

Social Psychology

INVITED ADDRESS

IA116

Social Network Analysis in Psychology

Angel Barrasa, Caridad López - Granero
University of Zaragoza, Spain

Social Network Analysis has become a very used instrument in different psychological research topics in the last years. A large body of research has examined social networks in psychological research. Social network approaches provide a set of theories and methods with which to articulate and investigate, with greater precision and rigor, the wide variety of relational perspectives implied by contemporary Psychology theories. Our goal is to advance this domain through an integrative conceptual review. We develop a framework that classifies network research into four major categories, with the purpose of guiding scholars' choices among the various theories, constructs, measures, research designs, and analytic strategies inherent in the social network literature. Finally, we also provide recommendations for future work aimed at advancing the state of social network research in psychological areas.

IA117

Polyculturalism: A Lay Theory of Culture and its Consequences in Intergroup Relations in Asian Cultures

Allan B. I. Bernardo *University of Macau, Macao*

Lay theories about people and social phenomena guide individuals' thoughts and actions in various intergroup contexts. Polyculturalism has recently been proposed as a lay theory of culture that emphasizes the historical and contemporary connections and mutual influences among cultures (Rosenthal & Levy, 2013). The paper presents results from an emergent research program in different East Asian and Southeast Asian countries/territories. First, research shows how polyculturalism is a distinct lay theory from multiculturalism. Second, research demonstrates the positive consequences of belief in polyculturalism in intergroup contexts, such as (a) attitudes towards foreign nationals, (b) attitudes towards postcolonial relationships, (c) attitudes towards effects of globalization, (d) acculturation orientations towards migrants, among others. Finally, research clarifies the possible cognitive mechanisms (e.g., aspects of executive functioning; cognitive flexibility), abilities (e.g., cultural intelligence), and personality dimensions related to belief in polyculturalism. The potential implications of polyculturalist beliefs

for intergroup processes in different societies will be discussed.

IA118

Collective self-regulation of cultural dynamics?

Yoshihisa Kashima *The University of Melbourne, Australia*

The ideal of sustainable development requires the balancing of economic development and environmental sustainability. However, people often believe that our future will be a continuing economic development despite worsening environmental degradation. Is it possible to have a future that is both prosperous and sustainable? I argue that it may be possible, but require collective self-regulation of our individual behaviors, broader discourse about future visions, and greater coordination and cooperation among ourselves for our global commons, future generations, and planetary biosphere. A conceptual framework for collective self-regulation is outlined and a research program about collective self-regulation of low carbon behaviours and cultural transition to low carbon lifestyle is reported. I discuss the implications of this line of research in terms of the human potential to collectively self-regulate cultural dynamics, that is, the formation, maintenance, and transformation of culture over time.

IA119

Risk and Risk-taking from a social psychology perspective

Christine D Roland-Levy *University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne, France*

The presentation will deal with risk psychology and risk-taking in the perspective of social psychology. Besides a general introduction around the concept of risk and risk-taking, a series of studies will be presented. Based on the Social Representation Theory, risk in general will be analyzed. The presentation will then develop around risk in the context of the financial and economic crisis. Examples of studies will also present risk-taking, with financial incentives around gambling. Finally, examples of the effects of risk-taking in various sports and at work will be presented.

IA120

Positive Psychology and Changing the World in Harmony: On the Role of Passion for a Cause

Robert J J Vallerand *Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

Societal changes necessitate energy, resolve, and persistence. I propose that passion is necessary to sustain such high involvement in a cause. In this invited presentation, I present a Dualistic Model of Passion (Vallerand, 2015) that serves to explain people's actions for a given cause. Passion is defined as a strong inclination for a self-defining activity (or ideal or

cause) that one loves, values, and spends a considerable amount of time on. Two types of passion exist: a harmonious passion (the passion remains under the person's control) and an obsessive passion (the passion controls the person). Research supporting the model is presented, including research dealing with involvement in causes. It will be seen that harmonious passion promotes adaptive behavior leading to changing the world in harmony while obsessive passion leads to more extreme behavior. Implications for different types of causes and directions for future research are proposed.

IA121

Compensation between competence and warmth in intergroup relations: Structural and strategic foundations

Vincent Y Yzerbyt *University of Louvain, Belgium*

Research on intergroup relations has long noted the presence of two universal dimensions in the representation of others: Whereas warmth reflects perceived intent, comprising friendliness and trustworthiness, competence relates to perceived ability, including skills and assertiveness (see Fiske, 2015). Although warmth and competence were long conceived of as positively related, recent efforts suggest that the Big Two often manifest a negative relationship. A target described as high in competence (warmth) is frequently assumed to be less warm (competent) than another target described as low in competence (warmth). Yzerbyt, Provost, and Corneille (2005) called compensation this tendency to contrast social targets on the two dimensions (for a review, Yzerbyt, 2016). We provide illustrations of the prevalence of compensatory processes in social judgment in a variety of contexts and delineate its structural and strategic foundations. The accumulated evidence confirms that compensation is a major aspect of how group members regulate their interactions.

INVITED SYMPOSIUM

IS095

Togetherness with Independence in Groups: How Do We Make It Happen and What Are the Consequences?

Organizer: Hoon-Seok Choi
Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea

Session Abstract:

The nature of the relationship between the group and the individual has been at the core of social and cultural psychology. Decades of research on this and other related topics have produced a massive body of literature, indicating that individuals' worldviews regarding the person-group relationship (i.e., individualism

vs. collectivism) affect how they think and behave in social settings. Though informative, much of this work has been descriptive in nature, and thus research is needed to gain insights into the prescriptive role of cultural worldviews. Building on a recent proposal that the combination of collectivistic values and independent self-representation produces desirable effects within and between groups (Choi, 2014), we present laboratory experiments and simulation studies that examined the joint impact of the two seemingly contradictory psychological states in situations involving loyalty, work group functioning, and intergroup helping. We discuss implications of our findings and directions for future research.

Collectivistic Independence: A Conceptual Framework and Methodological Advances

Jeong-Gil Seo, Hayeon Lee, Hoon-Seok Choi
Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea

Scholarly interest in individualism-collectivism (IND-COL) has waxed and waned for the past few decades. Nevertheless, IND-COL is still one of the most predominant concepts in research on the link between culture and social behavior. In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness that IND-COL represents a multidimensional construct, and that at the individual level component elements of IND-COL are conceptually distinct. Along these lines, Choi and colleagues (Choi, 2015; Choi, Cho, Seo, & Bechtoldt, 2016) proposed a two-dimensional model that differentiates between individuals' value orientation and their self-representation. With this, they argue that the combination of collectivistic values and independent self-representation, i.e., collectivistic independence, promotes individual and group functioning both within and between groups. In this presentation, we discuss the conceptual background of this new approach and introduce methodological advances made in this line of research.

Loyal Deviance: Who Blows the Whistle and Why?

Young-Mi Kwon, Hyoim Choi
Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea

Group-oriented deviance plays an important role especially when a group has undesirable customs that impede its long-term growth. We propose that group-oriented deviance is more likely under situations where members uphold collectivistic values with a strong sense of independent rather than interdependent self. In a series of studies, Korean undergraduate students read a scenario describing an organizational situation and indicated their intention to engage in actions to change undesirable customs of the organization. Independent variables were either measured as individual differences or situationally manipulated.

We found as expected that collectivistic values combined with independent self increased willingness to engage in group-oriented deviance. This relationship was explained by less reliance on defensive mechanisms for group. We discuss implications of the findings and directions for future research.

At the Crossroad of Ingroup Love and Outgroup Helping: Finding a Way to Sustainable Intergroup Reconciliation

Hyun Euh
University of Minnesota, United States of America

Individuals' love for their ingroup can be toxic to intergroup relations. Particularly in the context of intergroup transgressions, previous research has documented the ill effects of ingroup love, such as justification of ingroup wrong doing and denial of compensation to the victimized outgroup. Building on the notion that collectivistic values coupled with independent self-representation breed a genuine concern of the moral integrity of one's own group (Choi, 2015), we explored the role of perpetrator group members' cultural orientation in intergroup reparation. We hypothesized that the combination of the two cultural sub-components promotes positive attitudes toward compensation and willingness to engage in reparatory actions. In three studies involving real-world intergroup conflict in Korea (i.e., discrimination against migrant workers, war crimes during the Vietnam War), we found support for our hypothesis. We discuss how to promote the symbiosis between ingroup love and outgroup helping that is essential for fostering intergroup harmony.

Network Dynamics of Cultural Worldviews in Work Groups

Jiin Jung (1), Ha-Yeon Choi (2)
1. Claremont Graduate University, United States of America; 2. Sungkyunkwan University, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Research indicates that behavior in work groups is not simply a function of the culture of the larger society that is fixed. Indeed, group members possess a diverse set of beliefs and values, and how they think and behave at work is largely a function of their cultural orientation. Drawing on a synergy model of collectivistic values and independent self-representation (collectivistic independence, Choi, 2015), this study explores the network dynamics of collectivistic independence in work groups. We propose that collectivistic independence affects group functioning via interpersonal trust and constructive controversy. We also propose that collectivistic independence predicts leader emergence in a group and that other members of the group will be assimilated to the leader via interpersonal similarity and liking. As such, collectivistic independence spreads in work groups. We test our propositions using both longitudinal

analysis and social network analysis on data collected from student work groups in Korea.

IS096

Culture and Psychology

Organizer: Rolando Díaz-Loving
National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico

Session Abstract:

Division 3 of IAAP. Understanding applications of psychological science for societal development. A central premise is that cultural and contextual research is crucial for the development of ethical, efficient and relevant applications of psychological science, in order to impact quality changes in present human conditions worldwide. Contributions of psychological science in the achievement of an empirically based socio-cultural psychology. 1) Dolores Albarracín, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. Liking for Action and the Vertical/Horizontal Dimension of Culture in Nineteen Nations: Valuing Equality over Hierarchy Promotes Positivity Towards Action. 2) Janak Pandey University of Allahabad. Indigenizing psychology in the Indian Context. 3) Ruth Nina-Estrella University of Puerto Rico. Dominican Immigrants in Puerto Rico: Perceptions of intercultural interactions. 4) Mirta Margarita Flores Galaz, University of Yucatán. Confirmatory analysis of the multidimensional assertiveness scale for children. 5) Rolando Díaz-Loving, National Autonomous University of Mexico. Gender beliefs and norms through various Mexican cultural contexts.

Indigenizing psychology in the Indian Context

Janak Pandey
Allahabad University, India, India

The dominant and privileged stance of western (Euro-North American centric) Psychology assertion and claim of universal psychology has been challenged on the ground that all psychologies are "indigenous" to the cultures in which they arise and develop. Post-modern thought asserts that nature of knowledge has to be social -political and culturally contextualized. Mapping psychological phenomena and reality through western construct has led to pseudo-understanding and misconstructions of varied realities of people of the majority world. A number of speciality areas like cross-cultural psychology, cultural psychology, ethnic psychology and lately indigenous psychology have demonstrated important role of culture as a determinant of behaviour. Present objective is to assess efforts made in India in contextualizing knowledge base by developing indigenous /cultural/cross-cultural psychologies in enhancing our understanding of role of culture in behaviour.

Confirmatory analysis of the multidimensional assertiveness scale for children

Mirta Margarita Flores-Galaz *Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, Mexico*

The current trend in psychological research is to place more importance to the culture and the creation of strategies that promote the development of a culturally distinctive psychology. The Mexican ethnopsychology posits that the development of cognition and personality results from the interaction between the person's biopsychic traits and sociocultural environment (Díaz-Guerrero, 1994). Under this premise, research studies to measure assertiveness in children and adults have been conducted in Mexico. This work presents the validity of the Multidimensional Assertiveness Scale for children (EMAN), which was developed from the model proposed by Flores and Díaz-Loving (2002). In 2008, 1038 boys and 970 girls were selected from several Mexican cities using non-probability sampling. Results from the confirmatory and exploratory factor analysis showed significant adjustments in a three-dimension model: indirect assertiveness ($\alpha = 0.91$), non-assertiveness ($\alpha = 0.81$), and assertiveness ($\alpha = 0.73$), which shows that it is an appropriate measure for the ethnopsychological construct.

Gender believes and norms through various Mexican cultural contexts

Rolando Díaz-Loving *National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*

Characteristics associated with male and female categories remain a topic of interest because of the impact that gender roles have on the daily lives of humans. Roles seem to have changed in recent decades to meet the demands of modern times, but at the same time traditional ideas about the meaning of being female or male are maintained. This study aimed to understand the behavior of a scale of gender roles applied in 1,625 people from Northeast, North Pacific, Central and Southeast regions of Mexico. The scale proved to be culturally sensitive and revealed changes in the way we perceive gender roles that correspond with the cultural characteristics of the area of the country from which the data was extracted, but consistent factors are also observed, such as the "absence of male emotional expressiveness", which appears in all cases, and sometimes it is the factor that takes on special importance.

IS097

Lessons from Asian Indigenous Psychology: Local understanding and universal applicability Korea, Philippine, and Japan

Organizer: Gyuseog Q Han *Chonnam national university, Republic of Korea*

Session Abstract:

Indigenous system of world view works as background psychology in daily living.

Working of this system is often implicit as well as explicit. Some part of this system is well known as is the case of values on individualism-collectivism. However, some other part is not readily recognized as such well as part of the system. Analysis of vernaculars and indigenous terms in each cultural context is critical in shedding a light on the system. The current symposium presents five research conducted in three different countries in Asia (Korea, Philippine, and Japan) to reveal culture specific system of world view. Although the research takes indigenous approach, the findings are not limited to the understanding of local culture of study but also applicable toward understanding of global mind. Discussion will be centered around the value, the lessons, and the applicability of indigenous approach in constructing psychological system of knowledge.

The meaning of Family to Koreans: Indigenous analysis of familism in Korea

Taekyun Hur, Paloma Benavides, Chaerin Lee, Sun W. Park, Yong Hoe Heo *Korea University, Republic of Korea*

The present study proposes the new psychological concept, Family-extensionism, which is indigenous in Korean culture and qualitatively distinguished from the related concept, Familism, developed in focus of strong intimacy of Latin families. Family-extensionism refers to the tendency to perceive the world as an extended form of family and apply the principle governing parent-children relationship to the non-family situations. People high in the cultural aspect tend to understand government and business organizations as a family structure and expect them to work with family characteristics. For validating the indigenous cultural concept, a series of studies were conducted to develop a scale to measure it, to examine cross-cultural variations, and to investigate its practical roles in unique phenomena of Korean society. The results were converging to support its characteristics beyond familism of Latin cultures and its significant roles in Korean culture.

Meanings of Pakikipagkapwa: An Indigenous Psychological Investigation of a Filipino Cultural Value

Jay A Yacat (1), Ma. Cecilia G. Conaco (2) *1. UP Diliman, Philippines; 2. University of the Philippines, Diliman, Philippines*
Kapwa, defined by Enriquez (1978) as shared identity of self and others, is considered a core Filipino value. However, very few studies have examined its nature and utility as a psychological concept. In this study, eight ginabayang talakayan sessions (indigenous facilitated discussions), involving 24 university students and 24 academic professionals, were conducted among four different cultural groups in the Philippines to explore the meanings of

pakikipagkapwa as a psychological and cultural value. Qualitative analysis revealed that pakikipagkapwa involves an "opening up of the self to others" (pagbubukas ng loob sa kapwa) which involves two core domains: "openness to connections" and "openness to difference". These meanings are examined in the light of other similar and possibly related psychological constructs such as self-transcendence (Schwartz, 1990) and collectivism (Triandis, 1993).

What is the concept of Kizuna, tie, relationship, or bondage? : Critical review in the situation after the Grate East-Japan Earthquake 2011
Tetsuji Ito *Ibaraki University, Japan*

After the Grate East-Japan Earthquake 2011 in Japan, the Japanese word Kizuna has been often used. At the end of that year it was selected as "the Kanji of the year" by the Japan Kanji Aptitude Testing Foundation. Kizuna with family members, Kizuna with friends, Kizuna with the local community, and Kizuna with the persons who were not an acquaintance, are necessary for the recovery from the serious damages by the disaster. They say that we have to retrieve Kizuna because it has been lost in the recent years in the process of modernization. Though it surely gave some power to the people after the great earthquake, it sounds odd because it means not only "tie" or "relationship", but also "bondage". It even means rope which keeps animal. I would like to review this concept in my presentation.

