Chery, Choi & Sung, 2014) was chosen for the assessment of IC. First, the scale was translated and further adapted through cognitive pretesting. Then, for the validation of the scale, 496 students at Universidad de Los Andes responded to an online survey. The assumptions for factor analysis were met: KMO for sample adequacy (0.873) and Bartlett test of sphericity ($\chi^2(1081) = 8142.469$; $p < 0.001$). The exploratory factor analysis using Varimax Rotation, showed correspondence with the original scale with some minor differences and high internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.64$ to 0.87) as well as good adjustment (eigenvalues from 1.537 to 8.608). The 6 factor solution accounted for 46.035% of the variance. The dimensions “*Cultural Openness*” and “*Awareness of Contemporary Racism and Privilege*” remained equally reliable, “*Resentment and Cultural Dominance*” and “*Empathic Feeling*” had slightly lower values, and “*Anxiety*” and “*Empathic Perspective-Taking*” showed slightly higher reliability. Four items showed different dimension factor loading and six items showed no loading at all, which after closer examination were eliminated. To our knowledge, this study is the first to provide a complete scale, with good psychometric properties, for the assessment of IC in Spanish speaking populations and specifically adapted to Colombia.

Cultural Neuroscience

Complexities of Cross-cultural Cognitive Research: Does Performance on Standardized Global Motion and Global form Tasks Accurately Measure Ventral and Dorsal Processing for Australian Indigenous Populations?

Melissa Freire¹

Research School of Psychology, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

Research presented here is part of a broader project that examined whether culture and environment can affect development of the cognitive processes underlying reading acquisition. For this project, 51 Indigenous Australian children and 58 non-Indigenous Australian children were tested on a battery of culturally-adapted cognitive tasks that measured oral working memory, visual working memory, phonological segmentation, and dorsal and ventral processing.

The current poster reports specifically on performance on global motion and global form tasks. These tasks are often relied on to measure fundamental neurocognitive processes, such as dorsal and ventral visual processing. Scientific understanding of performance on global motion and global form tasks typically relies on data that was collected exclusively using WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, Democratic) populations, under the premise that the fundamental visual processes they measure are universally generalizable. The applicability of these tasks for use with non-WEIRD populations, however, has not been extensively tested.

Preliminary results presented herein indicate no significant difference in dorsal and ventral visual processing for age-matched Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups. However, significant differences in performance on both global motion and global form processing were observed between a younger non-Indigenous group ($M = 9.39$, $SD = 0.50$) and an older Indigenous group ($M = 12.44$, $SD = 0.68$), with the Indigenous group performing significantly worse on both tasks than the younger non-Indigenous group. Possible explanations for these findings, including methodological issues encountered, are discussed. This research highlights some of the complexities of conducting cross-cultural research using standardized psychophysical tasks.

Cultural identities of Russian-speaking immigrants within the context of daily life

Anna Medvetskaya¹*Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada*

Psychological acculturation describes changes in behaviors, language, values and identities that occur through sustained contact of the individual with multiple cultural contexts. At the macro-level, these changes are shaped by policies and ideologies; at the micro-level, they are shaped by daily life experience. Unfortunately, little attention has been paid to the micro-level, contextual, assessment of acculturation. This study examines the combined influence of general acculturation orientations and the frequently shifting contexts of daily experience on momentary feelings of cultural affiliation. To capture these contextual shifts in acculturation we use the Cultural Day Reconstruction Method (C-DRM), successfully validated in previous research with two culturally heterogeneous student samples. The C-DRM also allows the researcher to assess hybrid cultural identities, to measure cultural affiliations dimensionally, and to obtain detailed description of daily factors that trigger these affiliations. A community sample of Russian-speaking immigrants ($n=110$, $M_{age}=38$,) living in Montreal ($M_{years}=7$) were administered the C-DRM and a set of questionnaires on cultural identities and acculturation orientations. Replicating previous findings, heritage and mainstream cultural orientations interacted with episode-specific characteristics to predict subjective cultural affiliation during a given episode. On average, participants reported five cultural episodes during the day in which they subjectively identified with Russian, Canadian and Russian-Canadian cultural identities. This study provides an important contribution to the literature on acculturation, highlighting the joint contributions of general and situational influences while demonstrating how these can be measured. This knowledge can in turn contribute towards understanding how psychological acculturation processes predict successful adaptation.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation, Other

Understanding the Parent-child Relationships of Immigrant Families beyond the Study of Attachment, Warmth, and Cohesion

Sharon Hou

Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

The study of parent-child relationships of immigrant families can inform our understanding of how interactions between the parent and child can help to shape family member's acculturation experiences and well-being. However, the current conceptualization, operationalization, and measurement of parent-child relationships was primarily developed and validated with non-immigrant families, for whom cultural differences and issues of acculturation are not of relevance. This calls to attention the need to better understanding of how parent-child relationship is studied in immigrant families. The present review provides an analysis of some of the most frequently cited published, empirical studies on parent-child relationships of immigrant families ($n = 10$). Operational definitions, study design, measurement (e.g., Cronbach's alpha), and results were coded. Results show that most published work defined parent-child relationship by the absence of family conflict, or related to attachment, warmth, and family cohesion, which are constructs that primarily stem from studies of non-immigrant families. Measurement tools used to assess parent-child relationship also varied widely and lacked cross-cultural validity. Accordingly, a theoretically-based and culturally-informed operational definition of parent-child relationship is offered. The development and application of a robust, consistently used, and culturally-sensitive tool to measure parent-child relationships of immigrant families is suggested. Recommendations outlined will allow for more systematic approach to study the parent-child relationship of immigrant families.

Cultural Change

The Impact of Enmeshed Parenting Styles on Young Adults from Collectivist Cultures

Sara Keshavarzi¹*Clinical Psychology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Canada*

Research has found parental enmeshment contributes to the stress of university students, although that finding may be cultural and hold only for individualistic North American families, but not for more collectivistic North American families. Enmeshment is the degree to which a student experiences the parents as providing highly intrusive attention and involvement in their activities. Enmeshment is a factor, which exacerbates the association between daily hassles that students experience with depressive experiences. The primary objective of this study was to determine whether the impact of enmeshed parental styles differs according to the individualistic (idiocentric) versus the collectivist (allocentric) cultural background of university students. Student respondents from various Asian, African, North American and European backgrounds comprised a total sample of N=222. Respondents completed questionnaires on SurveyMonkey. Specifically, an enmeshment measure was created to capture an endorsed sense of supportive enmeshed parenting. Multiple regressions were conducted in SPSS to reveal any interaction effects indicating a moderation between hassles and depression. The findings indicate that the positive impact of enmeshment for the students from the allocentric families is amplified when the students see their parents as working well as a unit. Enmeshment and complementary equality at high levels have a significant interaction effect providing a buffer for students from both cultures from depression associated with daily hassles, however, while support is a moderator for the individualist group, it produced opposite effects for the collectivist group. The discussion draws attention to recognizing culture as a contextual factor with which to better understand the impact of parenting styles.

The Average IQ of the Basic – Stage Southern Sudan Pupils and Its Correlation with Other Variables

Asma Ahmed*Psychology, Khartoum University, Sudan*

The aim of the present study is to investigate the average IQ of the basic – stage Southern Sudan pupils and its correlation with such variables as the age, birth order, and identifying the IQ differences attributed to factors such as the gender, and social status. To achieve these aims; the researcher adopted the correlation descriptive method on sample of Southern Sudan basic – stage pupils in Alhaj Yusuf East Sector. The sample was chosen according to the purposive sampling, the sample size was 1330 pupils, 717 of whom were males, whereas 613 were females. The tools of data collection were Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices Test (SPM) and Wechsler Similarities Test, using the following statistical tools for analysis: Alpha Cronbach, Pearson's correlation co-efficient. T. test for independence sample, T. Test for two independence sample ANOVA and Bonferroni Test. A number of results were reached, the major of which were: the IQ in raw scores was 15.43 points; on Alkhateeb standard it was 80.37, on Sudanese standard was 88.44, whereas it was 70.02 on the British standard, there is no statistically significant differences between males and females expect in raw scores and raw Similarities in favors of males, whilst there was a statistically significant correlation between the IQ and age expect in Sudanese standard. There was no statistically significant correlation between the IQ and birth order. There were IQ differences according to the social status of the parents based on the raw score of (SPM) and Similarities, whilst there were no differences in the other standards. The study recommended the following: the need for improving educational and family environment, and the observance of cultural differences when conducting IQ tests.

Posters Session 2 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 13:30)

Living and Learning Abroad: A Study of the Effects of Inter-Cultural Interaction, Affective Experience and Intent Related Outcomes among Sojourners on Academic Exchange to India

Chetan Joshi²

Organizational Behavior, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, Kolkata, India

Intercultural interaction is an important subject of research in cross-cultural psychology. Increasing interest in research and practice is visible in the issues of acculturation, cultural sensitization and adaptation of employees of global firms (Phatak, Bhagat and Kashlak, 2008). At B-Schools, international student exchanges have become common worldwide and are considered as an avenue to develop global mindset and impart different types of learning: cultural, socio-political and business tourism apart from classroom academic learning. This inter-cultural learning among exchange students (students who spend a term or two in a host culture on short-term academic exchange) involves participation in academic or social exchange related activities at the host institution. With increased engagement of exchange students with host culture students, exchange students are less likely to experience the notion of “stranger abroad”.

We conducted a cross-sectional survey with 109 exchange students (52 female) from 20 countries at three premier B-Schools in India. This B-school has had academic exchange programs with European, Asian and American B-Schools for the past 15 years. We developed measures to capture the frequency of inter-group interaction in-coming exchange students engaged in during their stay in India. Specifically, we developed 20 items to capture frequency of inter-group interaction and using factor analysis, we found four factors explaining more than 50% of the variance. Using regression, we found that a factor that captured non-academic social interaction generated positive affect and this in turn impacted their recommendation to other students from their B-School/University to choose the Indian B-School for exchange. Another factor measuring search for future business/alliances/business partnership opportunities impacted their intent to work with Indian managers anywhere around the world. The findings support the social psychological theory of inter-group relations view and explain that greater interaction will give more satisfaction from inter-cultural experience. Implications for cross-cultural exchange are discussed.

Cultural Change

Value and Epistemic Shifts Accompanying Social Change Among the Bedouin in Southern Israel

Michael Weinstock¹*Education, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel*

This study examines the influence of social change on shifts in values and epistemic perspective among Bedouin in southern Israel, a formerly nomadic community which has become increasingly sedentary, urban, and exposed to a diverse, multicultural society. They now live in three social ecologies: single-clan villages with little infrastructure; multi-clan towns with increasing infrastructure; and multicultural cities. Generations within these communities grew up in different social ecologies; the grandparents as adolescents had been nomadic, less educated, and concerned with subsistence, while among parents and current adolescents there has been a transition toward more schooling, commerce, and contact with outside groups.

It was hypothesized that older generations of Bedouin and Bedouin from single-clan villages would be the most likely to value gender hierarchy and ascribed gender roles, and least likely to have relativist beliefs about the source and nature of knowledge. 180 participants, consisting of 60 adolescent girls and their mothers and grandmothers their same sex parents, and their same-sex grandparents, divided evenly between single-clan villages, multi-village towns, and multicultural cities, responded to dilemmas concerning gender roles and epistemic perspective. There were significant main effects of generation. Grandmothers, followed by mothers, and then adolescent girls, valued gender hierarchy and ascribed roles, with adolescents valuing gender equality and role choice more. Adolescents had the most relativist epistemic perspectives followed by mothers and grandmothers, respectively. Interactions between generation and social ecology showed that these patterns were strongest in multicultural cities in which the grandparents had grown up in a radically different social ecology.

Mexican Exchange Students and Their Impression Management Strategies in a New Context

David Arturo Sánchez Garduño

Psychology Department, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

Acculturation has been defined as the cultural contact that implies psychological and social adaptations in members of different cultural backgrounds. Culture has a clear influence in human behavior and varies depending on the culture of origin; in addition, cultural distance alludes to how similar or different two groups are on cultural dimensions, such as language and values. As part of the adaptation process, individuals intentionally modify the way they present themselves in order to create a positive image on others; this is called Impression management (IM). For the purpose of this study, several variables were analyzed to better understand the adaptation processes experienced by exchange students living abroad in order to accomplish a better adjustment to the new culture and life satisfaction. A sample of 112 Mexican exchange students who lived from three months up to two years abroad, answered a survey to analyze the relation between cultural distance with language, length of stay with life satisfaction, and country of destination with IM. The outcomes of the study reflect how the length of stay has a positive association with life satisfaction; on the other hand, differences in language increase the cultural distance perceived by non-native speakers in the host country. Lastly, IM does not vary depending on the country of destination. These results show how the length of stay and the improvement of language skills lead to a better and healthier cultural adaptation process, reflected on a higher life satisfaction of exchange students.

Posters Session 2 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 13:30)

Community Cornerstones: Challenges and Successes of Canadian Service Providers in Supporting Syrian Refugees

Omorowa Eguakun

Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

The Syrian Civil War in 2011 left millions of Syrian people displaced throughout the world. Canada welcomed a significant number of Syrian refugees to resettle in numerous communities across the country. This study examined the services provided to Syrian refugees, with the goal of identifying the types of services available, resources the services have, and challenges these organizations have experienced. Recorded semi-structured interviews with 10 representatives from various organizations in Southern Ontario (Toronto and Guelph-Wellington) were conducted. Thematic analysis was utilized to highlight patterns in data collection. Services offered to Syrian refugees fell under several categories: information and orientation, language acquisition, employment, settlement and social services, and health services. Strengths of the organizations were identified as: various tools for language development, successful employment, multiple resources in one location, the progress of Syrian children, community engagement, and specialized training. Challenges included difficulties in servicing refugees located in rural areas, explanation of employment hierarchy, difficulties with volunteer engagement, housing, and funding. This study helps to identify and understand the effectiveness of services that are provided to Syrian refugees and is the first phase in the overall goal of increasing Syrian refugee integration into Canadian society.

Cultural Neuroscience

Biological Respond to Social Rejection in Indonesian Sample

Tiara Widiastuti*Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia*

Harmony is a value which strongly hold by Indonesian. The value influences Indonesians' daily interpersonal relation with their surroundings. Previous research indicated that social rejection thwarted the need for social belonging as well as triggered aggression. Besides those social impact, social rejection was also followed by biological response. One of the biological indicators which associated with social rejection is salivary cortisol. The aim of this research was to study the salivary cortisol change following social rejection in Indonesian sample. Cyberball paradigm was used to manipulate social rejection in laboratory context. Fifty-three people, which consists of 24 males and 29 females, participated in this study. The participants were divided into control group ($n = 25$) and experimental group ($n = 28$). Saliva samples were collected before and after participants playing ball tossing game. Paired-samples t-test showed that posttest salivary cortisol of both groups was significantly lower than their pretests. The decrease of salivary cortisol of control group ($t = 6.160$, $p = .001$) was slightly more significant than experimental group ($t = 3.047$, $p = .01$). But after controlling the pretest salivary cortisol, it was found that there was not any significant difference between control and experimental group.

Posters Session 2 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 13:30)

To Shake or not to Shake: The Role of Religiosity and Sexist Attitudes in the Decision to Shake Hands with Members of the Opposite Sex

Maria Nazeer¹

Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada

One religious behavioral practice that sets some members of certain religious minorities apart from the majority of people in a Western multicultural context pertains to cross-gender handshaking. Although the handshake is a normative practice in the Western world, certain followers of Islam and Judaism do not engage in certain forms of cross-gender touch with non-family members. The current study ($N = 231$) examined attitudes toward cross-gender handshaking among young Muslim Canadians ($N = 291$). Specifically, we examined how religiosity (religious fundamentalism, religious identity, and behavioral practices), family norms, and acculturation to mainstream Canadian culture related to one's general attitude toward cross-gender handshaking, as well as handshaking practices in different domains (e.g., at a job interview). We also explored whether views on cross-gender handshaking would be related to beliefs about gender roles (i.e., hostile and benevolent sexism). Participants completed an online survey including measures to assess the above-mentioned constructs. Overall, we found support for our predicted associations. Specifically, higher religious fundamentalism and stronger family norms of cross-gender handshaking abstinence was associated with less favorable views on cross-gender handshaking, whereas acculturation to Canadian culture was positively related to cross-gender handshaking. Importantly, we did not find any significant relationships between our measures of hostile or benevolent sexism with views regarding cross-gender handshaking, thus suggesting an independence of religiosity and sexism (contrary to stereotypical relating Islamic practices to sexism). The findings highlight the role of religion, mainstream culture, and family norms on cross-gender handshaking among young Muslim Canadians.

Cultural Variation

A cross-cultural exploratory comparison of trust in interpersonal relationshipsArief Kartolo¹*Department of Psychology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Canada*

A number of studies based on interdependence theory have identified relevant knowledge structures and tendencies that influence interpersonal interactions in general, contributing to the maintenance of relationships. As an expectation towards the partner, and because of its widespread effects, trust has been a major area of interest within this field, although research in various cultural contexts is still scarce. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to conduct a comparison of interpersonal trust content in four global regions with widely different cultural contexts (East Asia, West Asia, North America, South America). Undergraduate students in each country were asked to describe a “trusting relationship” in their own words. Using emergent thematic coding in the original languages, “honesty,” “secret-holding,” “supportiveness,” and “no fear/no worries in the relationship” emerged as important descriptors in all four cultural contexts. Unique themes also emerged for each country. In Brazil ($n = 149$), respondents highlighted “complicity” and “calmness/harmony.” In Canada ($n = 184$) and Iran ($n = 146$), “love” emerged as an important descriptor, and in Taiwan ($n = 110$), a unique theme that emerged was “silent mutual understanding.” The study provides cross-cultural examination of descriptions of what trust in a relationship is, brings new insights into how this construct is distinctively perceived by individuals in different cultures, and suggests that societal culture plays a role in expectations of trust and trustworthiness in relationships.

Keywords: Trust; Interpersonal Relationships; Interdependence Theory; Cross-Cultural Comparison.

Parenting abroad: the acculturation experiences of Brazilian immigrants and sojourners

Lais Granemann

Department of Social and Work Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil

In this study, we investigated the acculturation experiences of Brazilian parents living in foreign countries. Acculturation is the process of cultural and psychological change that happens when a person moves from their home culture to a host culture. It has implications for the family system, as sometimes parents and children acculturate differently. Participants were 1,306 Brazilian-born parents living with their children in the same household in 51 different countries. An online questionnaire was built to collect sociodemographic information and assess their perceived frequency of opportunities and challenges in the new country. It also assessed acculturation measures using Domes and Geeraert's (2014) scales for Brief Sociocultural Adaptation, Brief Psychological Adaptation, Brief Perceived Cultural Distance, and Brief Acculturation Orientation. Parents demonstrated that they perceived more opportunities than challenges. The findings are important for developing a broader understanding of the different acculturation styles of Brazilians experiencing parenthood abroad, and how they are related to sociocultural and psychological adaptation. There is still little research about parenting abroad conducted with Brazilian migrants, although they represent 0.73% of the total population of the country. These findings also provide insights for a variety of professionals who deal with the Brazilian migrant population.

The assessment of grief and loss in refugees: an exploration of culture, beliefs and migration experiences

Clare Killikelly

Psychopathology and Clinical Intervention, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

‘Prolonged Grief Disorder’ (PGD) is a new mental health disorder that will be recognized by the World Health Organization’s disorder classification manual, the ICD-11 in 2018. A culturally appropriate mental health assessment tool has not yet been developed. Although this disorder has been validated and systematically examined in Europe, North America and China, it is undetermined if the proposed symptom criteria for prolonged grief disorder are relevant and appropriate for refugees and humanitarian migrants. Humanitarian migrants from countries of human/natural disasters or armed conflicts, are more likely to have experienced severe and repeated exposure to violence, traumatic loss, abuse of human rights and to witness the death of family and friends. Currently the nature of grief in refugees, and the prevalence or predictors of PGD are understudied in this group. Here we conduct an exploratory study with two main aims: 1) to identify symptoms of disordered, or abnormal grief in Syrian refugees 2) to develop an easy to use, efficient, online measurement tool for prolonged grief disorder that can be adapted for use in different cultures and has promise for international application. We aim to develop a new tool for the assessment of mental disorder, such as PGD, that is grounded in the cultural context of both refugees and health care workers so that there may be improved communication and shared understanding of mental health disorder. This will have implications for improving cultural understanding, psychological research, health policy, and for preserving the human rights and dignities of refugees.

Cross-cultural Challenges of Indian and Chinese YouthMohita Junnarkar*Jindal Institute of Behavioral Sciences, O. P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat, India***ABSTRACT**

Youth is considered to be transition phase to adulthood where significant decisions and life events occur. India and China have the largest population of youth in the world. However, on the other hand, there is equivalent proportion of mental health issues being reported with the youth. The current study aimed to explore the differences between Indian and Chinese youth problems. The study employed Youth Inventory Scale (Verma, 2004); is a self-administered inventory to identify the problems that youth face in areas of family, school/ college, social settings and personal life and oversensitivity. A total of 411 Indian youth (M = 182; F = 229) with $M_{Age} = 20.88$ and 204 Chinese Youth (Males = 67; Females = 137) with $M_{Age} = 25.19$ participated voluntarily in the study. The results of the study indicated significant difference with respect to gender on family problem ($F(3,611) = 2.75, p = 0.05$) and age-group on personal problem ($F(5,609) = 2.64, p = 0.05$). The youth possessed same problems with respect to family-income and educational qualification. These results indicate that there is no significant difference between Indian and Chinese youth, thus emphasize that problems faced by youth in all cultures are similar.

Key Words: Youth, Problems, India, China

Distress in Mexican-American immigrants: linking acculturative stress and depression

Adriana Wilson

College of Psychology, Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, USA

Objectives: Mexican immigrants, one of the fastest growing immigrant population in the United States, report the highest levels of acculturative stress among any other immigrant group. However, acculturative stress in relation to depressive symptoms remain understudied in this population. To bring awareness to this area, the current study seeks to explore this relationship in the literature and identify the appropriate and effective treatment options for this population. **Methods:** Source documents were identified through a computerized search utilizing the Psych INFO, PubMed, and Sage bibliographical databases covering the years 2000 to 2017 to examine the historical background of the Mexican-American population during this era. After applying relevant exclusion criteria, including other Hispanic/Latino groups and other diagnoses, 44 texts warranted inclusion, including four chapters and 40 articles. **Results:** A thorough review revealed several factors, specifically age, gender, time since immigration, perceived discrimination, and generational status impact acculturative stress and depressive symptoms among Mexican-American immigrants. However, family, culture, and language were cited as potential barriers that may detour Mexican-American immigrants from seeking treatment for acquired depressive symptoms. **Conclusions:** The current study found that depressive symptoms are associated with acculturative stress, but there is still more to do as research was limited by unrepresentative sampling. The current study serves to increase awareness of acculturative stress in Mexican-American immigrants and serves to guide future treatment and research in this population.

Keywords: Mexican immigrants, acculturative stress, depression, and Mexican Americans

Cultural Change, Multiculturalism

Autonomy scores from three collectivistic cultures

Ana del Rocio Trejo-Jimenez¹*Psychology, Universidad Iberoamericana, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico*

Autonomy is a concept related to the capacity of a person to make decisions about their own lives. Here, the concept of the individual gains relevance because of the difference between contexts; on the one hand, in some cultures autonomy is more appreciated as in individualistic cultures, whereas other more collectivistic cultures, value more the interdependence between individuals as an important part of the self. The main goal of this study is to use an autonomy scale and compare the scores from three different collectivistic samples: People from Mexico (n=391), Nicaragua (n=273) and China (n=442), as these are three cultures among those considered more collectivistic. We used an adapted short version from Bekker and van Assen (2006) composed of 18 items. We conducted an Anova test to compare the three samples and obtained significant results on the three subscales of the instrument with medium to large effects; nonetheless, it is not very clear if the difference is due to the contexts, or if this difference can be attributed to bias variables. The internal coefficient scores for each of the subscales are low but sufficient to interpret ranging from .43 up to .65 with Cronbach's alpha formula. We conducted a multigroup confirmatory factor analysis to test the hypothesis of configural metric and scalar invariance. The results support only the configural invariance but shows a very weak support for metric and scalar invariance; thus, we cannot discard that the significant results from these groups are due to measurement bias.

Cultural Change

Clothing, Ethnic Identity and Acculturation: The Significance of Immigrants' Clothing Choices

Kimberley Goh

Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

One of the most visible and universal ways that people express themselves is through their clothes. Clothing communicates a lot about an individual's personality, group membership, and even context of social situations. Research suggests that clothing is part of a dynamic social process, which is often linked to self-esteem, ethnic and national identity and matters of individualism/collectivism. However, psychological research—particularly from acculturation frameworks—remains scant.

The present, multi-study aims to examine links between clothing preference in relation to acculturation strategies and ethnic and national identities among immigrants. Study 1 explored meanings and symbolism of Canadian versus ethnic clothing for Chinese, Korean and Indian immigrants ($N = 15$) through qualitative interviews. Participants described wearing ethnic attire to express pride in and convey ties to heritage culture, while Canadian attire was described in terms of social norms and practicality. Studies 2 ($N = 324$) and 3 ($N = 196$) employed survey designs to examine the relation between ethnic and national identities, acculturation strategies, and attitudes towards Canadian and ethnic clothing in different contexts (formal versus casual, among peers of same or different ethnic background). Building on implications from Study 2, Study 3 found that Chinese participants with high ethnic identity were more inclined to wear formal ethnic clothing, but there was no significant relationship between Indian participants' ethnic identity and clothing ratings. Results are situated within the existing literature and presented in relation to choice of clothing, ethnic identity, and acculturation strategies.

Cultural Change

The Role of Motivation to Maintain the First Language in Relation to Language and Literacy Skills in Farsi-English Speaking Children in Canada

Ali Jasemi

Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada

A debate exists in the literature regarding the role of first language (L1) maintenance in English language learning. Although research has shown that second language (L2) learning is not negatively affected by L1 maintenance, this research was conducted with Spanish speakers in the U.S.A (San Francisco, Carlo, August & Snow, 2006). Factors related to L1 maintenance differ in Canada due to two opposing forces, the relatively high levels of education of immigrants (Citizenship & Immigration Canada, 2013) and the lack of a common minority language (e.g., Spanish). This study included 30 Farsi-English speaking children between ages 6 to 12 years old ($M = 9.09$) living in Canada. The participants were tested on a variety of language skills in Farsi and English. The results revealed a significant positive correlation between motivation to learn Farsi and vocabulary, fluency and word reading in Farsi ($r_s(57) = .370$, $p = .005$) with results approaching significance for reading comprehension and unvoiced words. The children with higher motivation to learn Farsi demonstrated better learning for easier tasks. On the other hand, the children's motivation to learn Farsi was not related to English proficiency for any of the English measures. Such findings support the idea that motivation to maintain the L1 does not negatively affect the individual's L2 acquisition or proficiency. The results provide evidence that the native language maintenance does not adversely affect the second language acquisition. Therefore, it would be beneficial to promote the L1 maintenance due to the cultural and cognitive benefits of bilingualism (Bialystok, 2009).

Posters Session 2 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 13:30)

Am I German, am I Turkish, or both? Ethnic identity construction of third-generation people with Turkish background in Germany

Mladen Adamovic

An estimated 40,000 people demonstrate in Cologne (Germany) on 31 July 2016 for the current President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Many of them have grandparents who came to Germany from Turkey in the 1960s and 1970s. The pro-Erdogan rally illustrates how explosive the issue of constructed ethnic identity is regarding the "3. Generation" of Turkish origin in Germany.

Due to the migration-related processes, societies have already become hybrid per se. At the micro level, more and more "cross-cutting identities" can be identified. With the use of qualitative interviews this manuscript explores these phenomena regarding the constructed identity construction of "3. Generation" of Turkish origin in Germany. The central questions of this manuscript are:

- What is the ethnic identity of the people of the "3. Generation" of Turkish origin in Germany?
- Which influencing factors and identity policies influence the identity designs?
- Are multicultural identities that consider home in both Turkey and Germany the rule or exception?

By using interviews, this manuscript confirms that the ethnic identification is a self-determined subjective construction that demands an active performance of the individual. The ethnic identity of the "third generation" of Turkish origin is constantly evolving, which is why it does not have to decide between two cultures, but is characterized by different cultural influences that partly compete. In addition, an outlook for further research is given.

Emotional Labor and Cognitive Resource Depletion in Cross-Cultural Competence

Yumiko Mochinushi*School of Psychology, Florida Institute of Technology, Florida, USA*

Cross-cultural competence (3C), the ability to adjust and perform effectively in cultures other than one's own, is often interpreted as a set of KSAs internal to the sojourner and to varying extents learned or trainable, while applications of stress and coping models to overseas adjustment also focus on strategies inherent in the individual. In contrast, emotional labor research within work and organizational psychology and the large literature on ego depletion and cognitive resources in social psychology identify situational influences on work performance and on effective cognitive/emotional responses in social interaction. Overseas living is characterized by recurrent situational challenges that deplete cognitive resources and in turn serve as sources of additional depletion in a manner similar to emotional labor. In the current research we sought to generalize the emotional labor concept to examine the effects of resource depletion on 3C. We performed analog studies to simulate situational depletion effects by employing commonly used depletion tasks that we were adapted for use in a multicultural, multilingual population. 3C was assessed using same- and cross-race facial emotion recognition in samples of international and domestic students at a U.S. university.

Posters Session 2 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation/ Change/ Neuroscience (Monday, July 2, 2018 13:30)

Acculturation Orientation and Well-being of Ao and Lotha Tribe in India

Senchumbeni. T. Humtsoe

Department of Psychology,, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

The present study was conducted to examine the relationship between the acculturation orientation and well-being of Ao and Lotha tribe. The sample consists of 100 participants from two major tribes (Ao and Lotha) of Nagaland. Nagaland is a state in the North-East of India, which consists of 11 districts and the state is inhabited by 16 major tribes in which Ao tribe and Lotha tribe are major tribal groups of them. Each tribe is unique in character with its own distinct customs, language and dress. The study was carried out with 50 Ao and 50 Lotha participants within the age group of 20-30 years. A questionnaire constructed by Berry (2006) was used to examine the participants. Results revealed that there was no significant difference between Ao and Lotha tribe with respect to relational orientation and psychological as well as social well-being. It also revealed that integration and co-existence were positively correlated with psychological and social well-being while, separation, assimilation and marginalization were negatively correlated with psychological and social well-being. The findings are discussed and their implications for handling the problem of tribal groups are pointed out.

Cultural Variation

Adapting a Neurocognitive Test in Zimbabwe: The Birmingham Cognitive Screen

Debra Machando

The Birmingham Cognitive Screen (BCoS) is a recently developed western neurocognitive battery that assesses functioning across multiple cognitive domains.

In this study, we investigated the performance of BCoS on a Zimbabwean sample of neurologically intact participants with the aim of identifying culturally sensitive items as an initial step towards adapting it for use on Zimbabwean patients. A convenient sample of normal participants ($n=80$; mean age = 29.9 yrs. SD = 9.24) was tested on the BCoS screen. A difficulty index for each BCoS item was calculated to assess for test item appropriateness. Items with an index value of $p \leq .30$ were considered difficult, and those with an index value of $p \geq .80$ were deemed easy. Inter-rater and test-re-test reliability was determined. Difficult items were removed and replaced, or adjusted. Regression based procedures were used to adjust for influences of age, sex and education on the neuropsychological test.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

How was History Shaped the Study of Acculturation in Psychology?

Ashna Jassi

Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

Acculturation has encompassed a multitude of definitions within psychology. A number of distinctive theories have aimed to provide the psychological underpinnings of the phenomenon over a span of several decades. Although literature reviews of such theories exist, examinations of how historical (i.e. social, political, and economic) factors have shaped theorizations of acculturation are scarce. Historical reviews of psychology can provide insights on how the field may have been impacted by societal and cultural biases that were not easily detected in the past. The current poster will examine the question of how has history impacted the study of acculturation in psychology? It will chronologically review key events in the study of acculturation. These are 1) pushes from researchers against assimilation, 2) the Second World War, 3) the institutionalization of cross-cultural psychology, 4) the rise of multicultural policies in the West, and 5) recent technological and economic globalization. This historical examination will provide a reflexive overview of how history has shaped the current state of acculturation psychology. It will also illuminate how past societal biases have impacted the study of acculturation. Implications for present-day acculturation research and recommendations for current researchers will be considered.

Discussion Forum 10 - Intercultural Competencies Development (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

An Integrative Approach to Intercultural Competencies Development in a World of Interconnected Economies, Cultures and Identities

Oleh Kaarmik

*Division of Human Resources, Diversity and Multicultural Affairs, University of Vermont,
USA**Global Operations, Vermont-based Impact Factors LLC, USA*

In a world of interconnected economies, cultures and identities global citizenship is strategically embedded into mission and vision statements as our academic and business environments become increasingly complex while we continue our work of building culturally inclusive spaces in a society that is socially just and civic. The challenge of today is no longer that of being globally aware. Learning about other cultures (having a cross-cultural approach) has not produced lasting positive impact academic institutions and businesses have been seeking. What is urgently needed is mindfulness about the variety of cultural codes and the competencies-based capability to purposefully engage with those who respond to the same challenges and realities of today using different cultural codes. To discover creative and effective solutions to current and emerging challenges in the classroom, at workplace and beyond, what is needed is an authentic engagement into a mutually grounded intercultural experiential learning. This workshop (could also be in a format of a focused discussion or a presentation) educates individuals from different backgrounds to be mindful of cultural differences and equips participants with tools to successfully leverage diverse ways of thinking, communicating and working across a variety of cultural codes

Symposium 2 (Part II) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Cultural Variation

What is Honor and how do we Measure it?

Chair: Yvette van Osch

Cultural Variation

Understanding Honor and Honor-related Violence

Yvette Van Osch¹*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Honor-related violence is a problem, not only in so-called honor cultures but also in non-honor cultures. Yet, very little is known about it. We present a new theoretical model that addresses three gaps in the literature on honor: (1) the lack of a social-psychological process explaining honor-related behavior, (2) the lack of focus on the associates of the dishonored person (the ones who aggress/kill), and (3) the lack of a systematic understanding of the influence of culture. We address these gaps by describing a social-psychological process based on an extensive and interdisciplinary literature review, in which we focus on the dishonored person as well as his/her associates. We suggest that honor-related responses result from the need to protect one's moral reputation. Subsequently, we present three systematic ways in which culture (operationalized on the community level) influences this process: what is considered dishonorable and what is considered appropriate punishment across communities differs, also the extent to which the social context triggers guarding one's moral reputation may vary, resulting in less or more severe responses. Our model suggests that a Turkish women having an affair is in a similar boat as an academic committing academic fraud. And, we can understand how culture 'colors' this process: why the one is killed and the other banished. Understanding why people around the world commit crimes in the name of honor will advance the academic study of honor and also aid professionals (police, social work, law) in dealing with the victims and perpetrators of honor-related violence.

Symposium 2 (Part II) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Cultural Variation

How can we Best Measure Contrasts between Cultural Groups That Emphasize Dignity, Face And Honor?

Peter B. Smith¹

Psychology, University of Sussex, UK

The majority of studies that have addressed contrasts between samples identified as emphasizing dignity, face and honour have included no direct measure of these differing characteristics. In this study we compare the utility of several contrasting approaches. Differences can firstly be addressed in terms of stated value preferences. Secondly, they can be considered in terms of the variability of emotional reactions to scenarios that distinctively challenge dignity, face and honour. A third possibility entails using descriptions of ways in which respondents describe how they have handled real personal conflicts.

Cultural Variation

Do We Understand Honor Cultures When We Measure Them

Collin D. Barnes*Psychology, Hillsdale College, USA*

While existing approaches to measuring honor in the southern U.S. may serve a purpose in facilitating communication between social psychologists in terms of operational definitions, might they (and the statistical analyses that treat them) fall dramatically short of promoting understanding of the culture as it is experienced by participating members from within? The potential divide between external measurement and internal understanding of southern honor grows when it is appreciated that social psychological questions concerning this cultural dynamic are not strictly shared by those born, reared, and who remain for life within its purview, and when it is further acknowledged that this is unlikely a sign of elected ignorance among those who embody honor values, but simply the given of their existence in contrast to which other forms of life appear strange and in need of elucidation (Malcolm, 2000; Winch, 1955). There is reason to think that approaching southern honor with the aim of understanding it from within—such that its givens become increasingly real to investigators, enabling them to independently summon varied patterns of expression that honor communities would ratify as consonant with their own—should be of primary concern to social psychologists (Lewin, 1938), but a mode of inquiry suitable to the task and a conception of knowledge that would not misconstrue the findings of such investigations as “merely interpretive” seems needed first. No candidates for resolution appear immediately available in social psychology, but they are not lacking to those willing to look beyond the field’s borders (Rogers, 1947; Polanyi, 1952).

Symposium 2 (Part II) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Cultural Variation

Discussion

Michael Harris Bond

Symposium 4 (Part II) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Other

Introduction to a Theory of Sociocultural Models, its Main Propositions, and Applications (Part I)

Chair: Valery Chirkov

Our double symposia will introduce a theory of sociocultural models (TSCMs), outline its main propositions, and demonstrate its application in different domains of cultural psychological research. These symposia are comprised of six presentations and a discussant's reflection on them. In the introductory presentation, Dr. Chirkov will provide the conceptual analysis and outline main propositions of a TSCM. He will highlight that this theory has a good explanatory power to address many theoretical and applied issues of cultural and cross-cultural psychology. Dr. Bosky will address methodological challenges of investigating the taken-for-granted nature of SCM. A series of field experiments will illustrate his attempts to overcome these challenges. Drs. Li and Yamamoto will discuss East Asian and Western SCMs of learning and their role in shaping immigrant children behaviour and experience at schools. These presenters will provide empirical evidence of these models and discuss implications for childrearing and education. Dr. DeZutter applied a SCMs approach to study discrepancies in SCMs of teaching that exist in African-American teachers and are propagated by classroom management textbooks. Empirical evidence and practical applications will also be discussed. Drs. Blodgett and Schinke used a TSMC to reflect on and explain their data on acculturation of Aboriginal athletes to mainstream cultural contexts. Upon discovering serious challenges of these athletes, the researchers will contemplate on using a TSCM to understand the mechanisms of Aboriginal athletes' acculturative stress. Wang and her colleagues will discuss the results of extracting Chinese immigrants' SCMs of mental health and illness using comprehensive literature review.

Symposium 4 (Part II) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Culture & Environment

Cultural Barriers for the Professional Development of African-American Teachers: A Sociocultural

Stacey L. DeZutter

Psychology, Millsaps College, USA

Sociocultural models are a complex cognitive schema that are intersubjectively shared by the members of a social group. By examining intertwining sociocultural models of authority, child development, and classroom management within a community of African-American teachers in an urban, high poverty school, this study explains why teaching teachers “from the textbook” may accomplish little toward lasting change in the classroom. We entered our host school as professional development providers, aiming to help teachers improve their classroom management practices, which in turn would engender deeper engagement among their students. The teachers welcomed this learning opportunity, but we quickly discovered that they struggled to adopt the strategies we were advocating. Digging deeper, we found that the sociocultural models shaping teacher thinking and decision making in this community differed markedly from the assumptions in textbooks and research on classroom management. This led to a communication divide, between the university researchers, who were functioning from the models of teaching into which they had been socialized as academics, and the school-based teachers, who were functioning from sociocultural models based in their personal histories as children, students, parents, and teachers. Using grounded theory approach, we mapped participants’ shared models through an iterative process of in-vivo coding of transcripts from interviews and other program activities, followed by analysis of recurring relationships between co-occurring codes. Ultimately, we find it necessary to make the sociocultural models of both groups explicit and acknowledge the affordances and limitations of each model vis-à-vis the aim of providing a supportive and engaging classroom environment.

Symposium 4 (Part II) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Culture & Environment

Towards the Development of an Aboriginal Cultural Model of Identity through Sport Research

Amy T. Blodgett

Psychology, Laurentian University, Canada

When Aboriginal peoples move outside of their home cultural communities and attempt to enter “mainstream” contexts, they are confronted with acculturation challenges that threaten their sense of identity and wellbeing (Berry, 1999; Goodwill & McCormick, 2012). However, little is known about these challenges and their experiential implications, such as how they affect Aboriginal athletes who relocate off reserves to pursue sport within Euro-Canadian contexts. Research has been limited by an overly reductionist view of acculturation which has failed to account for the complexity and fluidity of people’s lives (Chirkov, 2009). Accordingly, the current project aimed to elicit rich, experiential accounts of the acculturation challenges encountered by Aboriginal athletes during sport relocation, using an Indigenous arts-based methodology. Upon completing the project and reflecting on the descriptive data, the researcher considered the question: Why do Aboriginal athletes encounter these challenges? The theory of (socio)cultural models (Shore, 2002) is herein proposed for opening up more critical understandings of the mechanisms underlying Aboriginal athletes’ acculturation. It is posited that Aboriginal athletes have a cultural model of identity that differs from, and often conflicts with, the non-Aboriginal models of identity prevalent within Euro-Canadian sport contexts. To build upon the current study, researchers need to explore the distinctive elements of these cultural models and consider how Aboriginal peoples can be assisted in reconciling cultural discrepancies during relocation. Preliminary insights into an Aboriginal cultural model of identity are offered from the current research, including the centrality of family, community connectedness, and a history of cultural resilience.

Symposium 4 (Part II) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Culture & Environment

The Chinese Immigrants Sociocultural Models of Mental Health and Illness: A comprehensive literature

Wang Haotong

Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Immigrants of Chinese origin make up one of the largest non-English ethnic groups in Canada. Being stereotyped as a “model minority” group, their mental health and psychological wellbeing is often neglected. Previous studies observed that many Chinese immigrants suffer from a range of mental disorders and a lack of usage of mental health services. In this presentation, the authors will address some cultural factors and barriers that may negatively influence the mental health of Chinese immigrants. To identify these barriers, the authors will use a theory of sociocultural models (TSCM). This theory regards culture as a socially distributed system of “models” consisting of intersubjectively shared and taken-for-granted ideas about the world and its objects, including people and their mental states. To identify the maladaptive components of the Chinese SCMs of mental health and illness that prevent immigrants from accessing efficient mental health services, the researchers conducted a comprehensive review of the literature to examine these SCMs. The results showed that immigrants’ SCMs about the sources of mental health and the origin of mental illnesses, their perception of SCMs of Western medicine, and the Chinese cultural stigma towards mental illness are the main barriers to accessing mental health services. To conclude, SCMs of mental health and illness are powerful determinants for Chinese immigrants’ behaviors in seeking mental health services. In their future research, the authors will focus on empirical identification and examination of the extracted SCMs of mental health and illness.

Symposium 4 (Part II) - Cultural Change (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Culture & Environment

Discussion

Yoshihisa Kashima

Psychology, University of Melbourne, Australia

Symposium 11 (Part I) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Cultural Variation

Self-enhancement from a Cross-Cultural Perspective- Part I: CREST Lab Data

Chair: Magdalena Zemojtel-Piotrowska

In the current symposium, we present self-report data on different aspects of self-enhancement collected by a members of the Cross-cultural Research Team (CREST lab), and discuss the meaning of self-enhancement in cross-cultural context. The symposium consists of two parts. In the first part, the presentation will be on (1) grandiose narcissism and humor styles in 20

Cultural Variation

Narcissists Tend to Make Other People Feel Good as Well as themselves

Christopher Marcin Kowalski

Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, Canada

Extant research suggests that grandiose narcissism is mostly linked with affiliative humor, which enhances the social attractiveness of the individual. However, the deeper look on narcissistic features provides the existence of its maladaptive outcomes as well; therefore in our research we take into account the differentiation on two distinct, yet related facets of grandiose narcissism: admiration and rivalry. The study was conducted in over 20 countries from all over the world. Respondents aged 18-35 were administered the measurement of grandiose narcissism and humor styles. In order to verify our hypotheses, at first, we tested the measurement invariance across cultures for both grandiose narcissism and humor, and secondly we tested the structural equation model in which overall sense of humor and separate humor styles are predicted by narcissistic admiration and rivalry. The expected results suggest that grandiose narcissism and humor styles are invariant across cultures and that the adaptive humor styles (affiliative and self-enhancing) are positively predicted by admiration, whereas negatively by rivalry. Moreover, we predict that rivalry positively predicted aggressive humor which is consistent with the theoretical account of this face of grandiose narcissism.

Cultural Variation

Communal Collective Narcissism in South American Context

Anna Włodarczyk¹*Psychology, , Académica Escuela de Psicología Universidad Católica del Norte
Antofagasta, Chile*

Communal collective narcissism is likely to be affected by cultural factors especially strong in-group identification and subordination, collectivism and hierarchy. The current study examined Communal collective narcissism in six in rather collectivistic South American Countries: Brazil ($N = 246$), Chile ($N = 353$), Ecuador ($N = 244$), Mexico ($N = 171$), Peru ($N = 210$) and Uruguay ($N = 136$). Results indicated that the highest levels of Communal collective narcissism were reported in Peru and in Ecuador, followed by Chile and Mexico, and the lowest scores were informed in Brazil and Uruguay. Inflated collective self-esteem was a significant and positive predictor of communal collective narcissism in all the evaluated countries except of Uruguay, even when controlling for individual narcissistic tendencies. The current research makes an important contribution to our understanding of cross-cultural variability of communal collective narcissism and its predictors.

Key words: collective narcissism, Latin America, self-enhancement

Cultural Variation

Narcissism and Cynical Hostility: Polish Data

Artur Jzef Sawicki*Psychology, University of Gdańsk, Poland*

Aim of the study was to examine the relationship between cynical hostility and various forms of narcissism. Cynical hostility is a personality trait associated with negative view on human nature, mistrustfulness, and dysfunctional social relations. Its relation with grandiose narcissism has been studied, but in the literature there is no similar data concerning different expressions of narcissistic tendencies, such as communal narcissism and collective forms of it. The study verifies the relationship between cynical hostility and four different forms of narcissism (agentic individual, communal individual, agentic collective, communal collective) in Poland. Three national and three students' samples were examined. Results suggest that all studied forms of narcissism are positively related to cynical hostility, but the effects differ for each of its components. Contributions of this study will be discussed in the context of socio-cultural roots of cynical hostility (e.g. socioeconomic status, experience of communism).

Key words: grandiose narcissism, collective narcissism, cynical hostility

Cultural Variation

Relationships between Shyness, Self-esteem and Humor Styles in Japan

Joonha Park*Psychology, Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, Japan*

Research on shyness in social and personality psychology suggests that shyness reflects one's inferiority related to anxiety and inhibition in social contexts. Shy people tend to use more self-defeating humor and less affiliative humor than non-shy people in interpersonal relations (Hampes, 2005; 2006). It is commonly found that shyness is associated with deficit of self-esteem, which further mediates the effect of shyness on depression along with social support (Chan, 2012). The present study based on analysis of a recent Japanese student sample ($N=198$, 66.7% male) investigates whether those patterns are similar in Japan context. Results show that although shyness is associated with loneliness and affiliative humor (negatively), it has no significant correlations with self-defeating humor and self-esteem. The findings support that the negative functioning of shyness is not pan-cultural, since in some cultures like Japan, being shy is not necessarily associated with having low self-esteem. Social functioning of shyness needs to be studied based on cultural values and norms.

Paper Session 5 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Bicultural Identity of Vietnamese Czechs: Link between Cultural Orientation, Acculturative Stress and Personality Traits

Martina Hrebickova¹*Institute of Psychology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno, Czech Republic*

Recently groups of people with different cultural backgrounds move between countries and enter multifaceted exchanges between their original and new culture. Thus an important issue is how bicultural individuals experience and organize their bicultural identity. Using the sample of 430 Vietnamese Czech biculturals we examine how particular Big Five personality traits, acculturative stressors, ethnic and mainstream cultural orientations impact the process of bicultural identity formation. Bicultural identity was operationalized as two separate constructs: perception of distance (vs. overlap) and perception of conflict (vs. harmony) between one's two cultural identities (Benet-Martínez & Haritatos, 2005). Path model showed that cultural conflict and cultural distance have distinct personality and acculturation antecedents. Cultural conflict was predicted by acculturative stress, Neuroticism, low level of both Agreeableness and orientation to the Vietnamese culture. Cultural distance was predicted by low Openness to Experience and low level of Czech cultural orientation.

Paper Session 5 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Language Proficiency and Interpersonal Resources Predictors of Psychological and Sociocultural
Adaptation: International Students in Hong Kong

Baohua Yu¹

*Department of English Language Education, Faculty of Humanity, The Education
University of Hong Kong, China*

Being one of Asia's educational, financial and cultural hubs, Hong Kong has begun launching the internationalisation of university campus campaign. Over the last two decades, the annual enrolment of international students has increased from 3,204 in 2003/2004 to 15,730 in 2015/16, accounting for 16% of the total student enrolment of that academic year in University Grants Committee (UGC)-funded universities (UGC, 2001-2016). This study explores how international students from different cultures adapt to study abroad in an Asian setting-Hong Kong. Our hypothesis was supported in relation to the prediction of sociocultural adaptation, and partially supported in relation to the prediction of psychological adaptation. We found that study language proficiency, intercultural relations (particularly a low level of perceived discrimination), and social support from various sources, were important for fostering both types of cross-cultural adaptation. Implications for higher education policies and practices as well as future research are made in the paper.

Paper Session 5 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Psychological Strengths, Cultural Adjustment, Perceived Employability and Job Search Behaviors of Refugees in Germany: The Moderating Effect of Intention to stay in the Host Community

Martin Baluku^{1,2}¹*Educational, Social, & Organizational Psychology, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda*²*Work & Organizational Psychology, Philipps-University Marburg, Marburg, Germany*

Germany has been one of the major destination for refugees in recent years. More than any other immigrant, refugees have greater need for integration in the host communities. The process of seeking asylum is an uncertain time for them given that there is not guarantee that they will be accepted. Moreover, refugees have the daunting task meeting the survival needs. We cannot be certain that support from government and other institutions is enough for the refugees to live a happy life. Hence employment is increasingly becoming an important phenomenon of integrating refugees in host communities. Getting employment as a refugee could yet be another stressing process, with a number of issues at play. The cultural and linguistic difficulties, are employers willing to employee the refugees (or people from a different culture), the educational status and the so-called equivalence of academic qualifications, what type of jobs are available for refugees, are individuals willing to accept any job that is available visa vie their career interests and identities.

The paper discusses the role of psychological resources (psychological capital) and cultural adjustment in the job search behavior of refugees. Partial results of the survey (of 70 refugees who have so far participated in the survey) indicate that refugees with high psychological capital are more culturally adjusted and are more active in job search. It is also observed that the intention to live longer in the host community play moderates the effects of psychological capital and cultural adjustment on job search behaviors.

Paper Session 5 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Exploring the Relationship between Acculturation and Perceived Discrimination: The Case of Finland's Russian-Speaking Minority

Liisa Tuhkanen

School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London, UK

Attitudes of the majority population can have a noteworthy influence on the lives of minorities, and perceived discrimination is one of the central factors affecting the acculturation process of migrants and other ethnocultural groups.

This paper examines the role of perceived discrimination in the acculturation process of Finland's largest immigrant group, Russian-speaking migrants. Prior research has shown that Russian(-speaker)s place low in the Finnish migrant hierarchies and are among the most common victims of racist crimes in Finland.

In her study on Russian-speaking adolescents, Jasinskaja-Lahti (2000, p. 50) found that those preferring separation or marginalisation scored higher for perceived discrimination than those preferring integration and assimilation, although a causal direction was not established. This highlights the importance of controlling for perceived discrimination when studying acculturation.

Moreover, the recent deterioration of relations between Russia and 'the West' has led to some sensationalist and stigmatizing media representations of Russian-speakers. This is particularly noteworthy as research has found that psychological well-being of migrants may depend less on the actual level of discrimination than on the increase in discrimination over time.

Making use of original data collected between April 2017 and April 2018 by the means of a quantitative survey, in-depth interviews and participant observation, this paper explores how perceived discrimination affects the acculturation attitudes and psychological well-being of Russian-speaking migrants living in Finland.

Symposium 7 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Multiculturalism

Three Shades of Multiculturalism

Chair: David Lackland Sam

Multiculturalism

White assimilators and Dark separators: A demonstration of the interplay between immigrants' skin color and majority members' acculturation expectations

Jonas R. Kunst^{1,2}

¹*Psychology, University of Oslo, Norway*

²*Psychology, Yale University, USA*

Previous research suggests that White US Americans associate being American with being White. In six studies, we followed up on this research in the context of acculturation. We hypothesized that White Americans would have a phenotypically white representation of immigrants who adopt mainstream US American culture and a stereotypical representation of those who maintain their heritage culture. At the same time, we hypothesized that White US Americans would expect immigrants with light skin to be more likely to assimilate and immigrants with dark skin to be more likely to separate. Our results generally supported these predictions. Using reverse-correlation designs, the first two studies showed that White Americans had a white-looking mental representation of Asian and Arab immigrants who adopted US mainstream culture via acculturation or by holding a common or dual identity. By contrast, participants had stereotypical mental representations of these immigrants when they maintained their heritage culture. Two follow-up studies showed that these perceptual processes made immigrants who adopted US mainstream American culture less likely to be racially profiled but also less likely to be regarded as qualified for integration support programs. In the last two studies, we subtly manipulated the skin color of a set of pictures of individuals described to be South American immigrants. Participants found lighter skin color to fit better and darker skin to fit worse with adoption of US mainstream culture. Moreover, when skin color was manipulated to look lighter, immigrants were seen as more likely to assimilate, which in turn decreased the degree to which they were perceived as threatening. Together, these findings highlight the interplay of phenotypical characteristics of immigrants and acculturation expectations of majority-group members.

Symposium 7 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Multiculturalism

Integration Endorsement Improves Outgroup Attitudes: An Electronic-Contact Experiment

Hisham Abu-Rayya

Psychology & Counselling, La Trobe University, Australia

Social cohesion and mutual intergroup acceptance are major goals that policy-makers strive for in culturally diverse societies. This research integrates acculturation theory and the contact hypothesis to form a new strategy to promote positive intergroup relations between majority and minority members. Here, an electronic intercultural contact intervention was deployed to enhance Israeli majority students' level of Integration endorsement toward Israeli Ethiopian minority members. The study findings revealed that, compared to majority controls, participants in the intervention condition reported a greater decrease in intergroup bias and anxiety in the short- (one week) and long- (six weeks) terms. A mediation effect of intergroup anxiety was also found; the intervention reduced majority members' intergroup anxiety in the short-term which was related to reduced long-term intergroup bias. These encouraging findings highlight that carefully designed cooperative electronic-contact programs tailored to promote individuals' endorsement of the Integrationist orientation, can offer an efficacious route to acculturation researchers interested in promoting this strategy, improving in turn intergroup relations.

Symposium 7 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Multiculturalism

Multiculturalism hypothesis among Russian speakers in in Norway and in Estonia: Similarities and differences

David L. Sami

Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Norway

Multiculturalism hypothesis postulates that when individuals feel secure in their group's and personal place in society (with respect to their cultural identity and their economic situation), they will be more accepting of those who differ from themselves, and this would lead to greater mutual acceptance. Conversely, if they feel culturally, economically or personally threatened, they will reject others who are different from themselves. This acceptance would entail lower levels of ethnocentrism and more positive views of multiculturalism. Berry and Ward (2016) have also reported that dominant group members who are more accepting of a multicultural ideology have higher levels of self-esteem and life satisfaction. In this presentation, we report on the extent to which this hypothesis holds in Estonia and in Norway, looking at both the nationals of the two countries and Russian speaking ethno cultural groups in these two countries. Participants were adult (i.e., 18 – 74 years) Russian-speakers living in Estonia and in Norway, together with ethnic Estonians and ethnic Norwegians. In all there were 753 Russian-speakers in the two countries, together with 500 ethnic Norwegians and 510 ethnic Estonians. Overall, support was found for the two hypotheses in both countries and among the different ethno-cultural groups. However, the strength of multiculturalism hypothesis predictors differed. These differences are discussed in the light of the socio-cultural history of the Russians in the two countries.

Symposium 7 - Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Multiculturalism

Discussion

John W. Berry

Psychology, Queens University, Canada

Symposium 8 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

**Acculturation, Language Maintenance and Family Language Policy Practices of Turkish speakers in
Australia, France, Germany and the Netherlands**

Chair: Kutlay Yagmur

Symposium 8 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

The Relationship between First and Second Language Reading Skills of Turkish Bilingual Children in France, Germany & The Netherlands

Gzde Demirel¹*Psychology, Istanbul University, Turkey*

By using empirical evidence derived from a bilingual test of reading in Dutch-Turkish, French-Turkish and German-Turkish from 10 years-old and 15 years-old Turkish immigrant children growing up in the Netherlands, France and Germany, this presentation discusses the claimed link between first and second language skills of Turkish bilingual children. By using international testing programs, PIRLS & PISA tests, we tested the reading proficiency of 10 and 15 years-old Turkish immigrant children. The linguistic interdependence hypothesis of Jim Cummins (1979) is for the first time tested in the Netherlands in two different age groups. The findings support Cummins' hypothesis, that the level of the second language competence of a bilingual child is indeed partially a function of the type of competence the child has already developed in the first language. This research also concludes that the competences in the first and second languages are more comparable for the 15 years-old Turkish immigrant children than for the 10 years-old children. Significant differences between the national contexts show the possible effects of integration policies on the cognitive outcomes of acculturation.

Symposium 8 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

The Link between Language Beliefs and Family Language Practices among Turkish Parents in the Netherlands

Irem Bezcioglu-Goktolga

Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

The current study was conducted to understand the language use, choice and preferences of the second-generation Turkish parents in interacting with their third-generation children. Based on a mixed-methods approach first qualitative data was collected from 20 Turkish families, who were observed in and out of their home environments. Each parent was interviewed regarding their language beliefs and practices. After a strict coding of the qualitative data, a survey questionnaire on language use, choice, preference and attitudes was developed. The survey was completed by 288 informants (173 females & 115 males). The results show that all the families tried to maintain Turkish at home to be able to preserve their identity and culture as well as not to lose their contact with Turkey as their symbolic homeland. Mothers turn out to be gatekeepers for ethnic identity development of their children. They decide on the strategies and language activities to be obeyed and followed in the family. Balanced bilingualism is the common trait of most second-generation parents, who consistently raise their third-generation children both in Turkish and Dutch.

Symposium 8 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Family Language Policy among Second and Third-generation Turkish parents in Australia

Tulay Et*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

This paper presents the findings on the maintenance and use of the Turkish language by second generation speakers in Melbourne, Australia. The research explored the language use and choice patterns of second generation Turkish parents. In this paper, particular focus will be on the family language policy in raising their children, third generation Turkish speakers. The research involved case studies of 40 families, including observations and interviews, investigating the use of the community language within the second generation and specifically, the third generations' use of the Turkish (and English) language. The effects of social media, the Internet and other related technologies on language management practices of Turkish immigrants are also analyzed. The findings show that the parents establish a strong link between ethnic identity and Turkish language maintenance.

Symposium 8 - Acculturation (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Toward an Interpretation of the TIMSS and PISA Performance Gap of Mainstream and Immigrant Students in Europe

Serkan Arikan¹*Psychology, Mugla Sitki Kocman University, Turkey*

The performance gap in educational achievement of immigrant students in Europe is well documented. We addressed the gap in two studies and examined to what extent the gap is moderated by generation differences, home background variables, and country-level variables, notably immigration policies. We first examined these questions in TIMSS 2015 mathematics scores of mainstream and immigrants in Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden. We used propensity score matching to estimate what would be the mathematics achievement differences among mainstream and immigrant students if they had similar educational resources provided at home. We then examined PISA 2012 reading and mathematics scores of Turkish immigrants in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland. No item bias was detected. Results of a multilevel analysis demonstrated that at individual level, students with higher scores on an index of economic, social, and cultural status obtained higher achievement scores. At country level, Migrant Integration Index (MIPEX) scores of education, and the human development index of participating countries were found to be positively related to differences in reading results but not in mathematics. It is argued that this marked difference could be due to language factors, notably the lack of exposure to sophisticated language usage of immigrant children in their early development.

Papers Session 6 - Culture & Human Development (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

The Longitudinal Interplay between Individual Characteristics and Acculturation Behavior among German High School Students

Juan Serrano

Educational Psychology, FernUniversität in Hagen, Hagen, Germany

International student mobility of high school students is an important phenomenon. For example, current statistics show that each year more than 17,000 students from Germany gain educational experiences abroad by transferring to a foreign school for a few months or a whole school year (weltweiser, 2016). A year abroad is a unique adventure for many students, offering them new opportunities and experiences. However, students are also challenged by the acculturation to the new cultural environment. While numerous studies focused their attention on the consequences of acculturation for the adaptation of migrants to a new culture, little is known about its predictors or its implications for individual development.

As acculturation behavior can be understood as deliberate behavior (Berry, 1997), the theory of planned behavior (TPB, Ajzen, 1985) provides a suitable generic framework for the definition of the individual predictors of acculturation behavior. Against this background, the cross-lagged effects between (1) acculturation attitudes, (2) subjective norms, (3) multicultural self-efficacy and acculturation behavior were investigated.

The data come from the first four waves of the longitudinal research project "MAPS - Mobility and Acculturation Experiences of Students". We recruited a sample of 1,461 German high school students who stayed abroad during the school year 2016/17. Information on sociodemographic and psychological characteristics were collected using established measurement instruments.

Our results confirmed the mutual influence of individual characteristics and acculturation behavior. On the one hand, acculturation attitudes, subjective norms, and multicultural self-efficacy predicted acculturation behavior and its change over time. On the other hand, acculturation behavior affected the development of all three predictors. Thus, acculturation behavior was identified as a relevant predictor of adolescents' individual development during a school year abroad.

To conclude, theoretical and practical implications for student international mobility are discussed.

Papers Session 6 - Culture & Human Development (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Lifespan Development

Exploring the Intersection between Young Children's Play and Development in Nigeria

Katrina Korb

Department of Educational Foundations, University of Jos, Jos, Nigeria

Experts describe play as essential to the development and well-being of children. However, culture is a key factor influencing the intersection between play and child development. Most research on play has been conducted in Western cultural settings; very little empirical research has been conducted on play in the Nigerian context. Because of the importance of play in child development, Nigeria's Policy of Education recommends that early childhood education and care centres use play methods to foster learning and development. Despite this, rote teaching methods are ubiquitous in Nigerian early childhood classrooms, with play relegated to break times. The disconnect between policy and practice regarding play methods may be due to the fact that little research has been conducted on culturally relevant play practices in Nigeria and the contribution of these types of play to children's development. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to describe common types of play amongst Nigerian children and how these types of play can be adapted to foster learning and development in early childhood education. Using a qualitative approach, this study will use retrospective reports of pre-service educators in Nigeria to identify common types of play. In focus groups and interviews, participants will reflect on the types of play that they engaged in as children. They will also be asked to reflect on how these types of play foster holistic development, and consider how these types of play can be adapted as effective teaching practices in early childhood classrooms.

Lifespan Development

Correlates of Anxiety Symptoms among Adolescents in Pakistan

Cecilia Essau¹

Department of Psychology, University of Roehampton, London, UK

Background: Previous studies conducted in Western countries reported anxiety symptoms and disorders to occur commonly in adolescents. Amongst the most consistent correlates of anxiety symptoms and disorders include: being female, school stress, and parental styles. Although these findings have enhanced our understanding of anxiety, little is known about the extent to which they can be generalized to adolescents who live in other cultures such as Pakistan.

Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence of anxiety symptoms and their correlates among adolescents in Pakistan.

Method: A total of 1277 adolescents (569 girls, 708 boys), aged 13 to 17 years, participated in this research. They completed a set of questionnaires which were used to measure DSM-IV anxiety disorder symptoms, general difficulties and positive attributes, self-construals, school stress, and parental bonding.

Results: The highest score was found for symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder, followed by symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder. Girls scored significantly on the symptoms of specific phobia, generalized anxiety, social anxiety, panic, and separation anxiety disorders compared to boys. Symptoms of obsessive disorder were significantly higher in boys than in girls. Total anxiety symptoms correlated significantly positive with independent and interdependent self-construals, school stress, and parental overprotection. Anxiety symptoms correlated significantly negative with parental care.

Conclusion: The present findings showed very high anxiety levels among adolescents in Pakistan. Future studies need to explore the effects of cultural context and environmental experiences that account for the high level of anxiety symptoms among adolescents in Pakistan.

ICC Symposium Session 1- Mental Health, Happiness and Well-being (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation, Culture & Health, Cultural Variation

International perspective in cultural clinical psychology: mental health beliefs, symptoms,
coping and media representation

Chair: Dan Tao

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Cultural shaping of explanatory models: Lay beliefs about mental illness in Japan

M. Sunohara¹

Psychology, Concordia University, Canada

Background: The concept of abnormality is culturally shaped due to the differences in intersubjectively perceived norms, meanings, and practices across cultures. While most assumptions underlying the current conceptualization of abnormality is heavily influenced by Western way of thinking, accumulating evidence suggests that laypeople's explanation of abnormality is culturally diverse. Moreover, laypeople from different cultural contexts may have different understandings of the causes, recovery, and prevention of mental illness. **Aims:** This study aimed to understand lay beliefs of mental illness and explore how selfconstruals may help explain unique explanations among Japanese people. Beliefs about causes, recovery, and prevention of mental illness were coded to (1) identify Haslam's (2003) the four established styles (i.e., pathologizing, psychologizing, medicalizing, moralizing); and (2) explore culturally unique explanations. **Methods:** Sixty-eight Japanese participants completed a Twenty Statements Test (Rhee et al., 1995) and provided explanations for five psychiatric conditions using vignettes, including depression, schizophrenia, substance abuse, autism spectrum disorder, and hikikomori. Malle's (1999) coding method was used to classify the four styles and identify culturally unique explanations. **Results:** Our Japanese participants used moralizing explanations more frequently than psychologization. Moreover, a new category of social explanations emerged, which was associated with interdependent self-construal. **Discussion:** Our Japanese participants used distinct explanatory styles compared to previous findings in Western samples. Self-construals may shape the explanatory styles laypeople use to explain mental illness. The emergence of the social explanations illustrates the need for capturing culturally distinct models of mental illness rather than relying on the existing Western models.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Still Chinese somatization? A cross-cultural and cross-temporal analysis of depressive symptoms in Chinese and Canadian outpatients

J. Sun

A well-established finding in the field of culture and depression research is that patients of Chinese cultural heritage tend to emphasize somatic symptoms of depression over psychological symptoms. However, with massive economic and social demographic shifts, China has undergone rapid sociocultural changes, which can have enormous implications for mental health in general and depression specifically. In this study, we asked the question whether Chinese patients would still predominantly present somatic symptoms of depression over psychological symptoms over time.

To this end, we have two samples of Euro-Canadian and three samples of Chinese psychiatric outpatients that were collected between 2002 and 2016. All participants answered the same symptoms questionnaires, which yielded indices of overall depressive symptom severity, somatic symptom reporting, and psychological symptom reporting.