Conceptualizing Ogi: A cultural motivation for self-resilience

Min Han Woosong *University, Republic of Korea*

The meaning of Ogi is related with motivations which are activated in specific situations in Korea. Present study tried to reveal the cultural meaning and the role of Ogi in Korean culture. 10 participants were interviewed and the data were analyzed with qualitative method. Ogi might be a cultural motivation to recover the damaged Jajonshim (self-respect, perceived self-worth). Because Koreans believe Jajonshim should be protected all the time, they would be motivated to keep their Jajonshim. However, Koreans cannot do this some cases, for example, in case the relationship with the person who attacked one's Jajonshim should be considered. Ogi is activated when one needs to protect his or her Jajonshim in spite of all difficulties. Ogi provides Koreans with the will to overcome the obstacles to protecting their Jajonshim. Psychological meanings of Ogi in the cultural context will be discussed.

A framework of moral development based on indigenous analysis of Korean worldview

Gyuseog Q Han (1), Bongyoung Choi (2) 1. Chonnam national university, Republic of Korea; 2. Korea Aerospace University, Republic of Korea

A system of moral development was derived from the Korean worldview which regards every constituent in the eco-system including human being as a *chok* (a Korean vernacular meaning a part) of the whole *woori* (we in English). Morality is conceived as living one's life in harmony with other beings in the whole system. This idea can be achieved through the process of recognizing other beings on their own virtues and values. Moral development is progressed by expanding the realm of whole *woori* from oneself to closed ingroup, to all humanity, and lastly to the whole eco-system. The mechanism of recognition is intuitively simple, universally applicable across cultures, and serves well for the issue of sustainability. It has the potential to dissolve the impasse posed by post-modernistic critique (such as moral relativists) of previous theories on morality, and present a new path to solve the controversies posed by utilitarian philosophers.

IS098

Understanding leadership. Beyond Stagnating Models and Quantative Quagmires

Organizer: Ann Marie O'roark International Council of Psychologists, Inc., United States of America

Session Abstract:

Presentations from the United States, Germany, the Philippines and the Ukraine provide background information for discussing the state of psychological evidence related to the nature, understanding and impact of leadership behavior. "Diversity in Harmony" as it is experienced in scientific examinations of leadership under a generic, comprehensive rubric is a challenging discussion framework. Theory building appears stagnant following the demise of initial concept formulators and precipitators of streams of research. Research on leadership effectiveness is scattered. Moreover, the discipline offers fractal-like data on impact under circumscribed circumstances or regarding adjustments required for 360-degree effectiveness, or with varying skill-levels present in group members. Papers will report how leader behaviors effect employee well being in Europe; a call for models and practices that are diverse, global and inclusive of differences, that are sustainable and platforms for providing viable training and development education.

Diverse and Global Leadership

Jean L Chin (1), Richard Velayo (2) 1. Adelphi University, United States of America; 2. Pace University, United States of America

How do we foster effective leadership within a rapidly changing diverse and global society? Questions abound about developing leadership

for what purpose, with and by whom, and to what end? How do we train existing and potential leaders to promote leadership for transformation and change, to be inclusive and just? How do we consider the contexts of our evolving organizations and society so that our leadership is relevant? Existing leadership models are limited in answering these questions, being largely dominated by North American and Western thinking. We call for global and diverse leadership to move toward such models that are sustainable and viable in today's rapidly changing world. We examine concerns about leadership in different countries that: Identifies diverse leadership styles, encourages cultural adaptation and incorporating world views, and embraces diversity and difference. We discuss building an International Leadership Network for education, training, scholarship and research exchange on diverse leadership.

Leadership and well-being: An emerging topic in European leadership research

Diana Boer (1), Claudia Buengeler (2) 1. University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; 2. University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Leaders affect the well-being of their subordinates. Theoretical and empirical work on leadership has largely focused on constructive forms of leadership. In practice, however, the effects of destructive forms of leadership seem to outweigh those of constructive ones. Negative experiences impact more on people's lives than positive experiences; to understand well-being effects of leadership, focusing on constructive as well as destructive leadership is thus essential. In this systematic review, we seek to distinguish the effects of constructive versus destructive leadership on positive (e.g., positive affect) and negative (e.g., emotional exhaustion) well-being indicators. Furthermore, we take into account that culture influences the expectations that subordinates have towards their leaders. In line with this, we propose a culture-sensitive model of the leadership-well-being relationship and discuss culture-specific implications of our research.

Interdisciplinary collaboration: Lead with a common language

Michelle A Downey Consulting Psychologist & Educator, United States of America

A common language must be developed as we build our interdisciplinary alliances and successfully collaborate with partners outside our fields of expertise. Recent information in the interdisciplinary learning literature focuses on the personal constraints, conflicts, and other group dynamics that impede, rather than facilitate collaborative development. There is a charge for collaborators to advance their interdisciplinary engagement in business, psychology, and education. A new model adopts leadership practices that encourage facilitative

behaviors such as being aware of others, listening, and capturing shared meaning. Common language is common ground in a leadership model.

State of psychology's knowledge-base on leadership: Current Thinking

Ann Marie O'roark International Council of Psychologists, Inc., United States of America

Theory building appears stagnant following the demise or retirement of initial leadership concept formulators, the early streams-of-research precipitators. Exploring leader-follower processes and dynamics (Fiedler, Hollander, Blanchard-Hersey, Burns, Leonard & Freedman) underplays complexities in social-economic-political contexts within which organization must function and adapt. Reviews of IAAP-spawned cross-cultural studies (Bass, Wilpert, House, Drenth, Misumi, Hofstede, Triandis, e.g. transformational/charismatic leadership), call for integration of qualitative with quantitative research. Is it possible to include consideration of impact on leadership effectiveness from global episodic-terrorism, from rapidly advancing technologies, especially in health, communications and economics, and from an increasing perceived -need for positive leadership? The time appears ripe for creative thinking about meeting the salient need in the state of the knowledge about leadership: articulation of 21st century leadership models. This means collaborative fresh-thinking about leadership effectiveness, leadership training, leadership consultation and education. Who will answer the call for action learning, innovation insight?

IS099

Joint Action

Organizer: Barbara Tversky Stanford/Columbia, United States of America

Discussant: Barbara Tversky

Stanford/Columbia, United States of America

Session Abstract:

People's actions, even when acting alone, show the influence of others in multiple and often surprising ways. The presentations will discuss some of the many ways people's actions reflect the presence of others.

Gesture and speech in adult-child interactions

Eve V Clark Stanford University, United States of America

Adults talk to young children and also use gestures when talking. In introducing new words, their deictic gestures typically pick out the intended referent (the whole object). Further pointing gestures pick out parts and properties of the referent, along with words. But when adults talk about motion, or function, they

use demonstrating gestures, with the object itself as a prop, as they track the children's attention. Children also use gestures early on (9months+), pointing at things that interest them, but reaching when they want something. As they get a little older, and use words along with points, adults differentiate 'bare points' from 'point & word' combinations from young children. The first they treat as requests for labels; the second as requests for the entity named. Communication, then, is not simply a matter of learning the language: it resides in the coordination of language and gesture for both adult and child.

On indicating things as a communicative act

Herbert H Clark *Stanford University, United States of America*

In conversation, people don't merely point: They point for others as part of what they are saying. The proposal is this. When A indicates something for B, B is intended to coordinate on (1) locating the indicatum in space and time and (2) identifying the referent linked to that indicatum. When I point at a playbill for Hamlet and say, "He was a tragic character," it is Hamlet (the referent), and not the playbill (the indicatum), that I am talking about. If I had said, "He was a great playwright," the referent would have been Shakespeare. So, to identify the referent, B is intended to find the link from indicatum to referent that is optimal given A and B's current common ground. To complicate matters, indicating takes many forms and has many uses. Evidence for the proposal is found in both everyday conversations and laboratory experiments.

Grasping others intentions

Cristina Becchio *Italian Institute of Technology, Italy*

A generally unexpressed assumption behind much current social cognition research is the so-called "Unobservability Principle" (UP). According to the UP, minds are composed of exclusively intracranial phenomena, perceptually inaccessible and thus unobservable to everyone but their owner. Recent findings, however, have shown that (at least some) mental states translate into measurable movement patterns. This raises the intriguing possibility that intentions - regarded as covert dispositions by standard theories of social understanding - may become 'visible' in a person's overt motor behaviour. By combining rigorous psychophysical techniques with classification and regression tree (CART) modeling, we demonstrate that observers can indeed decode intention from movement kinematics. The extent to which they are able to do so is predicted by the specific features of the observed movements.

Joint Action Learning

Natalie Sebanz *Central European University, Hungary*

Learning how to perform joint actions involves not only learning of the individual parts but learning something about the relation between these individual parts. For example, in order to smoothly coordinate with a partner in couple dancing it helps to know what the partner's steps are in relation to one's own. How do children and adults learn to perform well-coordinated joint actions together? This talk will give an overview of several studies that have explored the role of joint action observation for joint action learning. The main finding is that dyads have a stronger tendency to imitate actions that are performed by other dyads, compared to actions performed by single individuals, and that dyads are more accurate in imitating joint actions than individual actions. Developmental research suggests that participating in and observing joint actions also plays an important role in the learning of bimanual coordination.

Co-ordinating Understanding: The Importance of Negative Evidence

Patrick G Healey (1), Greg Mills (3), Arash Eshghi (2) 1. *Queen Mary, University of London, United Kingdom*; 2. *University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom*; 3. *University of Groningen, Netherlands*

Work on language co-ordination in dialogue has normally focussed on 'positive' evidence of understanding such as the feedback provided by nods or agreement. This paper explores the hypothesis that the 'negative' evidence derived from misunderstanding plays a critical role in co-ordinating understanding. We describe two chat tool experiments that involve relatively fine-grained manipulations of live conversation. The first experiment involves selectively weakening of grounding cues (e.g. "Okay" is replaced by "Ummm") during task-oriented dialogue. The results show that this manipulation interferes with the development of semantic coordination and supports Clark's account of grounding in dialogue. The second experiment involves exaggerating people's clarification questions by dynamically substituting relatively specific questions with more generic ones (e.g. substituting "On the left" with "what"?). Perhaps surprisingly, this manipulation leads to significantly stronger semantic coordination. We argue that negative evidence promotes semantic co-ordination by providing important constraints that help people narrow down their possible interpretations.

CONTRIBUTED SYMPOSIUM

CS119

Towards social well-being: the challenge of the psychology of the leader

Organizer: Pamela Bernabei *AIO, NGO in Special Consultative Status with the*

ECOSOC of the United Nations and Italian National Institute of Health, Italy

Discussants: **Florian De Angelis (1), Pamela Bernabei (2)**

1. *University College London (UCL), United Kingdom*; 2. *AIO, NGO in Special Consultative Status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations, Italy*

Session Abstract:

Leadership is one of the most discussed and debated topics in the social sciences. Both leader traits and behaviors have been investigated in research studies, to predict leadership effectiveness. Interestingly, new approaches have recently risen, like the leadership psychology. From this perspective, effective leadership is seen as an instrument for reaching social functionality. The symposium will integrate these ideas to the psychology of the leader postulated by the ontopsychological approach. It maintains that only those who can serve the others can lead them, being a function of social order and well-being. The speakers will discuss leader's ethics regarding the trilogy action, pleasure, context, which may empower the leader to improve social well-being in any field of advanced management - economics, science, politics. Finally, they will show applications of the method at international level.

Evidence from successful and failed leaders: risks and self-sabotage

Wesley Lacerda E Silva (1), Clarissa Miranda (1,2) 1. *Antonio Meneghetti Faculdade (AMF), Brazil*; 2. *Fundação Antonio Meneghetti, Brazil*

It has been shown that personal identities and their self-awareness are critical elements of effectiveness in creating relationships with others. Despite the importance of self-knowledge in human relationships, people may be often guilty of self-deception - or self-sabotage - with a potentially devastating impact on their own and others lives. The knowledge of the ontic In-itself (i.e. the basic criterion which gives direction and a logic of utilitarianism and functionality to the person), the deflection monitor (i.e. dystonia in the logical processes), and the semantic field (i.e. a basic information acting in the internal and external dynamics of the environment) can be used to understand the evolution and the determinism of personality, avoiding the situations that may affect leader's success. The author will explain and discuss its application in a company or a firm.

Empowering the social well-being: how psychology can help leaders

Ricardo Schaefer (1,2) 1. *Faculdade Antonio Meneghetti, Brazil*; 2. *Antonio Meneghetti Faculdade (AMF), Brazil*

The speaker will discuss the social aspects surrounding leadership. Indeed, some leaders are also entrepreneurs who give work to many people worldwide. According to this point

of view, leaders can be considered as social operators. Also, the company - or any other specific core business - is the first expression of leader's personality, and as most people somatise psychological conflicts on their bodies, leaders may somatise their own issues on their company/business, with a consequent damage of the business itself. This could have tragic consequences on those people who rely on leaders' activity. Finally, through the example of the district 'Recanto Maestro', a cultural and humanistic center recognized by UNO, the author will highlight the ontopsycho-logical approach applied in Brazil, as a replicable example of collaboration between private and public initiatives, and of how science, technology and enterprise can contribute to the economic, environmental, educational, cultural and human development.

Definition of leader and its characteristics

Gabriella Palumbo (1,2) 1. *Italian National Institute of Health, Italy*; 2. *AIO, Italy*

Leadership and its definition will be discussed from different perspectives. The sociological and psychological perspective, particularly the ontopsycho-logical one, will be highlighted. According to recent theories, in particular of A. Meneghetti, a leader is a person who is able to serve the others, and bring harmony into relationships. In other words, s/he is the operative centre of different relationships and functions with the purpose to solve problems for reaching economic, political, and social functionality. Furthermore, the authors will discuss three fundamental characteristics, which may empower a leader: 1) creative and organizational capacity; 2) deep knowledge and skills in an area of expertise which is socially valued and demanded; 3) deep ability to identify the proper course of action based on intuitive decision-making to enhance social order and well-being.

A new approach to business: the business intuition

Pamela Bernabei (1,2), RUIJUN WU (3) 1. *Scientific and Humanistic Research Foundation Antonio Meneghetti, Switzerland*; 2. *AIO, NGO in Special Consultative Status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations, Italy*; 3. *AIO, NGO in Special Consultative Status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations and Italian National Institute of Health, Italy*

In this section, the author will analyse the concept of 'Intuition'. How can we detect the form of business rationality and of business intuition? 'Business Intuition' is a sudden awareness of a specific starting action directed towards the achievement of a desired objective. According to the ontopsycho-logical school, 'intuition' is felt to be a direct and exclusive emanation of a human inner

positive drive that A. Meneghetti called 'ontic In-itself'. Recognizing this positive inner drive helps in being receptive to 'intuition', and it accordingly may help the person to identify the optimal solution in problematic contexts enhancing its psychological and social well-being. Finally, the author will discuss the experience and application of the methods in some Western and Eastern regions in Europe and China.

CS120

Children in a Material World

Organizer: Agata Gasiorowska *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

Session Abstract:

This symposium presents research conducted in North America and Europe with children ages 3-18. It contributes to our understanding of how children think and behave in a world saturated with consumption cues like money and material possessions. Trzcinska et al. studied the impact of parental money attitudes on economic socialization of their children. Zaleskiewicz and Gasiorowska use lab and field studies to demonstrate that intelligence and economic knowledge predict likelihood of saving in 7-9 year old children. Pesowski and Friedman show that preschoolers use product ownership to predict people's behaviors and understand the consequences of ownership on people's emotions. Chaplin et al. use cross sectional, experimental and longitudinal designs to demonstrate that young children derive more happiness from material goods than from experiences; as they age though, they pattern reverse. Vohs et al. demonstrate that money causes children as young as 3 years-old to switch from communal to market mode.