Our recent samples of Chinese patients (2009 and 2016) reported greater overall symptom severity compared to those recruited in 2002. There was no significant change in somatic symptom reporting in Chinese patients over time. However, recent Chinese cohorts consistently reported significantly greater levels of psychological symptoms across methods of analysis. Moreover, the strength of cross-cultural differences in symptom presentation decreased over time, such that recent Chinese cohorts did not differ significantly in psychological symptom reporting from their EuroCanadian counterparts.

Our finding of continued somatic symptom presentation suggests that an increasing exposure to Western model of illness does not necessarily come at the expense of culturally familiar ways of expressing distress. Meanwhile, rising psychologization illustrates the power of globalization and its impact on shaping symptom presentation of psychopathology.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

The role of religion in coping with financial threat in Muslim Syrian refugees

K Qasim

Psychology, York University, Canada

Background: Many of the 40,000 Syrians resettled between 2015 and 2017 are Muslim. Because research finds that mental health care should be adapted to Muslims' beliefs and practices, it is important to understand how Muslim Syrian refugees are dealing with settlement stress. Objective: The goal of this research is to gain a greater understanding of how religion is used by Muslim Syrian refugees to cope with a common source of stress, namely financial threat. Method: We conducted Arabic focus groups with 37 Muslim Syrian refugees in Toronto about challenges and coping strategies, including employment and financial insecurity. Results were analyzed using grounded theory. Results: Stresses included language barriers, foreign experience, and psychological suffering. Sources of support included personal faith and support from the Mosque but the role of the Mosque and the meaning of employment differed by gender. The concept of *amaanah* (giving back of a trust) was also highlighted. These findings deepen our understanding of the importance of religion in the resettlement process and can be used to create culturally sensitive models of therapy for Syrian refugees that include both emotional and problem-solving aspects of coping, and community-based resources for Muslim immigrants in general.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Examining a national mental health anti-stigma campaign through a cultural lens: A Canadian example
BackgroundAhmed S.*Psychology, University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada*

Mental health stigma is a widespread phenomenon that, among other things, can deter people from seeking mental health treatment. Stigma is a multi-faceted construct that is deeply informed by sociocultural factors such as values and beliefs about mental illness. Research suggests that mental health campaigns seeking to reduce stigma may often be lacking in efforts to incorporate the experiences of culturally and racially diverse populations. This is especially problematic in countries such as Canada, which are increasingly culturally diverse. Campaigns must address the issues faced by people of all backgrounds in order to truly reduce the stigma associated with mental illness. The current study took a content analysis approach to evaluate official videos from the Bell Let's Talk anti-stigma campaign, which was launched in Canada in 2010. Thirty-six videos, published between 2013 and 2017, were analyzed for culture-related content. Five videos were found to have an individual of a racial/ethnic minority group as the main speaker; two videos mentioned culture in the context of mental illness, albeit briefly. Furthermore, during the 2017 online Bell Let's Talk Day Twitter campaign, 798 tweets from the official campaign handle were collected. Of these tweets, no tweets or retweets contained any culture-related search terms from a predetermined list. Our results demonstrate that limited cultural perspectives are currently represented in the Bell Let's Talk campaign. In order to broaden its reach and appeal, we suggest that the campaign seek to include more diverse perspectives and culture-related content in its discussion of mental health and stigma.

Symposium 9 (Part II) - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Culture & Health

Shame as a Health Resource in Cultural Contexts (Part II)

Chairs: Elisabeth Vanderheiden

Culture & Health

A Sociocultural Exploration of Shame and trauma Among Refugees

Gail Womersley*Psychology, Institut de psychologie et éducation, Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland*

Shame profoundly colours the experiences of the thousands of refugees entering Europe. Not only does the literature attest to the high levels of trauma among this population, research in the past decade has increasingly revealed the hidden yet pervasive role that shame may play in posttraumatic symptomatology. Shame may emerge as a result of the many forms of torture, sexual violence and other atrocities experienced in the country of origin, yet is equally exacerbated by degrading and humiliating asylum procedures, having to accept a new and often devalued social identity of being an asylum seeker, and the embarrassment of not meeting culturally-informed expectations to financially support the family back home. Shame is a complex process affecting core dimensions of the self, identity, ego processes, and personality – and is thus inextricably shaped by culture. It has a detrimental impact on health-seeking behavior, yet its masked manifestations often remain unnoticed by practitioners. This is a critical consideration for clinicians and researchers working with refugee populations, where the relation is typically marked by power differentials across a matrix of identities informing not only the shame of the refugee but of the clinicians or researchers themselves. As both a researcher and clinical psychologist working with refugee populations, I explore the myriad dimensions of shame within this context based on personal reflections of my time “in the field” as well as the burgeoning literature on this topic. Understanding shame as a health resource for refugee populations will be discussed.

Culture & Health

From Shame to Guilt: The Remediation of Bullying in the US and Across Cultures

Rebecca Merkin

Psychology, Baruch College, NY, USA

When shame becomes guilt, individuals change their focus from blaming others to acknowledging personal responsibility. This piece reports on findings showing that aspects of shame are correlated with bullying behaviors and focuses on reducing those behaviors by remediating shame. Though this study primarily tested US (individualistic) participants, these findings are compared with studies carried out in collectivistic cultures to gain greater understanding of the global implications of shame remediation in reducing bullying. In fact, it is likely that those from collectivistic cultures, who tend to experience much greater shame, would be particularly affected by moving from shame to guilt. Thus, it is important to focus on remediating shame to reduce bullying in multiple contexts. Shame prompts the desire to amend the threatened social self and improve self-esteem. Therefore, addressing and remediating shame could have a positive effect on reducing bullying. What is more, establishing an ethical climate within bullying environments that encourages mutual respect, shared responsibility, and social inclusion may be a positive step towards promoting bystander intervention when bullying occurs. Results of this study support the notion that correlates of shame established in previous research on convicts, extends to individuals with a propensity to bully others. Analysis of cross-cultural literature and US findings illuminates how shame leads to a resource-orientation though the desire for mediation and the acceptance of responsibility through guilt.

After essential cognitive reflections on shame, we need to reconnect on different levels: Body-mind-spirit-social. Reconnecting is perceived through experience. Creating safe spaces for experience of unrestrained explorative playfulness within different settings (rhythm, music, movement, breathing, body awareness, alone and in connective like-minded community) could offer new (old) ways for reconnecting on essential levels and thus accessing our inner intuitive knowledge and empowering after/through shaming.

Symposium 9 (Part II) - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Culture & Health

Discussion

Dharm P. S. Bhawuk

Management and Culture and Community Psychology, Shidler College of Business, USA

Symposium 30 - Culture & Organization (Monday, July 2, 2018 14:00)

Culture & Organization

Where in the World do We Work? IO Psychology Across the Globe

Sharon Glazer¹*Division of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of Baltimore, Baltimore, USA*

This invited session, in support of an initiative to create greater synergies between IACCP and SIOP, focuses on the intersection of cross-cultural psychology and industrial and organizational (IO) psychology. Through a series of questions, representatives from around the globe will speak to the state of IO Psychology in their home country and/or region. In particular, the session chair will ask:

- 1) What is the stature of IOP (or WOP-P) in your country or region of the world?
- 2) In what ways does cross-cultural methodology play a role in the practice and research of IO-related topics?
- 3) In what ways are methods of cross-cultural psychology ignored?
- 4) Why should the cross-cultural psychology community care to be better informed about the role of IO Psychology and vice versa?
- 5) What can we do, as scholars and practitioners, to promote cross-cultural IO Psychology?

After the panelists answer each of the questions, the chair will open the floor to the audience. The goal is to stimulate dialogue and identify ways to join the cross-cultural and IO psychology communities. Audience participant contact information will also be gathered and used to create a cross-cultural IO psychology community within the IACCP.

Panelists include:

Brazil: Claudio Torres (University of Brasilia), claudio.v.torres@gmail.com

South Africa: Deon Meiring (University of Pretoria), deon.meiring@up.ac.za

Romania: Andrei Ion (University of Bucharest), andrei.ion@fpse.unibuc.ro

Canada: Catherine T. Kwantes (University of Windsor), Catherine.Kwantes@uwindsor.ca

USA: Sharon Glazer (University of Baltimore), sglazer@ubalt.edu

Symposium 11 (Part II) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Cultural Variation

Self-enhancement from a Cross-Cultural Perspective , Part II: Theoretical and Methodological Concerns

Chair: Magdalena Zemojtel-Piotrowska

Cultural Variation

How to Measure Narcissism Cross-culturally? NPI-15 as a New Proposal in Assessment of Grandiose Narcissism

Magdalena Zemojtel-Piotrowska¹*Psychology, Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego, Poland*

Based on data collected by the *Cross-Cultural Self-Enhancement* project in over 50 countries, we analyzed psychometric properties of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory constituted by two abbreviated versions of NPI-13 and NPI-16. A factor analysis yielded a 15-item 5-factor solution (i.e., Manipulativeness, Exhibitionism, Leadership, Vanity, Superiority), which then was used for MGCFA analyses. Further, we examined the scale's reliability, external validity (correlations with self-esteem, psychological entitlement, and Big Five), and cross-level isomorphism. The scale was psychometrically sound, showing good internal reliability and a similar nomological network across cultures. Combined into total narcissism score, this scale is a valid measure of global grandiose narcissism cross-culturally. Therefore NPI-15 is a promising method of assessing global grandiose narcissism across countries.

Key words: narcissism, measurement invariance, cross-cultural studies

Cultural Variation

Is spiritual Transcendence Opposite to Self-Enhancement or Not?

Jarosław Piotrowski

Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Spiritual transcendence, constituting sixth „big” factor of personality, „represents the ability of an individual to stand outside of his/her immediate sense of time and place and to view life from a larger, more objective perspective” (Piedmont, 2010). It is associated with transcending boundaries of the self and feeling part of something bigger. One may therefore expect that spiritual transcendence will be in opposition with self-enhancement motives. In this presentation we will try to show, that it is not necessarily true. Quite opposite, spiritual transcendence correlates positively with some forms of narcissism.

In the first study ($N = 307$) associations between two forms of spiritual transcendence (religious and non-religious), four forms of narcissism (individual agentic, individual communal, collective agentic and collective communal) and tendency to overclaim were examined. According to expectations, religious form of spiritual transcendence correlated positively with both collective forms of narcissism, and with overclaiming. Nonreligious form of spiritual transcendence correlated positively with individual communal narcissism and negatively with individual agentic narcissism. The second study ($N = 727$) examined relations between spiritual transcendence and two narcissistic motives (admiration and rivalry). Religious form of spiritual transcendence was associated positively with admiration, and nonreligious form negatively with rivalry.

Results show that spiritual transcendence is about extending one’s self, not about quieting it. And being “spiritual” does not mean not being self-enhancing.

Key words: spiritual transcendence, self-enhancement, narcissism

Cultural Variation

From Self enhancement values to Self-esteem: Testing the SeCeBreSe Principle

Pawel Boski

Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

An important debate on Cultural specificity (Heine) vs. Universality of self-esteem/enhancement (Sedikides) tendencies has been inspiring for theory and research over the last two decades. The key issue in this debate is, whether self enhancement may equally characterize competence and morality domains.

Recently, Sedikides (2017) has proposed a *SeCeBreSE* (Self Centrality Breeds Self-enhancement) principle, according to which people self-enhance in domains which are of central importance to them. Gebauer, Sedikides, Schrade (2017) have demonstrated such effects even with religious people who are otherwise motivated to self-quieting modesty by their faith. But serious theoretical problems still remain to be solved, when we link this research domain with theories of values.

Values are the pinnacles of self-centrality, and the self-enhancement (achievement, power) vs. self-transcendence (benevolence, universalism) dimension in Schwartz's circular value structure is of relevance here. It follows logically, that self-enhancement values should be positively related to self-esteem. But, on the other hand, these are grounded in a risk of non-achievement, leading to a shaky self-esteem. With self-transcendent values a risk of non-achievement does not occur and they may give a boost to self-esteem on moral grounds.

In our contribution, findings from an ongoing cross-cultural research project with student participants from six European countries will be presented. We will provide answers to alternative hypotheses: Are there specific paths between the two value types and self-esteem as well as with socially desirable responding?; or, Is there a universal link between any type of values and self-esteem? Our initial findings suggest that the self-transcendent values predict self-esteem.

Symposium 11 (Part II) - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Cultural Variation

Discussion

Pawel Boski

Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Other

Gender, Culture, Violence, and Mental Health: Challenges and Possibilities

Holly Skillman-Dougherty

Psychological Science and Counseling, Marian University, Indianapolis, USA

The attitudes towards seeking mental health treatment and attitudes towards gender-based violence were examined among individuals who work or volunteer in refugee resettlement agencies within the United States, as attitudes have been identified as a barrier to reporting violence and seeking mental health assistance. Violence and trauma are ubiquitous, borderless experiences affecting as many as 35% of all women worldwide, resulting in physical and psychological distress. The results of this pilot identified a relationship between years of experience and attitude towards mental health treatment and a negative correlation between attitudes regarding violence and seeking mental health treatment, as well as a relationship between gender and attitudes about gender-based violence. The research demonstrated the importance of inclusive, multi-cultural attitudes within resettlement, program evaluation, additional training and education. This research begins the discussion of considerations and steps necessary to undertake research on a cross-cultural and international scale.

Other

Cross-Cultural Variation in Intuitions about Rituals: An Experimental Study Exploring how US and Japanese Respondents Assess Communities Associated with High Arousal Rituals

Christopher Kavanagh^{1,2}¹*Psychology, University of Oxford, UK*²*Psychology, Hokkaido University, Japan*

Rituals are a pervasive feature of human societies and a growing topic of empirical research in psychology. Recent research has argued that rituals activate universally shared features of cognition resulting in cross-culturally consistent responses, particularly in regards collective rituals ability to foster social cohesion. In the current study, we sought to compare whether intuitions related to high arousal collective rituals were consistent between respondents in two countries with distinctive ritual traditions, Japan and the United States. We used a between group experiment featuring vignettes that prompted participants to imagine themselves participating in a collective firewalking ritual or a (non-ritual) collective drumming performance and then asked them to provide intuitive assessments of the communities involved on a variety of socioecological measures. Our results, demonstrated largely consistent responses across both samples but notably rituals were associated with reduced social bonding when compared with the non-ritual scenario only in the Japan sample.

Diversity

Counselling Black Youth within a Canadian Multicultural Context

Sandra Dixon

Faculty of Education, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Canada

There is a significant need for a mental health focus on Black youth in Canada and their unique counselling needs. This group accounts for a significant portion of the population in Canada and appears to demonstrate higher rates of adversity than their White counterparts. Black Canadian youth make up the third largest visible minority group in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2016). They are also more likely than Caucasian youth to face poverty, unemployment, neighbourhood violence and family challenges (Goraya, 2015). Additionally, they demonstrate lower graduation rates (Toronto District School Board, n.d.), and report greater feelings of discrimination, segregation, and a lack of safety in schools (Ruck & Wortley, 2002).

Despite showing higher rates of stressful life events, Black Canadian youth are less likely to seek mental health treatment. Therefore, this individual research paper presentation adopts a multicultural framework that considers the incorporation of cultural coping strategies like spirituality into counselling practices for Black youth. In this presentation, barriers faced in accessing counselling services for this population will be addressed. Attention will be given to the acculturation model that provides a unique lens through which to view Black youth's ability to develop healthy cultural identities within a Canadian multicultural context. Lastly, key recommendations for counselling this group will be generated through meaningful discussions to advance multicultural counselling scholarship.

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Other

The Relationships between Grit and Academic Achievement: A Cross-lagged Longitudinal Study

Jiang Jiang

Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

Previous research investigating the relations between grit and academic achievement mostly relied on cross-sectional design, and less is known about the causal inferences of these effects. Based on social cognitive theory, this longitudinal study investigated the reciprocal relations between academic achievement and the two aspects of grit: perseverance of effort and consistency of interest, among 193 Chinese primary school students. Results showed that the reciprocal effects existed between students' perseverance of efforts and academic achievement even after taking into account students' age, family SES, self-control and previous academic achievement. Consistency of interest failed to predict academic achievement, or the other way round. The findings revealed a mutually reinforcing pattern between perseverance of effort and academic achievement, and shed light on the socio-cognitive attribute of grit.

Rapid Paper Session 1 - Diversity/ Gender / Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

The Relationship Between Materialism and Pro-environmental Attitudes and Behaviours: Individual and Regional Evidence from a Developing Country

Dian Gu

Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University

Mitigating environmental problems requires behavioural changes by individuals throughout the world, especially in rapidly developing economies (e.g., China, India) where environmental problems are worse than in wealthy or extremely poor nations. Previous studies have attempted to explore the relationships between materialism and pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours in developed countries or regions, and consistent results were obtained. Specifically, higher levels of materialism lead to lower levels of ecologically relevant attitudes and activities. However, studies using samples from developing countries have yielded inconsistent findings. The current study aimed to improve the methodological limitations in the previous studies and provide both individual and regional-level evidence from China (a representative developing country) to clarify the relationships between materialism and pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours. Using data from the World Value Survey and the Chinese General Social Survey, we observed that materialism was negatively associated with pro-environmental attitudes (Study 1, $n = 2,300$) and pro-environmental behaviours such as saving energy and water (Study 2, $n = 3,672$). Based on the findings of Studies 1 and 2, we searched for additional regional evidence in Study 3. After analysing data from 31 provinces and municipalities in China, we found that the more materialistic regions are, the more energy is consumed. Drawing on SDT, the present research provided evidence to support the hypothesis that people in a developing country (e.g., China) with higher levels of materialism are less likely to protect the environment and even have a tendency to harm the environment by consuming more energy. We conclude with a discussion of the theoretical and practical implications of the research findings.

Lifespan Development, Culture & Organization, Diversity, Multiculturalism, Ethnicity

Immigrants' Environmental Engagement in South Ontario: A Preliminary Mixed-Method Study

Fanli Jia¹*Psychology, Seton Hall University, USA*

Globalization and migration have resulted in a growing need to understand immigrants' environmental engagement in a heterogeneous society. However, the literature provides no clear indication of how immigrants or ethnic minority groups might respond to environmental issue. Past research in USA showed that in some case, immigrants' environmentalism was stronger than the majority White Americans with regard to their environmental concerns and behaviors (Jones, 1998); whereas, in other cases, some immigrants appeared less environmentally engaged (Zube & Pitt, 1981). In addition, most of the previous studies used survey that did not provide a meaningful window to understanding of various motivations that can have a bearing on environmental engagement. In the preliminary mixed-method study, we compared the environmental engagement of immigrants and the native-born Canadians in South Ontario. We attempted to answer a basic question: will immigrants be more, less, or as likely to engage in pro-environmental behaviors?

Quantitatively, we investigated 23 young adults' ($M_{age} = 31.75$) environmental Identity (Clayton, 2003), environmental involvement (Matsuba et al., 2012), and community engagement (Pratt et al., 2012). Qualitatively, we asked them to tell five stories relating to their personal experiences with the environment: an important environmental story in general; a moral dilemma story; a moral courage story; a moral cowardice story; and a turning point story. Narratives coding was adapted from McAdams (2001) life-story interview approach. In addition, thematic themes were generated.

MANOVA indicated that immigrants ($N = 11$) scored lower than native-born Canadians ($n = 12$) did in the questionnaires of environmental involvement and environmental identity but not in the measure of community engagement. Quantitatively, immigrants were less likely to narrate their environmental experiences than native-born Canadians were. Common threats among these immigrants such as lack of opportunity in engaging environmental activities; financial reasons; lack of environmental knowledge were identified.

Rapid Paper Session 1 - Diversity/ Gender / Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Positive and Corrective Parenting Behaviours in a Cross-Cultural Sample of Parents of Children with ADHD

Meagan Mak¹

Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Positive and Corrective Parenting Behaviours in a Cross-Cultural Sample of Parents of Children with ADHD

Mak, M. (University of British Columbia), Hudec, KL. (University of British Columbia), Mikami, AY. (University of British Columbia), & Normand, S. (Université du Québec en Outaouais).

mailto:meaganyym@gmail.com

Cross-cultural studies consistently show that Caucasian parents are more likely to praise and exhibit warmth to their children, while Asian parents are less warm and more verbose. Since these behaviours are often targeted in intervention programs for parents of children with ADHD, it is important to understand how frequently parents engage in these behaviours to determine whether established interventions are universally suitable. Caucasian (n=94) and Asian (n=17) parents ($M = 40.89$ years, 90.8% female) of children with ADHD participated prior to beginning a parenting intervention. Frequency and elaboration of parental praise, corrective-feedback (CF), warmth, and child closeness were coded during two 5-minute parent-child interactions, before (prep) and after (debrief) watching their children play a game with their friends. We expected to replicate findings of parenting behaviour in non-ADHD samples, indicating more praise, warmth, and closeness and less CF from Caucasian parents. As predicted, Caucasian parents praised and showed warmth significantly more than Asian parents. However, CF was similar for both groups. Across groups, parents exhibited more praise during debrief and more warmth during prep. Interestingly, a significant interaction effect was found for child closeness, such that Caucasian children showed decreased closeness from prep to debrief while closeness remained similar across the two conditions for their Asian counterparts. Overall, parenting behaviours may be different for parents of children with ADHD and may depend on cultural background. Cultural variation found in parenting behaviour demonstrates the importance of developing culturally sensitive intervention plans that address the unique challenges of parents from minority groups.

Gender

Neoliberalism as a Lens to Understand Professional Women's Re-Entry into the Workforce Post Child-Birth: Evidence from India

Chetan Joshi

Organizational Behavior, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, India, India

A 2014 report by World Economic Forum on BRICS nations lists India as a poor performer with respect to handling gender diversity. In India, tradition and conservative cultural norms continue to be held in great regard. In this context, a major reason for women leaving the workforce is child-birth. However, few studies have focused on experiences of women's re-entry into the workforce after child birth.

Recent feminist literature discusses the impact of neoliberalism, requiring individuals to be entrepreneurial and value choice and freedom to take care of self on working women. Traits of the neoliberal individual who is enterprising and self-regulating find close parallels in the feminist agenda for women to be active and exercise choice. In this context, a woman seeking to ascribe to be a *good mother* is often described as one who nurtures her family and considers care-giving to be more fulfilling than work. Such women may opt out of the workforce, slow down career progress or integrate or compartmentalize work and family time and emotions in attempts to be the perfect mother. However, such opt-outs or exits need not mean a permanent exit and recent years have seen a positive trend of such women attempting to return to full-time work. We present a qualitative study from India where we conducted in-depth interviews with 34 middle class working women who had taken a permanent exit during child birth and after a period of at least 2 years of break attempted to return to the workforce. Many of these women had a nuclear set up at home with frequent visits by in-laws and parents. Using neoliberalism as a lens to understand how middle-class women professionals navigate conflicting aspirations and expectations they face, we uncovered differential strategies that these women adopted during re-entry in to the workforce.

Rapid Paper Session 1 - Diversity/ Gender / Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Gender, Politics, and Religion: The Effect of Islam on Political Participation of Women

Sophia Francesca Lu*Department of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines*

This paper aims to look and discuss the association of Islam and women's electoral participation in Muslim majority and non-Muslim majority countries. The dataset that was used for the analysis, entitled "Party Variation in religiosity and women's leadership: A Cross National Perspective, 2008-2010", was taken from the Inter-University Consortium of Political and Social Research, University of Michigan who approved the use of their dataset. The unit of analysis targeted 329 political party lists in 26 countries. Women's political participation was operationalized as electoral quota for women, internal party quota, percent share of women in decision-making bodies, interaction of percent female leadership with female membership, and percentage of female nominees. Test statistics, such as t-test, Pearson's r, chi-square, and correlation were applied in analyzing the data in order to come up with empirical relationships. The results show that there is an association between Islam and women's political participation, as well as difference in women's electoral participation between Muslim majority and non-Muslim majority countries. However, the coefficient of determination was small which suggests that there are other factors that explain women's electoral participation in these countries. Also, this paper illustrates two opposing views regarding secularist feminism and Islamic feminism.

Rapid Paper Session 1 - Diversity/ Gender / Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

The Effectiveness of a Cultural Specific Intervention in Victims Silenced by the War: An Emotion Regulation Perspective

Alicia Puente¹

Psicología Social, Universidad del País Vasco, Donosti, Spain

This study assesses the efficacy of a group intervention in altering emotion regulation processes and coping and promoting adjustment in poli-victimised women in Colombia. Sample was comprised by 100 women who suffered political violence during the armed conflict in Colombia and are participating within The *Ruta Pacífica de Mujeres* (a feminist organization). Using a repeated measure pre (n= 100) - post-test design (n=98) and a control group (n=100 women not participating with the RPM), we first evaluate the role of emotions in conflict situations and analyze emotion regulation processes involved in coping. Furthermore, we assessed a social-psychological intervention effectiveness focusing on the coping and emotional regulation training. The intervention included 3 sessions, training in coping and recognition and expression of self-emotions, and exercises promoting social support through the RPM. Emotion regulation processes and adjustment were assessed at baseline and 2 weeks later corresponding with the end of the intervention. At 2 weeks, intervention participants (compared to the control group) reported greater increase in the use of instrumental coping strategies. They use more social support, and instrumental actions for coping with the situation, but also positive reappraisal, venting and confrontation. In contrast they showed a greater decrease in emotional suppression and rumination, suggesting that the intervention had a delayed impact on these tendencies. The findings suggest an emotion regulation intervention can positively influence emotional experiences and regulation in comparison with control group, and thus promote the emotional expression of silenced violence.

Other

Living Apart Together: Intimate Relationship across Nations Distance Transnational Couples: Gender, Spirituality and Digitalisation

Rashmi Singla

Department of People and Technology, Roskilde University, 4000 Roskilde, Denmark

In the past decades the time honoured assumption that intimate couples stay under the same roof has been challenged, diverse forms of living arrangements are emerging where partners maintain separate residences, even across national borders. However, investigation of intimate relationship formation and maintenance across geographical borders is rather limited.

This ongoing research project explores relationships among distant transnational couples, i.e. couples who are residing/ have resided in different countries for minimum one year, at least one of them in the Scandinavian context. Within a theoretical framework of gender related to emotional reflexivity (Holmes, 2014), spirituality and digital emotions, the history and dynamics of these relationships are explored, in the backdrop of transnationalism. In-depth interviews (face- to face and some online) dealing with the psycho-social aspects of togetherness and separation, visions about the future and suggestions to other distant couples are conducted with 20 couples/partners.

The preliminary results show the challenges entailed in distant intimacy dynamics and their negotiations. The interactional state of being together and apart mutually enable and constrain each other in many ways. Quality time together, 'fun' memories construction, parting ritual, 'systematic' online contact, spiritual acceptance emerge as the resources. While the mobility costs (economic, temporal and affective), pressure to have quality time, work/ life segmentation, social network related dilemmas emerge as burdens. However, being apart and together are intertwined for the transnational distant couples. The analysed 'good practices' will form the applied part for promoting the mental health and wellbeing of such couples.

Rapid Paper Session 1 - Diversity/ Gender / Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Identity Threat and Violent Extremism among Muslim Minorities in Contemporary Multicultural European Societies

Hajra Tahir¹*Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Norway*

One characteristic feature that aptly describes the last two decades is the frequency of religious terrorism that threatens world security. Innumerable extremist groups are continuously plotting to cause turbulence and instability worldwide. Although several successful attempts by the intelligence agencies have resulted in capturing and/or killing numerous terrorists and their leaders, there appear to be many individuals that are still willing to take their place (Silver & Matthew, 2008). Thus, the need to understand the religious radicalization of individuals, what motivates people to take to violence, how violent thoughts develop and how these progress from thoughts to action cannot be overemphasized. With structural equation modeling, this cross-sectional study will examine direct and indirect effects of religious identity, religious engagement, symbolic threat and realistic threat on violent attitude and violent behavior in a sample of Norwegian and British Muslims. Furthermore, the study will examine the mediator role of acculturation orientations and acculturation expectations on violent attitude and behavior. Data collection will start in January 2018. The hypotheses state that religious engagement and identity will affect violent attitude and behavior and the mediator variables in each sample in myriad ways. The results in each sample will be culture and context bound.

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Other

How Cultural Norms and Situations Shape Intergenerational Conflict: Examining Young Bicultural Adults in a Western Context

Jorida Cila

Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada

Decisions about whom to date or marry and which career path to pursue are major life decisions with significant implications. Bicultural individuals in particular may be faced with intergenerational conflicts in these domains when norms surrounding these differ in their heritage and mainstream cultures. Across two experimental studies we examine three different cultural groups and four different contexts of parent-child conflict.

In study 1 ($N = 106$; 60 South Asian Canadian, 46 European Canadian) participants were asked to recall or imagine a conflict that they had with their parents concerning dating (experimental condition), or a family-gathering (control condition). Participants then completed a measure of affect (PANAS; Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1998). Results indicated that South Asian Canadians reported more negative affect in the dating condition than in the family gathering condition, but no such difference was observed among European Canadians, $F(1, 101) = 5.11, p = .026, \eta^2 = .05$.

In study 2 ($N = 176$; 79 Chinese Canadians, 97 European Canadians) participants wrote about academic conflict (experimental condition) or household chores (control condition). Participants then completed a measure of self-conscious emotions (Marschall, Sanftner & Tangney, 1994) and PANAS. Results showed that Chinese Canadians reported higher negative affect in the academic condition than in the chores condition, $F(1, 172) = 4.04, p = .046, \eta^2 = .02$. Although Chinese Canadians reported more shame than European Canadians, this difference did not depend on condition, $F(1, 172) = 1.95, p = .17$. Chinese Canadians reported more guilt in the academic condition, whereas the Europeans reported more guilt in the chores condition, $F(1, 172) = 5.06, p = .026, \eta^2 = .03$.

The present research highlights the importance of examining the interaction of culture and situation in understanding how and why parent-child conflict unfolds more easily in certain cultural groups and specific situations.

Ingroup Favoritism and Outgroup Rejection in White Dutch Children

Ymke de Bruijn¹*Faculty of Governance and Global Affairs, Leiden University, The Netherlands*

Interethnic prejudice in children has been studied mostly in the United States, but rarely in Europe, where the public discourse is increasingly negative about ethnic minorities, especially the Muslim minority. This study is the first to examine ingroup favoritism (White preference) and outgroup rejection (Black and Arab rejection) in children in the Netherlands. Furthermore, parental implicit stereotypes, colorblindness and explicit attitudes towards child interethnic contact are assessed as predictors of children's ingroup favoritism and outgroup rejection. The study included 145 White Dutch children aged 6 to 8 years ($M = 7.26$, $SD = 0.77$), 61% female, and one of their parents (97% mothers). Children completed a social preference task involving pictures of Black, White and Arab children. Parents completed questionnaires on sociodemographics, colorblindness, and attitudes towards child interethnic relations, and performed an Implicit Association Task measuring implicit stereotypical beliefs about the Arab minority. The results reveal White ingroup preference ($\chi^2(2) = 139.16$, $p = .001$), and rejection of the minority outgroups ($\chi^2(2) = 35.13$, $p = .001$). Moreover, the Black outgroup was preferred more than the Arab outgroup ($Z = -4.27$, $p = .001$). No parental measures were significantly associated with children's White preference or Black rejection. Having absolutely no reservations about child interethnic relations was associated with less Arab rejection ($\beta = .26$, $p = .003$). These findings suggest that parental explicit attitudes but not implicit stereotypical beliefs or colorblindness are associated with children's interethnic prejudice, and that particularly the evaluation of the Arab group is affected.

Rapid Paper Session 1 - Diversity/ Gender / Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Changing Perspectives: English Nationals' Acculturation Strategies towards Immigrants' Cultures in a Post-Brexit Era

Katharina Lefringhausen

Applied Linguistics, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK

Acculturation implies changes in behaviours, attitudes and values due to consistent first hand contact between members of different cultural groups. Despite its definition as a two-way process, past research has focused on immigrants' acculturation strategies towards the host culture and host country nationals' acculturation expectations of immigrants or their intergroup ideology endorsements (e.g., multiculturalism or colour-blindness). Only little research has explored host country nationals' acculturation strategies towards immigrants' cultures. Notably, a recent study could meaningfully cluster its Norwegian sample into three acculturation strategies which usually describe immigrants' acculturation – separation, integration and undifferentiated – with no support for an assimilation cluster. Considering UK's ongoing immigration debate in response to the 2016 referendum vote on leaving the European Union (i.e., Brexit), the present study focuses on English nationals' (N = 100+) acculturation strategies towards immigrants who are currently living in England. Specifically, using quantitative acculturation scales as well as indicators for individualism and identification with a global community from the globalisation literature, the present study will elaborate the previously identified acculturation clusters for host country nationals. Moreover, how English nationals' acculturation clusters relate to their mental health (e.g., feelings of loneliness), desire for social distance from immigrants and sympathy for radicalization (e.g., looking for physical confrontation at demonstrations) in a post-Brexit era is of further interest. Data collection will begin shortly and preliminary results will be discussed during the presentation.

Other

Mindful Gratitude as an Intervention to Reduce Ethnic Prejudice in Poland

Magdalena Mazurkiewicz¹*Psychology, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

Both in Poland and in Europe, the hostility towards people of different ethnicity has increased significantly in recent years, as Europe has been confronted with waves of immigrants and a rising amount of terrorist attacks. Despite long-term research on prejudice reduction, the most known method, the intergroup contact strategy has limitations of being effective mostly among people who are motivated to reduce prejudice.

Our project, which is a part of larger, cross-cultural research, examines whether ethnic bias can be reduced by a method used so far by clinical and health psychologists: mindfulness practice and gratitude practice. The objective of the present pilot study was to assess whether a short gratitude practice (writing grateful essay and grateful contemplation with mindfulness components) reduces ethnic prejudice. In addition, the study examined the role of two possible moderators: moral inclusiveness (Schwartz, 2007) and collective narcissism (Golec de Zavala et al., 2009). The study had a between subjects design with 4 groups of 60 people participating in different research conditions: gratitude practice and mindful gratitude practice, and two neutral practices. Implicit prejudice was assessed by the Implicit Association Test. Explicit prejudice was assessed by Bogardus Social Distance Scale (Bogardus, 1922).

Rapid Paper Session 1 - Diversity/ Gender / Multiculturalism (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Does Active Civic Participation Lead to Better Mental Health of Visible Minorities in Canada? The Role of Perceived Discrimination

Jiawen Ye¹*School of Social Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong*

As Canada is welcoming newcomers into the country, reintegration for people across various ethno-cultural backgrounds is critical to their success, and to the prosperity of the society. Social capital has long been considered as one of the important predictors to individuals' well-being, including their mental health, especially for the visible minorities. Civic participation, as a way to increase one's social capital, is thought to be beneficial to the well-being of the visible minorities across various cultures. However, the underlying dynamics of this relationship awaits careful exploration. It is hypothesized that perceived discrimination may play a significant role in this relationship. This on-going research project consists of two studies, and the findings of Study 1 were reported here. Study 1 used data from Statistics Canada's 2013 General Social Survey (GSS), a nationally representative household study that included 3,743 visible minorities in Canada at the age of 15 years and older. The findings indicated that both the perceived discrimination because of 1) ethnicity/culture and 2) race/skin color damaged the beneficial effect of civic engagement on mental health of the ethnic minorities. The results from Study 1 provide a theoretical ground for the next step of the project, which includes a qualitative study (Study 2) to focus on understanding the underlying process for visible minorities in Canada. Through the in-depth interviews, the nature of perceived discrimination confronted by the visible minorities and its role in the relationship between civic participation and their well-being will be further examined qualitatively.

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Other

Self-ratings in the Boston Couples Study Predict Life Satisfaction 38 Years Later

Charles Hill

Psychological Sciences, Whittier College, Whittier, USA

As part of a larger cross-cultural study of Intimate Relationships, former participants in the Boston Couples Study were sent a letter inviting them to participate in the new study that was online. They were each given a unique code number to enter online to allow linking their new responses with their previous responses. Data were available from 66 individuals who had participated in the Boston Couples Study either as a member of a couple (57) or in another group of students not in a couple at that time (9). This provided a 38-year follow-up at age 58 of their responses at age 20. Self-ratings of Creativity, Physical Attractiveness, and Self-Confidence at age 20 were statistically significantly correlated with the same self-ratings at age 58. Self-ratings of Physical Attractiveness, Intelligence, Desirability as a dating partner, and Desirability as a marriage partner statistically significantly predicted Life Satisfaction 38 years later. How you evaluate yourself at age 20 may affect the choices you make, the opportunities you pursue, and how you respond to stressful situations, affecting your satisfaction with life decades later.

Multiculturalism

Self-Compassion and Life Satisfaction across Cultures: Comparing Indian and Turkish Youths

Sevdenur Karaca

Psychology, Gargi College, Delhi University, New Delhi, India

The study explores cross-cultural differences between India and Turkey in self-compassion and life satisfaction in college going youths. Self-compassion is a self-attitude construct derived from Buddhist psychology (Neff, 2003a) and life satisfaction is overall satisfaction with one's life. One hundred and seventy six college going students (mean age 21.18 years: SD =1.80) voluntarily participated in the research. Hundred participants from India (females 69%) and 76 from Turkey (females 44.7%) filled the Self Compassion Scale (SCS; Neff, 2003) and The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS; Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985). SCS has six subscales and 26 items (Self kindness, Self judgment, Common humanity, Isolation, Mindfulness and Over-identification) and SWLS has 5 items. The obtained results indicated moderate levels of self-compassion in both the cultures and youths in both cultures are "*slightly satisfied*" with their lives. The two cultures do not differ significantly on self-compassion or life satisfaction scores. Previous research has found differences in life satisfaction as well as self-compassion in Collectivistic versus Individualistic cultures (Birkett, 2013; Neff, 2003). Self-compassion and life satisfaction scores are not significantly correlated in the present study across the two cultures. The high convergence on both self-compassion and life satisfaction indicate that both self-compassion and life satisfaction are stable across the two Asian cultures. Comparing our findings with those of independent cultures (like USA) may help in understanding the differences in cultural notions of kindness towards self and life satisfaction in interdependent cultures like India and Turkey.

Other

Contextualizing the assessment of Emotion Understanding

Johnny R. J. Fontaine²

Department of Personnel Management, Work and Organizational Psychology, Ghent University, Belgium

The ability to understand emotions is a key component of emotional intelligence. Based on a relativist approach to emotions, which assumes that emotions are culturally construed, no cross-cultural comparability in emotion understanding is to be expected. In a recent research with Blacks and Whites in South-Africa with the Situational Test of Emotion Understanding 75% of the items indeed showed bias. According to the universalist approach, however, the lack of measurement equivalence can be attributed to a lack of contextualization of the test material. Here, cultural equivalence of a new test to assess emotional understanding, the Components of Emotion Understanding Test (CEUT-SF), is investigated with Blacks and Whites in South-Africa. The test consists of 7 emotion-eliciting scenarios, constructed on the basis of extensive qualitative research with Black and White students, that each have to be rated on 28 emotion features. In total 148 Black and 185 White students took the CEUT-SF. A simultaneous component analysis on the whole sample revealed an expected Emotion Understanding component and an Acquiescence component. The common structure represented the separate Black and White structures very well, with congruence measures of the loading patterns being higher than .95 and component scores being correlated more than .98 between the common and the separate structures. Moreover, Black and White students did not differ significantly in Emotion Understanding ability. Thus, it is possible to assess the ability to understand emotions in the same way for Blacks and Whites in South-Africa with culturally contextualized assessment material.

Cultural Change

How Zeitgeist and Media Fragmentation are Linked with Value Change and Value Consensus?

Martti Puohiniemi²

Social Psychology, Independent Researcher, Finland

Finland shifted from agricultural and industrial society to informational in 1981-2015 together with remarkable societal changes. We shall study the impact of this on human basic values with the Schwartz's approach by extending our SVS time series (1991-2015) backward to 1981 with attitude estimates, and supplementing it with the PVQ time series of the ESS. We improved the comparability of the time series and matched them up with the basic dimensions of Schwartz's theory with our factor analytical approach. Because the ten values are not exactly comparable the two dimensions show the direction and magnitude of value change, and the ten values the content of it. Study 1 suggests that value change is small, but toward openness to change and self-transcendence, and that the vicissitudes of values can be linked with the recent history of the country. Also, we found two comprehensive zeitgeist effects, both linked with economic growth, and the disappearance of zeitgeist effects in the new Millennium. According to Study 2 value consensus increases until 2005 but stagnates thereafter, the process is linked with the disappearance to zeitgeist effects and the fragmentation of media use. Media fragmentation predicts the variance of value consensus best in the groups in which the largest value changes occur. Responses to zeitgeist differ depending on the group, the severity of societal turbulences, and the time-lag between the measures. Values are sensitive to societal events which must be taken into account in all values studies, not only in the analyses of value change.

Cultural Change

Social Axioms in Greece after Seven Years of Economic Crisis

Penny Panagiotopoulou

Department of Primary Education, University of Patras, Patras, Greece

The present study focuses on the findings of an emic quantitative research project on social axioms in Greece. The universal five social axiom dimensions have been confirmed by previous cultural studies in Greece while a sixth culture specific factor emerged reflecting stereotypic beliefs about justice, success and the “just world” belief and stressing competition in human relations (Gari, Panagiotopoulou, & Mylonas, 2009). The following research project adopting the cultural specific approach towards social axioms in Greece using an emic questionnaire built on prior qualitative research project in Greece verified the universal religiosity and social cynicism factors and the sixth aforementioned emic factor of competition/social responsibility. The reward for application axioms were intertwined with social axioms of social awareness and fate control with social axioms of social helplessness. Social support completed the six factors solution as presented in the IACCP congress in Reims. The same questionnaire was administered four years later with a sample of 982 adults from all over Greece, aged from 20 to 85 having both genders equally represented. The findings of a confirmatory factor analysis will be presented and will be discussed as compared to the findings of the first wave of the research project in order to see whether the recent emphasis on the social dimensions of Greeks’ thinking about life emerged during the ongoing economic crisis in Greece is still here.

Cultural Change

Self-esteem Overtime among Chinese from 2000 to 2015

Liman Man Wai Li¹*Department of Psychology, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

The debate of whether the change in self-esteem may reflect unique cultural heritage or the improvement in social ecological environments is ongoing. The prior work found that self-esteem increased in the United States but remained similar in Australia based on the temporal analyses of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. To further test this question, a temporal meta-analysis of self-esteem in China was conducted. On one hand, Chinese experienced rapid economic development in the past few decades, which brings a great change in the social ecological environment, which may possibly in turn lead to an increase in self-esteem. On the other hand, collectivistic values are prevalent in China, which may make the norm of positive self-regards less salient, which may possibly in turn lead to a stable trend of self-esteem in China. Based on the 296 identified published articles, the analyses revealed that an increase in self-esteem overtime was observed among college students whereas the level of self-esteem did not change among middle school students and community participants between 2000 and 2015, suggesting that the cultural change in self-esteem is only notable among college students. The current research demonstrates the complexity of cultural change over time.

Other

Understanding Sustainability across Cultures: A Three-way Principal Components Analysis

Paul Bain

Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, UK

Sustainability is often equated with environmental concerns, but it is a much broader concept that includes issues affecting the long-term economic and social viability of societies, such as poverty and inequality. Do everyday people recognise distinctions between environmental, economic, and social sustainability, and do these distinctions matter for public support? This was investigated in a twelve nation study (N=200 per nation) including developing and developed countries from the Americas, Europe, and Asia. Participants read definitions of environmental, economic, and social sustainability, and rated the UN's 17 sustainable development goals on these dimensions. They also rated their support for these sustainability goals. Responses are analysed using three-way principal components analysis, an advanced analytical technique that allows identification and prediction of individual- and cultural-level associations. These dimensions are then related to people's support for the UN's sustainable development goals. Through identifying the underlying individual and cultural patterns in people's understanding of sustainability, the study has implications for the design of sustainability policy and for communicating sustainability to the public more effectively.

Cultural Change

The Cultural Foundations of Sexism: When Women are Blamed for Being Mistreated

Birol Akkus^{1,2}¹*Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands*²*Social Work, Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Enschede, The Netherlands*

Women are still being mistreated and disadvantaged across the world. Moreover, women are not seldomly blamed for their own mistreatment. Such victim blaming serves to legitimize disadvantage and embed it within societal systems to the extent that maltreatment becomes culturally accepted. The present research aimed to unpack the basic cultural values that may underlie victim blaming and sexism itself. Departing from the Community Collectivism-concept (Akkus, Postmes & Stroebe, 2017), that assumes culture manifests itself in values central to communities, specifically preservation of group honour, maintenance of hierarchy within the group and the expectation of loyalty of its group members, while also allotting room for individual agency, we hypothesized that these same values may preserve sexist attitudes and behaviors. In two studies across three countries, Turkey (N=110), India (N=250) and Mexico (N=250), we tested to what degree the Community Collectivism Scale (CCS) can predict victim blaming, and how it compares to the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) in that regard. Participants were presented scenarios of mistreatment of women, and a questionnaire to allocate responsibility. The results show that CCS-Collectivism was strongly correlated to victim blaming across all three countries, whereas Agency was strongly correlated to blaming perpetrator and society for the mistreatment. Especially with regard to predicting the allocation of blame to perpetrators of mistreatment and society, CCS outperformed ASI. The powerful prediction of Victim Blaming by CCS is not only of practical use, as an indication of its ability to predict sexism, but also reaffirms its conceptual foundations.

Other

The Impact of Family Social Capital to Intergenerational Value Transmission

Dmitrii Dubrov

*International Laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, National Research University
Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia*

The processes of globalization are changing the way of life at micro and macro levels of society [Friedman, 1994; Giddens, 2000]. However, the increasing economic integration leads to increasing social disintegration [Munck, 2005]: the breaking of traditional social values, weakening of social ties, including intra-and intergenerational ones, which ultimately leads to social conflicts, breaking of cultural continuity in the society, weakening of interpersonal and institutional trust [Golenkov, Igitkhanyan, 1999; Furstenberg, Kaplan, 2004]. In these circumstances the particular relevance is the study of patterns of social cohesion – in particular, the "vertical" (inter-generational), therefore we turn to the analysis of the process of intergenerational transmission of values and its mechanisms. Values play a key role in maintaining and changing the culture, influencing the behavior and providing the basis for making important life decisions [Schönpflug, Bilz, 2009; Schwartz, 2014]. In this regard, the study of the conditions and psychological mechanisms of value transmission deserves special attention.

Family (parents) is the major agent of socialization. Parents can affect values of children both through personal example (modeling - learning through observation of parents' behavior), and by means of rewards and punishments [De Houwer et al., 2001]. Family members usually help, support, and trust each other. Such relationships form family social capital (FSC) that is defined as a set of resources (trust, mutual support, mutual assistance, attention to the needs of each other) and is mediated by relations between family members. Thus the nature of the relationship within the family can have some impact on intergenerational value transmission.

We interviewed 180 families – parents and adolescents (N=360) living in Russia and found that FSC has a strong impact on intergenerational value transmission ($\beta=.866$, $p .001$), especially on transmission of Self-Transcendence values ($\beta=.917$, $p .001$). Obtained results are being discussed.

Other

Are Meta-ethical Beliefs the Key to Understanding Anti-atheist Prejudice?

Malgorzata Jakubowska¹*Changing Lives in Changing Socio-Cultural Contexts (Field C), Bremen International
Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany*

Anti-atheist prejudice is one of the most scientifically neglected types of discrimination. After all, atheists do not form a coherent group nor are they visible in the society. Yet, there is evidence that nonbelievers suffer mostly from social exclusion and distrust (e.g. Edgell, Gerteis, & Hartmann, 2006), especially in countries with religious majorities, Poland being one of the main examples (81% of the population are theists, according to Global Index of Religiosity and Atheism, 2012).

It has been established that distrust is one of the core components of anti-atheist prejudice (Gervais, Shariff, & Norenzayan, 2011). Although the presented study confirms that lack of trust partially mediates the relationship between religious orientation and anti-atheist prejudice, we will offer further explanation by introducing the concept of meta-ethical beliefs (i.e. beliefs about morality and its origins; Miller, 2013). We argue that meta-ethical beliefs are a stronger mediator of the mentioned relationship, and thus, the possible origin of distrust towards atheists. Moreover, we present a scale for measuring meta-ethical beliefs (on dimensions of Divine Authority and secular humanism) and discuss the implications of our findings.

Papers Session 7 - Values, Norms and Beliefs (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Natives' Interaction with Outlanders and Cultural Ideology: the Moderating Effect of NFCC

Xiaoxian Liang^{1,2}¹*The school of Psychology and Cognitive Science, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China*²*Graduate School of Human Sciences, Kanagawa University, Yokohama, Japan*

One's cultural ideology refers to his/her opinion about how to attain the harmonious coexistence of diverse cultural groups. Previous studies had revealed cultural ideology is closely relative to intergroup attitudes and relationship, and the current study examined the predictive effect of multicultural experience on one's endorsement of different approaches of cultural ideologies, and also examined whether one's levels of need for cognitive closure (NFCC) would moderate the effects of multicultural experience. Responses to the questionnaires indicated that there was no significant predictive effect of outlander-interaction on endorsement of each cultural ideology, but NFCC was a significant moderator of the relationship between extent of contact with outlanders and endorsement of multiculturalism and polyculturalism. For individuals with low levels of NFCC, more contact with outlanders predicted an improvement in endorsement of multiculturalism and polyculturalism, while outlander-contact of those with high NFCC predicted the endorsement of both cultural ideologies in reverse direction. In addition, with further communication with outlanders, low-NFCC people would have greater endorsement of polycultural ideology, but there was no significant effect on multiculturalism. The results of the current study revealed the predictive effect of multicultural experience on endorsement of cultural ideology and also suggested that different kinds of individual experience would have different influences on cultural ideology.

Other

Autonomy of the Self in South Korea, Japan and Canada: Investigating the Role of Values on Autonomous Self-Construal

Miriam Sang-Ah Park

*Psychology, Leeds Trinity University, UK**Psychology, Monash University, Malaysia*

There has been much research on autonomy of the self across cultures. Yet, its conceptualizations as well as measurements have varied, and there is often confusion that autonomy is analogous to independence or separateness. The current study examined autonomy of the self with Kagitcibasi's measure of autonomous self-construal, investigating cultural differences across South Korea, Japan and Canada employing values to explain for some of these cultural differences. Research evidence has varied depending on how autonomy was conceptualized and measured, with some suggesting Japan to be more individualistic than previously believed, while others suggest it shares the similar cultural traditions as other East Asian countries where group harmony, conformity and collectivistic ideals are valued. Furthermore, we aimed to explain for the possible differences in the endorsement of autonomous self-construal in the three cultures through Schwartz' values, as attempts to explain the endorsement of the autonomous self with regards to values have been rare. Moving beyond the popular cultural orientation of individualism-collectivism, we employed values to predict the level of autonomy in these cultures, hypothesizing that the goals and motivations individuals hold within a society would influence beliefs about the self and autonomy. The study included 431 university students from the three countries as participants. We found that there are cultural differences in autonomous self-construal, with Japanese scoring the highest. We also found that some of the values predicted the level of autonomy, where the relationships were more similar between South Korea and Japan, with the values that predict autonomy of the self differing slightly for Canadians. Our findings seem to suggest that young people in Japan strongly value autonomy of the self, and yet, that their autonomous self-construal was still linked closely with values in a similar way as for Koreans. The current study and its findings suggest that further research is needed, where each culture and its unique historical trajectories and socio-cultural values are examined further.

Other

Perception of Norm Clarity and Punishment in Affecting Value-Expressive Behaviours

Mengru Liu

Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Tightness of norms involves both norm clarity and punishment of deviance – the former concerns whether there is clear expectation of behavior and the latter concerns how severe the social disapproval is for norm violation. Whereas individuals in tighter societies are expected to display norm adherence, little is known on how individuals' perceptions of norm clarity and punishment might affect their decisions in norm adherence for value-expressive behaviors. Social-focused values concern how individuals relate socially to others. We expected engagement in behaviors expressing social-focused values to be predicted by perceived norm clarity and punishment because individuals would be concerned about the perceptions of social others. Personal-focused values concern individuals' expression of personal preferences. We expected the effect of perceived clarity and punishment on engagement in behaviors expressing personal-focused values to be moderated by the extent to which norm adherence would fulfill the individual's personal needs. To test our predictions, Singaporean undergraduates were provided with a list of behaviors pretested to be expressive of social-focused or personal-focused values. They rated their perceived norm clarity and punishment of each behavior, and their likelihood of engaging in each behavior. We also measured the participants' need for closure. Results were consistent with our predictions. Perceived clarity and punishment predicted engagement in behaviors expressing social-focused values. However, for behaviors expressing personal-focused values, the effect was only apparent for individuals high in need for closure. Implications for value expression and norm adherence will be discussed.

Papers Session 9 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Language Use, Choice and Acculturation Orientations among Dutch Expats

Everdiene Geerling*Culture Studies, Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands*

The policy of the host society towards immigrant groups has been taken as an important indicator either supporting or discouraging language maintenance in the literature on language maintenance/shift and acculturation studies (Bourhis et al. 1997). Most of the acculturation studies are conducted on well-known immigrant groups coming from developing countries. There is much less work on immigrants and expats from industrialized countries. Dutch immigrants in English speaking immigration contexts are frequently presented as fast language shifters (e.g. Klatter-Folmer & Kroon, 1997). However, there is not extensive research on acculturation orientations of Dutch speakers in non-English speaking countries. By using the conceptual framework of Berry (1997) and Bourhis et al. (1997), we will discuss acculturation orientations and language use-choice of Dutch expat parents in multiple countries. A large-scale survey was conducted among 561 Dutch parents in 73 different countries. In order to test the differences between acculturation orientations of Dutch speakers in English speaking (N=160) and non-English speaking countries (N=401), an ANOVA test was made. The results show that Dutch parents in English speaking countries have higher preference for the societal language compared to parents in non-English speaking countries. On the basis of acculturation orientations analyses, both groups emerge as own-group oriented. Our presentation will enable a deeper discussion of the role of ethnicity, national context and host society policies on expat integration patterns. The issue of 'cultural distance' will be critically evaluated on the basis of our comparative findings.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

The Effects of Discrimination, Social Support, Cultural Distance, Engagement Coping and Acculturation Orientations on Brazilians' Psychological and Sociocultural Adaptations in Japan

Jesselyn Tashima

Social, Work and Organizational Psychology Departament, University of Brasília, Brasília, Brazil

The current study evaluated the relationships among cultural distance perceived, social support perceived, discrimination perceived, acculturation orientations and acculturation outcomes in a sample of 410 Brazilian immigrants and sojourners in Japan. Data were collected through the administration of an online questionnaire and analyzed with Structural Equation Modeling. Results indicated adequate model fit indices. Psychological adaptation was significantly predicted by discrimination perceived, social support perceived and acculturation orientations. Sociocultural adaptation was significantly predicted by discrimination perceived, acculturation orientations and cultural distance perceived. Discrimination perceived also acted indirectly on sociocultural adaptation and on psychological adaptation mediated by the two acculturation orientations, and social support perceived acted indirectly on psychological and sociocultural adaptations mediated by home orientation. These results were discussed based on the theories of Social and Acculturation Psychology. The study's contributions, limitations and recommendations for future research were presented as concluding remarks.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Place Identity and Psychological Adaptation of Russian Ethnic Minority in Georgia and Latvia

Tatiana Ryabichenko

*Faculty of Social Sciences, School of Psychology, National Research University Higher
School of Economics, Moscow, Russia*

This study examines the roles of place identity, ethnic identity and national identity as well as acculturation preferences in psychological adaptation of Russian ethnic minority members in Georgia (N=274) and Latvia (N=320). The study tests the relationships of place, ethnic and national identities, and acculturation preferences (integration, assimilation and separation) with indicators of psychological adaptation (self-esteem and satisfaction with life). The study showed that preference for integration was positively related to the self-esteem of Russians in both countries and positively related to the satisfaction with life of Russians in Georgia, while it was negatively related to the satisfaction with life among Russians in Latvia. The results revealed that relationships between different types of identities and indicators of psychological adaptation were also country - specific. Separate hierarchical multiple regression analyses showed that place identity contributed to the life satisfaction of Russians in both samples and to the self-esteem of Russians in Latvia. The results are discussed from the perspective of the specific contexts of acculturation of Russians in the two countries.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Positive and Negative Effects of Matching Acculturation Orientations between Primary School Students and their Class Teachers – Insights from a Longitudinal Study in Switzerland

Andrea Haenni Hoti¹*Institute for Diversity Education, University of Teacher Education, Lucerne, Switzerland*

Schools are considered to constitute the main acculturation context for immigrant children and youth. Accordingly, there is a long-standing research tradition investigating the impact of different acculturation orientations of immigrant students on their school adjustment (Haenni Hoti et al., 2017). However, little is known about the effect of (mis-)matching acculturation orientations between immigrant students and their teachers. The present longitudinal study with two measurement points (grades 5 and 6) examined what difference it makes for immigrant students' well-being and academic success at school if their acculturation orientations and those of their class teachers can be said to match (N=1'106 primary school students and N=60 teachers in Switzerland). Using multilevel and multiple regression analysis, we found that in grade 5 students were more satisfied at school if their teachers had matching attitudes about cultural assimilation and cultural diversity. However, immigrant students with a minority orientation whose native-born teachers value cultural diversity showed a lower academic self-concept despite matching orientations. We interpret this result as a dilemma of (native-born) teachers between the endeavour to develop culturally sensitive attitudes and behaviours and the risk to create stereotype threat and its negative effects through addressing cultural differences. In addition, a mismatch between the students' (bi-)national identification at school and the teacher's perception of the student as an immigrant or a native-born student could be shown to have adverse effects on the academic self-concept in the group of students with older teachers (50+ years). At the conference, key findings from the longitudinal study including grades 5 and 6 will be presented.

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Papers Session 10 - Gender (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Gender Differences in Value Orientations and Social Beliefs among Kazakhstani Youth.

Laura Kassymova¹

Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

We examined the beliefs and values endorsed by Kazakhstani youth in a survey ($N = 159$) of post-secondary students, ages 18 to 25. Data was collected from two universities in Kazakhstan, one located in Almaty and the other in Karaganda. Respondents were mostly Muslim ($n = 133$, 92.4%) and women ($n = 105$, 65.4%). Results indicate that benevolence care, benevolence dependability, and face were highly endorsed values while power distance and power resources were the lowest endorsed values. Reward for application was the highest endorsed belief while fate control was the least endorsed. While most values and beliefs were equally endorsed by both males and females, gender differences were detected in endorsements of social beliefs and values with respect to social cynicism, conformity, concern, tolerance, and care. The results of the study will be presented and discussed within the socio-cultural characteristics of Kazakhstan and implication of the findings will be considered.

Gender

Gender as a Moderator between Self-leadership and Self-efficacy among University Teachers in India and Spain

Ganesh Mangadu Paramasivam¹*Liberal Arts, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India*

Psychologists have always been insisting on the role of positive psychological capital in adapting to life stressors and nurturing personal growth. Self-leadership is one such psychological attribute, which has been studied extensively in relation to other positive behaviours especially in the work context. It is also evident that self-management strategies like self-leadership play an important role in developing positive attributes like self-efficacy but the nature of this effect might vary across genders. The rationale behind this assumption is that gender as a social construct might lead to completely different set of gender role expectations for men and women. While gender can be a powerful moderator in the relationship between self-leadership and self-efficacy, the validity of this conceptual framework might vary across different cultures. The primary reason being gender role expectations are highly culture specific and they also rely heavily on the cultural notions of gender appropriate behaviours and careers. Thus in this study we aim to understand the way gender influences the relationship between self-leadership and self-efficacy among university teachers. We also aim to understand whether the nature proposed relationship (Gender moderating Self-leadership and self-efficacy) will vary across Indian and Spanish respondents. Survey method using standardized questionnaires was used to collect data from Indian (n=88) and Spanish (n=105) university teachers. Multisample SEM and hierarchical regression analysis were used to test the main and moderation effects across the two samples (Indian and Spain). Results showed that gender moderated the relationship between Self-leadership and Self-efficacy only among Spanish teachers. The paper also discusses the implications of these findings.

Papers Session 10 - Gender (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Gender

The Role of Sex and Gender in Acculturation Strategies

Andreea Brabete¹

Faculty of Nursing, University of Montreal, Canada

Background/rational: Migrant women and men prefer different acculturation strategies while developing their activities in the receiving countries. Gender norms play an important role, and it is easier for women than for men to be accepted by the host societies.

Methods: The aim of this presentation is twofold: 1. to analyze the differences between women and men regarding the acculturation strategies; 2. to study the relationship between the gender norms and the acculturation strategies.

Participants: 273 Romanians living in Spain.

Instruments: Conformity to Feminine/Masculine Norms Inventory and Vancouver Index of Acculturation.

Results: Selected results of our analyses show that women score higher on the Mainstream scale (in this study, Spanish culture) but there are no differences regarding the Heritage scale (Romanian culture). Several positive and negative correlations were found between Mainstream and Heritage scales and feminine/masculine gender norms.

Conclusions: Such findings show that sex differences draw attention to the fact that men and women differ in acculturation strategies, but ignores the differences within the group of men and women. Moreover, feminine/masculine gender identity is important with regard to adopting the mainstream customs or maintaining the heritage ones.

Action/Impact: There are different acculturation paths for women and men in the Spanish society and women seem to take greater advantage by adopting the mainstream culture. There is a need to address both sex and gender differences in acculturation studies to provide better services to immigrant women and men.

Gender

Traditional Career Development Models Lack the African Woman Voice

Bongiwe Hobololo*Department of Industrial/Organisational Psychology, University of South Africa, Pretoria,
South Africa*

Career research is steadily increasing, though there is a paucity of research focusing on the career development of African women. The existing career theories tested on different population samples with different backgrounds, using methodologies that are positivistic in nature, remain decontextualised when transposed directly to the African context. There are voices missing in the representations of the samples being tested. The purpose of this article is to present selected career development models and critique their applicability to the African context. Lastly, an Afrocentric approach that employs indigenous methodologies to the study of the career development of African women is suggested.

This article submits that the evolution of the career development of African women is linked to the evolution of their societies. Secondly, the need to expand and replicate career research to samples other than those studied by previous researchers, in order to test the validity of such theories in the African context, is identified. Lastly, epistemologies and methodologies that allow African women to construct their own stories about their career development experiences are advocated.

Papers Session 10 - Gender (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Gender Inequity Norms and Self-Esteem in two African countries: The Role of Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction for Adolescent Girls in Malawi and Mozambique

Marieke van Egmond¹

Community Psychology, University of Hagen, Germany

Gender inequity norms that are held by parents in sub-Saharan settings (which rank among the least developed the Gender Equality Index) include those that predicate the value of boys over girls, obedience to male family members and girls' ineptitude for schooling (Machel, 2001). These norms are therefore expected to negatively affect girls' sense of self-esteem. We tested this relationship in a sample of adolescent girls in Malawi (N = 308) and Mozambique (N = 1331). We also tested the mediating mechanism (basic psychological need satisfaction, Ryan & Deci, 2017) that drives this relationship and the way in which the normative context can amplify girls' well-being. First, hierarchical linear regression analyses find that gender inequity norms that are held by the parents directly affect the self-esteem of adolescent girls in both countries. In fact, these norms explain variance in self-esteem over and above the effects of the basic psychological needs. Examining these relationships in more detail, mediation analyses reveal that the needs of relatedness and competence have a significant indirect effect on the relationship between gender inequity norms and self-esteem, but autonomy does not. Next, we examined if the relationship between need satisfaction and self-esteem is moderated by gender inequity norms, such that the relationship would be stronger when need satisfaction is supported by the girls' normative context. Significant moderation analyses are found for belonging and competence in both countries. When parents express more gender egalitarian norms, the satisfaction of the needs for relatedness and competence contribute more to girls' positive self-regard. Implications for psychological theory and practice as well as the field of international development are discussed.

Papers Session 11 - Ethnicity/Identity (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Ethnicity

Effects of Cross-Group Friendships on Intergroup attitudes of Han and Uyghur in Xinjiang: The Mediating Role of an Anxiety-Reduction Mechanism

Haitao Yu

Department of Psychology, Shihezi University, Shihezi, China

Recent evidence suggests that direct friendship with outgroup members can improve attitudes toward the outgroup. Through cross-group and in-group interaction context, the present study examines the effect of cross-group friendship at different levels of friendship closeness on intergroup attitudes. Study 1, using 120 Uyghur adolescent students and 40 Han adolescent students, and study 2, using 120 Han adolescent students and 40 Uyghur adolescent students test whether (a) cross-group friendship have generalized effects on both prejudice and perceived outgroup variability and (b) reduced anxiety about future encounters with outgroup members mediated such relationships. The mediation analysis confirms that, in both study, cross-group friendships between Han ethnic group and Uyghur ethnic group are associated with reduced prejudice toward the ethnic outgroup and increased perceived outgroup variability, via an anxiety-reduction mechanism. It is argued that emerging generalization hypotheses help to integrate both cognition and affect and interpersonal and intergroup approaches to contact.

Ethnicity

Exploration of Narrative Ethnic/racial Identity among Yogyakarta-Javanese youth

Edward Theodorus

Faculty of Psychology, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Indonesia consists of more than 700 ethnic groups, making it one of the largest ethnic diversity pools in the world within a nation-state. One of the most multicultural areas in Indonesia is Yogyakarta. The indigenous ethnic group of Yogyakarta is Javanese. This research is aimed to explore the narratives of ethnic/racial identity (ERI) among Yogyakarta-Javanese youth. Qualitative narrative research design was employed. Participants were four undergraduate psychology students, two male and two female. Data were collected using semi-structured interview protocol, with Life Story Interview (LSI; McAdams, 2008) as initial guideline. Data were analyzed using critical narrative analysis procedure. Results showed that narratives of participants' ERI tend to fuse ethnic identity with religious identity, embrace the supernaturals, and imply transcendence sequences. Future research need to employ quantitative method and explore the narrative identity of hundreds of other ethnic groups in Indonesia.

Papers Session 11 - Ethnicity/Identity (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Ethnicity

What is 'Ethnic Group'? Different Ways of Understanding it among U.S., U.K., Polish, and Mexican Students

Katarzyna Hamer-den Heyer¹

Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

While the term 'ethnic group' (EG) is often used in social studies, its definition differs among researchers. However, little is known about ordinary people's subjective understanding of this term. We examined this issue in a study on 273 American, British, Mexican and Polish students using open-ended questions. Results indicate cultural differences in patterns of 'ethnic group' definitions. U.S. participants predominantly connected EG to race; British participants, to race and culture. Common culture and traditions were dominant in Mexico, while race was much less popular. Poles defined EG mostly as nation, common culture and history, sharing the same land, religion, and language. For the US or UK, ethnic group was more a subgroup within a nation, while in Poland - they represented the same level of categorization. However, other definitions appeared, e.g., people having similar hobbies or living in the same city. Some participants identified EG only with minorities and people different than themselves, which led to denying having any ethnicity at all. Implications for using the term 'ethnic group' in social and cross-cultural studies are discussed.