Parental attitudes towards money and economic socialization of their children

Agata Trzcinska, Katarzyna Sekscinska, Dominika Maison *University of Warsaw, Poland*

Earlier research showed that young adults present very similar attitudes towards money to parents (Gasiorowska, 2007). Presented studies investigated whether parental money attitudes are related to their education practices concerning money and to economic activity of their children aged 6-18. The first study demonstrated that adolescents' tendency to save money correlated positively with their parents' instrumental money attitudes and negatively with their symbolic attitudes towards money. The second qualitative study allowed for recognizing different economic education styles within the family. The third study analyzed the relationship between parental attitudes towards money and specific economic education practices (recognized in the qualitative study). The results showed that parents holding symbolic money attitudes tend to reward their children

with money more often, while those holding instrumental attitudes directly discuss financial issues with their children. Those differences may be responsible for money attitudes formation.

Intelligence and economic knowledge predict saving in children at the age from 7 to 9

Joanna Rudzinska Wojciechowska, Agata Gasiorowska, Tomasz Zaleskiewicz *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

Both children and adults are reluctant to save. The success in saving is related to delay of gratification, self-control and other cognitive abilities, but also to the level of economic knowledge. In two studies, we tested whether the source of money, cognitive abilities and economic knowledge predicted decisions in a long-term saving game and real-life saving behavior in 7-9 year old Polish children. We demonstrated that economic knowledge was a significant predictor of children's saving behavior, even when we controlled for intelligence (measured with Raven Matrices). The effect of money knowledge was observed only when children received money, not when they earned money. Our findings suggest that economic knowledge and intelligence have distinct effects on children's saving behavior. Although saving behavior is related to children's cognitive abilities, it might also depend on factors such as social context or social practices.

Young children use ownership to predict behaviors and emotions

Madison L Pesowski (1), Ori Friedman (1,2) 1. *University of Waterloo, Canada*; 2. *University of Waterloo, Canada*

People use ownership of material possessions to make sense of daily activities like buying, selling, and donating. But ownership of material possessions is also used to understand other people's thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. For example, we can anticipate that a girl will be more likely to use her own backpack than someone else's, even if she likes the other backpack more. We report experiments showing that preschool-aged children use ownership in such ways. One set of experiments reveals that young children use ownership of material objects to predict people's behaviors. Another set of experiments shows that young children understand the consequences of ownership on people's emotions. Together these findings show that objects and the ownership of them are prominent in people's thinking about the social world at a very early age.

Money Cues Increase Agency and Decrease Prosociality Among Children: Early Signs of Market Mode Behaviors

Agata Gasiorowska (1), Lan N Chaplin (2), Tomasz Zaleskiewicz (3), Sandra Wygrab (3), Kathleen D Vohs (4) 1. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland; 2. University of Illinois-Chicago, United States of America; 3. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland; 4. University of Minnesota, United States of America

People can get their needs broadly satisfied in two ways: by close communal ties and dealings with people in the marketplace. These modes of relating-termed communal and market-often necessitate qualitatively different motives, behaviors, and mindsets. We reasoned that activating market mode would produce behaviors consistent with it and impair behaviors consistent with communal mode. Communal behavior was measured by helpfulness and generosity. Market behavior was measured by performance and effort. Money-the market mode cue-was presented to Polish and US children ages 3-6 in five experiments and one study. Results showed that handling money (versus other objects) facilitated children's laborious effort, and hindered helpfulness and generosity. Money prime effects were not due to mood, money liking, or task engagement. This work is tacit to demonstrate that young children possess tacit understandings of market mode and that money is a cue to shift into it.

CS121

Cross-cultural and socio-cultural approaches to creativity

Organizer: Vlad Glaveanu Aalborg University, Denmark

Discussant: Michael Hanchett Hanson
Teachers College, Columbia University, United States of America

Session Abstract:

While creativity is often understood as an individual quality or process, this symposium will expand this focus. In doing so, it will consider recent advances in both the cross-cultural and socio-cultural study of creativity. Both these theoretical orientations consider cultural variations in creative expression but they tend to differ in envisioning culture as either 'external' or 'internal' to the creative person. This symposium includes presentations focused on interdisciplinary and intercultural interactions at a creativity summer school, cross-cultural differences in creative perception and production, cross-cultural comparisons of creativity in advertising, and elaborations of the distributed and socio-material models of creativity. The similarities and differences between cross-cultural and socio-cultural approaches will be unpacked, as well as their conceptual and methodological consequences. Our overarching aim is to simulate dialogue and focus on the complementarity of different perspectives as part of a concerted effort - putting 'culture' on the agenda of creativity researchers worldwide.

Cross-cultural variations in creative perception modulate creative performance

Anatoliy V Kharkhurin (1), Sergey R Yagolkovskiy (2) 1. American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates; 2. Higher School of Economics, Russia

The study argues that variations in creative performance may be stipulated by cross-cultural differences in perception of the creativity construct. In Experiment 1, 50 Russian and 50 Emirati college students received Ward's (1994) structured imagination test that requires producing a drawing of an alien creature. In Experiment 2, 53 Russian and 53 Emirati college students (different from Experiment 1) on 5-point Likert-type scale evaluated the level of creativity of the drawings produced in the Experiment 1. Repeated-measure ANOVA revealed an interaction between the country where the drawings were produced and the country where they were evaluated. Russians evaluated their country mates' drawings as more creative than the Emiratis evaluated their country mates' drawings. Regression analysis revealed that the creativity level of the drawings was positively predicted by the Russians' evaluation and negatively predicted by the Emiratis' evaluation. Finally, the evaluation of the drawings by the Russians predicted divergent thinking performance.

Cross-cultural consumer comparisons in advertising creativity and effectiveness

Eric Shiu University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

Creativity is one of the most frequently used elements in advertising. It is also considered as influential in advertising effectiveness. However few studies investigated into the apparent link between advertising creativity and advertising effectiveness. What's more, there has not been any published research on cultural differences in advertising creativity and its effect on advertising effectiveness. This study addressed the above two research gaps. Britain and China are selected. A questionnaire survey is conducted. The questionnaire draws upon the theoretical concepts of the fifteen scales that measure advertising creativity as well as the AIDA model that measures advertising effectiveness. Results show that British and Chinese consumers share a number of elements which both cultures value in an advertisement, but disagree on some other elements. Additionally the impact of advertising creativity on advertising effectiveness has also been found to significantly differ between the two cultures.

Missing the Gap

Lene T Tanggaard, Glaveanu Vlad Aalborg University, Denmark

This paper is focused on an exploration of creative learning involved in boundary crossing (Tanggaard, 2007). Our aim is to explore the

trajectories and pathways realised by students as they move from education to work and vice versa (Tanggaard & Beghetto, 2015), guided by the premise that difference and gaps are places where creative learning is intensified (Glaveanu & Gillespie, 2015). The public discourse around education is often concerned with minding or avoiding the gap by making education more relevant for or similar to the labour market, but what if facilitating creative learning at the borders need not minimize differences, but handle and learn from them? If not, schools and educational institutions risk becoming bad copies of the labour marked instead of enabling students to enter the market with something new, something radically dissimilar from what is there already. Missing the gap may be worse than minding the gap.

How minds and cultures compose each other through creativity

Seana Moran Clark University, United States of America

Minds and cultures compose each other. Individuals' meaningful intentions can perpetuate or alter a socio-cultural status quo. Most such purposes aim to "fit in" with existing cultural norms and social institutions. But some aim to change, redirect, or augment an aspect of culture-i.e., make a creative contribution. Creativity is the introduction of a novel yet appropriate meaning into a situation that, over time if it is adopted by enough others, can become a new cultural norm or reformulated institution. Thus, creativity is a source of endogenous cultural development. This presentation draws on three studies to show the dynamic functioning of a creativity-driven purpose on the individual and the culture from three viewpoints: subjectively anticipatory by youth in several countries planning their futures, microgenetically as creative contributions are made to a microcosm (Wikipedia), and reflectively evaluative by creative writers after their contributions have been recognized as transforming the culture.

CS122

Harmonies and Disharmonies between Humanity and Technology

Organizer: David T Newman University of Southern California, United States of America

Discussant: David T Newman

University of Southern California, United States of America

Session Abstract:

Technology is developing at an accelerating pace and rapidly transforming human civilization. Yet our evolved social apparatus, moral psychology, and behavioral instincts are adapted to a pre-technological environment, and our culture is continually disrupted by scientific breakthroughs. Technology is changing how we learn, work, communicate, and even raise our children. There is a pressing

need to understand how people harmoniously or disharmoniously integrate technology into their lives. Our symposium begins with an exploration of developmental cybernetics: how do infants perceive and react to nonhuman agents such as robots? We then investigate how people anthropomorphize machines and computers, with important psychological consequences. Lastly, we examine how moral intuitions influence reactions to transhumanism, a cultural and intellectual movement that advocates integrating humanity with advanced technology to transcend our biological limitations.

Transhumanism and Morality: Reactions to Enhancing Human Abilities with Technology

David T Newman, Nathanael J Fast, Jesse Graham *University of Southern California, United States of America*

Technology is developing at an accelerating pace and rapidly transforming human civilization. Across three studies, we use Moral Foundations Theory to examine the influence of moral psychology on reactions to transhumanism, a cultural and intellectual movement that advocates integrating humanity with advanced technology to transcend our biological limitations. In Study 1, we found that negativity toward transhumanism is most associated with endorsement of the Purity foundation. In Study 2, we found that transhumanism is perceived as more immoral when framed as augmentative (enhancing human abilities beyond normal) compared to restorative (helping people with deficits reach the human baseline). Study 3 shifted the focus to a specific transhuman technology: transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS). We found that augmentative tDCS was perceived as more immoral than restorative tDCS, embeddable tDCS was perceived as more immoral than wearable tDCS, and the interaction of augmentation and embedment caused the greatest increase in perceived immorality.

Developmental Cybernetics: Infant Perceptions of Nonhuman Agents

Shoji Itakura *Kyoto University, Japan*

In Experiment 1, fifty two-year-old children were tested to examine whether they could reproduce the target outcome of a robot in a goal reenactment paradigm. The results show that the children were not only able to reproduce the target action which had been produced by the robot, but were also able to complete the same task when the robot was shown to attempt, but fail, to produce the action. However, it was essential that the robot mimicked human behavior suggesting intention, such as gazing at a partner and at the object being manipulated, in order to induce children to produce the target outcome in the failed attempt condition. In Experiment 2, standard False Belief Task with robot was conducted to investigate whether preschoolers attribute the false

belief to a robot or not. Results suggested that the children attribute the false belief to a robot but not mental verb to it.

Anthropomorphism is Consequential; Not Cute

Adam Waytz *Northwestern University, United States of America*

The concept of anthropomorphism--the attribution of humanlike mental states to nonhuman entities--often conjures up images of Fruit Loops cereal's Toucan Sam mascot, Pixar's Wall-E robot, Casper the Friendly Ghost, or a pet pug dog wearing a Green Bay Packers sweater. The ostensible cuteness of these images undermines the importance of anthropomorphism as a critical psychological process for navigating the social world beyond human beings, with important real-world consequences. I will present nine studies illustrating how anthropomorphism produces trust in technology such as a self-driving car, predicts (un)willingness to outsource jobs to robots, satiates human motivations for understanding and predictability, increases pro-environmental attitudes, increases socially desirable behaviors in the presence of nonhuman agents, and corresponds to belief in the continuation of stock market trends. Finally, I will present evidence that research on humanization of nonhumans can inform the understanding of anthropomorphism's inverse process, the dehumanization of human beings.

CS123

Individual suffering in a diagnostic culture

Organizer: Mikka Nielsen *Aalborg University, Denmark*

Session Abstract:

Psychiatric diagnoses are estimated to affect 13-39 % of the adult population worldwide, suggesting that global mental health is in crisis. We argue that this proliferation has led to a "diagnostic culture," wherein psychiatric diagnoses mediate people's understandings of deviance, suffering and distress. Exploring how people come to understand themselves when they are diagnosed - for instance, with depression or ADHD - can help psychology better grasp the complex dynamics of mental health. This symposium's five presentations address how psychiatric self-understandings inform, but are also negotiated and contested in, people's interpretations and practices related to suffering, distress, and problematic life conditions. The symposium introduces the theoretical concept of "diagnostic culture" and elaborates it with empirical examples drawn from qualitative studies of bereaved parents, people diagnosed with ADHD and depression, and postsecondary students who have experienced mental health concerns or emotional "problems in living."

Structuring the self: The moral implications of getting an ADHD diagnosis

Mikka Nielsen *Aalborg University, Denmark*

In this presentation I illustrate how getting an ADHD diagnosis is not only a clarifying process that puts a name to suffering but also a formative process that shapes the diagnosed in certain ways. Inspired by anthropologist Cheryl Mattingly's analytical framework and based on interviews with adults recently diagnosed with ADHD, I argue that the process of being diagnosed entails different moral tasks that can be analysed from three moral scenes: 1) The trial where moral judgements are made and where the individual is recognizing itself as someone with ADHD; 2) The artisan's workshop where guidelines are offered and practices are cultivated; and finally 3) The moral laboratory where continuous self-evaluation is made and where the individual is carrying out experiments in a process of striving to become the person it wants to be.

Struggling with a Depression Diagnosis: Individual Negotiations with Diagnostic Categories

Mette T Rønberg *Aalborg University, Denmark*

In this presentation I explore, from a first person perspective, how an adult experiences and negotiates the process of being diagnosed with depression, and how she struggles to learn to live under this particular diagnostic description. It is based on interviews with one informant, Bridget, being a part of a larger ethnographic fieldwork in Denmark among adults diagnosed with depression. Numerous actors increasingly use psychiatric diagnoses as the most important way to understand various life problems and mental disorders in Denmark (Brinkmann 2016, forthcoming). Bridget's story is a case in which resistance against, and on-going negotiations and complicated struggles with, a psychiatric diagnosis stand out, as she continuously struggles to articulate an oppositional stance to the dominant diagnostic categories. The presentation will give a nuanced view of diagnostic processes and adds to our understanding of persons' on-going and changing responses to diagnostic labels over time.

Grief as a normative phenomenon

Ester H Kofod, Svend Brinkmann *Aalborg University, Denmark*

Grief is often conceived in causal or reactive terms, as something that simply strikes people after a loss. But, on closer scrutiny, there are good reasons to think of grief as a normative phenomenon that not simply happens ("grief reactions"), but which is also performed by people, relative to cultural norms. To substantiate the claim that grief should be thought of as normative, we draw upon empirical

examples from a qualitative interview study with bereaved parents after infant loss, and analyze how grieving the loss of a small child in our culture is experienced, interpreted, and enacted within a diffuse and pluralistic, yet inescapable, moral framework. Further, we highlight and discuss some of the possible consequences for bereaved individuals when navigating in the normative landscape of grieving in contemporary Western cultures, in which psychological, medical, and diagnostic understandings have become pivotal sources for dealing with grief.

Mental illness and city life: on the cityscapes of diagnostic cultures

Rasmus H Birk *Aalborg University, Denmark*

Since the early 20th century it has been known that there are correlations between mental illness and city life. City life has always been characterized by diversity and harmony, order and disorder, happiness and suffering, stress and rest. In the context of western "late modernity" and increasing social acceleration, the diversities and pressures of city life are arguably increasing. How might we understand these connections? How does stressful and diverse city life come to affect individual suffering? How does rest and harmony in cities alleviate such sufferings? And how does this connect to diagnostic cultures, wherein people come to understand their suffering through diagnostic languages? Through a theoretical discussion, the presentation aims to understand the convergences between diagnostic cultures, mental health and experiences of city life in all its diversity. Further, it discusses how psychology might contribute to investigating the complexities of contemporary cityscapes of suffering and mental health.

Diagnostic Culture and the Pursuit of Happiness

Nicholas J Hill *Monash University, Australia*

The publication of the World Happiness Report in 2015 highlights how measurements of happiness and wellbeing are informing the development of public policy at an international, national and local level. Framing this shift is the emphasis placed on the economic cost of mental disorders, which in 2010, were estimated to cost the global economy 2.5 trillion US dollars. At an individual level, therapeutic discourses of happiness and wellbeing emphasise flourishing, yet, at the same time, are promoted as decreasing the risk of mental disorder. In this paper, I consider the narrative accounts of people who participated in courses and workshops focused on happiness and wellbeing. I focus on how suffering and the risk of mental disorder shaped the stories that people constructed about their participation. By doing so, I will demonstrate how diagnostic cultures

are framing the pursuit of happiness and wellbeing, and affecting people's autobiographical reconstructions.