Papers Session 11 - Ethnicity/Identity (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Urban to Suburban Migration: Black Adolescents' Adaptive Strategies

Nancy Seay¹

Sociology, Simmons College of Kentucky, Louisville, USA

Urban to Suburban Migration: Black Adolescents' Adaptive Strategies

Nancy Seay, Simmons College of Kentucky

Revathy Kumar, University of Toledo

mail to: nseay@simmonscollegeky.edu

Entrenched racial segregation, a characteristic of large metropolitan areas in the United States, contributed to the formation of distinct cultural practices and identities among predominantly white, middle-class suburbanites and black, working-class urbanites. Thus, for urban black adolescents, the migration to predominantly white suburbs can be understood as a cultural journey. This paper blends Berry and colleagues' (2006) bi-dimensional acculturation and Marcia's (1980) identity status theories to examine identity development among black adolescents during their sojourn from Detroit to predominantly white suburban communities. Seven focus group interviews were conducted with 48 (F=23) black eighth-grade students in six middle schools, located in two suburban school districts. Qualitative analysis suggests that for this group, acculturation and identity development is a tandem process. Accordingly, there may be as many as eight fluid acculturation profiles depending on the degree to which adolescents' explored, and committed to a given identity. For some students, however, search and commitment options were constrained by structural and social barriers in the receiving community. Ingroup peer pressure to maintain traditional culture was also a restraining factor. Nonetheless, students displayed within profile (strength of commitment) and across profile (length of commitment) variability by actual and phenomenological contexts.

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Papers Session 11 - Ethnicity/Identity (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

A Cross-Cultural Investigation of the Role of Personality Traits in the Prediction of Xenophile and Xenophobic Orientations

Laura Froehlich

Social Psychology, University of Hagen, Germany

In times of resurging racism in many countries all around the globe, xenophobia seems a human universal. However, most civilizations also provide pervasive proof of the opposite phenomenon - xenophilia (“xenos” – “stranger” and philía – “friendship, love”) that manifests itself in multiple and peaceful ways of intercultural exchange in the arts and sciences, international trading, humans’ historic interests in extinct cultures, “new” cultures or travelling. Previous research suggests that xenophile and xenophobic orientations are predicted by distinct sets of personality traits according to the HECACO personality framework (Stürmer et al., 2013, Barbarino & Stürmer, 2016). Xenophile orientations (e.g., favorable attitudes toward immigrants, habitual cross-cultural exploration, and favorable attitudes contact toward indigenous people) are predicted by endeavor-related personality traits (i.e., eXtraversion, Openness, Conscientiousness), whereas xenophobic orientations are predicted by altruism/cooperation-related personality traits (i.e., Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, Agreeableness). While previous research focused primarily on “Westerners”, in the present study we investigated cross-cultural differences and similarities in the pattern of results. A pre-registered online questionnaire study ($N = 1455$) was conducted in Germany ($n = 285$), Japan ($n = 312$), Spain ($n = 273$), Turkey ($n = 191$), USA ($n = 190$) and Mexico/Chile ($n = 204$). Results suggest that within and across countries, previous findings could be largely replicated: Endeavor-related personality traits explained multiple times of the variance in xenophilia than altruism/ cooperation-related traits, while the reverse was true for the prediction of xenophobia. We further explored psychologically and culturally relevant moderator variables for the relationship between personality traits and xenophile and xenophobic orientations: Relationships were moderated by intergroup threat, but not by collectivistic cultural orientations. Results are discussed in terms of cross-cultural universalities and specificities of xenophilia and xenophobia.

Lifespan Development

Cognitive Development of Two Groups of School Children Selected from Two Subcultures of India

Anjali Ghosh

Retired Professor, Psychology Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India

Cognitive processes are the higher mental processes that involve knowledge and how people use their knowledge during the course of their development. The present study aims at exploring cognitive development of two groups of primary school children selected from two subcultures from the eastern part of India, namely, West Bengal and Tripura. The study wants to find out the pattern of relationship of academic achievement with planning, attention, simultaneous and successive processes of information processing; and the effect of gender and culture on it. Data were collected from 99 class IV primary school children (45 boys and girls from West Bengal; and 54 boys and girls from Tripura). Achievement test for arithmetic and language developed by the author and Cognitive Assessment System of Naglieri and Das (1997) were used. Findings of the study indicate that academic achievement is significantly and positively related with planning, attention and information processing processes, but the pattern is somewhat different for the two cultures. Two-way ANOVA results reveal significant effect of culture on one's cognitive development i.e. academic achievement, planning, simultaneous and successive information processing. Significant interaction effects of culture and gender were observed on achievement, planning and attention. Girl students of West Bengal performed better than the other students. It may be that the teachers of this school gave more care and attention to the students; and the ability level of the students were also much better than the other students. Limitations of the study were also discussed.

Lifespan Development

Sense of Community and Religiosity as Predictors of Quality of Life

Lebbaeus Asamani²*Department of Education and Psychology, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana*

Africans are in the natural sense of the word truly, deeply and “notoriously” religious, of whom it can be said that they do virtually everything religiously. Religiosity and social community are significant cultural values of the African that play significant roles in their behaviour and wellbeing. This study investigated the level of religiosity and sense of community and how these predict the quality of life of Ghanaians. Data were collected from 299 farmers in a cross-sectional survey in some farming communities. Standard multiple linear regression was used to analyse the data. The results showed that religiosity and sense of social community were both significant predictors of the quality of life of the farmers. However, sense of social community was a much stronger predictor than religiosity. The findings of the study emphasized the important role that traditional family system of African societies plays in the wellbeing of their members. The findings also confirmed that the deep religious nature of the African. The importance of religiosity as a vital cultural value in the life of the African was also confirmed. The study recommended the strengthening of the traditional social ties that existed in typical African societies, but believed to have eroded over the past few years.

Papers Session 12 - Lifespan Development (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Lifespan Development

The Effects of Adult and Childhood Poverty on Individual Psychological Characteristics: The Case of Russia

Maria Efremova²

*International Laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, National Research University
Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia*

The effects of growing up in poverty are destructive in many areas of life and can have prolonged effects on the well-being, development and health of children and adults. Thus poverty has been associated with a wide range of characteristics such as addiction, cognitive capacity, health behaviors, life satisfaction, self-control and etc. (Haushofer & Fehr, 2014; Mullainathan & Shafir, 2013). Past studies defined and measured poverty differently and focused on only one or two dimensions of poverty. Therefore, the extent to which different dimensions of poverty are predictive of individual psychological characteristics is still unknown. In this paper, we present a study which combining the mentioned approaches to studying poverty on psychological level and determining and effects adult and childhood poverty on the variety of individual psychological characteristics between samples of Russian poor citizens (N=162) of Moscow with non-poor citizens (N=188). Measures. Socioeconomic status in childhood was measured using three items constructed by Griskevicius et al. (Griskevicius et al., 2013). Individual psychological characteristics was measured using different scales. The results revealed significant effects of adult poverty on values and greed. The results revealed the significant effect of adult and childhood poverty for trust and life satisfaction The analysis revealed that adult status had a significant impact on trust only in the groups of those who did not experience poverty in childhood, i.e. the group with average levels of wealth in childhood, and the wealthy group. In conclusion, our study revealed the impact of childhood and adult poverty on various individual psychological characteristics.

Papers Session 12 - Lifespan Development (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Reliability and Validity of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire in Abu Dhabi Kindergartens: A Rasch Analysis

Shaljan Areepattamannil

Counseling, Early Childhood and Special Education Division, Emirates College for Advanced Education, United Arab Emirates

This study examined the psychometric properties of the teacher version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) using Rasch analysis in a sample of 326 kindergarten children hailing from one of the emirates in the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi. We followed the following procedures to evaluate the psychometric properties of the SDQ. First, we examined the stability and accuracy of the SDQ using Linacre's (2004) six criteria with respect to category frequencies, average measures, threshold estimates, category probability curves, and category fit. Second, to establish the unidimensionality of the SDQ, a Rasch principal components analysis (PCA) of the standardized residuals was conducted (see Linacre, 1998). Third, we examined the item and person fit statistics to detect measurement disturbances. Fourth, the indices for person and item separation as well as for person and item reliabilities were examined. Finally, differential item functioning (DIF) analyses were conducted to investigate the invariance of the items across gender. The rating scale diagnostics revealed sufficient number of observations for each of the response categories, and the average measures increased monotonically. An examination of the point-biserial correlations revealed that none of them were negative or zero, suggesting item polarity. The Rasch unidimensionality coefficient was found to be substantially greater than the minimum value of .50, suggesting unidimensionality of the SDQ. The summary statistics for person and item fit suggested that the overall fit for persons and items were within the acceptable range of .06 to 1.4 (see Linacre, 2015). Moreover, person and item separation as well as person and item reliability indices demonstrated that SDQ had adequate internal consistency reliability. Finally, the Rasch-Welch and the Mantel tests, as well as the DIF contrast suggested the absence of DIF or invariance of the items across gender. In sum, the results of the Rasch analysis provided support for the appropriateness of the SDQ as a measure of behavioral adjustment in Abu Dhabi kindergarten children, thereby, to a certain extent, contributing to the cross-cultural generalizability of the teacher version of the SDQ.

Papers Session 12 - Lifespan Development (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Perception of Expectation States and Teaching Diversity in Higher Education: Insights from a Qualitative Study

Jun Fu¹*School of Educational Foundations, Leadership and Aviation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, USA*

The numerous potential benefits of diversity in psycho-social and intellectual development are pronounced, however, to realize this potential is contingent upon not only fostering group processes but also genuine communications of differences in knowledge bases and perspectives among diverse students. Studies involving an influential perspective in sociological social psychology, the Expectation States Theory, provided ample evidence that expectation states, defined as the stable structures that shape the relations of social actors to each other, exert multi-level effects on social dynamics, competence beliefs, and outcome perceptions between individuals with different cultural, racial, ethnic, or socio-economic backgrounds.

The present study was a qualitative exploration into the perception of expectation states and teaching of diversity in faculty at two higher-education institutions in south-central United States. The purposive sample consisted of ten faculty members recruited from two higher-education institutions. The methods employed comprised a combination of qualitative techniques, including in-person interviews and classroom observation. The focus was to identify *how* and *where* the themes of expectation states arose in the teaching and learning of diversity, *what* the attitudes toward these themes and topics were, and *how* these attitudes informed faculty's pedagogy. A content analysis of the data collected revealed three main themes: 1) considering broader social/cultural context to understand potential challenges in group learning involving diverse learners, 2) striving to break expectation states based on socially ascribed attributes, and 3) incorporating experiential learning strategies towards effective diversity education. The implications of these findings for diversity training, multicultural education, and interethnic relations are discussed.

Culture & Health

Health and Healing: An Indian perspective

Suneet Varma

Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Cultural beliefs shape the suffering and healing experiences of people, and the healing process is essentially a reconstruction of suffering in accordance with the beliefs and traditions of a culture. In the Indian view, transcending suffering means giving up the 'I' or the ego, for wholeness is attainable only when one finally stops dividing off one's 'I' from the rest of existence. Healing begins once a person is aware of his wrong identification with 'I' or the ego. Health and healing are consequences of a way of life, whereby the individual endeavors to realize her/his essential nature. Thus in Buddhist Psychology the root cause of suffering is primeval ignorance, which creates the notion of 'I' as an individual entity, the doer, the feeler and the thinker. This in turn gives rise to the concepts of 'I and mine', 'thee and thine' from which originate craving and aversion. What we call 'I' or a 'being' is only a concatenation of the five impermanent aggregates, viz. the body, consciousness, intellect, feelings and volitional mental formations, which work interdependently, changing from moment to moment in accordance with the law of cause and effect. By a systematic cultivation of the mindfulness of these aggregates anyone can progressively uproot the ego and purify the mind by extinguishing this fire of defilements continuously burning within it. As the mind gets progressively purified, it awakens from the illusion of 'personality' and naturally abides in loving kindness, compassion, altruistic joy, and equanimity to increasing degree.

Culture & Health

Culture Moderates the Effect of Perceived Obligation on Inflammation and Cardiovascular Risk

Ivy Lau

School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University, Singapore, Singapore

Although perceived obligations to meet the expectations of family, friends, and society can be detrimental to physical health, much research in this area has thus far been conducted on Western samples. Research in cross-cultural psychology importantly suggests that positive health can be dependent on whether one engages in modes of being that are sanctioned by one's culture. Specifically, cross-cultural research shows that better health is predicted when people from independence-prevalent cultures are able to exercise their personal autonomy and when people from interdependence-prevalent cultures are able to maintain relational harmony (Kitayama, Karasawa, Curhan, Ryff, & Markus, 2010). Based on these two lines of research, we posit that culture would moderate the health effects of perceived obligations since perceived obligations can be conducive to relational harmony but may infringe on personal autonomy. To gain further insight, we additionally examined people's goal disengagement tendency as an individual difference that may influence their likelihood of shunning perceived obligations and avoiding associated stressors. Thus, we examined the interaction between perceived obligations and goal disengagement tendency on health as indexed by biomarkers of inflammation and cardiovascular risk among American and Japanese middle-aged adults. We found that a higher tendency to disengage from stressful social obligations is associated with better health for Americans but poorer health for the Japanese. Our moderated moderation result supports the hypothesis that culturally distinct pathways underlie health outcomes.

Papers Session 13 - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Parental Behavioural Ambivalences and Mixed Anxiety-Depression Disorder in Young Adults Of Cross-Cultural Families: Case of Oku and Mbessa Communities of Cameroon

Moses Chung

Psychology Department, University of Douala, Cameroon

This study was carried out to investigate the impact of behavioural ambivalences of both maternal and paternal parent communities during and after inter-communal conflicts on mixed anxiety- depressive disorders in young adults of bi-communal families.

The problem is that young adults of bi-cultural parents are prohibited from going to war against their maternal community yet members of both communities still reject these young adults, treating them with love and hate.

This study employed the Double Bind Theory. Two hypotheses set for the study were:(H1;) Protection-rejection behavior of paternal community and :(H2) Protection-rejection behaviour of the maternal community during and after inter-communal conflicts determines anxiety- depressive disorders among young adults born of inter-communal families.

A sample of 10 Oku, 10 Mbessa, 10 mixed Oku-Mbessa and 10 mixed Mbessa-Oku young adults were selected. After passing the HADS test, 03 mixed participants with highest scores were given clinical interviews.

From the scores on the thematic content analysis, results showed that the three participants were victims of ambivalent behaviours (6/6, 5/6, 5/6 respectively) and positive for mixed anxiety-depression disorder (5/9, 7/9, 7/9 respectively). This suggests that ambivalent behaviours of parent communities during the conflicts influenced mixed anxiety-depression disorder among young adults of mixed families.

Therefore with cultures and traditions as major triggers, conflicting demands from children of bi-cultures during war can provoke mixed anxiety-depression.

Keywords: Ambivalent. Bi-Communal Families. Mixed Anxiety- Depressive Disorders

Papers Session 13 - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Is It Cultural Context or Cultural Value? Unpacking Cultural Influences on Stigma toward Mental Illness and Barrier to Help-Seeking

Sylvia Xiaohua Chen¹*Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong*

The present research examined cultural influences on stigma surrounding mental illness and perceptions of barrier to help-seeking among Hong Kong Chinese, Chinese Americans, and European Americans. Significant cultural differences were found in the mean levels, with the two Chinese groups reporting higher levels of negativity toward the individuals with mental illness and perceived barrier to help-seeking than European Americans, and these cultural differences were accounted for by face concern. In addition, the strengths of pathways from face concern to stigma toward mental illness and perceived barrier to help-seeking were equivalent across the three cultural groups. These findings tease apart the source of cultural influences on negative attitudes toward mental illness and soliciting professional help, and underscore the importance of comparing cultural differences both at the mean level and at the structural level, but more importantly, to unpack the observed differences by testing the mediating role of cultural values.

Papers Session 13 - Culture & Health (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Acculturation Orientations and Ego Identity Style: Impact on Stress and Well-being

Christina Popescu

Laboratoire CIEL (social/cultural psychology), Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

In the scientific literature, the link between the acculturation orientations immigrants endorse (the way individuals perceive themselves among the mainstream cultural group and their heritage group) and the satisfaction with life and well-being has already been well established. However, we know little about the antecedents of acculturation orientations.

According to developmental psychologists Erik Erikson and James Marcia, the development of an ego identity is an uphill process that occurs at adolescence for the majority of human beings, leading us to socialization at individual and social levels when this stage is successfully completed. It consists of a search for personal identity and a sense of self, but it is also a stage of exploration and reassessment of personal values, beliefs and goals - all of which are pertinent to what acculturation orientation people chose. According to this theory, ego identity development can reach one of four statuses: informational, normative, diffuse/avoidant, or committed.

In this study, we first replicate the well documented link between acculturation orientations and adjustment. Second, we test the hypothesis that the four identity statuses an individual can endorse will have a differential impact on their acculturation orientation. This research was conducted at Concordia University among 200 immigrant young adults (1st and 2nd generation). Participants filled an online survey assessing their acculturation orientation (Vancouver Index of Acculturation), their identity style (Berzonsky's Identity Style Inventory) and their state of stress and well-being. Results largely supported our hypotheses.

Cultural Variation

Investigating Levels of Interpersonal Trust around the World: Relational and Ecocultural Contexts Matter

Yiming Jing¹*Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China*

Past cross-cultural research has established that levels of stranger trust are higher in individualistic cultures than collectivistic cultures. We aim to examine whether this cross-cultural difference applies to trusting closer partners such as family members and acquaintances. Study 1 was a meta-analysis involving 5 Anglo countries and 6 Confucian Asian countries ($N = 31,507$); Study 2, an international survey involving Japan, China, and the US ($N = 407$); Study 3, an international survey involving 77 societies around the world ($N = 158,120$); and Study 4, a national survey across 28 provinces within China ($N = 9,135$). Across these four studies, we replicated past findings that people from individualistic cultures trusted unfamiliar others more than those from collectivistic cultures at both the individual level (Study 2) and the society level (Studies 1, 3, and 4). By contrast, we found that trust in family members was higher in more collectivistic countries across the globe (Study 3), but such differences in trusting close partners were not substantial in cross-cultural comparisons at a smaller scale (Study 1, 2, and 4). Additional societal-level, ecocultural analyses revealed that global or regional differences in individualistic vs. collectivistic ecocultural context more related to societal differences in stranger trust and acquaintance trust than differences in family trust and kin trust (Studies 3 and 4). Taken together, these results suggested that a) both relational and ecocultural contexts constrain interpersonal trust, and b) trusting close partners emerges more pan-culturally than trusting non-close partners.

Keywords: trust, social distance, cross-national differences, individualism-collectivism, ecocultural analysis

Cultural Variation

Face Threat in Honor Culture Negotiations: Impact on Process, Communication and Outcome

Zhaleh Semnani-Azad¹*Reh School of Business, Clarkson University, USA*

In honor societies, protection of one's face or individual's claimed sense of positive image is of utmost importance. Negotiation is a situation prone to face threat because of its competitive nature. This may have a destructive effect on the interaction. Building on face theory, we tested whether negotiators from honor cultures experience face threat by measuring competitive behavior and communication sensitivity. We also tested whether face threat affects communication exchange and outcome by measuring quality of communication and economic gain. In three studies with dyadic negotiations, we show that honor culture negotiators are likely to experience more face threat than non-honor culture negotiators. In Study 1, Israeli (honor) negotiators were more competitive and had lower joint gains than Americans (non-honor). In Study 2, coded nonverbal cues showed that Iranian (honor) negotiators had lower quality of communication (i.e. lower effectiveness in fostering joint understanding among communicators) than Canadians (non-honor). Study 3 extended our previous effects to South-Western Asians (honor) and Canadians (non-honor), by showing that negative interpretation of a counterpart's communication was linked to lower negotiation outcomes, mediated by quality of communication. Our findings unpack the role of face threat among honor culture negotiations.

Cultural Variation

Delusional Ideations across Cultures: India, Turkey, South Korea, & USA

Sevdenur Karaca¹*Department of Psychology, Gargi College, Delhi University, New Delhi, India*

In contemporary classifications of mental disorders, such as DSM-5 and ICD-10, delusions are considered as keystone symptoms for the diagnosis of psychotic disorders. Using Peters et al.'s (2004) delusions inventory, *PDI-21*, we report distribution of delusional beliefs among a group of undergraduate students in India (n=207), Turkey (n=47), South Korea (n=148) and USA (n= 75). The data were collected between June, 2014 - December, 2017 from the four countries. The PDI-21 measures delusional beliefs in normal population along the dimensions of *conviction*, *preoccupation* and *distress*. Each item is endorsed by the person indicating whether he/she had a delusional experience in a particular area. If the answer is, "Yes," then, he/she is asked to rate its severity on a 5-point scale along the dimensions of *conviction*, and *preoccupation*. The results are being discussed in terms of differences in the endorsement rate of the delusional ideations. There are significant differences in the endorsement of delusional ideations across cultures. The level of *conviction*, *distress*, and *preoccupation* also differ across the cultures. In addition to distribution of delusions along the Peters et al.'s (1999b) dimensions of *conviction*, *distress*, and *preoccupation*, we also found evidence of reduced delusional beliefs with age. The younger sample report higher prevalence of delusions than the older age-group in the U.K. sample as reported by Peters et al. Scores did not show bimodal distributions, and PDI-21 scores empirically supported Kellog's (1908) observations of delusional beliefs being distributed on a continuum among the normal population across different cultures.

Cultural Variation

Patterns of Competitiveness and Non-competitiveness: Similarities and Differences

Marta Fulop¹*Social and Cultural Psychology, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary*

Competition, being competitive and non-competitive have different meaning for different individuals and in different societies. The notion of competitiveness is shaped by the history and culture of a society. In the social psychological literature competition has been typically contrasted with cooperation and being competitive has been related to several negative mental and somatic health outcomes.

The research presented here aimed to reveal not only how the competitive person is perceived and conceptualized in four different societies, but also what non-competitiveness means. While competitiveness is targeted and researched, what being non-competitive exactly means, what kind of person is the one who is non-competitive is rather obscure. It is just implied that this person lacks all the hypothesized negative consequences of competition.

The research presented here reveals how competitiveness and non-competitiveness are conceptualized and perceived in four different societies, the Hungarian, the Canadian, the Japanese and the Chinese. More specifically the goal is to reveal the nature and content of the prototype of the competitive and non-competitive person in economically and culturally different societies.

University students of four countries: Hungary (n=245), Canada (n=168), Japan (n=149), China (n=225) participated in the research. The method to reveal the prototype was elaborated by Azuma and Kashiwagi (1987). Respondents had to describe a person whom they know personally and consider competitive/non-competitive. The free descriptions were content analyzed. Free descriptions were categorized in terms of their valence (positive, negative, mixed, neutral), and the characteristics of the described person. Results show in each group there is an overall positive and an overall negative psychological pattern provided for both the competitive and the non-competitive person. In each group certain (very similar) characteristics are seen positive and negative, but the distribution of these patterns differs across the groups. (The research was supported by the OTKA K-111 789 grant.)

Culture & Health

Lived Experiences of Second-Generation Chinese-Australians

Michael Zhang

Clinical Psychology Unit, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Existing research has found that Chinese-Australians have a low rate of utilization of mental health services and experience longer delays to treatment-seeking. Related findings suggest that psychological distress may be currently underestimated or underreported in this population, and various barriers to service use and access have been identified. While the help-seeking behavior of Chinese-Australians has been explored in this context, it remains unclear what experiences in the lives of Chinese-Australians contribute to these trends. Furthermore, virtually none of the extant research acknowledges immigrant-generational differences, such that the second-generation has been subsumed into the dominant psychological discourse of the Australian population. Participants of the current qualitative study were recruited from the community population of second-generation Chinese-Australians. Thematic analysis of interview data encompassing their lived experiences of psychological distress and coping revealed the following findings. Many of the participants experienced difficulties communicating with their parents after English became their primary language over the family's native Chinese dialect. This development affected their ability to convey emotions and experiences, constraining these relationships. Parental expectations for academic performance were experienced by many participants as ongoing pressure, in some cases serving as a precipitant of anxiety while instilling in others a cultural ethic of hard work. Furthermore, racial stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination informed many participants' view of themselves as ultimately unassimilable regardless of efforts to conform, and therefore served a desire to connect with their Chinese heritage. Many participants cultivated an orientation towards social justice, which arose for some out of their own acculturative and mental health difficulties, and generated greater empathy towards the concerns and suffering of others. On the most part, participants encountered challenges accessing professional help for their own difficulties because of cultural stigma and familial shame, and therefore tended to rely on their own resilience to manage their psychological and acculturative distress.

Papers Session 17 - Mental Health, Happiness and Well-being (Monday, July 2, 2018 15:50)

Culture of Work and Burnout among Nurses in a Third World Setting

Jinky Leilanie Lu

National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines Manila, Manila

This is a cross sectional study which looked into the interaction between situational factors, role stressors, hazard exposure and personal factors among 135 nurses in the Philippine General Hospital (PGH). The principles of the Maslach Burnout Inventory, Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire, Pareek Organizational Role Stressors, Lu's Hazard Exposures, and R. Schwarzer's Perceived Self-Efficacy. Stratified sampling techniques were used based on ward and unit assignments. Majority of the respondents were female (77.8%), married (54.8%) and belonged to the 31 to 40 age group (37%). More than half (58.5%) of the respondents have reported being ill from work in the past 12 months, and 59.3% have said that they have missed work because of an illness. Top five symptoms among the respondents were: headache (78.5%), cough and colds (74.1%), back pain (65.2%), leg cramps (46.7%) and sleep disturbances (42.2%). Upon analysis, the following were significantly associated with burnout: organizational role stress, hazard exposure, self-efficacy, age, number of years as a nurse, illness in the past 12 months, migraine, dizziness, sleep disorder, cough and colds and diarrhea. After multiple regression analysis, organizational role stress ($p = .000$), migraine ($p = .001$), age ($p = .018$) and illness in the past 12 months ($p = .000$) were found to be significant predictors of burnout. Significant interactions were also found between self-efficacy and hazard exposure, self-efficacy and organizational role stress, and situational factors and hazard exposure ($p = .000$, $.002$ and $.005$, respectively). One-way ANOVA also showed that nurses in inpatient departments and ICUs had significantly higher burnout levels than those in outpatient services. The contribution of the study is seen in advancing new concepts in the already existing framework of burnout, and thus, can assist the nurses and the hospital administration on how to control such phenomenon. Solutions should be multi-dimensional and involves the individual, organizational factors and work conditions.

KeyWords: Burnout, Nurses, Organizational Culture

Multiculturalism

Mental health literacy among African residents of Sisonke District in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Molelekoa Kometsi¹*Psychology, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa*

There are many people with chronic or severe mental disorders who are unaware that they have a diagnosable disorder or that effective treatment is available. It is plausible that this is largely because of the public's non-alignment of biomedical understanding of mental illness which may imply lack of mental health literacy. This study investigated conceptions and attitudes toward three mental disorders, namely, depression, schizophrenia, and alcohol dependency, and beliefs about their treatment using a survey among 787 African residents of Sisonke District in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The results show an endorsement of multiple explanatory models of illness, thus suggesting an embracement of both Western and indigenous influences in conceptualisation of mental illness. Depression was mainly conceptualised using psychological and medical terms, and schizophrenia and alcohol dependency were conceptualised in psychological and social terms. In addition, only schizophrenia, among the three disorders investigated was conceptualised using supernatural descriptions such as bewitchment and *ukuthwasa*. The results of this study highlighted the strong preference among the respondents for professional help-seeking, particularly from social workers and medical practitioners, for the treatment of depression and alcohol dependency. However, traditional healing was seen as more helpful for treating schizophrenia. Regarding attitudes towards mental illness, the key findings in this study indicate that negative attitudes towards people with mental illness are widely maintained. The results of this study highlight the importance of awareness campaigns that take into consideration and respect the cultural differences of the people, collaboration between traditional and medical practitioners.

Culture & Health

Close the Talk with Clozapine: Resurgence of the Medical in Community Mental Health Programmes in India

Sudarshan R Kottai

Liberal Arts, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India

Background: Mental health care has gained currency in contemporary India. The flagship community mental health programme run by the government of India has been criticized by scholars for failing to deliver on its policy objectives (Jain & Jadhav, 2009; 2012). Responding to the global call to fill the treatment gap in mental illness (Patel et.al, 2007) community mental health services have been set up by NGOs which partner with local home grown organizations to deliver the services. But after these local organizations began partnering with the government and the NGOs in the field of community mental health, local, home grown approaches to care have got relegated to the margins.

Issues in Focus: The power to ‘medicalize’ is expanding from the mental health professionals to the laymen trained by them pitching for a large tent of ‘patients’ who are ‘ill’ and in need of ‘treatment’.

Methods: A clinical ethnographic study of community mental health programmes run by five organizations in India was undertaken for a period of 14 months.

Potential Outcomes: The desperation and urgency to somehow ‘treat’ and fill the ‘treatment gap’ through task shifting have led to employing non-medical professionals to prescribe medicines and laymen to offer psychotherapies all in turn leading to ‘patient communities’ beset by violations of their bodies, minds and spirits.

Implications: The broader notion and the holistic approach to community, health and illness which evolved bottom up using experience as expert knowledge by the community led organisations have lost its autonomy, freedom of choice of intervention after associating with the NGOs in mental health which employ and proliferate the medical model ripping apart its broad community outlook. Prevention is out of focus; a major departure from policy posing critical questions in regard to theory and praxis of community mental health programmers in India.

Cultural Coping with School Burnout: A 15-country Study

Ben C. H. Kuo¹*Department of Psychology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Canada*

There has been increasing conceptual, theoretical, and empirical evidence pointing to culture's impacts and consequences on the stress response and coping process for diverse racial, ethnic, and national groups (Kuo, 2011). However, as cultural coping research remains nascent, there is a scarcity of published coping studies that are grounded in established conceptual/theoretical basis, employ validated cultural coping measures, and base on truly cross-cultural/cross-national sample populations. The purpose of the present research is to test a model of cultural coping with school burnout among undergraduate university students in 15 countries: Canada, U.S., Brazil, Mainland China, Taiwan, Thailand, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Belarus, Germany, the Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Specifically, the cultural coping behaviours of the participants were measured, in terms of Engagement Coping, Avoidance Coping, and Collective Coping as measured by the Cross-Cultural Coping Scale (CCCS: Kuo, Roysircar, & Newby-Clark, 2006). Model invariance testing will be conducted by: 1) testing the measurement invariance of the latent variables for both configural and metric invariance (Millsap & Olivera-Aguilar, 2012); and then 2) testing the structural invariance of the model through first evaluating a fully constrained model across all 15 countries and then assessing model fit. We hypothesize that a fully constrained model, which assumes strong structural invariance across all 15 countries, would likely not yield a good fit to the data. However, we will then systematically test the parameter estimates for each country against a model averaging the estimates of other countries. This assumes that the structural invariance is limited to differences in path estimates and not due to differences in structural organization. The stress-coping process is likely equivalent across the 15 countries, but the relative weighting of the different components within the model will likely differ. Research and practical implications of the study's results will be discussed.

Plenary Session 3 (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

What we can Learn about Multiculturalism from Latin American Psychology?

Judith Gibbons*Psychology, Saint Louis University, USA*

Latin American psychology, although greatly under-represented in international journals, can provide important lessons for international psychologists. Mexican psychologist Rogelio-Díaz Guerrero was one of the first to describe what we might now label an indigenous psychology. Latin American theorists such as Paolo Freire and Ignacio Martín-Baró have provided frameworks for understanding diversity and multiculturalism among groups with unequal power. Only by critical thinking and critical analysis can we understand and challenge disparate conditions. Relatedly, Latin American psychology often focuses on achieving social justice and solving practical real world problems. Thus, community and political psychology are strengths of Latin American psychology and have made contributions to the understanding of multiculturalism and activism. Finally, the high proportion of youth in Latin American countries makes their well-being a priority and innovative research has worked to identify and promote talent among young people. Examples of Latin American contributions, personal lessons learned, and suggestions for accessing findings from Latin America will be highlighted.

Culture & Health

Minority Stress and Sexual Risk-taking in Gay Men: A Cross-cultural Analysis

Jac Brown¹*Dept of Psychology, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia*

Minority stress and sexual risk-taking were compared in men who have sex with gay men in Malaysia ($n = 234$) and Australia ($n = 123$) in a 2 x 2 multivariate analysis. Malaysian MSM scored higher than Australian MSM on religious motivation, IH, and anxious attachment, while Australian respondents scored higher on the number of sexual partners in the past year. Single men scored higher on anxious and avoidant attachment dimensions, the number of sexual partners, and condom use than did those in relationships. There were two interactions (condom use and number of partners in the past year); single Australian MSM more likely to use condoms than were Malaysian MSM, followed by Australians in relationships. Single Australian MSM reported the greatest number of partners, followed by single Malaysian MSM, while those in relationships had the least number of partners. These results provided some evidence for the minority stress model across culture.

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

Towards Culturally Responsive Schools in South Africa: Developing Guidelines for Government Developmental Contexts

Zelma Mokobane*Humanities-Education, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa*

My research focusses on developing educational contexts in South Africa on how to handle cultural diversity. Schools became the sites of cultural convergence where people from diverse backgrounds met for the first time, on supposedly 'equal ground'. The issue at hand is the non-accommodation of minority groups in multicultural schools, which leads to "assimilation." This state of affairs may resulted in minority groups perceiving that they are not being accommodated and they usually drop out of school. Most of the learners, who drop-out of school, possess the cognitive ability to complete school. Learner drop-outs may more likely be emotionally immature, less well-adjusted and manifest a defective self-concept. If learners from minority groups are accepted, this will change their overall thinking and their behaviour and attitudes and they will succeed in schools. Humans are social beings by nature and therefore possess an innate need to belong and to be accepted by others. Hence this qualitative study aims to develop guidelines that can be used by government developmental contexts to accommodate all cultures positively. Findings revealed that teachers and learners have not been adequately prepared for the complexities that inherently exist when learners from minority and majority cultures are brought together in an integrated schooling setting. It is virtually impossible for these individuals to know and understand all cultures, racial uniqueness and languages. Data collection in the form of interviews is still in progress where possible guidelines will emulate in order to assist the school communities to understand and accomodate each other.

Keywords: culturally responsive schools, developmental contexts, South Africa

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

Culture & Health

Two-Eyed Seeing: Drawing from the Strengths of Traditional Knowledge and Western Practices to Provide More Culturally Appropriate Services for Canada's Aboriginal Peoples

Sandra Drozd

Psychology, University of Guelph-Humber, Toronto, Canada

Canadian Aboriginal communities experience a disproportionate amount of social, physical, and mental health problems relative to the dominant population. These issues may be attributed to historical trauma, cultural oppression, and forced assimilation stemming from the shared experience of colonization. Despite these discrepancies in mental health, mental health services are underutilized by Aboriginal populations due to specific cultural factors. Western-based approaches may undermine Indigenous ways of knowing which often leads to the application of culturally inappropriate services. To foster appropriate services, non-Aboriginal mental health workers must demonstrate understanding and respect towards Aboriginal worldviews as they relate to healing. Two-eyed seeing follows the belief that examining our understanding of both Traditional and Western approaches to wellness promotion may further enhance mental health services for Aboriginal peoples. While Traditional healing and Western approaches enjoy relative success, research indicates that the blending of these perspectives may further enhance their effectiveness.

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness Skills (KIMS): Assessing Suitability and Utility for Indian Students

Namita Ruparel

*Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Birla Institute of Technology & Science,
Pilani, Pilani, India*

Mindfulness has become a buzz word in recent times and there happens to be an expansion in the number of empirical studies involving the construct. Most of the mindfulness research has followed meditational experiences and has been seen through an interventional lens, especially in an Indian context. However, none of the attempts have highlighted and checked for the suitability of the mindfulness measures utilized in these sporadic attempts. In a bid to help Indian researchers use mindfulness assessment procedures, we assess the suitability and utility of a significant tool called Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness (KIMS). Owing to its ubiquitous cultural invariance in measuring mindfulness among lay population and that too without the experience of mindfulness meditation, it was selected for this cultural check. KIMS as a 39-item self report inventory measures four essential mindfulness skills: observing, describing, acting with awareness and accepting (or allowing) without judgement through scales designed for each of these skills. Data was collected from N=200 undergraduate students from our institution. Results suggests with certain caveats that KIMS inventory possess satisfactory content validity, internal consistency, test-retest reliability and a clear factor structure. These results are positive indicators of the fact that this self report inventory can be further tested with different sections of Indian population to assess its suitability, utility and ubiquity.

Culture & Health

Content Analysis of the Barriers to Mental Health Help-seeking among University Students in Nigeria

Utek Grace Ishaku^{1,2}

¹*Graduate School of Education and Human Development, Nagoya University, Japan*

²*Department of Psychology, University of Jos, Nigeria*

Despite recent advancements in the management and treatment of mental disorders, untreated mental health problems persist on a large scale among university students especially in developing countries. In order to increase treatment rates and improve mental health in general, it is necessary to address the barriers which deter students from seeking help for their mental health problems. This study set out to understand the array of factors that inhibit mental health help-seeking among university students in Nigeria. A total of 16 mentally distressed students including 12 males and 4 females, with the average age of 27.87 years and GHQ-12 scores ranging from 16 to 36 took part in face-to-face interviews at a public university in north central Nigeria. Interview questions assessed their current state of mental health, intentions to seek help, and perceived barriers to help-seeking on campus. The results revealed that although all the participants self-identified as moderately or severely distressed, fewer than 13% had sought professional help for their mental health problems. Furthermore, qualitative content analysis of the interview transcripts identified three major barriers to help-seeking: “individual characteristics”, “confidentiality issues”, and “institutional deficiencies”. These findings were interpreted in accordance with the ecological systems theory and implications for mental health intervention at the personal, social and institutional levels were proposed.

Intercultural Training and its Effect on Cultural Competence Development

Ondrej Cerha*Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Department of Psychology,
Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic*

The empirical study examines the effectiveness of an intercultural training. One of the main goals of an intercultural training is a development of cultural competencies. The assumption that a completion of intercultural training will lead to a development of cultural competences has been empirically verified.

By intercultural training, we mean educational and experiential programs that help participants develop abilities to effectively adapt, function, and communicate in intercultural and multicultural environments. Participants in the "Intercultural training" academic course included not only domestic university students, but foreign students (from several European Union countries) as well. The course taught in English language, has been divided into three thematic blocks. Participant's cultural competences have been assessed by a self-report scale (CCPE).

Results: Improvement in cultural competences between the first measurement at the beginning of the course, and at the end of the third training session is statistically significant. In a retest situation, the group of domestic students served as a control group. There has been no statistically significant difference in the improvement between the group of domestic and the group of foreign students. The results of the survey speak in favour of the effectiveness of intercultural training for the development of cultural competences. An allegation that solely long-term residence in foreign culture has led to the development of cultural competencies in foreign students is not a sufficient explanation of the results. The results of the survey and possibilities of further research of cultural and intercultural competences are being discussed.

Culture & Health

Indonesian Clinical Psychologists' Perception of Complementary-alternative Medicine Research and Knowledge: A Content Analysis Study

Andrian Liem*School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Australia*

This study investigates a qualitative component of a nationwide online survey about complementary-alternative medicine (CAM) among clinical psychologists (CP) in Indonesia. Two open ended-questions were asked at the end of the survey: "What do you think about CAM research in Indonesia?" and "Why are you interested in learning about CAM?" Responses from 127 participants (of 274 participants who responded to the online survey) were analysed using content analysis. It was found that a global theme for CP's perception of CAM research was to improve participants' professionalism; and a global theme for perception of CAM knowledge was that it forms a part of health professionals' continuing education and development. The favourable responses in this study may reflect participants' willingness to be involved in collaborative CAM research and education. The unique findings from this study of Indonesian CP, compared to psychologists from developed nations, was that CAM is perceived as part of Indonesian culture; and participants viewed CAM research and knowledge as a chance to promote Indonesian local wisdom to complement conventional psychotherapy.

Electoral Participation of Women in Certain European Countries

Sophia Francesca Lu*Department of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines*

This research tried to produce evidence that formal institutions, such as electoral and internal party quotas, can advance women's active roles in the public sphere using the cases of four European countries: Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. The quantitative dataset was provided by the University of Chicago and the Inter-University Consortium of Political and Social Research based on a two-year study (2008-2010) of political parties. Belgium engages in constitutionally mandated electoral quotas. Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, on the other hand, have internal party quotas, which are voluntarily adopted by political parties. In analyzing each country's chi-square and Pearson's r correlation, Belgium, having electoral quota, is the only country that was analyzed for electoral quotas. Germany, Italy and the Netherlands' internal voluntary party quotas were correlated with women's descriptive representations. Using chi-square analysis, this study showed that the presence of electoral quotas is correlated with an increase in the percentage of women in decision-making bodies as well as with an increase in the percentage of women in decision-making bodies. Likewise, using correlational analysis, a higher number of political parties employing internal party voluntary quotas is correlated with an increase in the percentage of women occupying seats in parliament as well as an increase in the percentage of women nominees in electoral lists of political parties. In conclusion, gender quotas, such as electoral quotas or internal party quotas, are an effective policy tool for greater women's representation in political bodies. Political parties and governments should opt to have gender quotas, whether electoral or internal party quotas, to address the underrepresentation of women in parliament, decision-making bodies, and policy-formulation.

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

A Gender Comparison of Cognition, Emotion and Physiological Dimension of Depressive Symptoms and its Relation to Adolescent Substance use in a Low-income Population in Colombia

Kelly Romero-Acosta

Department of Clinical Psychology, Corporación Universitaria del Caribe CECAR, Sincelejo, Colombia

In several cases, individuals who do not complete all criteria for diagnostic of depression still show interference with daily life activities and suicidal ideation. These cases deserve clinical attention despite the diagnostic threshold for depression, even more when depression is accompanied by substance misuse, because it could lead to chronicity and a severe impact of youth's life. As clinicians we may find three main components in the constellation of depressive symptoms: cognitive, emotional and physiological. Past research have found gender differences in the presentation and comorbidity of internalizing symptoms, however, little is known about gender differences in the effect of cognition, emotion and physical symptoms of depression on the use of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis. In fact, to our knowledge, there are no studies of these characteristics performed in a low-income sample of adolescents in Colombia.

Objective: To compare the frequency of using alcohol, tobacco and cannabis between girls and boys in a low-income sample of adolescents in Colombia 2) to explore the effect of cognition, emotion and physical symptoms of depression on the use of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis.

Method: A total of 364 students of one of the biggest public school from middle-low socioeconomic-status from Sincelejo (Sucre, Colombia), whose age ranged from 12 to 18 years-old (Mean age= 15.05 years-old) participated in the study. Participants completed three measures: one for depressive symptoms, one for dimensions of depressive symptoms and one for measuring the alcohol, smoking and substance involvement.

Results: None gender difference in the frequency of using alcohol, tobacco and cannabis was found. For boys, tobacco was better explained by the physiological dimension of depressive symptoms ($p < 0.5$) and being older ($p < 0.5$) and cannabis was better explained by the emotional one ($p < 0.5$). For girls, tobacco and alcohol was better explained by being older.

Culture & Health

Psychosemantic Structure of Russian Mentality, based on the Classical Russian Culture

Aleksandr Bondarenko

Psychology, Kiev National Linguistic University, Kiev, Ukraine

The initial thesis of the report is that counseling turns out to be a special activity, through which a professional transmits certain socio-cultural tradition willingly or unwittingly. The indicated phenomenon is mostly pronounced in indigenous approaches to counseling. The indigenous approach comprises an integrated knowledge, which represents a combination of elements of awareness from the sphere of not only psychology and psychotherapy, but also anthropology, history, philosophy, religion, literature, etc. In the process of researching the differences that are peculiar to Russian clients in comparison to those belonging to Western culture it was found out that Russian mentality has some properties that really influence the process of counseling. This is especially noticeable for those people who belong to the classical Russian culture. The latter presupposes belonging to Byzantine Christianity with its heightened sensitivity to ethics, the absence of the Oedipus complex, as noted still by Freud etc. In order to find out the socio-cultural determinants of the Russian mentality a content analysis of a rather large volume of texts was carried out. These texts of 942236 words were taken from the following sources: 1) the 5-volume of the writings of the holy fathers known as "Philokalia" and 2) from the most famous works of classical Russian philosophers of the 18-20th centuries. The content analysis results had been then clusterized and factorized by the method of principal components. In general these procedures allowed to single out four independent factors that describe 66.5% of the entire dispersion: "logical sequence" (the principal factor), "the value of cognition as activity, power and independence" (the second particular factor), "the unconditional moral value of love" (the third particular factor) and "duty as the divine essence of man" (the fourth particular factor).

Gender

Gender-role Orientation, Behavioural Flexibility, and Multiple Intelligences as Predictors of Leadership Style in Croatia

Karen Korabik¹*Department of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada*

Previous research has shown that the most effective leaders are those who combine task attainment with good interpersonal skills and that such leaders are androgynous, behaviourally flexible, and socially and emotionally intelligent. However, in that research, each of these characteristics has been examined independently of one another in separate studies. The exception is one previous study that we carried out with Canadian undergraduate students. It included androgyny, behavioural flexibility, and social and emotional intelligence together in the same study as predictors of initiating structure (i.e., task-oriented) and consideration (i.e., person-oriented) leadership styles. The purpose of the present study was to use a sample of 270 graduate and undergraduate students and 210 employees from Croatia to replicate the results of our previous research. Participants were administered a survey in Croatian that had been translated/back translated from English. Using hierarchical multiple regression analyses, we found that, congruent with our past research, men and women did not differ in their leadership styles. Instead, our results indicated that those who reported using both task- and person-oriented styles had gender-role characteristics from both the instrumental and expressive domains (i.e., they were androgynous). An initiating structure leadership style was a function of gender-role instrumentality and social and emotional intelligence, whereas a consideration leadership style was a function of gender-role expressivity, communal behavioral capabilities, and social and emotional intelligence. The findings from Croatia were generally consistent with our past research on Canadian students and indicate that androgynous personality characteristics and social and emotional intelligence contribute to effective leadership.

Culture & Health

Life satisfaction in Japan: Evidence from a Nationally Representative Sample

Joonha Park¹*Management, Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, Nisshin, Japan*

Despite its powerful economic status, Japanese people experience relatively low levels of life satisfaction. This paper addresses important determinants affecting Japanese people's life evaluation, and examines life satisfaction across different age groups. Also important determinants in each age and gender group are identified. Using a representative survey of Japanese respondents (15 or older) conducted since 2006, the study finds that material well-being is the most important determinant of life satisfaction. Other factors such as marital status, affective experience, education are also significant predictors. There seems to be a downturn of life-satisfaction across life-cycle, such that individuals in late adulthood are the least satisfied with their lives. Although a gender gap exists for levels of life satisfaction at each life stage (favoring women), the declining slope is especially notable in the elderly women. We argue that follow-up studies of life satisfaction in Japan could benefit from considering social issues based on national characteristics such as relative wealth, age, and gender inequality.

Other

Contagion Resilience :Exploring the Subjective Time Frame Effect in Organization

Yuan-hsi Liao*Psychology, National Chengchi University, Taipei City, Taiwan*

Despite more and more researchers recommend that time-related issues should be considered into the resilience research, time is still largely neglected in empirical domain. Given that one of purposes of this study is to investigate when leaders' resilience contributing to subordinates' resilience, this study aims to examine the subjective time, namely temporal focus, and its situational effect on the proposed relationship. That is, the moderating effect of leader's future temporal focus on the proposed leader's resilience and subordinate's resilience relationship. Results from 72 leaders and 214 subordinates showed that there is no positive relationship between leaders' resilience and subordinates' resilience. However, consistent with hypotheses, the interactive effect of future temporal focus and leader's resilience has an effect on subordinate's resilience. Overall, this study introduced temporal focus into resilience theory by providing evidence of its impacts on employee behaviors, and emphasized the important role of future temporal focus of leader.

Other

Individual Psychological and Gender Differences in Attitude to Disease
Among Adolescents Diagnosed with Atopic Dermatitis

Charity Takyun^{1,2}

¹*Psychology, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria*

²*Department of Psychology, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Keffi, Nigeria*

The adolescent age is usually characterized as a critical and transitional age where the individual is most concerned with physical appearance. Most serious psychological reaction in adolescence is therefore caused by diseases that change the adolescent's appearance, making him/her unattractive. This study examined individual psychological and gender differences in attitude to the disease among adolescents diagnosed with atopic dermatitis. 83 adolescents aged between 13 and 15 and diagnosed with moderate to grave atopic dermatitis took part in the study. The groups were divided according to gender; group 1 was made up of 45 adolescent girls, and group 2 was made up of 38 adolescent boys. The psychodiagnostic complex used in the study was: Method for establishing the disease attitude type {DAT} [L.I. Wassermann et al.]; Data were analyzed using correlation and Student's t-test. The comparison of data yielded results that indicate gender-specific types of attitudes to the disease among adolescents diagnosed with atopic dermatitis. A statistically significant difference between the groups was found in the anosognosic disease attitude type that is more typical of adolescent boys. This disease attitude type is characterized by active rejection of thoughts about the disease and its consequences which is explained by boy's bravado, by their wish to demonstrate their invulnerability and confidence, which is in effect an attempt to compensate for low self-appraisal.

Key words: Atopic Dermatitis, Adolescents, individual –gender differences, Ukraine.

Culture & Health

Development of a Locally Derived Assessment of Daily Functioning in Sierra Leone

Jessica Fitts¹*Department of Psychology, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, USA*

Following the method developed by Bolton and Tang (2002), this poster describes the creation of an assessment of daily functioning for use in communities in Sierra Leone. Measuring functional impairment is a critical element of assessing mental health and treatment response. Instruments developed in western countries often contain culturally-specific items that may not apply well to other contexts, and measures designed to generalize across settings and cultures may not include the specific daily tasks that are important to a particular population. To develop an assessment of daily functioning specific to communities in Sierra Leone, interviews were conducted with men and women living in the Bo, Moyamba, and Western Area Urban Districts to identify important daily activities. Interviews were primarily conducted in local languages (Mende or Krio) by in-country collaborators. Participants were asked to list the things that men/women must do regularly to care for themselves, for their family, and for their community. Interviews were conducted until saturation was reached. Discussion will include the nature of these tasks, the generalizability across communities and across gender, and the challenges and benefits of a locally derived instrument versus a standard instrument.

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

The Role of Diglossia in the Arabic Language a Cross-National Study

Alexandra Gottardo

Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada

A description of Arabic without mentioning the term diglossia would be incomplete. Diglossia is defined as two forms of the same language that are used by the same person under different conditions (Fedda, & Oweini, 2012). Arabic has two forms: Standard Arabic (StA), which is the literary form used for reading and writing among all Arabic speakers, and the spoken form (SpA), which Arabic speakers use for daily verbal communication. The present study examined language use among two groups of Arabic-English children. The sample included 80 children, 40 Arabic-English bilingual children from Saudi Arabia and forty Arabic-English bilinguals from Canada (ages 8-10 years). Demographic information was collected through a questionnaire completed by the parents of each child. Parents in Saudi Arabia stated that children use Standard Arabic 3% to 5% of the time for the groups, while they use spoken Arabic approximately 95% of the time with parents, siblings, and friends. Although children in Canada used Standard Arabic a similar amount 9% to 5% of the time, they use spoken Arabic 84% of the time with parents and show much lower percentages of Arabic use with siblings and friends. Additionally, children in Canada use English 42% to 95% of the time to communicate with parents, siblings, and friends, which contrasts with lower levels of English use by children in Saudi Arabia. These findings emphasize the low levels of exposure to Standard Arabic (literary form) in young children in Saudi Arabia and Canada which could inhibit their reading and writing.

Keywords: Diglossia, Standard Arabic, Spoken Arabic, and bilinguals

Model of Autonomous-Relational Singles Counseling (MARSC) in Collectivist Cultures: Turkey Model

Kamile Bahar Aydin

Department of Psychology, Yildirim Beyazit University & BEDAD-SAS, Turkey

At this congress, I will attempt to introduce in general Model of Autonomous-Relational Singles Counseling (MARSC) developed for single populations living in Turkey with collectivistic culture as a new concept (Aydin, 2017). The single population consists of never married, divorced, and widowed adults with age 18 and over. Singles counseling or counseling for singles is a scientific assistance form to meet developmental, adaptive and psycho-social needs of unmarried populations living in collectivist cultures like Turkey. MARSC is based on Çiğdem Kağıtçıbaşı's "Autonomous-Relational Self Model" in cultural psychology area. According to Kağıtçıbaşı, autonomous-related self involves more healthy combination, due to both autonomy and relatedness are basic needs. Autonomous-related self construct is an integrative synthesis, because it integrates two constructs assumed to be conflicting, and it is based on cross-cultural diversity. In Western contexts autonomy may indeed be associated with separation from others, with being unique and different. This is explained by individualistic values. Autonomy tends to exist together with connectedness with others in Majority World, where more collectivistic values prevail. There are growing researches conducted with diverse national and ethnic groups such as Brazil, Estonia, Turkey, China, the Canadian Inuit, immigrants in the U.S. and Europe, providing evidences for autonomous-related self. The need for singles counseling stems from a variety of reasons on especially cultural, individual, socio-economic and universal dimensions. There are two main objectives of the MARSC: First objective is to prepare the individual for marriage and family life, the second objective is to prepare the individual for single lifestyle of high quality. MARSC is a developmental, preventive, adaptive, sustained and supportive psycho-social assistance form for unmarried populations in collectivist cultures.

Keywords: Unmarried, single, counseling, collectivist, autonomous-relational self, culture, Turkey, model

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

A Photovoice Project with HIV/AIDS Orphaned Children: A Focus on Risk and Resilience

Abiy Kidane Gebermariam¹

Educational Psychology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

We conducted a qualitative participatory research study to explore the the lived experiences of early adolescents orphaned by HIV/AIDS and seek to identify the different factors that contribute to resilience at the individual, family or home and larger community levels. Photovoice was used as a participatory method to enhance storytelling with children between 12 and 14 years (n = 6 girls; n = 4 boys). Children in this study revealed Similar to previous research the data gathered from these children show that has also established that individual assets, family support, positive peer and teacher support, and community-based psychosocial support programs all mutually strengthens the resilience of AIDS orphans. Given the need for more research on resilience and protective factors among children affected by HIV/AIDS, this article provided valuable insights on some of the protective factors that contribute to children's resilience. Moreover, the well-being of children affected by HIV/AIDS is a global concern and the findings from this study can serve as a potential foundation for informed, ethical and developmentally appropriate interventions that will promote resilience among children.

Typology of Attitudes among Mental Health Interpreters: When Neutral Means Proactive

Yvan Leanza

École de psychologie, Université Laval, Québec, Canada

Background: Health care accessibility in “hyper diverse” societies passes through interpretation services. The question of the place interpreters can and must take between the patient and the practitioner during mental health consultations is crucial. The literature on medical interpreting conveys a stereotyped practitioner’s representation, in which interpreters are seen as a linguistic conduit. The objective of our study was to question this stereotype.

Method: Twenty-three mental health practitioners agreed to a semi-structured interview on their perception of interpreters. The mean age was 46.35 years (SD=9.90; range=31-66), and 18 were female. They had been practising for an average of 17.22 years (SD=10.27; range=4-36). Interviews were transcribed and analysed using a Weberian typology. It allows reducing the complexity of participants’ discourse while preserving the nuances in their conceptualization of the interpreter. The aim of this study was not to describe the “ideal” interpreter, but rather to understand which interpreter traits are favourable –or not– for the practitioners.

Results: The typology underlined eight interpreter traits that foster a professional interpreter-practitioner relationship and nine that compromise it. The results gave a concrete portrait that depicts interpreter neutrality as a powerful driver in the practitioner-interpreter relationship. Practitioners also agreed that interpreters must be able to take their place in the consultation process, knowing when to impose themselves and adapt the practitioner or client’s discourse. Navigating through such situations without provoking the practitioner’s distrust requires a special combination of hard and soft skills.

Discussion: The Typology of Attitudes Among Mental Health Interpreters provides a consensual vocabulary that both practitioners and interpreters can use to develop their professional relationship. It also confirms the importance of the ongoing conceptual reorganization in the field—in connection with the notions of interpreter’s neutrality, professionalism and control, for example.

Gender

Perceived Discrimination and Well-Being among Women in a Majority Muslim Country: Religious Identity as Moderator

Ashiq Ali Shah¹

Department of Psychology, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Surrey, Canada

Women in majority of the countries face discrimination and Muslim women in a Muslim majority country may not an exception to it. However, the discrimination of Muslim women in a Muslim majority country may not necessarily be based on religion. Due to the scarcity of research on the discrimination of Muslim women in Muslim countries, the present study has examined the relationship between perceived discrimination, religious identity and well-being of Muslim women. Using social identity theory as the framework of the study, we argue that religious identity as a form of social identity, can act to moderate the negative effects of discrimination on well-being. In a sample of 186 women aged 18 to 52 our results showed that Muslim women in a majority Muslim country do face discrimination, but their discrimination is more structural and ubiquitous. Religious identity was found to be generally beneficial to well-being. Religious identity was also found to exacerbate the negative relationship between discrimination and life satisfaction. The results are discussed in relation to the literature on discrimination, religion, religious identity and well-being. These results supported our earlier prediction that Muslim women in Muslim countries do experience discrimination but the discrimination is not because of the religion.

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

The Comparison of the Young Never Marrieds Living in Turkey and United States in terms of Relationships
Among Loneliness, Anger, and Life Satisfaction

Kamile Bahar Aydin

Department of Psychology, Yildirim Beyazıt University & BEDAD-SAS, Ankara, Turkey

Social interaction is a basic necessity considering many theories. According to Diener, an essential part of life satisfaction comes from human relations. For this reason, the inability to control the loneliness, that is, the inability to meet the need for a relationship, may induce a feeling of frustration and anger in the person. In particular, inability to achieve desired satisfaction in close relationships may lead to feelings of loneliness and anger. Anger can also be harmful to close relationships. Loneliness, an inevitable part of a single lifestyle, may be the sign of the presence of the anger in this life. For late adolescence and young adulthood, romantic relationships are a critical developmental task. Culture and religion provide guidance on the level and manner, in which this need is developmental and fundamental. Turkey is also found in some collectivist cultures where romantic relationships are causes social pressure on individuals. In this study, loneliness, life satisfaction, and anger were investigated among late adolescents and young adults being never-married living in United States and Turkey. Individuals forming sample from both countries were divided into categories based on "culture (individualistic and collectivist)", "romantic relationship (to have or not)" and "religious orientation (Islam, Christian and non-belief)". Relationships in these categories between loneliness, anger and life satisfaction were examined by PATH analysis in the SPSS 23 AMOS software. The results of the analysis imply that the relationship between anger and loneliness may change according to the culture. In both cultures, loneliness was found to affect life satisfaction negatively. All findings were interpreted according to the relevant literature and suggestions were presented.

Keywords: Loneliness, anger, life satisfaction, romantic relationship, culture, religion, late adolescence, young adulthood, never married, Turkey, and United States

Language

Observing the Effects of Cultural Priming on Meaning for Bicultural Individuals

Jennifer Lingbaoan

Psychology, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Vancouver, Canada

Bicultural individuals are those who have been exposed to and internalized two cultures (Grosjean, 2015). Being bicultural enables people to switch between cultural schemas, norms, and behaviours (Gosjean, 2015). Cross-cultural psychology researchers have endeavoured to conduct studies on cultural frame-switching which involves a person with more than one cultural identity accessing one of their cultural knowledge systems in response to certain contextual cues (Chao & Hong, 2007). The opportunities to explore the effects of culture on different aspects of the self such as personality and orientations towards collectivism have been well-documented in the literature (Ramirez-Esparza et al., 2006; Trafimow et al., 1997; Lechuga, 2008). The present study expands this paradigm by investigating cultural impact on one's sense of meaning in life.

Empirical data has demonstrated that meaning is often positively associated with greater well-being while a lack of meaning has been correlated with negative well-being and pathologic states (as cited in Schnell, 2009). The researchers of the present study aim to observe how cultural frame-switching might facilitate differences in meaning making amongst Filipino bicultural participants. Participants fluent in both English and Tagalog will report their bicultural identity integration rating. Using a language manipulation cultural priming task, the Filipino bicultural participants will be randomly assigned to complete a series of measures including the Multidimensional Existential Meaning Scale (MEMS) and subscales from the Sources of Meaning scale, amongst others. A sample size of approximately 426 participants is expected (214 subjects per condition). Results will be analyzed to compare scores on the MEMS for the group primed to answer in English and those who answer in Tagalog. Analyses for additional measures are anticipated to yield differences in the following domains: sources of meaning, religiosity, orientations to happiness, and collectivism. Participants' bicultural identity integration scores will also be analyzed.

Language

Factors Contributing to English Language Acquisition as a Second Language among Syrian Refugee Children in Canada

Norah Amin¹*Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada*

The government of Canada has resettled 40,081 Syrian refugees across Canada since November 2015, and half of these refugees are under the age of 18 (Government of Canada, 2016). Syrian refugee children continue to be at a disadvantage after arriving in Canada due to challenges related to language proficiency. In order to fully participate in Canadian society, refugee children need to achieve fluent language in the relevant official language, which is English in the current study. Few Canadian studies have empirically investigated the factors related to second language acquisition (L2) among refugee children. The purpose of this study is to investigate factors (age of arrival, parental level of education, and language richness) that contribute to the second language acquisition (L2) of Syrian refugee children. Twenty Syrian refugee families with children between the ages of six and twelve years old will be recruited from Kitchener-Waterloo region. Parents will be interviewed to explore the child and family factors that contribute to the English language acquisition. Finally, data will be analyzed using a series of statistical methods such as descriptive statistics and correlational analyses. Initially, we anticipate that higher levels of parental education will be associated with increased language abilities in children. Also, richness of the child's English environment might be a significant variable in children's second language outcome. The findings will provide baseline information about the significant factors related to English second language acquisition by Syrian refugee children.

Keywords: Syrian refugee, language acquisition, language richness, parental education.

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Navigating Resettlement for Active Citizenship: Exploring Socio-cultural Adjustment, Experiences and Expectations of Young Australian Refugees Studying in South Australia

Tahereh Ziaian¹*School of Psychology, Social Work and Social Policy, University of South Australia,
Adelaide, Australia*

The successful settlement of young Australians from refugee backgrounds as fully participating Australian citizens is desirable both for society and the individuals concerned, as it directly affects their contribution to the nation at large. There is some evidence that recently arrived refugee youth face a unique set of challenges that are outside the experience of youth in the general population. Although some individuals can overcome substantial difficulties to successfully integrate in their new country, it appears that many refugee youth are not accessing support services which could increase their prospects for successful integration. This large scale mixed-methods study targeted 600 youth with refugee backgrounds, aged 15-24 years, from three target regions: Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East. A survey was completed by refugee youth to capture information relating to areas such as acculturation and adaptation, emotional health and well-being, family functioning, help seeking behaviours, and education and workplace experiences. Questionnaires were administered face-to-face by experienced bilingual youth workers who were from the same or similar ethnic backgrounds as participants. This paper presents some of the key research findings, focusing particular attention on the nature and prevalence of social, behavioural, and mental health challenges as well as mapping youths' experiences and expectations impacting their adjustment and wellbeing. The research findings will contribute new and unique insights to knowledge in relation to key factors influencing further education and employment outcomes among Australian refugee youth. The study will also help bridge the gap that is often left between research, policy, and practice.

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

Undergraduate Psychology Students' Attitudes towards the Teaching of Indigenous and Cross-cultural Content

Deborah Turnbull

Psychology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

Many Australian universities now incorporate Indigenous Australian or cross-cultural content in health related degrees. This research builds on a qualitative study conducted by Clark et al (2013) investigating student attitudes towards the Indigenous content taught in the cross-cultural module of the first-year Psychology curriculum at an Australian tertiary institution. Themes emerging from focus-group data in Clark et al indicated that different attitudes (both positive and negative) were associated with specific demographic groups within the cohort. The present study aimed to quantify these patterns in a large sample of the current student body.

In the present study students completed a short questionnaire measuring their attitudes towards the Indigenous content in the cross-cultural module. Interestingly, all of the questions received responses along the entire range of potential values (i.e., highly negative to highly positive), but there was broad positive agreement in regards to questions relating to the necessity and importance of teaching related to Indigenous issues.

As suggested by the qualitative data in Clark et al (2013) there were statistically significant differences between the responses of international and domestic students, and male and female students. These results have important implications for the way in which this content is taught - in particular, an important issue that needs attention is the difference between the attitudes of international and domestic students. This issue is particularly salient since an increasing number of international students are choosing to study in Australia, and to remain and practice as professionals within the Australian health-care system.

Culture & Health

A Perceptive Study on the Personality, Self-Esteem and Impulsiveness of Consumers and Non-Consumers of Tobacco Products and Exploring the Impact of Global Campaign on Consumers of Tobacco Products

Sumita Palit

Department of Psychology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, India

Earlier tobacco was thought to have many beneficial effects and was also thought to cure cancer. However, the harmful effects of tobacco consumption were discovered soon and also that it is quite hard to quit. The quantitative part of the study attempts to inquire into the difference between consumers and non-consumers of tobacco products in terms of personality, self-esteem and impulsiveness. **The research endeavor was conducted on Kolkata-based 100 Bengali Hindus between 18-25 years, with an underlying emphasis on culture-specificity.** The group of consumers and non-consumers both consisted of 25 males and 25 females. Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (Eysenck and Eysenck, 1975), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965), Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11; Patton et al.1995) were administered. Statistically Mean, Standard deviation and 2- way ANOVA was used. Results revealed significant difference in mean between consumers and non-consumers of tobacco products with respect to psychoticism, neuroticism, extraversion, self-esteem, attentional, motor and non-planning impulsiveness. Significant difference in mean between the interaction of the groups and sex were also found with respect to several variables. A semi-structured interview was also conducted to explore the impact of anti-tobacco campaign on 8 consumers of tobacco products. Qualitative analysis indicated ineffectiveness of anti-tobacco campaigns in most of the cases though there are some situations where these campaigns might be effective. The results and interpretation, quantitative and qualitative findings might be considered for cross-cultural validations and while formulating anti-tobacco campaigns across cultures.

Keywords: Consumers and non-consumers of tobacco, culture-specificness, sex, personality, self- esteem, attentional, motor and non-planning impulsiveness, psychoticism, neuroticism, extraversion.