CS124

Seeing the world through the lens of values: The relationships between values and perception

Organizer: Sonia Roccas *The Open University of Israel, Israel*

Discussant: Carsten De Dreu
Leiden University, Netherlands

Session Abstract:

The proposed symposium focuses on the impact of values on ways in which individuals perceive and interpret the world. The first presentation (Knafo & Elfenbein) focuses on children's perceptions of emotions of others, and discusses the ways in which values affect these perceptions. Then, Nussinson and Roccas show that tradition values (positively) and stimulation values (negatively) predict the perception of individuals as physically contaminated. The third presentation (Elster & Sagiv) shows that in forming an impression about a job candidate, individuals who emphasize benevolence values are more prone to the Halo-Effect bias. Finally, Arieli, Lee, and Sagiv investigate how espoused organizational values affect the way the organization is perceived by external constituents such as potential investors and employees. The presentations vary in methods (correlational, experimental), participants (children, students, working adults) and culture of origin (USA, Israel, International). Our discussant, Carsten de Dreu, will offer integrative comments on the four presentations.

Affecting the Perceptions of Outsiders: The Influence of Espoused Organizational Values and Role-Based Goals on the Preferences of External Constituents

Fiona S Lee (1), Sharon Arieli (2), Lilach Sagiv (3) *1. University of Michigan, United States of America; 2. The Open University of Israel, Israel; 3. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Organizations are highly attentive to the way they are perceived by others, and engage in impression management on a routine, on-going basis. In constructing the impression communicated, organizations aspire to affect the way they are perceived by external constituents. For that aim, they take under consideration the multiple perspectives that different constituents may have, and emphasize congruent organizational values. This research examines how external constituent roles and espoused organizational values affect individual perception of the organization, as reflected in preferences for organizations. Working adults and students ($N=476$) in three countries participated in an experiment where they rated their preferences to engage in relationships

with organizations espousing different values. The role participants assumed (as investors, or potential employees) and the espoused values of organizations (embeddedness, egalitarianism, and mastery) were manipulated. As hypothesized, the role individuals assumed affected their preferences for organizational values. Implications for organizational impression management are discussed.

Values, physical contamination, and the perceived cleanliness of others

Ravit Nussinson, Sonia Roccas *Open University of Israel, Israel*

We examined the reciprocal relationships between the importance of Tradition and Stimulation values and physical contamination. In Study 1 ($N=52$) illness recency (i.e., physical contamination) correlated positively with the importance of Tradition values and negatively with the importance of Stimulation values. In Study 2 ($N=56$) we examined the causal effects of raising salience of contamination. Participants who were primed with a threat of physical contamination valued more Tradition and less Stimulation than participants who were primed with a threat of accidents. In study 3 ($N=67$) we examined the effect of values on perceived cleanliness of target persons (i.e. a threat of physical contamination). Tradition values correlated negatively and Stimulation values correlated positively with the perceived cleanliness of the targets. The combined results of the three studies point to the link between personal values and physical contamination, providing insight into the development of cleansing rituals across cultures.

Values and Susceptibility to Perception Bias: The Case of Benevolence Values and the Halo Effect

Andrey Elster, Lilach Sagiv *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Almost every social interaction is susceptible to bias. Little research has been done, however, to study stable individual differences in bias manifestation. The current project investigates the influence of values (i.e., stable motivational goals) on the Halo Effect (e.g., Ashe, 1946). In Study 1 ($n=100$), in the context of organizational selection, a "warm" versus "cold" description of a job applicant affected the impression regarding his social traits but not regarding his potential success at work. In Study 2 ($n=57$), in the context of choosing a dormitory roommate, a "warm" versus "cold" description of an applicant affected the impression regarding his social traits and the willingness to share the room. As hypothesized, benevolence values moderated the effects in both studies, such that the effects were stronger for individuals who attributed higher importance to benevolence values. The results point to the role of motivation in perception biases.

Values and Children's Perception of Affect: A Twin Study

Ariel Knafo (1), Hillary Anger Elfenbein (2) 1. *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; 2. *Washington University in St. Louis, United States of America*

Children's values have come at the forefront of research only recently. Although it is already known that values of children are organized similarly to those of adults, much less is known about how they relate to affect, cognition and behavior. Two-hundred pairs of Israeli 7-year old twins reported their values with the Picture-based Value Survey for Children (PBVS-C). In addition, their perception of others' emotions as expressed in facial expressions and prosody was tested with the Diagnostic Analysis of Nonverbal Accuracy (DANVA) battery. Meaningful associations emerged between value priorities and accuracy of perception of others' emotions. For example, universalism values related positively, and power values related negatively, to accurate perception of affect. Accuracy and biases in attributing fear, anger and sadness were also studied, as well as the role of genetics and the environment in the values-perception association.

CS125

Basic human values as determinants of emotions, behavior, and subjective well-being

Organizer: Claudio V Torres *University of Brasilia, Brazil*

Session Abstract:

Researchers have applied Schwartz's (1992; 2012) theory of basic values to explain individual differences in many domains and cultures. This symposium addresses consequences of holding particular values priorities for emotions, behavior, and subjective well-being. Schwartz, Torres, and Tamir propose a model arguing that the emotions people desire reflect their value priorities, and test this model in 8 countries. Sagiv and Roccas discuss direct and indirect mechanisms that link values to behavior. These mechanisms include value accessibility, relevance to the situation, and moderation by personal attributes, situational factors, and the cultural context. In a cross-cultural study of intimate relationships, Hill and colleagues investigate associations of values with subjective well-being in 13 countries. He reports that different higher-order values account for different aspects of well-being, such as self-esteem and life satisfaction. Each of these studies contributes to our understanding of the ways that value priorities affect important aspects of everyday life.

Basic Human Values, Well-Being, and Intimate Relationships

Charles T Hill (1), Maria Rivas Barros (2), Klaus Boehnke (3), Diana Boer (4), Claudia C Brumbaugh (5), José

Enrique Canto Y Rodriguez (6), Artemis Giotsa (7), Rodrigo J Carcedo González (8), Loredana Ivan (9), Mei Kito (10), Karolina Kuryś-Szyncel (11), Barbara Jankowiak (11), Zsuzsa Lasso (12), Guillermo Macbeth (13), Eugenia Razu-miejczyk (13), Sylvia Mari (14), Cláudio V Torres (15) 1. *Whittier College, United States of America*; 2. *Universidad del Magdalena, Colombia*; 3. *Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany*; 4. *Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany*; 5. *Queens College, CUNY, United States of America*; 6. *Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mexico*; 7. *University of Ioannina, Greece*; 8. *Universidad de Salamanca, Spain*; 9. *NSPAS, Romania*; 10. *Meiji Gakuin University, Japan*

The relationship between basic human values and well-being was investigated in an ongoing cross-cultural study of intimate relationships. Participants were recruited in North America (United States, Canada, Mexico), South America (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia), and Europe (Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain). Among 4315 respondents, 77% were women and 73% reported being in an intimate relationship. Results indicated that Openness to Change values correlated with positive self-ratings and self-esteem. Self-Transcendence values correlated positively with fulfilling life domains, and to a lesser extent with greater happiness, more life satisfaction, and less depression. Self-enhancement values correlated primarily with positive self-ratings. Conservation values generally had weak correlations with well-being. Findings were very similar for men and women, and fairly consistent across countries, as well as between individuals who were or were not in an intimate relationship.

Desired Emotions and Values across Cultures II

Shalom H Schwartz (1), Maya Tamir (2), Claudio Torres (3) 1. *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Higher School of Economics Moscow, Israel*; 2. *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; 3. *Universidade de Brasília, Brazil*

As predicted, across cultural samples, the more people valued self-transcendence (e.g., benevolence) the more they wanted to feel empathy and compassion; the more they valued self-enhancement (e.g., power) the more they wanted to feel pride and anger; the more they valued openness to change (e.g., self-direction) the more they wanted to feel interest and excitement; and the more they valued conservation (e.g., tradition) the more they wanted to feel calmness. These findings held even when controlling gender, age, and experienced emotions. The findings suggest that observed gender differences in values can explain gender differences in desired emotions. By covering

the entire circle of values, this study offers a framework that can explain desired emotions, in general, rather than a theory that accounts for the desirability of one or two particular emotional states. More broadly, the framework helps to explain why people differ in the emotions they want to feel.

Values and Behaviors: The Mechanisms that Link Them

Lilach Sagiv (1), Sonia Roccas (2) 1. *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; 2. *The Open University of Israel, Israel*

Recent years have seen a growing body of research that links values to behaviors in a variety of life domains. To date, relatively little is known about the mechanisms through which values predict behavior. Aiming to fill this gap, in the current research we identify both direct and indirect mechanisms that underlie the value-behavior link. Direct relationships are affected by the relevance of a given value to a situation and by its chronic and temporal accessibility. We exemplify these with recent findings of the role of conformity and benevolence values in organizational settings. Discussing indirect mechanisms, we point to personal attributes, situational factors and cultural contexts that serve as moderators of the relationships between value and behavior. Taken together, these mechanisms portray both the content and the strength of value-behavior relationships and provide insights to the conditions under which values direct action.

Desired Emotions and Values across Cultures I

Claudio V Torres (1), Shalom H Schwartz (2), Maya Tamir (3) 1. *University of Brasilia, Brazil*; 2. *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, National Research University - Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia*; 3. *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Emotions inform people about states of the world. Because values are conceptions of desired states of the world, we hypothesized that the more people endorse certain values, the more they desire emotions that are consistent with these values. We tested this hypothesis in samples from 8 countries from distinct world cultural regions (N = 2,328). We expected that the pattern of relations between values and desired emotions to be similar across cultures despite cultural differences in the values their members prioritize and in the emotions they desire. We offer an account of the value bases of a broad range of emotions in contrast to prior research. Respondents completed the Portrait Values Questionnaire-Revised (gender-matched), rated how often they wanted to experience specific emotions in their daily life, and how often they typically experienced these emotions. We tested the hypotheses using hierarchical linear modeling, controlling gender, age, and experienced emotions.

THEMATIC SESSION

TS112

Studying criminal justice through psychology: Judgments, interrogation, and death penalty**Organizer: Masahiro Fujita** *Kansai University, Japan*

Discussant: Kosuke Wakabayashi

*Ritsumeikan University, Japan***Session Abstract:**

In this thematic session, the presenters will show some results on cutting-edge Japanese psychological applications to criminal justice systems. The presenters are engaged to analyze written judgments, the records of interrogations, investigation reports that were taken from real criminal cases, judicial decision making, and social attitudes towards punishments. The first presenter will introduce the outline of this session. The second presenter is presenting related linguistic theories used in analyzing criminal investigation records and written judgments. He is also presenting the relationships between psycholinguistic analyses and pure linguistic studies. The third presenter is showing some results from his experimental studies based on the findings obtained through prior presenters' researches. The last presenter is presenting his data on the factors affecting social attitudes towards death penalty and criminal justice. The discussant will review those findings, and discuss their significance among legal psychological studies and future directions of those researches.

Psycholinguistic Approach to Trademarks**Syugo Hotta (1), Koichi Hioki (2)** 1. *MEIJI UNIVERSITY, Japan*; 2. *KOBE UNIVERSITY, Japan*

Deciding whether trademark is registrable or not is largely a matter of cognition. Lay people scarcely know how our mind works in recognizing trademarks. The same is true of most triers of fact, whether judges or jurors. However, a substantial number of trademark cases are decided intuitively by those triers without recourse to experts. Linguistics as well as psychology is a science that theorizes the mechanism of cognition. Our research will help the triers of fact decide how a given mark should be recognized. In this paper, we will delve into the mechanism of recognition of trademarks, especially in such phenomena as dilution and genericide.

The effects of direction on communication styles in the interrogation process**Koichi Hioki (1), Syugo Hotta (2)** 1. *Graduate School of Business Administration, Kobe University, Japan*; 2. *School of Law, Meiji University, Japan*

As to the Japanese interrogation process, there is a criticism that some interrogators believe that their task is to get the suspect to confess. In this study, we investigated the difference in interrogative communication styles between directions of interrogation. Participants were given a criminal case scenario and asked to imagine a situation in which they were interrogating a suspect. Their task was to select 10 questions from 30 items and decide their priorities. At the same time, we manipulated the direction of interrogation in three conditions (e.g., get a confession / persuade the suspect / make a consensus). The results showed that in all conditions most participants would use explicit questions (e.g., Did you commit the crime?) in the last. And in the last few questions (7th to 9th question), under the persuasion condition, they tended to use more explicit questions than the others ($\chi^2(4) = 13.46$, $p < .01$).

Japanese People's Attitude towards Death Penalty and Criminal Justice**Eiichiro Watamura** *University of Tokyo, Japan*

This report analyzes the survey data collected from 530 Japanese adults in October 2014 about their attitude toward the capital punishment system. The data show that more than 80% of respondents consider the death penalty necessary; 98% of these believe that the capital punishment system should be maintained in future. This conservative attitude was not influenced by any assumption that life imprisonment would be introduced as an alternative to the death penalty, suggesting that Japanese people support the existing system specifically. They conclude that keeping violent prisoners alive is a waste of money, a view common in other countries maintaining the death penalty. The more deeply-rooted factor, however, is the uniquely Japanese moral sense that a death should be compensated with a death.

TS113

Concept Engineering: A road to proposing a better concept definition**Organizers: Kaori Karasawa (1), Kazushisa Todayama (2)** 1. *THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO, Japan*; 2. *Nagoya University, Japan*

Discussant: Stephen Stich

*Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey, United States of America***Session Abstract:**

Both social psychology and philosophy analyze the structure of concepts which play a key role in determining the perception of the social world and the course of social behavior. Such concepts include the freewill, causality, responsibility, the self, and the mind. Both disciplines must be aware of the impact of proposing their definitions on peoples' naïve understandings

of the concepts, since such understandings themselves would significantly impact one's well-being, morality, and the maintenance of social order. In this session, we discuss the prospects of establishing a new field of "Concept engineering" as a collaborative work of social psychology and philosophy. The major thrust of this field is to explore the methodology for designing or refining (i.e., engineering) the definition of the concepts, so that people's understandings based on the proposed definitions promote their lives and contribute to a "better" society.

How do people conceptualize free will?**Takumi Watanabe** *Hokkaido University of Education, Japan*

Social psychologists have recently begun to explore people's concept of free will. In many cases, their investigations are based on either of two methodologies: (1) a free description method which directly asks participants what they think free will is, or (2) a scale method which present participants a series of free will questions and ask them to rate their degree of agreement-disagreement with the questions. The author used each method and assessed people's naïve understanding of free will and related concepts. These studies, along with previous research (e.g., Monroe & Malle, 2010), demonstrate that people's concept of free will is composed of multiple elements such as a choice and agency. On the basis of these evidence, we present a model of how people think about free will and how their beliefs function in social lives.

Engineering the concept of free will**Takayuki Suzuki** *Nanzan University, Japan*

To understand our social practice concerning moral responsibility, psychologists can, on one hand, study the decision-making mechanism of an agent and, on the other hand, study the evaluation mechanism of an observer, in which the concept of free will is supposed to play an important role. Our experimental studies on free will and moral responsibility, along with recent empirical studies, suggest that these two mechanisms might not be consistent with each other. Our evaluation mechanism might not reflect how our decision-making mechanism works. This is where we need some conceptual engineering of our concept of free will. In this presentation, I will illustrate what kind of revision is necessary for our concept of free will.

People's Conceptualization of the "Mind" and How It Works**Takaaki Hashimoto** *Kyoto University, Japan*

In this talk, I will discuss about the science of "mind perception," addressing how people generate and operationalize naïve understandings on the concept of the "mind." To date,

psychological research have been accumulating evidence on how mind perception plays a crucial role in people's pursuits to explain and predict others' thoughts and behaviors. This talk specifically focuses on the relationship between mind perception and moral judgments - that is, how perceiving a mind in a target determines people's moral regards toward that target. For instance, people often ascribe mind to even a nonhuman target (i.e., anthropomorphism) which, in turn, significantly influences how they morally treat the target. In this talk, I will overview some of the related key findings on mind perception - including those obtained through our own research - to discuss the function of mind perception and how it contributes to people's moral attitudes.