Gender

Exploring Cultural Differences in Gender Role Ideology in the Formation of Romantic Relationships

Suzanne Hill

Life Sciences, Brunel University London, London, UK

Gender inequality has implications for the lives of both men and women across the world. The formation of romantic relationships provides a unique insight into the factors individuals and culture place importance upon. This study aims to explore gender role ideology in marriage, parental influence on mate choice, benevolent sexism, and sense of power, in the early stages of relationships. By focussing on two Western cultures – the United Kingdom and the United States – and two non-Western cultures – India and Brazil – it aims to assess cultures differences and similarities in the factors influencing the formation of relationships. Data were collected from 494 participants from the cultures of interest, at two times points approximately three months apart. Participants were asked questions about their relationship status, as well as about a number of gender-related attitudes. Analysis was conducted to explore cultural and gender differences in the variables measured, finding gender differences in sexism and gender role ideology but not sense of power, and cultural differences in sexism, gender role ideology and parental influence on mate choice. Analysis of longitudinal data observed attitudinal stability across cultures, and no interactions between parental influence on mate choice or gender role ideology in marriage and relationship status change. Exploratory analysis is also discussed. Results are discussed in the context of cultural differences in gender-related attitudes at the formation of relationships and what this can tell us about gender inequality

Diversity, Multiculturalism

Positive and Negative Intergroup Contact: Interaction not Asymmetry

Katrín Árnadóttir¹*Center for Social and Cultural Psychology (CSCP), University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium*

This research reports a novel investigation into the comparative effects of positive and negative direct and extended intergroup contact on intergroup orientations. It tested the generality of the positive-negative asymmetry effect among the host majority (N = 357) and Polish immigrants (N = 101) in Iceland. Iceland has a small population, and in-depth research on discrimination and status of immigrants is scarce. However, some evidence exists that attitudes towards Poles, Iceland's largest immigrant group, are somewhat negative. Little evidence of asymmetry was observed: the beneficial effects of positive contact were mostly as strong as the detrimental effects of negative contact, for both direct and extended contact. However, evidence was found for alternative interaction models in which positive contact buffers the negative effects of negative contact, and negative contact enhances the benefits of positive contact. These interaction effects were found only for direct contact and principally in the majority group, but were also found for the minority group, though more weakly. However, in the minority sample tentative evidence of a more troubling pattern was found whereby negative contact reduces the beneficial effects of positive contact, and positive contact enhances the detrimental effects of negative contact. No interaction was observed for extended contact. It appeared that differential group salience elicited by positive and negative contact could contribute to the explanation of the observed effects, at least in the majority sample. We conclude that considering the interplay between positive and negative contact is crucial for understanding contact effects and their real-life consequences.

Other

Relationship between Marital Satisfaction and Job Satisfaction with Client Satisfaction at Amirmomenin Hospital of Gerash City, Iran

Mitra Khaghanifard¹

Social Sciences, Islamic Azad University - Tehran Central Branch, Tehran, Iran

The current article seeks to investigate the relationship between marital satisfaction and job satisfaction with client satisfaction. The population study includes two groups of hospital employees in Amir al-Momenin Hospital in Gerash City, and those referred to the hospital. The sample size of employees is 74 and that of hospital clients is 155, and the sampling method is simple random sampling. The tools used in the study include Enrich Marital Satisfaction Scale, Herzberg Job Satisfaction Scale and Client's Satisfaction Scale. The research methodology is descriptive-analytic and is done based on a cross-sectional approach. For data analysis, Spearman Test and Regression were applied. The results showed that there is not a significant relationship between marital satisfaction and client satisfaction and its relevant components (client knowledge, confidence of clients, client satisfaction). In addition, there was not a significant relationship between job satisfaction, client satisfaction and its relevant components (client knowledge, confidence of clients, client satisfaction). However, data analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between job satisfaction and marital satisfaction and its relevant components (marital communication, conflict resolution, and ideal distortion).

Posters Session 3 - Cultural Health/ Gender/ Language (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 09:00)

Does Bilingual Proficiency Affect Cultural Frame Switching?

The Effect of Language on French-Polish Cultural Identity Among Warsaw University Students

Lukasz Kmiolek

Cross-Cultural Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland

In previous studies on acculturation of Poles in Francophone countries and French language students in Poland, the author found no directional link between bilingual proficiency (defined as bidirectional translation and oral comprehension), and bicultural identity (defined as cultural value endorsement).

In the present study we assessed: (i) French-Polish bilingualism using an oral comprehension task; (ii) implicit bicultural identity using the bilingual Implicit Attitude Task (Polish vs. French values); (iii) explicit bicultural identity using the Bicultural Identity Integration Scale and the Cultural Values and Scripts Questionnaire.

We speculate that cultural frame switching depends on language proficiency: French language students whose scores are the highest on French and Polish will harmoniously and congruently switch between Humanist vs. Liberal values depending on the language that was previously presented to them.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Acculturation, Bicultural Identity, Poland, France

Lifespan Development

Inequity Aversion among Chinese Children Aged From 4 to 8 Years Old

Liqi Zhu

Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

Human beings are inequity averse. Inequity aversion is often represented as a willingness to give up self-interest to maintain overall fairness. While most of the studies carried out in western cultures have shown that three-year-olds start to present their aversion to unfair outcomes, large remains unknown about children raised under Chinese culture. In this study, ninety 4-, 6-, and 8-year-old Chinese children's (MeanAge = 4.3, 6.4, 8.6) inequity aversion was investigated with UG paradigm. All the participants were faced with disadvantageous (the child got 1 while the opponent got 3 - 1:3), fair (1:1), and advantageous (3:1) offers, proposed by the opponent (second-party condition) for half of the participants, and a third person (third-party condition) for the other half. Participants can either accept the offer or reject it, which ends in both party receiving nothing. A 3(age-group: 4-, 6-, 8-ys) * 3(equality: advantageous vs disadvantageous) * 2(proposer: second-party vs third-party) Repeated ANOVA showed significant main effects of all factors, which were further explained by significant interactions between age-group * equality, equality * proposer, and age-group * proposer (see Fig 1 for the results). Children from all age groups accepted equal offers, but 8-year-olds rejected more unequal offers, whether advantageous or disadvantageous, than 6- or 4-year-olds. Six-year-olds were more likely to reject unequal offers than equal ones, demonstrating some sense of inequity aversion. In addition, 6- and 8- year-olds are more likely to reject unfair offers from 2nd-party than 3rd-party proposers.

Symposium 24 - Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Variation

Climato-Economic Imprints on Culture

Chair: Evert Van De Vliert

For over 25 centuries, thinkers have speculated about the link between thermal climate and human culture. Only recently, scholars have started to turn these speculations into knowledge, making use of a special thermometer for measuring livability. This thermometer uses 22oC (about 72oF) as a basic point of reference for optimal livable temperatures. Downward cold deviations from 22oC in bitter winters and upward heat deviations from 22oC in scorching summers decrease livability and increase cultural adaptation to meet basic needs for thermal comfort, nutritional flora and fauna, and a healthy environment.

Cultural adaptations to thermal stress are mediated and modified by economic wealth resources for a simple reason. Money can buy clothing, housing, warming or cooling devices, meals, medical cure and care, and numerous other items to meet basic needs in climates with extreme temperatures. Thus, thermal demands and monetary resources interact in modifying cultural adaptation: away from threats toward challenges, away from collectivism toward individualism, away from power distance to power equality, away aggression toward cooperation, away from conformity toward creativity, etc.

Based on these theoretical points of departure, this symposium is devoted to three cutting-edge studies concentrating on cultural differences across space, time, and the space-time intersection, respectively. We start with a biogeographic perspective on conflict culture (first presentation) and a historical perspective on the development of cultural individualism (second presentation), continue with the manifestation of adaptational entrepreneurial activity in the here and now (third presentation), and end with ample debate initiated by the discussant and the audience.

Symposium 24 - Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Why Northerners and Southerners Differ in Conflict Culture

Evert Van De Vliert

Psychology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Ingroup favoritism, outgroup rejection, political oppression, legal discrimination, and bullying the media are all less prevalent among Northerners than among Southerners in the northern hemisphere, but more prevalent among Northerners than among Southerners in the southern hemisphere. Why these oppositely sloping latitudinal gradients of conflict culture above and below the equator? What on Earth is going on? The interplay of thermal stress and subsistence stress is thought to offer a better explanation than hydraulic stress and parasite stress do.

Symposium 24 - Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Global Shifts in Climate, Development, and Individualism: Cultural Change across 78 Countries

Henri C. Santos¹

Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada

To test how environmental and socioeconomic factors interact to influence culture, we examined 51 years of data on individualist practices and values across 78 countries. We found that over time, harsh climates led to increased individualistic practices in countries with low socio-economic development. In contrast, climatic stress did not affect countries with high socio-economic development.

Symposium 24 - Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Climato-Economic Ecology of Entrepreneurship

Dejun Tony Kong¹

Psychology, University of Houston, USA

To better understand what factors predict entrepreneurship across societies, we developed and tested a climato-economic model explaining how cultural freedom values and social institutions are both joint functions of thermal demands and societal wealth and subsequently predict entrepreneurship synergistically. By analyzing 93 societies' archival data, we found support for our model. Thermal demands have positive relationships with entrepreneurship, cultural freedom values, and social institutions only in wealthy societies. While cultural freedom values, but not social institutions, mediate the interactive relationship of thermal demands and societal wealth with entrepreneurship, cultural freedom values and social institutions interact to predict entrepreneurship.

Symposium 24 - Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Discussant

Yoshihisa Kashima

Psychology, University of Melbourne, Australia

Paper Session 44- Culture & Health (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Locus of Control Predicts Treatment Decisions and Health Outcomes of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) Patients: A Study based on Socio-economic Status

Sanjay Kumar¹

Psychology, Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, India

Rationale: In pluralistic culture like India, the treatment decisions are generally taken by the families or significant others with little or no involvement of the patients. On the contrary, in the western cultures, treatment decisions are usually taken at the individual's end. Socio-economic status (SES) is another substantial factor bear on treatment decision making profoundly. It seems that the treatment decision making is not determined only by the cultural factor, but also by the economical dimension. Thus, the present study was conducted to ascertain as to what extent correlates of locus of control predict treatment decisions and health outcomes of the patients. **Methodology: Sample:** 100 male CAD diagnosed patients from varying SES were drawn from IMS, BHU. **Tools:** Locus of control, the predictor of the study was measured using illness controllability scale. The criterion variables, treatment decision making and psychological health were assessed using treatment decision making and general health questionnaires. **Results:** The result reflects that patients from lower SES either avoid taking decisions or take decisions impulsively without evaluating its pros and cons which profoundly worsens their psychological health. The findings further declare that though being better on economical dimension, CAD patients adopted maladaptive treatment decisions, thereby, resulting in poor health outcomes. Astonishingly, the patients adopted vigilant and defensive avoidance decision making steles almost equally. This finding leads us to further explore the role of some mediating variables underlying this trend. **Conclusion:** LOC predicted varying degree of treatment decisions and psychology health in as per the SES of the patients. The finding indicated that poor health conditions are generally caused by both poor treatment decisions as well as the SES of the patients. **Impact:** The findings of the research would be relevant primarily to the researchers, medical practitioners and counselors to promote physical and mental health.

Paper Session 44- Culture & Health (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Ethnicity

Understanding the importance of Indigenous Healing Practices from North-East Indian Tribe: implications for Health and Wellbeing

Meetu Khosla

Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

The research focused on understanding the impact of indigenous healing practices from north-East Indian tribe on health and wellbeing. There were three phases of the study. In Phase I the information about traditional healers from the bodo tribe, which is a second largest tribe in Assam, was gathered. Individual semi structured interviews were conducted with the traditional healers by the tribal members of the same community. The main areas covered were the: reasons for becoming a healer, the type of problems/illness treated, the procedure of healing, the healer's training and practice, the need to heal, the age group who sought his help, the use of medicinal plants, faith healing etc. During Phase II, the people treated were interviewed to understand the effectiveness of the healing process, the cultural beliefs, customs, traditions, family networks of the local people staying in that area. In Phase III the medical practitioners in the area were interviewed to understand their perception of traditional healers in medical care, their contribution and acceptance of traditional healing, the need to collaborate the traditional healers with medical practitioners. The interviews were re coded, and the transcripts were analyzed in detail to identify the main themes that emerged. The research has important insights into relevance of ethno-medicine and supernatural powers in healing and health care activities.

Paper Session 44- Culture & Health (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Peace

The Effect of Deployment and Reintegration Experiences on the Mental Health of Post-Deployed Soldiers of the Ghana Armed Forces

Joana Afful

Psychology Department, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana

Returning from United Nations' peacekeeping operations has been associated with mental health symptoms for soldiers and difficulties with reintegration at work and with their families. This study aimed at assessing the effect of deployment and reintegration experiences on the mental health of post-deployed soldiers of the Ghana Armed Forces. A multivariate analysis of variance indicated a significant main effect of Combat Experience on mental health symptoms. A follow-up univariate F tests for each variable in the multivariate analysis yielded a significant effect of combat experience on each mental health symptom assessed: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Alcoholism, Somatization, Obsessive compulsivity, Interpersonal sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic Anxiety, Paranoid Ideation and Psychoticism. Further analysis indicated a significant effect of combat experience on negative work experiences, negative personal experiences and negative family experiences. Resilience did not moderate the relationships between combat experience and mental health symptoms, combat experience and reintegration experiences.

The findings of the study suggest that policies on psychological screening, prevention and treatment strategies must be drawn and implemented by the military. This would guide identification and intervention strategies toward the prevention and control of mental health problems and reintegration challenges associated with deployment.

Paper Session 44- Culture & Health (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Migrants and Refugees Perceived Benefits of Learning Mindfulness for Resilience Building in Australia

Rakshinda Kabir¹

School of Social Sciences, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

According to research, migrants and refugees experience many challenges and difficulties in the post-migration context which can impede successful resettlement efforts (Colic-Piesker & Tilbury 2003; Casimiro, Hancock & Northcote 2007). Recent research from the Scanlon Foundation's Mapping Social Cohesion series indicates that at the community level, at local neighbourhoods perceptions of cohesion and harmony among people of different ethnic groups have decreased (Markus, 2016). The report also shows that experiences of ethnic discrimination have increased, particularly in the form of being made to feel a lack of belonging (Markus, 2016). These findings are worrying as they could negatively affect integration efforts, prosperity and productivity in the long term. Accordingly, the current research seeks to understand how post-migration experiences of migrants and refugees (including perceptions of social cohesion) affect their well-being. A particular focus is on the experiences of stress and the subsequent coping strategies which are employed. Interview data with 40 participants from Study 1 indicated that migrants and refugees of diverse ethnic backgrounds experienced various stressors for which there is a lack of resources for the individual's capacity to cope, especially in terms of emotional and mental well-being. Study 2 involved developing and implementing a 4 week mindfulness skills development program specifically for migrants, as informed by Study 1. The presentation will discuss the findings from in depth interviews with 9 migrants concerning their experiences of attending a mindfulness program to help build resilience in the post-migration context.

Paper Session 44- Culture & Health (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Neuroscience

Brain Fit: How Culturally Fitting Neural Patterns Relate to Well-being

Lee Hajin

Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

Research has noted potential benefits to having a fit between a person's cultural background and the surrounding cultural context, termed *cultural fit*. For example, researchers have found that a better fit between individual's social orientation beliefs and their country's social orientation is related to greater reported well-being. Expanding on these findings, our research used a social flanker task to see if a fit between culturally expected neural patterns and individual's neural patterns relates to greater well-being. To address this question, we had European Canadians and East Asians new to Canada do a social flanker task while collecting EEG data. The social flanker task involved *congruent* lineups, which all showed the same emotions (either happy or sad), and *incongruent* lineups, with a center face that had emotions that differed from that of surrounding faces (in happy and sad combinations). For our main neural measure, we looked at how much more people were conflicted by incongruent lineups, compared to congruent lineups. Recently studies have found that the more interdependent East Asians show increased conflict to incongruent lineups compared to congruent lineups, whereas the more independent European Canadians show no difference in conflict between the two. This pattern was replicated in this study. In addition, we found that for both European Canadians and East Asians in Canada the independent social orientation pattern of showing less conflict to incongruent emotions, which fits the Canadian context, was related to a greater reported well-being. This provides evidence that the culture fit story also fits our neural processes.

Symposium 15 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

**Acculturation and Integration of Migrants and Ethnic Groups: Negotiating Acculturation
Orientations in a World of Increasing Diversity**

Chair: Alexandra Mittelstaedt

Symposium 15 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Dimensions of Intercultural effectiveness for China: Development of the Chinese Behavioral Competence Scale

Alexander English¹

Psychology, Shanghai International Studies University, China

Cross-cultural competence (CCC) is needed for going from one culture to another for students and managers. Yet, scholars disagree on the definition of CCC and call for more clarity. There seems to be general agreement that CCC is a heterogeneous construct involving multiple facets including behavioral change that facilitate cross-cultural adaptation. China is a culture that is characterized by a set of behaviors, values and traditions that may seem unique to non-Chinese. A Chinese behavioral competence scale was developed focusing on behavioral items that would facilitate adaptation of sojourners in China. First, nine in-depth interviews with long-term Western and non-Western expats along with two cultural experts were conducted to develop a two-dimensional scale. Next, data was collected from international students to study their socio-psychological adaptation process. Results show that international students were more effective if they adapted to the behaviors captured in the behavioral competence scale. Length of sojourn in China correlated with behavioral competence, suggesting that acquisition of new behaviors takes place over time. This study helps develop a Chinese behavior inventory that benefits non-Chinese sojourners in their early adaptation process. The implications of such a scale for cross-cultural training programs and future research on culture-specific cross-cultural competence will be discussed.

Keywords: Intercultural competence, Socio-cultural adaptation, measurement of culture-specific competence

Symposium 15 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Investigating the Relationship between Acculturation, Health and Quality of Life

Amanda Whittal

Psychology, Jacobs University, Germany

The degree to which an immigrant to a country adapts to the new culture can have an influence on many different aspects of his or her life. Acculturation orientation measures this degree of adaption. The relation between acculturation orientation and immigrant health behaviors has not been thoroughly researched, yet is an important topic, given the immigrant populations often suffer poorer health and quality of life than populations native to a country. This research therefore investigated acculturation orientation among an immigrant population in Canada. Questionnaires were used to assess acculturation orientation, and its interrelation with health in terms of physical activity, nutrition behaviors, and quality of life. Results suggest that Integration serves as the most positive orientation, related to better physical activity behaviors, nutrition behaviors and quality of life, while Marginalization seems to be the least positive. In the case of Integration, this may be related to factors such as being more aware of current health messages, where and how to fulfill preferred physical activity, which healthy foods to buy and where, or preventative medical screening. The Marginalization orientation, on the other hand, may be related to being less aware of health messages, where and how to be physically active, which foods to buy and where, and how one can obtain preventative medical screening. Local efforts should be made to help facilitate the process of Integration, and reach out to groups that may be at risk of Marginalization. Further implications will be discussed.

Keywords: acculturation, health behaviors, quality of life, Canada

Symposium 15 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Constructing Integration Orientation through Social Media: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Turk and Koreans in Germany

Alexandra Mittelstdt*Psychology, Bremen International School of Social Sciences, Germany*

Social media play an important role particularly in the social lives of young people, having transformed communication behaviors and the nature of social relations. They enable communication with disregard of space or time, as interaction is mostly asynchronous. Therefore, social media facilitate the building and maintenance of social relations even at a distance. These aspects of social media can be relevant for ethnic groups to resolve cultural differences and help the integration into society. In spite of the growing popularity and reach, the role social media play in the social integration of ethnic groups particularly in Germany is still under-researched. Thus, the aim of the study presented here is to explore the relationship between social integration orientations and social media use of young adults from two specific ethnic groups living in Germany: Turkey and South Korea. Conceptually, an interdisciplinary framework based on Berry's acculturation model has been developed that distinguishes between social integration orientations offline and social integration orientations online when using social media. Empirically, a mixed methods design was implemented, combining focus group discussions with a cross-sectional online survey. First results indicate that social media use enhanced the construction of a bi-cultural integration orientation online, implying a divergence from the social integration orientation offline.

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

Symposium 15 - Acculturation/Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Discussion

Nicolas Geeraert

Psychology, University of Essex, UK

Invited Symposia 2 (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Multiculturalism: International Perspectives

Chair: John Berry

Multiculturalism has many meanings, referring to:

(*i*) the presence in a society of many different ethnocultural groups (demographic diversity); (*ii*) the public response to this diversity (multiculturalism policies); and (*iii*) to peoples' attitudes towards both the diversity and policy (multicultural ideology). In addition to these aspects of cultural diversity, multiculturalism also includes the presence of equity and participation by all in the larger society. Both diversity and equitable participation are essential for multiculturalism to exist. Without diversity, equity may lead to assimilation; without equity, diversity may lead to separation; the absence of both diversity and equity, marginalization is likely to exist. But with both diversity and equity, there is the opportunity to achieve multiculturalism. Research can be done that seeks to understand all these aspects, and provide a basis for managing intercultural relations in these diverse societies. Examples of such research from international studies are presented in this symposium.

Invited Symposia 2 (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

“How Shall we all Live Together?”

John Berry

Psychology, Queen's University, Canada

There is probably no more serious challenge to social stability and cohesion in the contemporary world than the management of intercultural relations within culturally plural societies. Successful management depends on many factors including a research-based understanding of the historical, political, economic, religious and psychological features of the groups that are in contact.

The concept of multiculturalism lies at the core of this understanding. This presentation examines three psychological hypotheses that have been derived from Canadian multiculturalism policy: multiculturalism, contact, and integration. The main goal of the project is to evaluate these three hypotheses across 17 culturally

plural societies in order to identify some basic psychological principles that may underlie successful intercultural relations. The eventual goal is to employ the findings to propose some multiculturalism policies and programmes that may improve the quality of intercultural relationship globally. The empirical findings in these 17 societies generally support the validity of the three hypotheses. Implications for the development of policies and programmes to enhance the quality of intercultural relations are discussed.

Invited Symposia 2 (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

After the Collapse of the USSR: Difficult Paths towards Multiculturalism

Nadezhda Lebedeva

Psychology, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

The period after the collapse of the USSR was 'collapse characterized by not only political and socio-economical changes in post-communist space, but also by changes in values, identification and disidentification

with inclusive social categories, groups' statuses and intercultural relations. Research in a variety of different post-communist countries, as well as in different multicultural regions of the Russian Federation, demonstrated very different paths towards the development of multicultural policy and practice and provide insights in the main problems that require psychological expertise and research. The task of n'Nation-state' building, and changes in majority-minority status became a common trend for many post-communist countries and regions in East Europe and Central Asia. These changes and bring new challenges and tasks for the development of a multicultural vision and the creation of a path for its adoption in different socio-political discourses and socio-cultural contexts.

Invited Symposia 2 (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Normative Multiculturalism in Socio-political Context

Colleen Ward

*Colleen Ward Centre for Applied Cross-cultural Research, Victoria University of
Wellington, Australia*

Popular and political discourse about multiculturalism has proclaimed it an abysmal failure in countries like France, Germany and the United Kingdom and an apparent success in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This presentation unpacks multiculturalism by identifying its core characteristics in terms of diversity, ideology and policy and introducing a normative perspective that highlights the everyday experiences of diversity, the perceptions of a multicultural climate and the importance of socio-political context. Findings from an emerging program of research on normative multiculturalism, well-being and social cohesion in New Zealand, Great Britain and the United States are described, illustrating how multiculturalism impacts immigrants and members of the receiving society differently across these three contexts. Recommendations for future research are proposed and policy implications are discussed.

Papers Session 15 - Acculturation/ Intergroup Relations (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Intergenerational Value Transmission and Well-Being of Adolescents from Ethnic Russian Minority in North and South Caucasus

Victoria Galyapina*International Laboratory for Socio-Cultural Research, National Research University
Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia*

This study aimed to reveal the relationships between intergeneration value transmission and well-being of Russian ethnic minority adolescents, living in three different sociocultural contexts: the two Russian republics of the North Caucasus: the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania (RNO-A) and the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic (KBR), as well as in the state of South Caucasus - Azerbaijan. The sample included 942 respondents (109 grandparent- parent-child triads in RN O-A; 103 grandparent- parent-child triads in KBR and 105 grandparent- parent-child triads in Azerbaijan). The respondents were surveyed using a PVQ-R by S. Schwartz, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale and Diener's et al. Satisfaction with Life Scale. Data processing was carried out using structural equation modeling (SEM) in AMOS. The results of multigroup analysis did not show structural invariance for all higher order values models, which means that the relationships between the intergenerational transmission of certain values and the well-being of adolescents differ in various sociocultural contexts. We also found the significant role of grandparents in the transmission of values towards adolescents in the families of ethnic Russian minority. The results are discussed.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Perception of Immigrants in Poland in the Context of Threats Vs Gains Resulted From Immigration

Anna Kwiatkowska

Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

The study was based on the assumption that a sense of security or threat (cultural, economic, personal) will affect intergroup relations (Berry et al., 1977; Stephan & Stephan, 2000) and perception of out-groups. In the study (N=370) one half of respondents read an information about possible, resulted from immigration, threats to the society (in cultural vs economic realm), and the other half read about possible gains (in cultural vs economic realm). Next, participants were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed with such an opinion. Then they rated immigrants' groups (Arabs, Black Africans, Chechens, Ukrainians, and Vietnamese) on scales reflecting warmth and competence (Fiske et al. 2002). Results showed that Vietnamese were perceived in the most positive way, followed by Black Africans and Ukrainians, Arabs and Chechens, as the most negative group. Findings also revealed significant main effect of threats vs gains condition on perception of immigrants on the competence dimension (lower rates in the threat condition), and the main effect of cultural vs economic realm on the warmth dimension (lower rates in economic realm). Splitting the sample into subsamples according to how much participants agreed with an opinion on threats vs gains (Yes vs No to threats, Yes vs No to gains) showed a complex pattern of immigrants' evaluation. Results were discussed in relation to the contact hypothesis and the Fiske et al.' stereotype content model. Findings suggested also that threats (and gains) related to society's economy might be more important than threats to culture.

Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Risk and Protective Factors in Language Brokering: A Retrospective Study

Renu Narchal*School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University, Penrith, Australia*

Migrant children and young people often learn the host-language quicker than their parents post migration and subsequently become language brokers for their family and significant others. Language Brokering is a complex task of translating and interpreting the new language into the language of the host culture without any formal training. Language Brokering is vital for survival and acculturation. It requires high linguistic abilities and is found to be associated with language brokers' psychological wellbeing. This study examined the protective and risk factors associated with the psychological wellbeing along with prosocial capabilities of language brokers. Whilst the study was mainly quantitative, it also consisted of a single qualitative component related to the positive and negative experience of language brokering. A total of 119 (89 females, *Age* = 21.20 and 30 males, *Age* = 23.67) undergraduate students at an Australian university completed an online survey consisting valid and reliable measures related to language brokering frequency and attitudes, parent-child relationships, emotional regulation, resilience, psychological wellbeing and prosocial capabilities. Poor-parent child relationships, perception of burden, low resilience and low emotional regulation were found to be significant predictors of low psychological wellbeing. Frequency of language brokering and sense of efficacy moderated by parent-child relationships were not found to predict better psychological wellbeing significantly. However, perception of efficacy moderated by good emotional regulation predicted prosocial capabilities significantly. The findings underline the importance of feelings, attitudes and perceptions; parent-child relationships, emotional regulation and resilience in the psychological wellbeing and prosocial capabilities of language brokers. The results add to the body of knowledge with implications for research, policy and service providers within the Australian context where research on language brokering is sparse.

Papers Session 15 - Acculturation/ Intergroup Relations (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Role of Intercultural Contacts and Resources in Acculturation: A Study of International Students in Australia

Andre Pekerti¹

*Strategy and International Business, UQ Business School, The University of Queensland,
Brisbane, Australia*

The acculturation phenomenon has received ample attention in the field of cross-cultural studies with extant works acknowledging that it involves both internal and external factors for individuals to adjust to a new environment. In the present study we use a mixed methods approach in two studies to investigate the factors that are associated with acculturation in higher degree International Students and test how these factors facilitate acculturation outcomes. In Study 1 we use ethnographic semi-structured interviews to compare the experiences International Students who had on average positive experiences versus those who had negative experiences. Findings showed that positive quality contact experiences can lead to better adjustment including positive perceptions of fit. It also revealed having a support network made up of mixed-nationals, and especially members of host nation is crucial to facilitating positive acculturation. Our findings suggest these host local networks buffer the acculturation process even when International Students encounter negative experiences. Study 2 quantitatively tested the impact of factors found in Study 1 (stereotypes, prejudice, intercultural and ethnic network/resources) on acculturation outcomes such as acculturation orientation, adaptation and well-being. Our analyses revealed that stereotypes and prejudices hinders acculturation since it loosens ties with the dominant cultures and reinforces ties with the ethnic culture. Finally, resourcefulness associated to any culture within an acculturation phenomenon is relevant for facilitating well-being. Findings are discussed in relation to a broader view of acculturation to a host society as opposed to university life and achievements.

Other

A Conceptual Framework for Examining the Asian Model-Minority Stereotype: the Target's Perspective

Richard Lalonde¹*Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada*

East Asians living in Western contexts have been stereotyped with both positive and negative attributes (Fiske et al, 2002). They are perceived as being ambitious, disciplined, and achievement-oriented, but also as being antisocial, nerdy, and emotionally reserved. This mixed portrayal is referred to as the model minority stereotype (MMS) and it is held by many non-Asians residing in the West. But how are these stereotypes perceived or even internalized by Asians who also share the same countries of residence? We will present a conceptual model for understanding the experience of being stereotyped as a model-minority. This model examines the cognitive underpinnings of, and the affective responses to, the MMS. The model also addresses potential downstream effects of the stereotype on outcomes such as acculturation and well-being. We will further present data from one study that seeks to test certain aspects of our conceptual model. The study used both qualitative (open-ended responses) and quantitative (multi-item measures assessing the components of the MMS such as Competence and (Un)Sociability) approaches to assess the degree to which Asian Canadians and European Canadians have knowledge of and believe in the MMS. The study also examined the internalization of the MMS and how it relates to well-being for Asian Canadians. Preliminary analyses of both the qualitative and quantitative responses indicate that both groups attributed more positive traits from the MMS to East Asian Canadians than to European Canadians. Correlations also indicated that the more East Asians internalized certain aspect of the MMS the less was their life satisfaction.

Symposium 16 - Multiculturalism (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Adolescent Acculturation Revisited: Towards A Dynamic and Contextual Approach

Chair: Jessie Hillekens

Symposium 16 - Multiculturalism (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Multiculturalism

Longitudinal Associations between Relational Support and Power, Acculturation, and School Performance among Moroccan-Dutch Adolescents

Jana Vietze¹*Psychology, University of Potsdam, Germany*

Close relationships, such as parents and peers, can help ethnic minority youth navigate developmental as well as acculturative challenges. This longitudinal study investigated bidirectional paths between mainstream acculturation orientation and school performance of Moroccan-Dutch adolescents, and how they link to perceived support and power by their parents and best friend. As demonstrated in previous research, we expected that apart from parents, the best friend would facilitate school adjustment when adolescents perceive high relational support and low power distance. In addition, in line with the acculturation framework of Arends-Tóth and Van de Vijver (2006), we hypothesized that Dutch acculturation orientation would positively predict school performance.

Analyses were based on 111 Moroccan-Dutch adolescents ($M_{age} = 15.26$ at Wave 1; 57% female) who were surveyed over three waves. Cross-lagged panel modeling (CLPM) revealed that, in line with the hypotheses, high power distance with parents and best friend negatively predicted minority school adjustment over time. However, contrary to the hypothesized causal direction, minority school performance positively predicted support from their parents and best friend, and also Dutch acculturation.

Our results suggest that being well adjusted in school may facilitate a mainstream culture orientation rather than the other way round. Furthermore, the links between relational qualities (high support, low power) and school adjustment are similar across relational contexts (parents, best friend). In conclusion, our results challenge common assumptions of causality in previous acculturation studies and highlight the importance of longitudinal research to understand processes at the intersection of acculturation and development.

Symposium 16 - Multiculturalism (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Multiculturalism

Reaping the Benefits of Cultural Diversity in Schools: Classroom Cultural Diversity Climate and Students' Intercultural Competence

Miriam Schwarzenthal

Psychology, University of Potsdam, Germany

Students growing up in culturally diverse societies need to develop intercultural competence. Previous research suggests that culturally diverse schools may constitute a natural arena for training these skills if there is a high degree of positive interaction between students of different cultural affiliations and if cultural variations are acknowledged and valued (Gurin et al., 2002; Pettigrew & Tropp, 2008). In this study, we assessed how classroom cultural diversity climate (contact and cooperation, colorblindness, and heritage/intercultural learning) is related students' motivational, cognitive, metacognitive, and behavioral intercultural competence.

The sample included 1335 minority and majority adolescents in Germany (M_{age} = 14.69 years; 52% immigrant background (i.e., foreign-born or at least one parent born abroad). Self-report questionnaires tapped into the classroom cultural diversity climate (Schachner et al., 2017). Intercultural competence was measured using a self-report questionnaire (based on Van Dyne et al., 2012) and open-ended questions capturing adolescents' interpretation of, and reaction to intercultural situations.

Multilevel SEM indicated that contact and cooperation, heritage/intercultural learning, and surprisingly also colorblindness, were positively related to students' intercultural competence across minority and majority groups. Relations were stronger for individually perceived climate as opposed to classroom-aggregated climate, and barely differed between students of immigrant and non-immigrant background.

We conclude that the specific form of colorblindness assessed in this study (i.e., focusing on similarities) may not be as detrimental to students' intercultural competence as expected. Thus, contact and cooperation, colorblindness, and heritage/intercultural learning each make positive, but unique contributions to students' intercultural competence and a combined approach seems most effective.