The philosophical significance of social psychology: the case of free will

Koji Ota *Niigata University, Japan*

Social psychology has revealed how people understand the mind and agency. Although some scholars suggest that those findings inform philosophical issues, it has not been made clear how and why it could be the case. This will be largely because of the fundamental difference in the interests between those two disciplines; while social psychology tries to figure out the descriptive issue of how people understand agency, the philosophical question has been just about the nature of agency, which has normative implication of how people should understand it (c.f. Iijima & Ota 2014). However, the significance of the psychological findings appears intelligible if we look at how philosophers have implicitly exploited the setup of human psychology. In this talk, I will illustrate such philosophical methodologies working in the free will debate, especially what I call the principle of "worth wanting".

TS114

Japan-Korea Young Scholar Symposium on Adversity: Similarities, Differences, and Synthesis

Organizers: **Ryuta Takawaki (1)**, **Jeong-Gil Seo (2)** 1. *Toyo university, Japan*; 2. *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*

Session Abstract:

Although adversity is a universally unwelcoming event, how people respond to one's own and other people's adversity differs across cultures. In this symposium, we first address how the Japanese and the Koreans cope with their personal adversities in the context of social exclusion and ostracism. In so doing, we explore the role of active coping and positive acceptance and report evidence that under some conditions adversities in social relations can be motivating and promote efforts directed towards self-regulation. In the second part of the symposium, we examine variations in the expression of sadness in the two countries

and specify the effects of culture-congruent vs. culture-incongruent displays of sadness in social relations. We discuss implications of our findings in terms of similarities and differences in individuals' selfhood in the two cultures. We also discuss directions for future research on adversity from a social-cultural standpoint.

Consequences of Ostracism in Korea and Japan: A Comparative Study

Ha-Yeon Lee (1), **Huyoung Jeong (1)**, **Ryuta Takawaki (2)**, **Michihiro Kaneko (2)**, **Hoon-Seok Choi (1)** 1. *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*; 2. *Toyo University, Japan*

Social exclusion is a negative life event as it frustrates basic human needs. However, how people respond to such a threat may vary across cultures. We examined cultural differences in the consequence of ostracism between Korea and Japan through the lens of subjective vs. objective self-concept (Inumiya & Kim, 2006). We predicted that Koreans who predominantly have a subjectified form of self-concept (perceiving self as an agent that exerts influence upon others) would be less vulnerable to the ill effects of ostracism compared to Japanese people who predominantly have an objectified form of self-concept (perceiving self as an object that receives influence from others). We conducted a laboratory experiment involving college students in Korea and Japan and found support for our hypothesis, i.e., the Korean students reported higher levels of state self-esteem and psychological well-being after ostracism than did the Japanese students.

The role of active coping and positive acceptance in post-ostracism responses in Japan

Michihiro Kaneko (1), **Ryuta Takawaki (1)**, **Ha-Yeon Lee (2)**, **Huyoung Jeong (2)**, **Kiyoshi Ando (1)** 1. *Toyo University, Japan*; 2. *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*

Social exclusion threatens one of the most fundamental social motives of humans, i.e., the need to belong. Unfortunately, social exclusion is common in various social relations, and thus people often need to cope with such a negative life event. Coping with social exclusion is a daunting task, but depending on how people cope with it, some positive outcomes such as personal growth are also likely. We examined the effects of active coping vs. positive reinterpretation on post-ostracism responses in the laboratory involving Japanese undergraduates. Active coping refers to a tendency to take active steps to cope with a negative experience, whereas positive reinterpretation refers to a tendency to reinterpret and find positive aspects of the negative experience. Results revealed that active coping had positive effects on recovery from social exclusion, while positive reinterpretation did not have such an effect.

We discuss implications of our findings and directions for future research.

Differences in Cultural Display Rules between Japan and Korea: A Literature Review and Research Propositions

Youngsun Yuk (1), **Kiyoshi Ando (2)**, **Chaerim Kim (3)**, **Takumi Kuraya (4)**, **Soohyun Lee (5)**, **Sanghee Moon (6)**, **Jeonggil Seo (7)** 1. *Toyo University, Japan*; 2. *Toyo University, Japan*; 3. *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*; 4. *Toyo University, Japan*; 5. *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*; 6. *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*; 7. *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*

Differences in expressing emotions between the East and the West have well been documented. Nevertheless, more research is needed as there exist differences even among the Eastern countries. For example, although Japan and Korea are geographically close to each other, Japanese and Koreans are known to have differences in their cultural display rules, i.e., informal norms of social groups about when, where and how one should express emotions. In this presentation, we review psychological studies conducted in the two countries focusing on the differences in emotional expressions and evaluations of display of negative emotions (i.e., sadness). On the basis of the literature review, we propose several research questions related to how people perceive and respond to the adversity of others during an emotional encounter. We also discuss the psychological mechanisms underlying the differences between the two cultures.

Adversity in the Eyes of the Beholder: Effects of Culture-Congruent vs. Culture-Incongruent Displays of Sadness in Japan and Korea

Takumi Kuraya (1), **Jeong-Gil Seo (2)**, **Chae-Rim Kim (2)**, **Soo-Hyun Lee (2)**, **Sang-Hee Moon (2)**, **Young-Sun Yuk (1)**, **Hoon-Seok Choi (2)** 1. *Toyo University, Japan*; 2. *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*

Research suggests that communicating content emotions serves specific functions in various domains of social relations. Nevertheless, little is known as to how different types of emotional displays by the actor affect the observer's responses in different cultural contexts. To fill this gap, we examined the effects of culture-congruent vs. incongruent displays of sadness in Japan and Korea. Although both are known as collectivistic societies, there exists a large discrepancy between the two in their predominant display rules. We conducted a laboratory study and found that in Japan a subtle expression of sadness symbolizing suppression

(i.e., biting one's lips) led to greater social support than an open expression of sadness (i.e., crying out loud). In contrast, Koreans did not distinguish the two forms of sadness expression, leading to an equal degree of social support for the actor. We discuss implications of our findings and future directions.

TS115

Collaborative work for Justice and Fairness in Japan: social stratification, interpersonal relationship and deliberation

Organizer: Kosuke Wakabayashi *Ritsumeikan University, Japan*

Session Abstract:

Fairness research has examined how people get fairness perception from the perceptual cognitive. However, this view of fairness or justice has not focused on fluctuating aspect of fairness judgment as social decision making. People have same cognitive foundation, but their judgments differ from one another. We, therefore, need to arrange them in interaction as collaborative work. This thematic session tries to show the collaborative achievement of Kosei /fairness and justice in the diverse context of Japanese society. First presenter will present the relationship between multi-level sense of fairness and socio-economic status and investigate the way people maintain their own sense of fairness. The second presenter will present the process of collaborative achievement of fairness in homemaking between couples. Third presenter will show the more complex collaborative achievement of justice, through the deliberation process between professional judges and citizens in the criminal justice system of Japan.

Achieving harmony and fairness in performing family work in close relationships

Akinobu Nameda *Shiga University, Japan*

The present study aims to explore how individuals and couples achieve harmony and fairness in performing family work. Family work here is defined as the one including paid work, housework, child-care and nursing family members. We conducted interviews with individuals performing family work with their partner, and analysed how individuals and couples perform, share and negotiate the way of performing family work. To keep their life going and to be comfortable in life, they needed to adjust the way of performing family work when their life environment changed. The adjustments were not only for achieving harmony in performing family work in life with the partner and family members but also for themselves living as an individual person. We describe and discuss how individuals negotiate, collaborate and adjust their way of performing family work with their partner and life environmental changes.

Importance of the informational justice for collaborative achievement of the social fairness

Tatsuya Sato *Ritsumeikan University, Japan*

From the view of theoretical and historical psychology, psychological concepts such as personality, intelligence and fairness are not understood as an entity of individual mind, rather the one in relation to social environment. In a conflict situation in particular, whether or not people can achieve a fair solution is based on what kind of and how much information is given to stakeholders. If fairness in society should be achieved in collaboration and interaction with the involved parties each other, all related information also should be given to the stakeholders who are involved in those conflicts. However, if informational divides between stakeholders exist or partial information is given to each party, the situation also will raise a new conflict. This presentation will show the problems of the "informational justice" in the context of Japanese society. Then, we will discuss how psychologists can address and contribute to this issue.

The effect of contact to information about social issues on a sense of micro level fairness in Japan

Nobuyoshi Kawashima *Kyoto Bunkyo University, Japan*

Social inequality is one of the important social problems in contemporary Japan. It is revealed that while many Japanese regard Japanese society as unfair in macro level, they think they are treated fairly in micro level. In this study we hypothesized that contact to information about social issues would have negative indirect effect on a sense of micro level fairness via a sense of macro level fairness (H1), whereas it would have direct positive effect on a sense of micro level fairness because people feel relieved to know that there were people who were in worse conditions than themselves (H2). As the results of the social surveys we conducted in Japan, both hypothesis were generally supported. However, the effects of contact to information about social issues on both levels of fairness varied depending on respondents' socioeconomic status. We discuss the way people maintain their own sense of fairness.

Analyzing the deliberation process in the mixed jury trial in Japan, from the collaborative aspect in the fairness achievement

Kosuke Wakabayashi *Ritsumeikan University, Japan*

Deliberation process in the criminal trial is a dialogue between community members to decide what is fact of the crime event, and it is also the process of group decision making to show what is justice and fairness achieved as

decision by the community. Since 2009, Japan adopted the mixed jury system. Therefore, the six citizens and three professional judges join this process and decide the fact and justice. This study used the text-mining method and the correspondence analysis to analyze two parties' opinion structure of one deliberation. Basing on the frequency of words in the deliberation, result showed the different their opinion. They had the different view about how they construct the fact, for achieving their fairness/justice. However they need to decide a fact, in spite of their different opinion about the case. It is only the necessary conclusion as a social decision making rather than finding truth.

TS116

New Advances in the Social Dilemma Research

Organizer: Toshio Yamagishi *Hitotsubashi University, Japan*

Session Abstract:

Research on social dilemmas has witnessed tremendous advances in research methodology and theory building in several mutually-related aspects, including neural, endocrinological, genetic, evolutionary, and institutional foundations of cooperative and punitive behaviors. The goal of this symposium is to discuss how new findings, ideas and insights obtained in these cutting-edge social dilemma research contribute to the possible solutions of the social dilemma problems. Each speaker will present the overview of a newly developing research paradigm together with a few examples of major findings, and will discuss possible implications of how the new findings and theories will inform our understandings of human behavior in social dilemmas and how the social dilemma problem can be resolved.

Reconciling evolutionary-based prosociality with institutional solutions in social dilemmas

Toshio Yamagishi *Hitotsubashi University, Japan*

In the 35 years of social dilemmas research since the publication of the seminal work by Robyn Dawes (1980), it has been increasingly clear that the social dilemmas problem is a growing pain to humans who have outgrown the social niche where our evolved neuro-psychological mechanisms were sufficient to sustain mutual cooperation. We humans have acquired through evolution neuro-psychological mechanisms to make us parochially altruistic-altruistic and cooperative to each other in face-to-face interactions. Social order beyond such small communities has been established through creation of various social institutions, of which the most critical is the rule of the law. In this paper, I discuss the need for research on the relationships between our evolved neuro-psychological tools and the social institutions needed for large-scale social order, with special focus

on the issue of how to reconcile rational and deliberate decisions with evolutionary based intuitive decisions.

In-group Cooperation In intergroup Conflict Evolves to Defend against Predation and Needs No Norm Enforcement

Carsten De Dreu *Leiden University, Netherlands*

Intergroup conflict and competition prepares humans for self-sacrificial in-group cooperation. Here we specify that, throughout history, conflict often is asymmetrical with predator-prey like properties and dynamics, and that in-group cooperation serves to subordinate out-groups and acquire its wealth, or to defend the in-group against predation. Analyses of 2,209 militarized interstate disputes and two experiments on intergroup predator-prey conflicts show that (i) in-group cooperation is stronger and free-riding less frequent in prey groups; (ii) prey survived most of their predatory attacks, so that in predator groups in-group cooperation lowered individual wealth, and (iii) in-group cooperation in predator groups, but not in prey groups, increased when peer punishment (Exp. 1) or leadership (Exp. 2) was introduced. Accordingly, in-group cooperation may have evolved to defend rather than expand in-group wealth, and such defense-motivated in-group cooperation neither requires nor benefits from (in)formal institutions like peer punishment or hierarchy.

Solving the social dilemma is an adaptive problem; our evolved psychology contains the solutions

Max Krasnow *Harvard, United States of America*

Social dilemmas pose an evolutionary conundrum; how can selfish genes result in cooperative behavior? The answer after decades of research is clear: selfish genes solve the social dilemma only by finding profits that their competitors cannot. Across several studies my collaborators and I have shown how simple elements of the ancestral hominid ecology (that the world was large relative to our ability to navigate it, that the future of any interaction was uncertain, that gains in trade are possible and life is potentially long, that groups change composition over time) can lead to evolved psychologies that reliably cooperate in social dilemmas and punish those who do not, and do so without any form of group selection. While social dilemmas present inherent risks, this research suggests our evolved psychology is designs to take the bet that there are even larger rewards.

Genetic and Neural Basis of Pro-sociality

Haruto Takagishi *Tamagawa University, Japan*

This study examined the association between the oxytocin receptor (OXTR) and arginine vasopressin receptor (AVPR1A RS3) genes and pro-sociality. A total of 432 participants (ages 20-59 years) genotyped for OXTR rs53576 and AVPR1A RS3 played a prisoner's dilemma game, a dictator game, a public goods game, and a trust game. We normalized behaviors in each game and used the average as an indicator of pro-sociality. The level of pro-sociality in males who have GG genotype in OXTR rs53576 was marginally higher than that of A-allele carriers. OXTR rs53576 is not related to pro-sociality in females. The level of pro-sociality in both males and females carrying allele 334 in AVPR1A was significantly lower than those not carrying the allele. We also report which brain regions mediate the association between genes and pro-sociality.

ORAL PRESENTATION

OR1856

New Stakeholders of Expatriates Social Adjustment and Psychological Wellbeing

Ali Ahmad, Ningyu Tang *Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China*

Expatriates' social adjustment and psychological well-being significantly impact their life satisfaction and job performance in a host country. We hypothesized and found new stakeholders, expatriate sports clubs, significantly influence expatriates' social adjustment and psychological well-being in their early phase of expatriation in China. Employing data from thirty expatriates' interviews, it is revealed that expatriate sports clubs act as conduit for social inclusion in a host country. The social networking between expatriates and host country nationals (HCNs) develops social harmony and learning. The expatriate sports clubs helps and facilitates expatriates in diluting the confines of identity during their early phase of expatriation. The social adjustment and psychological well-being in the early phase resulted expatriates' interactional and job performance. Overall, this study opens a new avenue and contributes to stakeholders approach in expatriate adjustment literature. Through sports activities organizations could develop team cohesion and inclusion climate among expatriates and HCNs.

OR1857

Processing Emotional information: Do we read the face or body?

Lubna Ahmed (1), Aspasia Paltoglou (2)

1. *St Marys University Twickenham, London, United Kingdom*; 2. *Oxford Brookes University, UK, United Kingdom*

When addressing how we judge the emotional state of others the focus traditionally has been on processing emotions via facial expressions. Whilst faces are a prime source of emotive

information, other visual information, such as body language can also influence emotional state judgments (Downing et al., 2001; Clarke et al., 2005). In the current set of studies we investigated how face-body information is processed and if a particular part has comparative importance for making overall emotional state judgments. In Experiment 1 the holistic processing of face-body compounds was examined using inverted and misaligned stimuli. In Experiment 2 we manipulated cognitive load and directed attention to assess if identifying emotions from the face and body vary or are equally important.

OR1858

Storming, Performing, and Norming in Cross-Sex Friendship Cliques

Kirana Dwi Meilani Ananda *Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

Researches on friendship not reveal much about cross-sex group friendships called cliques. This study aimed to identify the storming, performing, and norming processes in cross-sex friendship cliques based on task-forced group context. Since cliques is defined as a small group of friends who select each other in an interlocking network and spend considerable and exclusive time with each other, this study is conducted by interviewing a clique consists of 7 persons with age 19 on average. The results show that better performing and norming formation are conducted after conflicts happened. Better performing happened after they plotted the task based on individual's mastery and by the time they understand each other. Norming were formed after they had in a big trouble and do storming on it. Interestingly, conflicts happened isn't based on task-forced, but from the dynamics of the relationship.

OR1858

The relationship between ethical judgment and unethical behavior: The moderating role of internal locus of control

Nasrin Arshadi (1), Solmaz Hazaryan (2)

1. *Academic Member of Shahid Chamran University, Iran*; 2. *student of Shahid Chamran University, Iran*

Researches on friendship not reveal much about cross-sex group friendships called cliques. This study aimed to identify the storming, performing, and norming processes in cross-sex friendship cliques based on task-forced group context. Since cliques is defined as a small group of friends who select each other in an interlocking network and spend considerable and exclusive time with each other, this study is conducted by interviewing a clique consists of 7 persons with age 19 on average. The results show that better performing and norming formation are conducted

after conflicts happened. Better performing happened after they plotted the task based on individual's mastery and by the time they understand each other. Norming were formed after they had in a big trouble and do storming on it. Interestingly, conflicts happened isn't based on task-forced, but from the dynamics of the relationship.

OR1859**Synchrony as the Human Connection in the Social World**

Brigit K Au, Lap Yan Lo Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong

Synchrony seems to be omnipresent not only in physics atomic but also social world. Prior research on synchronicity puts much effort in exploring how synchrony affects our unintentional behavior and implicit social interaction. A more concrete definition and effect of a synchronous movement are yet to be explored further. Therefore, this study examined the effect of synchrony in explicit movement on social judgment. 44 undergraduate participants were recruited to watch video clips showing 2 people in same sex walking together in identical, symmetrical and non-symmetrical walking gestures. Participants were then required to rate the closeness for each pair. It was found that pairs walking in identical gestures were judged as socially closer whereas non-symmetrical gestures as least socially close. Synchrony is supported as an effective social cue which also explains marching practice in disciplinary forces.

OR1860**"Religious Identity: A Source of Prejudice in India"**

Shabana Bano Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

The purpose of the present study was to understand intergroup behaviour of Hindu and Muslim adolescents through the analysis of religious identity and prejudice. Groups of 102 Hindu and 106 Muslim boys, aged 14-19 years, participated in the study. Assessments were made of religious identity and prejudice with the help of scales developed by an international team for use in a number of cultures. Findings revealed that both the Hindu and Muslim adolescents displayed a fairly strong religious identity, although the strength of religious identity of Muslim adolescents was greater than that of the Hindu adolescents. With respect to prejudice, the difference between the two groups was found to be significant (Muslim > Hindu). These findings suggest that identity, especially of adolescents, needs to be defined also in terms of other factors besides religion or community affiliation. Key words: Religious identity, intergroup relations, groups, adolescents, prejudice.

OR1861**Relationship between inclusion of social group into the self, feeling of self-expansion and self-efficacy**

Tomasz Besta, Anna M Zawadzka, Rafal Lawendowski University of Gdansk, Poland

Research to date show that in general an expanded self-concept is associated with an increased sense of self-efficacy. It was also shown that self-expansion is linked to greater likelihood of accomplishing goals and heightened approach motivation. The main goal of presented studies it to explore if self-expansion could be considered a mediator between strong group adherence and self-efficacy. In presented three studies (overall $n=993$) we focused on personal and group identity fusion as a measure of group adherence, measuring fusion with most important natural social group (study 1), with other attendees of mass events after study participants where ask to recall that event (study 2), and fusion with other mass gathering participants while ask during the event itself (study 3). We show that feeling of self-expansion is a significant mediator of the relationship between identity fusion, and self-efficacy.

OR1862**Intergroup Contact or Cross-Cultural Adaptation: What Shapes Sojourner Representations of Locals?**

Kinga Bierwiazzonek (1), Sven Waldzus (1), Karen I Van Der Zee (2) 1. Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)/CIS-IUL, Portugal; 2. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands

Living abroad implicates contacts with the dominating cultural outgroup, the local people. Sojourner representations of locals may reflect intergroup tensions occurring during cross-cultural adaptation process. This study examined the role of intergroup contact and cross-cultural adaptation for sojourner representations of locals. In a Reverse Correlation Task, international students in Portugal ($n=122$) repeatedly indicated which of the two presented face images looked more typically Portuguese to them. The sample was split into six groups based on participants' adaptation and contact scores. All selected images were averaged into one classification image per group, corresponding with the representation of a typical Portuguese at the low/moderate/high level of cross-cultural adaptation and low/moderate/high level of intergroup contact. The low adaptation image was rated by independent judges as significantly less positive than the moderate and high adaptation images, while the moderate contact image was rated as significantly less attractive than the low and high contact images.

OR1863**Perceptions of the future, race and ethnicity: What are the implications for intergroup relations in the post-apartheid South Africa?**

Eliree Bornman (1,2), Johan C Mynhardt (1,2) 1. University of South Africa, South Africa; 2. University of South Africa, South Africa

South African society offers one of the most profound examples of negative intergroup relations in recent history. Analysts describe South African society as complexly plural and deeply segmented on the basis race, culture, class, historical background, language and religion. Interest in South African race relations has been enhanced by the tumultuous struggle against apartheid. It has been expected that the advent of a new democratic dispensation in 1994 would result in improved interracial relations. The current study investigates the complex interplay between perceptions of the future, race, ethnicity and intergroup relations in the post-apartheid dispensation. It is based on the results of two countrywide surveys conducted by Unisa students. Measures of future perceptions and attitudes towards various societal groups were included. Multivariate analyses of variance and path analyses were conducted to establish the relationships between variables. Implications of the results for intergroup relations in South Africa is discussed.

OR1864**Belonging support matters more for well-being in interdependent contexts**

Kimberly S Bowen (1,2,3), Yukiko Uchida (2) 1. The University of Utah, United States of America; 2. Kyoto University Kokoro Research Center, Japan; 3. The Ohio State University, United States of America

Independent-interdependent self-schema moderate the pathways between social support and well-being. In Japan, participants (higher interdependence) receive less support and only in higher stress compared to U.S. participants. However, only emotional and informational support were previously examined, which benefit independent self-schema; belonging support - which benefits interdependent self-schema - was not considered. This study assessed blood pressure and social interactions over two days among 147 Japanese and U.S. participants. Japanese participants received less emotional and informational support, but were no different from U.S. participants in belonging support, even in low stress ($ps < .05$). In an open-ended item, Japanese participants described belonging support as a helpful distraction, consistent with past work where less active coping was preferred. In Japan, belonging support predicted lower ambulatory blood pressure and negative affect ($ps < .05$). These findings highlight the need to

study alternate support types that are normative as helping behaviors across cultures.

OR1865

Challenges in Developing Indigenous Psychology in Indonesia **Anggra N Cahyo, Wenty M Minza Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia**

As a diverse society, Indonesia possesses unlimited potential for the development of an indigenous approach. However, various challenges exist in actualizing the development of Indigenous Psychology. This study aims to illustrate the challenges faced by one of the prominent pioneers of Indigenous Psychology in Indonesia, the Faculty of Psychology Universitas Gadjah Mada. A qualitative approach was employed, where eight senior lecturers were chosen to be interviewed through purposive sampling. The findings show that the challenges in developing indigenous psychology can be categorized into two main groups: individual (such as lack of confidence towards indigenous approaches), and institutional (such as the need to optimize existing networks). The socialization and the encouragement to extend the range of comprehension might be able to solve individual issues while the establishment of the well-maintained research centre and synergy between fields might be the few solutions to institutional challenges. Keyword: Challenges, indigenous psychology

OR1866

Norms influence differently adolescents' risky vs. safe behaviors: evidence from the road safety domain **Nadine Chaurand (1), Julien Cestac (1), Sami Kraïem (2), Jean-Pascal Assailly (1), Jean-Marie Burkhardt (1) 1. IFST-TAR, France; 2. VeDeCom, France**

Normative influence on behaviors is a complex question given all the existing different kinds of norms. It is argued in the present study that risk-taking and safe behaviors are linked with different normative sources and thus follow a bi-dimensional pattern. 1137 French high school students (48% female) who averaged 17.1 years of age answered an online survey recording their declared risk-taking and safety behaviors, and their perceived injunctive and descriptive norms about risk, cultural values about conformism, social control, and level of compliance. Risky behaviors were linked ($R^2 = .19$) with social control of risk, injunctive norms, and compliance, whereas safe behaviors were linked ($R^2 = .05$) with social control of safety, descriptive and injunctive norms, and cultural values. Thus not taking risks is different from acting safely at the motivational level, this result could be useful when designing prevention interventions.

OR1867

Consumers' Attitude towards

Genetically Modified Foods: Based on Benefit Perception, Risk Perception and Trust in Expert

Lijun Chen, Yan Fu Zhejiang University, China

Consumers who are exposed to GM food view it as a risky product and have poor acceptance. Based on Fishbein's multi-attribute attitude model and Engel's choice process model, we propose a multi-factor attitude-intention model. The model assumes that attitude towards GM is affected by GM perception, trust in information source, uncertain risk tolerance, and purchasing intention is affected by attitude and former purchasing habit. By regression analysis of 166 valid questionnaire, three results are as follows. Firstly, GM perception contains three factors: benefit, risk and harm perception. There are significant differences among different genders, majors and political status in the GM perception and attitude. Secondly, benefit perception, risk perception, harm perception, trust in expert and uncertain risk tolerance significantly influence the attitude towards GM food and the key factor is benefit perception. Finally, attitude and purchasing habit significantly influence purchasing intention, in which attitude's effect is greater.

OR1868

Coping Mechanisms underlying Internet Addiction: A Systematic Test of Alternative Models

Cecilia Cheng University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The present six-month prospective study systematically tested some multivariate models that advanced the understanding of the psychological mechanisms underlying Internet addiction and psychosocial maladjustment. Based on previous theories, avoidant coping and coping inflexibility were proposed as underlying psychology mechanisms that accounted for the positive relationships between Internet addiction and psychosocial maladjustment. The cross-sectional model testing revealed that the direct effect of Internet addiction to psychosocial adjustment was statistically significant. Moreover, its indirect effects via coping flexibility and avoidant coping were also statistically significant. An identical pattern of findings was obtained for the prospective data, except only avoidant coping mediated the path from Internet addiction to Time 2 psychosocial adjustment but not coping flexibility. This study was the first to establish theory-driven models that unveiled avoidant coping and coping inflexibility as psychological mechanisms that explained the positive link between Internet addiction and psychosocial maladjustment.

OR1869

Promoting Interaction as a mediator between classroom goal

orientation and students' intrinsic motivation

Vinika Choppy Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Classroom goal orientation often determines the achievement of the students in the academic settings. Past researches have documented and described different patterns of adaptive and maladaptive behaviour, the mastery and performance oriented. However, it is not known how classroom goal orientation influences the intrinsic motivation of the student. The present research examined the mediating effects of promoting interaction in the classroom between classroom goal orientation and the intrinsic motivation of the students. Mediation analysis was done and results were interpreted according to the four conditions outlined by Baron & Kenny (1986). The result did not yield any support for promoting interaction as a mediator between classroom goal orientation and students' intrinsic motivation. It does not support the results and suggestions of the previous researchers. This research has highlighted on the need for systematic investigation on the link between classroom goal orientation and students' intrinsic motivation by identifying a mediating variable.

OR1870

Expatriates Abroad: An Examination of the Effects of Personal Identities and Ethnic Group Status in a Sample of American Expats

Kellina M Craig-Henderson U.S. National Science Foundation, United States of America

This paper describes results of an empirical study aimed at understanding the decision making process of Americans who emigrate from the U.S. The research reported here is based on in-depth interviews of a sample of American expatriate. Demographic data was collected for each person and with their permission tape recordings of the interview responses were analyzed for emergent themes and reports of common experiences. Results of the analysis highlight the role of personal identity in acclimating to the adopted country. This was most apparent for American expats who happened to be members of ethnic and racial minority groups, but it was also relevant to the experiences of majority group American expats as well. Among other things, findings from this study advance theoretical understanding of the emigration process in general and the decision making process of American expatriates in particular.

OR1871

How We Look at Problems: Social Class Differences in Sense of Control and Attributions

Mary Angeline A Daganzo, Allan B. I Bernardo University of Macau, Macao

Social class shapes individual psychological experiences. Kraus, Piff & Keltner (2009) proposed that people in different social classes (i.e., subjective socioeconomic status) have different sense of control orientations and ways of perceiving social events. Chinese university students ($N = 347$) were presented vignettes describing different problem situations and asked to attribute the causes of and solutions to the problem. They also provided self-report data on subjective social class and sense of control. We hypothesized that upper-class individuals, compared to lower-class, will be inclined to perceive problem situations as being internally caused, changeable, and controllable and that they are personally responsible for creating a solution. This social class difference was expected to be mediated by the individual's personal sense of control. Results of mediation analyses for each of the problem attributions fully supported the hypotheses. Implications for research on social class, attributions and possible behavioral outcomes are discussed.

OR1872

Prefer traits of warmth, competence, or moral when describe self and others? It depends on context
Taotao Dai, Bin Zuo, Fangfang Wen, Yuepeng Wu, Jingjing Song Central China Normal University, China

Previous research suggested that warmth was the primacy one in social cognition, and there was a self-other difference according to Dual Perspective Model. In the present research, we argued that moral could separate from warmth and the preference of cognition contents was mostly context-dependent. Study 1 ($n = 37$) showed that warmth, competence and moral were indeed separated from each other after controlling the valence in Chinese language. Study 2 ($n = 76$) found that participants preferred higher warmth and moral when describe others and higher warmth and competence when describe self in general conditions. Study 3a and 3b ($ns = 98, 94$) found that the participants' preference was mostly context-dependent. What's more, participants always preferred higher warmth in different contexts. Study 4 ($n = 173$) found that when the traits descriptions of targets matched the contexts, they were more likely to be accepted by participants. The functional role of social cognition was discussed.

OR1873

Simulating Disaster Voluntarism in Japan: "Pay it Forward" as a Strategy for Extending the Post-Disaster Altruistic Community

Hiroaki Daimon, Tomohide Atsumi Osaka University, Japan

After the 1995 Kobe Earthquake in Japan, a large number of volunteers rushed to

the affected areas and recently created a chain of support among survivors, called the Pay-it-Forward Network (PFN). Following the Tohoku Earthquake in 2011, 2004 Chuetsu earthquake survivors-turned-volunteers helped the people in Noda village, which suffered from the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami. Those who were survivors in Chuetsu, were also helped by people from Nishinomiya City, who survived the 1995 Kobe Earthquake. This paper focuses on the possibilities of extending PFN volunteerism following a disaster through simulation. We simulated the convergence of volunteers in the 1995 Kobe Earthquake and 2011 Tohoku Earthquake using cellular automata and discovered some factors that prevent PFN from triggering inter-survivor volunteer support. On the whole, however, the simulation reveals that PFN has the capacity to increase volunteerism dramatically and activate the chain of post-disaster recovery support.

OR1874

The Impact of Construal Levels on Self-Control

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Construal level theory (CLT) posits that self-control involves making decisions and behaving in a manner consistent with high-level versus low-level construals of a situation. Three studies were conducted to demonstrate that people's subjective construal level impacts self-control. Study 1 found that secondary eating behaviors associated with lower construal level score. Study 2, consistent with Study 1, found that individuals with lower construal level score showed higher discount rate in a money delay gratification task. Study 3 found a moderate effect of scarcity, specifically, high and low construals level primed individuals showed no difference on healthy/unhealthy food choices in resource-abundant condition, nevertheless, low construals-level primed individuals more strongly inclined to choose unhealthy food than low construals-level primed ones in resource-scarcity condition. These results support a construal-level analysis of self-control that a high-level construal, relative to a low-level construal, promotes self-control under some circumstances.