Multiculturalism

Acculturation Trajectories of Turkish, Moroccan and Other European Minority Adolescents: A Contextual and Dynamic Approach

Jessie Hillekens¹

Psychology, KU Leuven, Belgium

In line with a contextual and dynamic approach of entwined acculturation and developmental processes in adolescence, the acculturation orientations of minority and majority adolescents change over time as a function of (inter alia) peer norms of acculturation in culturally diverse classrooms and schools (Hillekens et al., 2018). The present study takes a more fine-grained person-centered approach of differential trajectories of acculturation and development (using latent growth curve models and latent growth mixture modelling).

Drawing on large-scale school-based panel data (i.e., an accelerated longitudinal design with 3 waves and 3 cohorts, *M_{ages}* 12, 13 and 14 at wave 1), we compared two minority subsamples in Belgian secondary schools: most devalued Moroccan and Turkish minorities (N=1189) and less devalued European minorities (N=530). We tested how acculturation orientations towards both mainstream and heritage cultures changed over a three-year time period, distinguishing differential acculturation trajectories between and within minority groups.

Our findings showed linear trends for adoption and non-linear trends for maintenance preferences across both samples. We differentiated three latent trajectories in both subsamples for mainstream culture adoption (one increasing, one stable, and one decreasing). For heritage culture maintenance, six latent trajectories were identified in the European-origin sample, whereas four latent trajectories were identified in the Turkish- and Moroccan-origin sample. Follow-up analyses predicted different trajectories as a function of minority peer presence and peer group norms of acculturation in classrooms and schools. To conclude, our findings document the dynamic and contextual nature of acculturation trajectories in minority adolescents.

Symposium 16 - Multiculturalism (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Multiculturalism

David Sam
Psychology, University of Bergen, Norway

Papers Session 16 - Lifespan Development/ Intergroup Relations (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Language, Culture, and Source Memory in Multilingual Children

Portia Padilla

Psychology Department, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada

Language is connected to thought (Santrock, 2004). It plays a role in how people remember (Fausey et al, 2010). Those who speak more than one language have cognitive advantages (Bialystok, 2015). Language is also related to culture (Emmitt & Pollock, 1997). Culture influences memory (Gutchess & Indeck, 2009). Collectivistic Eastern cultures and individualistic Western cultures process and recall information differently (Wang & Leichtman, 2000).

This study examined the connection of language ability and source memory. It also looked at the role of culture in this relationship. It was hypothesized that the contribution of language ability to source memory would differ across sources, depending on how the source is perceived in the culture.

Participants were 146 Kapampangan (first language or L1) - Filipino (second language or L2) - English (third language or L3) multilingual children (aged 6-9 years old) in the Philippines. Measures of language ability (expressive vocabulary in the 3 languages) and source memory (3 sources of a story: child, adult, TV) were administered individually.

Regression analyses showed that overall language ability (composite L1, L2, and L3 score) positively predicted adult source memory $F(1, 144) = 9.564$, $B = 0.019$, $p = 0.002$, $R^2 = 0.062$ and TV source memory $F(1, 144) = 13.381$, $B = 0.024$, $p = 0.001$, $R^2 = 0.085$, but not child source memory. In collectivistic Philippine society, respect for and trust in elders and authority figures are upheld (Fong, 2003).

Results show the interconnections of language, culture, and memory. Pedagogical implications will be discussed.

Papers Session 16 - Lifespan Development/ Intergroup Relations (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Impact of University Students' Emotional Competence on Conflict Management Styles: Cross-cultural Comparison between Japan and Myanmar

May Cho Min^{1,2}

¹*Graduate School of Education and Human Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan*

²*Department of Educational Psychology, Yangon University of Education, Yangon, Myanmar*

While Asian cultures are often grouped into the category of collectivists and are assumed to be similar, we opine to differ, especially in the issue of conflict management. Gunkel et al. (2016) found that in addition to collectivism, uncertainty avoidance and long-term orientation affected the choice of strategy in a conflict, having been mediated by emotional intelligence. Furthermore, Moriizumi and Takai (2007) noted that relational factors, such as intimacy and status differences, are connected to conflict strategies. Extending on these previous studies, we assumed that these relational factors affect emotional competence (EC), which in turn affects the choice of strategy in dealing with a conflict, and that culture affects how much weight is given to relational concerns. In particular, we examined two Asian cultures that we assumed to be highly contrasted, Japan and Myanmar. We conducted a cross-cultural survey, which featured intimacy (high, low) and power/social status (high, equal) as a within-subjects independent variable, EC (intrapersonal, interpersonal; Brasseur et al., 2013) as a mediating variable, and likelihood of usage of five conflict strategies (Rahim, 1983). University students were surveyed (Japan: n=292; Myanmar: n=314). Results showed that intimacy and status affected the choice of integrating and compromising strategies, mediated by interpersonal EC for both cultures. For Japanese, low intimacy-equal status relationships affected the choice of dominating style through interpersonal EC. The findings reflect the significant role of relational factors on the choice of conflict management styles through interpersonal EC.

Gunkel, Schlaegel, and Taras (2016)

Moriizumi and Takai (2007)

Brasseur, Grégoire, Bourdu, & Mikolajczak (2013)

Rahim (1983)

Lifespan Development

International Students' Trust, Liking Of Japanese Students and Intercultural Contact with Japanese People

Shaoyu Ye

Faculty of Library, Information and Media Science, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Previous research suggests that people with higher level of generalized trust are more likely to cooperate with strangers and tend to form new social relationships to adapt better in a new environment. This study aims at investigating whether international students (ISs)' generalized trust of others would be benefit for their intercultural contact with Japanese people or not, along with other factors such as age, gender, history of stay in Japan, history of learning the Japanese language, Japanese and English language proficiency, and their level of liking of general Japanese students, and so on. The author conducted a questionnaire survey targeting ISs enrolled at several universities which locates in the Kanto Region in Japan. As a result, 210 submitted their responses, among whom 206 were analyzed in this study. Based on the multiple regress analysis, it was found that ISs' liking of general Japanese students ($\beta=.30, p.05$) and their generalized trust of others ($\beta=.31, p.01$) had significant effects on their intercultural contacts with Japanese people. However, no effects for their history of learning the Japanese language, history of stay in Japan, or language proficiency were detected. Findings of this study indicate that improving ISs' generalized trust of others would be one of the effective way to encourage their intercultural communication with Japanese people.

Other

The Mediating Roles of Interdependent Happiness and Individual Depressive State in the Relations of
Extraversion and Neuroticism to Life Satisfaction

Vivian Lun¹

Department of Applied Psychology, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Research on personality and well-being consistently showed that personality dimensions as measured by the Five Factor Model predict life satisfaction across cultures. Different mechanisms behind the effect of personality on life satisfaction have been identified, and culture was typically found to moderate the relative impact of these mechanisms (e.g., Kwan, Bond, & Singelis, 1997; Schimmack, Radhakrishnan, Oishi, Dzokoto, & Ahadi, 2002). Most of these studies tested the mechanisms with university students; it would be important to also examine community samples to enhance the generalizability of findings. In Hong Kong (n=248) and the U.S. (n=155), we examined the effects of extraversion and neuroticism on life satisfaction via interdependent happiness (Hitokoto & Uchida, 2015) and individual depressive state among community adults. Consistent with previous findings based on university student samples, extraversion and interdependent happiness positively related to life satisfaction, whereas neuroticism and individual depressive state negatively correlated with life satisfaction, in both HK Chinese and American samples. Using structural equation modeling, we found that among Hong Kong Chinese adults, interdependent happiness explained the effect of extraversion and part of the effect of neuroticism on life satisfaction, but no significant indirect effects were found with depressive state. Among American adults, interdependent happiness explained part of the effect of extraversion on life satisfaction, while both interdependent happiness and depressive state mediated the effect of neuroticism on life satisfaction. These findings will be discussed in terms of the cultural influences on the connection between individual characteristics and life satisfaction.

Other

Out-group Perceptions and Resentment in South Korea and Japan

Miriam Sang-ah Park¹

Psychology, Leeds Trinity University, UK

Resentment toward perceived out-groups in societies seems to be growing around the world, possibly intensified by social comparison and media portrayal of the 'out-groups'. In Europe and North America, these 'out-groups' tend to be those who are racially and cultural different. In East Asia, the population is thought to be homogenous and yet divisions exist-where people are divided by age, region, perceived social class, etc., which can hamper social cohesion and tolerance for others. Resentment toward the elders and the privileged amongst young people in Japan and South Korea seems to be strong, as young people in these countries struggle to feel secure and satisfied with their lives. In South Korea, for instance, young people are aware of the increasing wealth gap, and many share the sentiment that their lives will never be as good as their parents'. In our study, 210 university students in South Korea and Japan (19-25 years) rated scenarios on the perceived deservingness and resentment for different target groups (by age and perceived social class). We found general relationships of high deserving scenario inducing perceived deservingness which in turn reduced resentment. Furthermore, we found that this effect may be explained in part by entity theory, or participants' levels of entity beliefs. We discuss possible explanations for the different effects and plans for future research. The findings of the study have implications as such intergroup processes and emotions can be important contributors for the overall wellness of the young citizens in these countries and the larger societies.

Symposium 44 (Part I) - Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Variation

The (Cross-) Cultural Psychology of Relationship: Decolonial Approaches to Love and Well-Being

Chair: Glenn Adams

Cultural Variation

Models of Relationship in Ghana: Implications for Development

A. Osei-Tutu¹*Psychology, University of Ghana, Ghana*

We compared relationship tendencies in two cultural contexts in Ghana: Pentecostal-Charismatic (PCC) and Non-PCC churches. Observers in West African settings have described PCCs as a cultural force that affords and reflects neoliberal ways of being. We conducted 2 studies to test the hypothesis that engagement with PCC contexts is associated with notions of love and care that resonate with neoliberal ways of being. In Study 1, interview participants ($n = 61$; 59% PCC) described love and how they show it. Based on theoretical conceptualization, we coded data to reflect two models of love. *Maintenance-focused* love emphasizes duty-based relationality, a careful approach to connection, and security. *Growth-focused* love emphasizes freedom and an open approach to connection, mutual fulfilment, and personal achievements. Results revealed the hypothesized pattern, such that expressions of growth-focused love were more common in responses of PCC participants than in responses of Non-PCC participants. In Study 2, survey participants ($n = 1120$; 48.6% PCC) completed measures of relationships tendencies. We hypothesized and observed effects of cultural context on relationship outcomes. PCC participants reported less relational harmony, weaker sense of familial obligation, and less emphasis on maintenance-focused (versus growth-focused) expressions of love and care than did non-PCC participants. Our discussion of results focuses on religious participation as a force for cultural change and on implications of growth-focused relationality for health and human development.

Cultural Variation

Filial Piety and Relational Priorities in China and the USA

X. Zhao*Psychology, University of Kansas, USA*

Mainstream research portrays prioritization of conjugal relationships over consanguine (i.e., kin) relationships as a standard of adult functioning. However, this “standard” pattern is not a context-general law. Drawing on the Confucian concept of filial piety, we conducted three studies that tested hypothesized mechanisms of cultural-ecological variation in the prioritization of mother versus spouse. Whereas American participants (Studies 1 and 2) prioritized care to spouse over mother in response to an imaginary relationship dilemma, Chinese participants prioritized care to mother over spouse (Study 2). More importantly, residential mobility and filial piety (particularly the authoritarianism component) sequentially predicted participants’ prioritization of mother versus spouse (Study 1 and 2) and mediated the cultural difference in the prioritization (Study 2). In Studies 3A and 3B, we manipulated participants’ sense of mobility and observed consequences for prioritization of care. Prioritization of care to mother over spouse was lower in both Chinese and American settings among participants who imagined living in a mobile environment than among participants who imagined living in a stable environment, and authoritarianism filial piety mediated this effect of the mobility manipulation on prioritization of care. We discuss implications of the research for understanding filial piety across cultural settings and its contribution to a growing body of work on cultural-ecological foundations of love and care.

Symposium 44 (Part I) - Cultural Variation (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Variation

Constructions of Love and Obligation to a Parent

D. Atakere

Psychology, University of Kansas, USA

Neoliberal constructions of love prioritize romantic connection and emphasize self-expression and mutual exploration as the foundation of love. Although people in their (re)productive prime may find these constructions of love to be liberating, their negative consequences are more evident for people—like elders—whose well-being depend on care from others. We investigated these ideas about conceptions of love and patterns of eldercare in a study of $N = 212$ both European American (EA) and African American (AA) participants from U.S. settings. Participants responded to items assessing conception of love; filial piety; regulatory focus; knowledge, belief, and perception of eldercare; prioritization of financial support; and additional social and ecological characteristics. Results reveal evidence of neo-liberal understandings of love to be greater among EA participants than among AA participants. Moreover, evidence for an integrative approach to eldercare was more evident among AA participants than EA participants. We discuss implications of results for conceptions of obligation to an elderly parent.

Cultural Variation

Neoliberal Tendencies and Obligations towards Family across Cultural Contexts

S. Estrada-Villalta

Psychology, University of Kansas, USA

Neoliberal psychological tendencies include motivations towards growth, expansion, and taking advantage of opportunities for individual exploration. These tendencies influence the ways in which people construct their relationships, as well as their ideas about love and interpersonal obligation. In particular, neoliberalism is compatible with a greater emphasis on personal interests and needs for growth over maintenance of interpersonal networks through obligation. We explored these constructions in a study in two different national settings, the U.S. and Guatemala. Participants (N=234) responded to items about constructions of love, family-related attitudes, regulatory focus, ecological features, and evaluations of life choices between obligations and personal interests. Results suggest greater tendencies toward neo-liberal patterns among U.S. participants and among those Guatemalan participants culturally closer to the U.S. In addition, lower neoliberal tendencies were related to greater prioritization of interpersonal obligation over personal goals, except when personal goals have potential to allow for better fulfillment of interpersonal obligations in the future. We discuss implications of results for conceptions of obligations and care within close interpersonal networks as cultures becomes increasingly neoliberal.

Papers Session 18 - Culture & Organization (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Subordinate Identification with Cultural Dimensions as a Moderating Element between Observed Leadership Style and Leadership Effectiveness

Renier Steyn

Graduate School of Business Leadership, University of South Africa, Midrand, South Africa

Situational leadership theory proclaims that there are no single best leadership style, and that when engaging in leadership behaviour, subordinate characteristics need to be considered to optimise the leader's influence. The purpose of this research was to assess the extent to which subordinates' identification with cultural dimensions can influence the perceived effectiveness of different leadership styles. Should it be possible to determine which leadership styles are most effective when dealing with specific types of individuals, it should also be possible for leaders to adapt their behaviour accordingly and be more effective. A cross-sectional survey design was used in this study to collect data on leadership styles (empowering, directive, transactional and transformational), as well as on five dimensions of cultural differences (power distance, uncertainty avoidance, collectivism, masculinity, and long-term orientation), as proposed by Hofstede. Data were obtained from 1 140 South African employees, representing 19 diverse organisations. In the case of each of the different leadership styles, the effect of the five cultural dimensions on the relationship with effective leadership was tested, identifying the moderating effects using regression modelling. The main finding was that not all leadership styles had a significant association with leadership effectiveness. It was also determined that in only three of the possible 20 cases, cultural identification moderated the relationship between leadership style and leader effectiveness. On an academic level the research contributes to the understanding of how subordinate perceptions of leadership effectiveness are influenced by culture-specific identifications within a diverse society. On an operational level the research established that it may be more important for leaders to focus on using effective leadership styles (which have a significant effect on effectiveness), rather than to concentrate on subordinates' cultural identification, which moderates the relationship between leadership style and perceived leader effectiveness in only a few cases.

Culture & Organization

Towards Integrated Models for Eldercare through Critically Exploring the Welfare- and Family-Based Models in India and SwedenLotta Dellve¹*Sociology and work science, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden*

The program aims to assess how contemporary models of eldercare are integrating perspectives and values, i.e. perspectives from users, employees and managers and, values regarding dignity /worthy response to older people and sustainable work environment. This, in two countries with different national models for eldercare, e.g. a welfare- and family-based models in transitions, and, areas within them with diverse resources for providing eldercare. The presentation will give an overview of the project and present the first results of managers' value-related dilemmas, handling and organizing for more integrated care for older people in Sweden, as well as supportive conditions for successful managerial work in these issues. Method: (1) Questionnaire to managers of eldercare (n=345) analysed descriptive and with SEM; (2) Explorative interviews with managers of eldercare in different socioeconomic areas of Sweden. Results: Managers experienced many kinds of value-related dilemmas in their work. Value-related conflicts were associated with their work overload and the models for organizing care of older persons. Organizational support had a positive impact on more successful handling and organizing value-integrated care with higher degree of user involvement, and also with managers own health and sustainability. For example, managers' access to administrative support, rules and policies that support the managerial role co-varied with the assessment of meeting user-involvement. The findings are then deepened through case-studies of eldercare in Sweden and India with reference to the existing cultural contexts and system frameworks. We will present examples of what kind of contemporary models that have been developed in Sweden and in India. However, these organizational improvements seem to develop slowly also in Sweden, despite a well-developed welfare system and a new policy of integrated care. Conclusions: The results indicate the importance of resources at several system levels for organizing value-integrated care with both sustainable working conditions and user participation.

Culture & Organization

The Relationship between Work Satisfaction and Work-Family Conflict: The Moderating Effect of Gender Schema

Liu Pei-Yu

Department of Psychology, National Chung-Cheng University, Chia-Yi, Taiwan

Employees are expected to fulfill their work requirements, however, employee also have to meet their family duties. Especially for a culture putting emphasize on female's family duties or male's work achievement, male and female employees could be very different in work-family conflicts. According to spillover perspective, studies showed that work satisfaction was negatively related to work-family conflict. And we proposed the effect will dependent on employee's gender schema. According to role schema perspective, this study proposed that gender schema that is, males should go out to work and females should take good care of their family, would have a moderating effect on the relationship between work satisfaction and work-family conflict. Questionnaire data were collected from various Taiwanese companies and consisted of 238 full-time employees. Using multiple regression analysis, the result indicated that gender schema moderated the relationship between work satisfaction and work-family conflict. When employees held high gender schema, the relationship between work satisfaction and work-family conflict was positive. On the contrary, the relationship for low gender schema was not significant. The results of this study demonstrated the influence of gender schema in understanding employee work-family conflict. The limitations and suggestions for future studies were discussed.

Key words: work-family conflict, work satisfaction, gender schema, role schema theory, and Chinese society

Culture & Organization

Japanese and non-Japanese Managerial Ratings

Cheryl Boglarsky²*Research & Development, Human Synergistics, Plymouth, USA*

Japan's Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Foreign Residents Survey (FRS, 2016) indicated that NJ residents face both overt and covert discrimination. While this survey focused on day-to-day interactions, language, and behaviors, interactions with managers/supervisors were not examined. To study the interactions between managers and others (both Japanese and non-Japanese), data from 360-degree feedback programs were examined. Specifically, results from coaching programs that used the *Life Styles Inventory*TM (LSI) were used to determine if Japanese managers' behavioral styles differed between Japanese and non-Japanese raters. 207 focal managers who completed their survey in Japanese were chosen, and their feedback from others were analyzed. Raters appraised managers on both general and management style characteristics and effectiveness. Japanese raters were determined by survey language choice of Japanese; and non-Japanese raters were determined by survey language choice of any non-Japanese-language (eg., English, Chinese).

Japanese and non-Japanese Rater differences were found, specifically in the task vs. people realm. Japanese raters indicated that managers were higher in people-oriented styles, primarily effective "people skills", cooperation and teamwork. In contrast, non-Japanese raters indicated that managers were higher in task-oriented styles, primarily competence, goal-setting, and lasting achievements. Regarding effectiveness criteria, Japanese raters indicated that managers were higher in personal criteria, specifically stress level and interpersonal interactions. In contrast, non-Japanese raters indicated that managers were higher in task criteria, such as time management and overall effectiveness. These results are discussed in terms of language and social egoism. Additionally, the impact of these results on coaching and manager training programs are discussed.

Culture & Organization

Sociocultural Beliefs Regarding Work

Lucia Rivera de la Parra²*Research, Reddin Consultants, Cuernavaca, Mexico*

Usually it is considered that the work should be a long-term commitment of the individuals with the organizations, our beliefs, values, social rules and behaviour patterns are the cognitive aspects that facilitate us and allow the interaction with reality (Diaz-Loving et al., 2015). These elements are usually learned through social interaction, endoculturation and parenting (Peiro & Prieto, 1996, Perez, 1996). In the case of work, this phenomenon is different from other social situations because it produces feelings of ambivalence as it is an activity that allows social belonging, which demands a great deal of physical and mental effort, in which the development of significant contributions is possible, but with a heavy burden of obligation (Bauman, 2003, Dakduk & Torres, 2013, Da Silva, Kemp, Carvalho Freitas & Brighenti, 2015, Drenth, 1991). Considering this information, a series of studies was carried out to explore the relationship of beliefs with the evaluation of quality of life, job satisfaction and anti-productive behaviors to evaluate the relationships of these beliefs with the positive and negative aspects of work. Several independent correlational studies were performed with different samples of the general population (M = 200 participants) in the Mexican culture using a Belief about Work (BAW) instrument of 52 items divided into 12 factors which was developed from qualitative studies and analysis of Mexican culture to know their perception of work considering the findings of Diaz Guerrero (1997, 2003) and Cruz-Martinez (2013) about the great importance of work for culture. A tendency was identified that work is an activity that provides positive aspects for individuals, satisfaction and is linked to personal well-being. It also highlights the perception of honorability and dignity of work within Mexican society. However, in parallel, the presence of negative beliefs about work as punishment or obligation are related to the counter productivity.

Acculturation/ Cultural Variation

Acculturation, Quality of Life and Mental Health of African Refugees in Six EU Countries

Erhabor Idemudia

School of Research and Postgraduate Studies, North-West University, Mafikeng, South Africa

Berry (1997) considers the acculturative experience as a major life event that is characterized by stress, demands cognitive appraisal of the situation, and requires coping strategies. These processes and their psychological outcomes are likely to be influenced by both societal composition and individual level variables. Society of origin, group acculturation, and society of settlement, and various individual variables are strong factors affecting acculturation experience and level of stress and by implication, mental health. The similarity-attraction hypothesis (Byrne, 1969) is a theoretical account of why social contact between culturally disparate individuals is difficult and often stressful. The core assumption being that culture contact is inherently stressful with consequences for mental health.

The aim of this paper therefore, is to empirically describe acculturative stress, quality of life and mental health of African refugees in six EU countries-namely, the UK, Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Spain. The study was in principle a cross-sectional study of 3500 African refugees in 6 EU countries. The paper describes empirically from a psychological perspective, the responses of African refugees in Europe. Data will be analyzed using correlation, multiple regression and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to understand the relationship between acculturative stress, quality of life and mental health.

Cultural Variation

Cross-cultural Differences in Couples' Sharing of Good News

Lester Sim

Psychology, University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, USA

Research suggests that partners' reactions to the sharing of good news, or capitalization, is important for the romantic relationship. For example, perceiving partners as responding in an active-constructive manner enhances relationship quality and longevity; perceiving passive-constructive, active-destructive, and passive-destructive responses is related to worse relational outcomes (Gable, Gonzaga & Strachman, 2006). Moreover, perceived partner responsiveness (PPR), which captures listeners' appreciation and understanding, is revealed to mediate the relation between perceived active-constructive responses and relationship outcomes (Gable, Reis, Impett & Asher, 2004).

While active-constructive responding has been suggested as the only positive variant of capitalization responses, past studies have examined predominantly US samples, with few studies investigating cross-cultural variations. In fact, when compared to European Americans, Easterners' preference for indirect communication (Yum, 1988) may increase desirability for passive-constructive responses and differentially impact the romantic relationship. Thus, we sought to examine the cultural invariance of the capitalization model based on a sample of European Americans, South Asians and East Asians (total $N = 455$).

Results showed that active-constructive responses were associated with greater relationship satisfaction across cultures, through the mediation of greater PPR, $F(8,325) = 17.60, p .001$. However, when we substituted the predictor with perceived passive-constructive capitalization, culture was found to be a moderator, such that PPR was a negative mediator in the European American sample, a positive mediator in South Asians, but revealed no difference in the East Asian sample, $F(8, 325) = 3.55, p .001$. Our findings highlight passive-constructive responses to be beneficial depending on the cultural context.

Lifespan Development

Shared Meals and Neighborhood Walks. Longitudinal and Comparative Perspectives on Emerging Personhood I in 1-3 Year Olds in Norway and Indonesia

Berit Overaa Johannesen¹*Department of psychology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway*

A growing body of cultural psychological and social anthropological research demonstrate how human development is largely context bound. One aspect of globalization and increased migration is that formerly homogeneous societies like the Norwegian now contain diverse socialization practices. In this situation increased knowledge and awareness of how socialization practices differ, and on how they relate to the development of children, is necessary to further tolerance and informed debate on issues of child upbringing and societal sustainability. In this study, we contribute to such knowledge by comparing language socialization and identity development of young children in Norway and Indonesia. We have conducted participant observation and spent two days with eight children in a kindergarten in rural middle Norway every four months from October 2015 to January 2018. In rural middle Java we have followed five children in their homes and spent two days with them every six months from December 2015 to November 2017. All the children were born in 2014. The data consists of field observations and sound recordings of naturally occurring interaction involving each child. We have analyzed the Norwegian and Javanese datasets longitudinally and cross-sectional with a focus on shared attention practices, and on learning context. By comparing and contrasting the data we discuss how dynamics of social awareness and social affiliation on the one hand, and individualizing practices on the other, afford emerging agentive positions relative to the different sociocultural contexts of the children.

Diversity, Gender, Language

Validation of Well-being Models on North Indian AdolescentsKamlesh Singh¹*Dept. of Humanities and Social Sciences,, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Delhi, India*

Well-being is defined diversely such as optimal psychological experience and functioning (Deci & Ryan, 2008), happiness (Salama-Younes, 2011), satisfaction (Campbell, Converse, & Rodgers, 1976) etc. The current study validated two well-being scales (The Warwick – Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale – WEMWBS; Tennant et al 2007 & PERMA, Kern, et al., 2014) in Hindi and English languages and explored the effect of socio-demographic variables on adolescents' well-being from four North Indian states. Convergent validity was established with The Child and Youth Resilience Measure - 28 (Ungar & Leibenberg, 2009). A total of 1294 (Females = 640, Males = 654) adolescents in age range of 12-19 years (Mean= 15.27 years; SD=1.08) voluntarily participated in the study; Delhi (N=355; Females=167, Males=188), Haryana (N=297; Females=148, Males=149), Uttar Pradesh (N=297; Females=159, Males=138) and Rajasthan (N=345; Females=166, Males=179). Results indicated that the PERMA model did not confirm to the original model, hence EFA was employed on 1/3rd of the participants. The results of EFA indicated a four factor solution with forty one items and 56.83% of variance. Further CFA was employed to assess the construct validity which was confirmed for both the well-being scales. A multi-group CFA for languages was computed to establish the configural invariance, which indicated that construct validity was same for both the languages. Results of convergent validity demonstrated that WEMWBS and PERMA and its dimensions positively correlated with dimensions of CYRM. Multivariate analysis revealed that females possessed higher scores on well-being as compared to males; private school adolescents possessed better well-being scores as compared to their counterparts and those residing in urban areas possessed better well-being scores as compared to those staying in rural areas. The state-wise post hoc test indicated that for both the well-being scales scores were significantly higher in Haryanvi adolescents as compared to adolescents from other states. Rajasthan adolescents possessed the least well-being scores across all four states. These results highlight the not only the cultural diversity and its effect on well-being but also need to adapted and validated before drawing conclusions.

Diversity, Gender, Language

Resilience among Indian Adolescents: A Multi-Group Study

Mohita Junnarkar²*Jindal Institute of Behavioral Sciences, O. P. Jindal Global University, Sonapat, India*

Resilience is the individual's ability to overcome adversity and successfully adapt to any situation. Adolescence is challenging since a child is in a transitory developmental phase. The current study validated two resilience scales in Hindi and English languages (Child and Youth Resilience Measure; CYRM; Ungar & Liebenberg, 2013 & The Adolescent Resilience Questionnaire; ARQ; Gartland et al, 2011) and explored the effect of socio-demographic variables on adolescents' resilience from four North Indian states. Convergent validity was established with Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS; Stewart-Brown & Janmohamed, 2008). A total of 1294 (Females = 640, Males = 654) adolescents in age range of 12-19 years (Mean= 15.27 years; SD=1.08) who voluntarily participated in the study; Delhi (N=355; Females=167, Males=188), Haryana (N=297; Females=148, Males=149), Uttar Pradesh (N=297; Females=159, Males=138) and Rajasthan (N=345; Females=166, Males=179). Results confirmed the construct validity of both the resilience scales. A multi-group CFA for languages was computed to establish the configural invariance, results of which indicated that construct validity was same for both the languages. Convergent validity for both the resilience scales was computed. Results of convergent validity demonstrated that context, individual and caregiver dimensions of CYRM and individual, family, peers and school dimensions of ARQ correlated positively with WEMWBS. Multivariate analysis indicated that females were more resilient with peers as compared to males, private school adolescents possessed better resilience as compared to government school adolescents and those residing in urban areas possessed better individual resilience as compared to those staying in rural areas. Place of residence (state) affected contextual resilience, individual resilience, caregiver resilience and resilience at school. Further, the post hoc tests for the states indicated that contextual resilience, individual resilience and caregiver resilience scores were significantly higher in Rajasthani adolescents as compared to adolescents from other states. Delhi adolescents possessed the least resilience scores across all four states. Resilience at school was better among Haryanvi adolescents as compared to adolescents from remaining states. These results highlight not only the cultural diversity and its effect on resilience but also indicate that adaptation and validation of models is essential.

Symposium 17 - Cultural Variation & Measurement (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Variation

Enhancing Data Comparability in Cross-Cultural Assessments

Chair: Jia He

Symposium 17 - Cultural Variation & Measurement (Tuesday, July 3, 2018 10:20)

Cultural Variation

Does Language Similarity Increase the Degree of Measurement Invariance for Items Measuring Instructional Quality?

J. Fischer

Psychology, German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany

Questionnaire data is often used to analyze variation in instructional quality as well as its impact on student performance across countries. Three dimensions of good teaching have been identified: classroom management, teacher support and cognitive activation. Yet, measurement equivalence has hardly been tested. Questionnaire scales are comparable if the identical construct (configural invariance) is measured with the same measurement unit (metric invariance) and origin (scalar invariance). So far, teaching quality scales have been shown to meet the first two stages of equivalence. He and Kubacka (2015) demonstrated that especially Chinese- and Spanish-speaking countries showed a lack of scalar invariance compared to an international reference group. Yet, the level of scale equivalence within these groups has not been tested. Therefore, the present contribution analyzes the degree of measurement invariance for PISA 2012 instructional quality items within as well as between Chinese-, German- and Spanish-speaking country groups, each comprising three countries. Maximum-likelihood based alignment is used to answer the research questions. Scales are invariant if 25% or less of the intercepts are non-invariant. For the Chinese-speaking group, no construct even reaches configural equivalence (RMSEA0.08). For the German-and Spanish-speaking group, cognitive activation does not reach configural equivalence, while the intercepts for teacher support and classroom management are invariant. No construct is measurement invariant across all language groups. Thus, the construct itself as well as language similarity seem to influence the degree to which cross-cultural comparisons can be made.

Cultural Variation

Comparability of the BWVr across 9 Nations

Hester Van Herk¹*Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

A recent development in measuring Schwartz values is best - worst scaling (BWS; Lee et al., 2017). In this approach, respondents assess small sets in which several items are shown at the same time and the task is to choose the best and the least important value in their lives. After answering all sets the researcher can deduct the respondent's value profile. Main questions are (1) to what extent are these BWS measured value profiles comparable to value profiles using a traditional rating scale to measure the value items and (2) to what extent is the best-worst measure comparable across nations. To answer the first question we use student samples that answered the items in the Best–Worst Refined Values scale (BWVr) using both Best-Worst scaling and rating scales. The results show that the average intra-individual correlation between BWS and rating is about .50. Assessment of predictive validity and stability indicate that BWS and rating are comparable, but not similar. To answer the question on comparability of BWVr across nations, we use large data sets from the adult population in 9 nations in Europe, Asia and the Americas. In these nations, we assess response styles in best-worst measured BWVr and link the resulting Schwartz values profiles to data on attitudes and behaviour. We find that comparability of response tendencies and predictive validity is present in subsets of the 9 nations. Implications for cross-cultural research are discussed.

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Cultural Variation

Effects of Anchoring Vignettes on Comparability and Predictive Validity of Student Self-Reports in 64 Cultures

J. He^{1,2}¹*Psychology, German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*²*Psychology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Anchoring vignettes are item batteries especially designed for correcting responses that might be affected by incomparability. This paper investigates the effects of anchoring vignettes on the validity of student self-report data in 64 cultures. Using secondary data analysis from the 2012 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), we checked the validity of responses on vignette questions, and investigated how rescaled item responses of two student scales: *Teacher Support* and *Classroom Management* enhanced comparability and predictive validity. The main findings include that (1) responses to vignette questions represent valid individual and cultural differences; in particular, violations in these responses (i.e., misorderings) are related to low socioeconomic status and low cognitive sophistication; (2) the rescaled responses tend to show higher levels of comparability; and (3) the associations of rescaled *Teacher Support* and *Classroom Management* with math achievement, student-oriented and teacher-directed instruction are slightly different from raw scores of the two target constructs, and the associations with rescaled scores seem to be more in line with the literature. Namely, the associations among all self-report Likert scales are weaker with rescaled scores, presumably reducing common method variance; and both rescaled scale scores are more positively related to math achievement. However, anchoring vignettes are not a cure-all in solving measurement bias in cross-cultural surveys; we discuss the technicality and directions for further research on this technique.