OR1875

Blameworthy omissions, causality, and normative expectations: What omissions can teach us about moral responsibility

Vilius Dranseika, Renatas Berniunas Vilnius University, Lithuania

In this paper we investigate (a) whether identical outcomes of not-doings are treated differently if differences in perceived obligations occur and (b) in what way do blameworthy

omissions depend on perceived obligations. Both questions invite to consider complex interactions between concepts of agent causality, intentionality, blameworthiness, and obligation. We present new empirical data showing that the more the agent is seen as possessing knowledge about potential negative outcome and having an ability to prevent the outcome, the more it is likely that obligation to act will be perceived. Ascriptions of causation, blame and intentionality also follow the same pattern. Furthermore, perception of obligation to act mediates ascriptions of blame. This supports our claim that it makes little sense to talk about omissions outside the context of normative expectations. Moreover, on theoretical grounds, we argue that considerations about obligation to act are prior to ascriptions of agent-causality.

OR1876

The comparison on death attitude of the staff, people coming to see a doctor and the family of the patients with terminal cancer in a community hospital

Hui Fan Renmin University of China, China

Based on previous research suggesting that death attitude is influenced by many things such as gender, age, education and religion and there is a lack of consistency in various results about the theme, this research explores the effects of age as well as life experience on the attitude of death. We use the Death Attitude Profile-Revised to investigate death attitude of the staff in a community hospital, people coming to see a doctor and the family of the patients with terminal cancer in the same hospital. The results shows that the general death attitudes of the three groups are alike while there is a significant difference on each dimension, suggesting that death attitude is influenced by age, but the effects of age is regulated by life experience about death.

OR1877

Stop labeling them as sensitive issues A qualitative exploration of Malay Muslim students perspectives on interfaith engagement in Malaysia

Elaine Fernandez (1), Adrian Coyle (2) 1. HELP University, Malaysia; 2. Kingston University London, United Kingdom

Although Malaysia is famed for its religious diversity, little has been done to explore how Malay Muslims, the religious majority group, perceive interfaith engagement in the country. This paper presents a qualitative study of Malay Muslim students' perceptions and experiences of interfaith engagement in Malaysia, utilizing data from four focus group interviews with 18 young

Malay Muslims in Britain. Thematic analysis yielded three superordinate themes. "Socio-political influences on interfaith engagement in Malaysia" and "Exploration of other perceived barriers to meaningful, deeper interfaith engagement" reflect perceptions that Malaysians do not actively engage at an interfaith level, addressing instead the contextual factors perceived to influence this. "Potential pathways toward positive interfaith engagement" explores participants' perceptions of how interfaith engagement might be facilitated, centring on interfaith dialogue and shared participation in religious celebrations. These findings are discussed in terms of their implications for the facilitation of religious harmony in a diverse cultural context.

OR1878

Self-Esteem, Loneliness, and Subjective Well-Being among People Experiencing Homelessness in Portugal

Joaquim A Ferreira, Eduardo R Santos, Lara Figueiredo *University of Coimbra, Portugal*

In the last decades, Portugal has witnessed an increase of people experiencing homelessness. Despite the reasonable amount of research on homelessness, most of national and international publications focus on the characterization of homeless population, description of survival or living strategies in the streets and its political and social implications. The present research focuses on homeless participants and their self-esteem, feelings of loneliness, and subjective well-being. The sample consisted of 172 homeless individuals, 144 men and 27 women, 20 to 70 years old. Instruments: Demographic Questionnaire, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, UCLA Loneliness Scale, Satisfaction With Life Scale, and Positive and Negative Affect Scale. Results revealed positive significant correlations between self-esteem and both life satisfaction and positive affect. On the other hand self-esteem correlated negatively both with negative affect and loneliness. Loneliness scores correlated significantly and negatively with life satisfaction. Implications for social and psychological intervention with people experiencing homelessness will be discussed.

OR1879

The Wedding Performance: Gender Performance and System Justification in Eurocentric, Heterosexual Wedding Ceremonies

Ursula Froeschauer *University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*

The white wedding has been a traditional affair, which transmits with its preparations and celebrations stereotypical gender norms. The Ten Eurocentric, white, heterosexual, new-lywed couples formed the participants for

the research study. The predominantly South African participants were interviewed and the interviews transcribed verbatim. These texts were analysed using Parker's (2005) steps to discourse analytic reading. Throughout the analysis specific discourses emerged, which served the purposes and intentions of the couples. Discourses, such as the fairy-tale discourse and the bride's day discourse, allowed couples to justify certain gender inequalities. System Justification Theory (Jost & Banaji, 1994) was used as a theoretical tool to understand and make sense of these justifications and accounts.

OR1880

Descriptive Norms Influence Reactions to Anger-Related Moral Events

Wenjun Gao, Manqi Chen, Yuan Li *Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China*

Two studies were conducted to test the hypothesis that knowing how most people in the community view a certain moral event would shift individuals' emotional reactions to the event in the direction of the descriptive norms. Participants in these studies were asked to indicate their moral judgment or emotional reactions to ambiguous events that could be construed as violations of justice/harm-related, loyalty/authority-related or purity-related morality. In Study 1, after participants had indicated their emotional reactions, they received bogus feedback on most people's reactions to the events. The results showed that bogus feedback weaken the intensity of anger reaction when the participant's response was an unpopular response. In Study 2, participants received bogus feedback on other people's moral concerns for the same events. The results revealed that participants who were concerned about injustice/harm in an event reported more(less) anger when they learned that most(few) people also viewed the events as justice-/harm-related.

OR1881

Reconsidering cultural competence development as a narrative of complex movements: Insights from an investigation into the Australian Indigenous mental health arena

Darren C Garvey *Curtin University, Australia*

An investigation of the tensely contested arena of Australian Indigenous mental health revealed that providers and recipients of service navigate their involvement in ways that permit their avoidance or approach of destabilising paradoxes invoked as a consequence of unsettled service delivery contexts. A Causal Layered Analysis of the accounts of 44 participants revealed a construction of competence development as provisional and temporary; features that add important nuance

to models that conceptualise a smooth and uncomplicated mastery of cross-cultural interactions. Instead, the investigation highlighted the reality that cultural competence within the arena is often contextually fragile and socially specific. This presentation outlines the broad investigation and discusses the emergence of a conceptual framework upon which examples of the complex movements employed by participants within and external to the arena are examinable. Its implications for pedagogy, and the conceptualisation of cultural competence and teacher praxis are also considered.

OR1882

Social Awkwardness: Scale Construction and Development

Jun Hong, Joshua Goh *HELP University, Malaysia*

A scale was developed to define the psychometric properties of social awkwardness. The scale assesses the factors of what consists of social awkwardness. A prior qualitative study was conducted to obtain a general essence of awkwardness via semi-structured interview, followed by a quantitative study of 450 participants via convenience and snowball sampling via Facebook with online questionnaires and haphazardly sampled in HELP University with physical questionnaires. Data obtained was analysed using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), using principal component analysis with an orthogonal rotation. A 5 factor model was produced consisting of 5-7 items each with accounted variance of 56.61%, while measuring at .82 for overall Cronbach's Alpha. The predicted factors of this study were 4 factors, and were partially supported with a 5 factor model. Future directions should be considered as concurrent validity can be improved to enhance the validity and reliability of the scale

OR1883

Social Support and Resilience: Predictors of Psychological Well-Being on Adolescents with Stressful Life Event

Sandybell González Lugo, José C Gaxiola Romero, Edgar R Valenzuela Hernández, Martin A Rivera Sander *Universidad de Sonora, Mexico*

There is more vulnerability to psychological maladjustment in adolescence when a stressful life event is experienced; however, there are protective factors that could help teenagers to manifest psychological well-being despite these risks. The aim of the study was to evaluate in a path model, the mediating role of social support and dispositions to resilience on psychological well-being of adolescents who report stressful life events. After complying with ethical guidelines, 228 high school students answered a questionnaire. The results show a path model where social support affected negatively the stressful life events experienced by adolescents, in turn,

stressful life events were negatively related with their psychological well-being. Another path showed the mediating role of dispositions to resilience on adolescents' psychological well-being. The effects of social support and dispositions to resilience on psychological well-being are discussed for this sample.

OR1884

Using Social Representations Approach in Understanding Disaster Risk among Super Typhoon Haiyan Survivors

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The study employed Social Representations Theory to capture social meanings of typhoon survivors regarding disaster risk. Employing word associations as a methodological approach, 89 survivors answered a survey questionnaire where they wrote down their social understanding of disaster risk. Prior to the coming of Typhoon Haiyan, disaster risk was viewed as something that may cause damage, harm and loss of lives. However, such consequences were perceived to be manageable, easy to overcome and have no long-lasting effects. As such, disaster risk was socially understood as something that can be taken for granted and needing no painstaking preparation. After experiencing the difficulties and challenges of the post-disaster environment, views of risk point to the need for preparation, vigilance and to be well-informed since the consequences are seen to be life threatening, dangerous as well as entailing loss, massive destruction and suffering. Theoretical and practical implications of the results are discussed.

OR1885

Moderation Effect of Contact Conditions: A Study Among Turkish and Kurdish People in Turkey

Meltem Guler Cukurova *University, Turkey*

The current study examines the moderator effect of contact conditions (Allport, 1954) on the relationship between intergroup contact, social identification, collective self esteem and social distance among Turkish and Kurdish groups. Within this framework, Intergroup Contact Scale, Contact Conditions Scale, Identification Scale, Collective Self Esteem Scale and Social Distance Scale were used for Turkish and Kurdish people (N=367). Results revealed that positive contact conditions have a moderation effect on the relationship between collective self esteem and social distance in Turkish group and negative contact conditions

have a moderation effect on the relationship between ingroup identification and social distance in Kurdish group. Results were discussed under literature view.

OR1886

How does Institution Affect Students: Institution, Social Capital, and Collective Behavior in University Life

Michimasa Haga (1), Keisuke Takano (1,2), Shinji Sakamoto (1) 1. *Nihon University, Japan;* 2. *Leuven University, Belgium*

Recent theories have argued that an institution, which is an autonomous and self-sustaining system that contributes to shared beliefs in community, can be formed in a community through a process wherein teachers assess and understand students' attitudes toward university life such as collective behavior with their peers, classmates, and teachers. In Study 1, we examined the relationships between universities' institutions as a network by teachers and subjective social capital as a network resource (e.g. trust, reciprocity, affinity) through a survey on teachers and students across 38 universities. Multilevel analyses revealed that teachers' interactions with students promote richness of social capital. In Study 2, we examined the relationship between students' subjective social capital and collective behavior. The results suggested that subjective social capital promotes students' collective behavior. These findings highlight the role of social capital mediating the relationship between institution and collective behavior in university life.

OR1887

The pain of unfairness: The link between the sensitivity to physical pain and unfairness

Wang Haixia, Xie Xiaofei, Li Kefeng *Peking University, China*

Experiences of physical pain or unfairness are generally considered to be some of the most 'painful' experiences that we endure, especially in crisis situations. However, the link between unfairness and physical pain is only poorly understood. We examine the correlational relationship through one pilot and four experiments, and show that physical pain sensitivity is strongly associated with unfairness. Moreover, the correlational relationship is modulated by the physical pain intensity. This study established a link between pain sensitivity and unfairness, which is a critical and novel complement to the area of physical pain and social pain, meanwhile providing real solid evidences for the pain overlap theory.

OR1888

Criteria for belonging to a national group according to Americans, Britons and Poles: differences

and similarities from open-ended questions

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A cross-national study was conducted among American, British and Polish students. Respondents completed a questionnaire containing open-ended questions about social bonds. Here, we present their beliefs about the necessary criteria for belonging to a national group. The results in all countries showed the importance of speaking the language of the country, knowing and respecting the history, culture and law, being a patriot, contributing to the country, being born and living there. Although sharing specific values was mentioned (e.g. working, defending the country), we found some differences. Americans referred to "working hard", Poles "working honestly" and Britons "willingness to work". Britons emphasized the importance of human rights, especially freedom of speech and religion, Americans - of diversity and freedom in general, while Poles rarely mentioned any of them. What Americans described as "defending the country", Poles called "dying for it" and Britons focused on other criteria. Implications are discussed.

OR1889

Support towards displaying religious symbols in public spaces and its predictors

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The display of religious symbols in public spaces has created debate in many countries. The authors of this study examined psychological predictors of attitudes towards displaying religious symbols in public spaces, specifically, religiousness, right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), social identifications and potentially mediating role of positive and negative emotions. The study with 330 Polish subjects showed that the support for the exclusive display of the Christian cross in Polish public spaces was positively predicted by religiousness, RWA and religious identification, but not by Polish national identification. These relations were mediated by the emotions experienced while seeing the cross. Further, we found that high-RWA individuals supported displaying the cross regardless of their level of religiousness, while low-RWA persons only supported displaying the cross

when their religiousness was high. The study also found that displaying the cross in public spaces is not supported and evokes negative emotions among atheists, non-believers and non-practicing participants.

OR1890

More Than Beauty: The Effect of Accessibility in Romantic Partner Pursuing

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All of us want to pursue a beautiful romantic partner, but the gorgeous ones are usually not accessible. In that case, would we choose to wait for our "prince charming" or we just choose the one sitting by your side? In our study, we measured the possibilities that people estimate to have 15 certain romantic behaviors with a person using 2 (accessible or inaccessible) * 3 (good-looking, ordinary, or bad-looking) design. Also all the participants did the same questions on imagining if they were the opposite gender. Our study replicate the result that both men and women overestimate the other sex's intention to have romantic behavior with the other sex and people prefer to choose the one who is more accessible to be their romantic partner. Our results also show that the accessibility is an important mediator in some certain romantic behaviors.

OR1891

Collective self-esteem change in the face of group threaten: The role of national identity

Lv Hang (1), Zhong Nian (1), Xia Meng Ya (2) 1. Wuhan university, China; 2. Pennsylvania State University, United States of America

Based on Social identity Theory, this research explained how the national directed threaten influenced self-concept and the repair mechanism. Study 1 reveal that the collective self-esteem and personal self-esteem of the threat group are significantly lower than the control group. Furthermore, the subscale scores of membership self-esteem and the public collective self-esteem are significantly lower in the threat group than the control group. Study 2 showed that people are not likely to deny their membership in threat group compare to previous western study. Cultural difference may be moderate variable and nation identity in the threat context and future research directions are discussed.

OR1892

Exploration of Public Leadership Concept

Avin Fadilla Helmi, Kandrika Fadhlana Pritularga Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

The leadership style in Indonesia indicates a strong relational leadership model which is based on authentic, trustworthy personal character as demonstrated in the three prominent aspects in the previous leadership experience, including personal excellence, serves as a role model, and excellent self-leadership. This research is conducted using ZMET. Each subject was asked to find 10 to 14 pictures to express one's thought and feeling about Bandung/Surabaya/Makassar mayor's leadership. Sixteen university student respondents are from 3 cities - Bandung, Surabaya, and Makassar which were selected since the mayors have showed good performance and earned numerous international awards. The research results indicated that public leadership was the leadership exercised by the mayors to improve people's prosperity. There were 6 themes as psychological dimensions of public leadership, including the first dimension, intrapersonal dimension, which included benevolence, sincerity, and courage; the second dimension, intrapersonal dimension, which included closeness and involvement; the third dimension, innovation

OR1893

Exploration of Corruptive Behavior Concept from Psychological Perspective

Avin Fadilla Helmi, Aftina Nurul Husna Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

One of the problems rooted in the Indonesian society is the problem of corruption. Indeed, Indonesia is statistically one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Unfortunately, research on corruption from the perspective of psychology is limited. The purpose of this study was to explore the dimensions of corruptive behavior tendency. Five anti-corruption activists from Gadjah Mada University and two actors of bribery to corrupt officials were interviewed in depth. The method used in this research was grounded theory and the analysis was done using open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The results suggested that corruptive behavior tendency in the psychological perspective was a self-centered behavioral tendency aimed to enrich oneself and the behavior is in violation of the prevailing rules. There were six dimensions of corruptive behavioral tendency: transmission of values, moral emotion, moral integrity, personal toughness, hedonistic life orientation, and corruption facilitating context.

OR1894

Transient nature of pay-it-forward reciprocity

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People often forward kindness toward a stranger after being treated kindly by a different individual. Such a phenomenon has been known as pay-it-forward reciprocity, and it has been observed in some laboratory experiments and fields. We conducted a laboratory experiment to test the ability of pay-it-forward reciprocity to sustain a succession of generosity in a large group and long-term. Participants formed a group of 17 or 19 people, and each participant decided whether or not to donate money to his/her partner sequentially after being informed whether or not he/she had received money from a different participant. We found that reciprocal behavior only occurred in the first few decisions. We did not find successions of generosity longer than expected from the case in which participants independently made decisions. The present results suggest that pay-it-forward reciprocity, considered to be based on positive emotion, is unstable in a large group and long-term interaction.

OR1895

Environmental mortality threat accelerate individuals' reproduction timing: A life history theory perspective

Yuanjie Hu, Hongchuan Zhang, Jiawei Hou, Donghui Dou Central University of Finance and Economics, China

The life history theory suggests that one may choose to reproduce early when environmental mortality increases. We performed a series of study to test this hypothesis in China. In study 1, a negative correlation was confirmed between average age at first marriage and accidental death rate in the 31 provinces, by using 2010 6th census data. In study 2, we surveyed people's attitude towards earlier marriage and reproduction. Individuals in Urumqi where higher mortality threat was present were more positive compared to those in another similar ethnic city. In study 3, undergraduate participants read a news story on recent increasing violent crimes or a story about finding keys before answering the same questions as in study 2. Participants in the former condition were more willing to choose earlier marriage and reproduction. In sum, our findings proved that the accelerating effect of environmental mortality on reproductive timing is a culture-general phenomenon.

OR1896

Exposure to luxury products influences subsequent task motivation

Yunhui Huang, Li Changxin Nanjing University, China

This research shows that exposure to products that participants cannot (vs. can) afford can be self-threat which influences subsequent

task motivation. And this effect is moderate by participants' financial situations. In details, for Chinese students in bad/good financial situations, exposure to expensive products increased/decreased math exam scores (Study 1) and the time they spent in a difficult creativity task (Study 2). This might be because the poor and the rich have different beliefs about whether working hard can make an individual become rich.

OR1897**Qiong Er Hou Gong: Negative Affect Facilitates Creativity**

Lin Huanjun School of Psychology, Nanjing Normal University, China

"Qiong Er Hou Gong" is one of the most important propositions in classical Chinese literature. It was first proposed by Ouyang Xiu and means that a poet would create great poems after some suffering. In consistent with this proposition, psychological researches indicated that negative affect would facilitate creativity. The effect could be explained by theories through approaches of cognition or motivation. We developed a tri-pathway model by concluding the advantages and disadvantages of the two kinds of theories. The model suggests negative affect would facilitate creativity by improving the motivation of problem finding and problem solving, quantity and persistence of ideas, and social cognition and morality. Besides, the connection between negative affect and creativity would be affected by moderators including type of affect induction procedure, arouse and personality. Finally we proposed new directions from the perspective of cross-cultural research, sex difference, neural mechanism and emotion regulation.

OR1898**How do affect- and cognition-based trust influence personal estimate of group efficacy?: the moderating role of collectivism and power distance**

Thipnapa Huansuriya (1), Maritza Salazar (2) 1. Chulalongkorn University, Thailand; 2. Claremont Graduate University, United States of America

How do affect- and cognition-based trust in leader and teammate influence individual's estimate of group efficacy in different cultures? We recruited graduate students from a collectivist with high power distance culture (Thai, N=109) and an individualist with low power distance culture (American, N=107). They read a scenario and imagined working on a business project with a new team. The leader's and teammate's levels of warmth and competence manipulated in the scenario influenced participants' affect- and cognition-based trust in them respectively. These dimensions of trust then predicted participants' personal estimate of group efficacy. Culture was found

to moderate these relationships. Among the American participants, only cognition-based trust in both leader and teammate can predict participants' group efficacy. Among the Thai participants, on the other hand, both affect- and cognition-based trust in leader but not in teammate predict personal estimate of group efficacy.

OR1899**Defining Achievement among Students Live in Pesantren: An Indigenous Approach**

Nur S Inarah, Nurul A Beryllia Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

This study's goal is to explore what are things account for achievement for pesantren (Islamic boarding school) students in Garut, Jawa Barat, Indonesia. The data were collected using open-ended questionnaires. An indigenous approach was used for analyzing the data and categorization. In addition, statistic descriptive was used to present the collected data. The 193 subjects attain from high school students from Darul Arqam Islamic Boarding School Garut, class of XII and XI with 15-18 average age. The result shows that 43.3 percent subjects see winning in competition is, what they consider as an achievement, followed by mastery with 30.0 percent, filial piety with 9.4 percent, identity with 7.2 percent, religiosity with 5 percent and existence with 2.8 percent also others with 2.2 percent. This study will also present the demographic data such as sexes correlated with the collected data. Keyword: pesantren, achievement, high school, Garut

OR1900**The Meaning of Life by Abdi Dalem Keparak Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat: Phenomenological Approach**

Candra Indraswari, Hadi Sutarmanto Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

This study aimed to examine the meaning of life of Abdi Dalem Keparak Keraton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat. Abdi Dalem Keparak is a term that defines a woman who had been serving many years in Keraton Palace Yogyakarta. This research used qualitative methodology with phenomenological approach through in-depth interviews. The total participant was three, between 45-80 age years old and two significant others. The result showed that participants have the meaning of life in a gradual way. First, freedom of will with historical background of being abdi dalem as one of the finding at this stage. Next stage, the will to had a meaning as represented the daily life of participants as keparak and the characteristic of meaningful life when they became Keparak. Last stage, the meaning of life to have a range of values that were obtained, the universal

values, and the value of trust as a finding of this study.

OR1901**Can Some Approaches to Disaster Prevention Actually Blunt Awareness and Preparedness? A Japanese Case Study**

Yosuke Inui (1), Tomohide Atsumi (1), Tatsuki Higaki (2) 1. Osaka University, Japan; 2. Amagasaki City Hall, Japan

Today, most people living in Japan think disaster prevention is necessary. Though these activities have merit, disaster prevention, even with good intentions, has a pitfall. Sometimes disaster prevention is insensitive to the needs and capabilities of those who are most likely to become victims of disasters. In 2012 the Japanese government announced a new and frightening scenario based on the unanticipated level of damage caused by the Great East Japan earthquake. In this new Nankai Trough earthquake scenario, it is assumed that projections of the worst damage that can be considered will improve the disaster prevention awareness of people. However, the unintended consequence has been that people especially elderly or handicapped people, have ceased to prepare because they concluded that escape from such a great disaster would be impossible regardless of their efforts. This presentation will focus on ongoing fieldwork that exposes the unintended negative consequences of raising disaster awareness.

OR1902**Attitudes towards Syrian Refugees in Turkey and Evaluation of Related Factors**

Esra Isik Kocaeli University, Turkey

Objective: A large number of people had to immigrate to Turkey because of the ongoing civil war in Syria. There are some social and psychological consequences of this immigration. The encounter of the two group of people has revealed reciprocal attitude and adaptation problems. The objective of the current study is to determine the attitudes towards Syrian refugees and the influencing factors. Method: Students from Kocaeli and Kilis Universities participated in the study (N=217). In order to measure attitudes and the related variables the surveys of attitude, acculturation expectations and contact developed by the researcher was used. Results and Conclusion: Students of Kilis University had higher scores on attitude surveys than students from Kocaeli University ($p < 0.05$). Women had higher scores on attitude survey than men ($p < 0.05$). Realistic threat perception, contact, acculturation expectations, intergroup anxiety, security perception and metastereotypes are found to have an impact on participants' attitudes.

OR1903**Emotion, Empathy, Sense of**

Patriotism and National Identity Relating to Public Attitudes towards International Aid in Australia

Mir R Islam, Rebecca A Lee Charles Sturt University, Australia

Public attitudes and support towards international aid and development cooperation are an important dynamic of international relations. However, little is known about the correlates and the determinants of these attitudes. 255 female and 146 male adults in Australia completed an online questionnaire comprising new and existing scales that measured attitudes towards international aid, empathy, positive and negative affect, blind and constructive patriotism and national identity. Consistent with predictions, female participants reported more positive attitudes toward international aid. There were significant positive associations between attitudes and constructive patriotism, positive affect and empathy. As expected, blind patriotism and negative affect were negatively associated with attitudes towards international aid. Interestingly, national identity was positively associated with attitudes towards international aid. The results of this study have a number of practical implications including recommendations for policy makers about how to effectively communicate with the Australian public regarding international aid and development cooperation.

OR1904

Does Prejudice reflect reality? Social consensus influences the attribution of biased versus factual evaluations

Florian Jaeger, Thomas Kessler University of Jena, Germany

We propose that social consensus creates a perception of objective reality and, hence, has a strong influence on which prejudices are seen as representing facts versus which are biased. In a pilot study, we examined the relationship between social norms for the expression of negative attitudes towards groups and the expression of prejudices. They are highly correlated. In two studies, we examined how participants evaluated expressed positive and negative prejudices that are either consistent with or running against social norms. The results reveal that norm conform expressions of prejudice are seen as representing factual statements, irrespective of valence of expressed prejudice. In contrast, expressed prejudices that run against social norms are seen as biased. In an experimental study, we show that manipulated social consensus actually influences the attribution to bias versus factual statement. The results give strong support that social norms may create and establish a perception of objective reality.

OR1905

Cheating Behavior Among High

School Student in Yogyakarta: An Indigenous Approach

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As the city of student, the phenomena of cheating among students still exist in Yogyakarta. The aim of this study was to explore cheating behavior among high school students using an indigenous approach. There are 154 participants that were asked to answer open-ended questions, approximative "why are you cheating during the test?" After that, the data were analyzed using thematic content. The result shows that 1.4% of the student didn't cheat, while 80.4% of the student claim that the reason why they are cheating during the test is because they haven't mastered the test material yet, and then 7.0% claim they are lazy to study, 3.5% there are opportunities to cheat, 2.8% want to get a good grades, and 2.1% hate the subject. Keyword: cheating, high school, student, test, academic dishonesty

OR1906

Feeling 'Clean and Fresh': Canadian Women's Motivations for Using Vaginal Hygiene Products

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Over the counter vaginal hygiene products, including feminine washes, douches, sprays, personal wipes and powders, represent a growing market in North America (Nicole, 2014). Women's internalization of pervasive advertising messages of vaginal hygiene products may lead some women having a need to feel 'clean and fresh', thus leading to the purchase of these products. The marketing of vaginal hygiene products further promotes concepts of clean and fresh by associating these themes with 'good' vaginal hygiene. In this study, 41 Canadian women were interviewed to understand their motivations for using vaginal hygiene products. Transcripts were analyzed using discourse analysis to explore how the concepts of 'clean and fresh' were conceptualized by women in connection to their vaginal hygiene product uses and practices. Our findings suggest women's descriptions of 'clean and fresh' were linked to motivations of reducing vaginal odor and discharge, preventing vaginal infections and attaining a 'just showered' feeling.

OR1907

Purchase Types and Well-being: The Mediating Roles of Post-purchase Sharing and Relatedness Need Satisfaction

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Increasing evidence has shown that purchase types are closely associated with consumers' happiness. However, a subtype of well-being, eudaimonic well-being, has received scant attention. Therefore, we linked purchase types to both hedonic well-being (happiness) and eudaimonic well-being. Based on the self-determination theory, we proposed an integrated model to explore the mediating roles of post-purchase sharing and relatedness need satisfaction in the relation between purchase types and well-being. Results indicated that: a) participants in the experiential purchase group reported higher levels of both hedonic well-being and eudaimonic well-being than those in the material purchase group; b) post-purchase sharing and relatedness need satisfaction mediated the relation between purchase types and well-being, respectively; c) post-purchase sharing and relatedness need satisfaction were sequential mediators in the focal relations. Specifically, purchase types had an effect on post-purchase sharing, and then relatedness need satisfaction was influenced. Finally, individuals experienced different levels of well-being.

OR1908

An Identity Uncertainty Model of Superordinate-Subgroup Relations

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Drawing on uncertainty identity theory, we explicated identity uncertainty dynamics in dual nested identities. Converging evidence from two correlation studies and four experiments in the contexts of Korean reunification and Scotland independence ($N = 567$) revealed that subgroup identity uncertainty increased superordinate identification and superordinate integration intention by shaping compensatory certainty perception on superordinate identity for high subgroup identifiers. As predicted, however, superordinate identity uncertainty did not trigger compensatory responses at a subgroup level but rather increased subgroup identity uncertainty for group members of a less prototypical subgroup. Further when superordinate and subgroup identities were uncertain simultaneously, people realigned subgroup structures in a way that a group that is more central to their self definition becomes highly entitative - high subgroup identifiers increased support for subgroup separation while low subgroup identifiers increased support for superordinate integration. Thus dual uncertainty polarized group members' opinion about subgroup structures.

OR1909**Experiences of Perceived Exclusion by Migrants and Refugees in Australia**

Rakshinda A Kabir, Dr Roseanne Misajon, Dr Ana-Maria Bliuc, Dr Richard Chambers Monash University, Australia

As increasing numbers of migrants are permanently entering Australia, concern for their well-being in the post-settlement context is paramount. Therefore, the current study investigates the post-migration experiences of migrants and refugees, with a particular focus on acculturative stress and the subsequent coping strategies which are employed. Interview data with 40 participants, from various ethnic backgrounds, indicates that a myriad of negative experiences related to perceived subtle discrimination, media misrepresentations, cultural differences and language barriers all give rise to perceived exclusion from the wider Australian community. These findings are worrying as these perceptions can contribute to low levels of social cohesion and social harmony in the long term. The presentation will discuss the findings from in-depth interviews with migrants and refugees concerning their experiences of stress related to perceived exclusion and the coping strategies used in the post-migration context.

OR1910**Linguistic designing of the text**

Anna A Kiseleva, Vlasov K Petro Institute of Applied Psychology "Humanitarian center", Ukraine

Designing of the text with predictable effect demands knowledge of linguistic structure and features of the text that define the character and the result of communication. We offered to consider and investigate linguistic structure of specially oriented texts as a functionally target system of interaction «human-text». An advertisement text served as the object of our survey to which we applied the method of intertextual questions. In a series of independent experiments we found out that the interaction «human-text» has heterogeneous character and hierarchical structure. We described in detail linguistic features that provoke the hierarchy and the effect of interaction between human and text. These features can serve as a basis for designing specially oriented texts.

OR1911**Role Affective Forecasting: Predictions of Organizational Future**

Ming Kong Tsinghua University, China

People base many decisions on affective forecasts, predictions about their emotional reactions to future events. In organizations, we suggest that people make such predictions depending on their specific roles, assuming that their reaction to the event would be highly related with their organizational position. Role

affective forecasting (RAF) means individuals' affective forecasting will be influenced by their special role, such as leader or follower, probation worker or labor model. Goals of this research were to: (1) Identify the content and structure of RAF (study 1), (2) Examine the relationship between RAF and work in-role behaviors, turnover, and organizational commitment (study 2), and (3) establish a preliminary nomological network of leaders' RAF and followers' RAF by examining its consequences for leader-follower interpersonal outcomes (study 3). Results provide evidence for content, convergent, discriminant, criterion, and validity. This study demonstrates that RAF can lead individuals to behave in ways not as usual.

OR1912**Being Hindu in Mumbai: Psychology of majority group membership**
Mrinmoyi Kulkarni Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India

This study explores how hindus perceive their hindu identity in the city of Mumbai. Mumbai is a multi-religious and multi-cultural city with people from all over India, with hindus making up the majority. In the event of religious identity being primed in recent years, twenty five middle aged and over hindu participants who were long time residents of Mumbai were interviewed regarding their religious identity as citizens of Mumbai. Qualitative analyses of the data, revealed themes concerning 'obliviousness' of hindu identity, pride, ambivalence, hostile attitudes towards migrants (who are also hindu). Religious identity is one of the multiple identities that Mumbaiites have, apart from linguistic, class and neighborhood identities that may overshadow this identity. This study refers to work on white privilege (McIntosh, 1989) that describes the obliviousness of privilege that the majority group may have and the idea that they constitute the norm.

OR1913**From Psychology as a Science to Social Psychology of Science**

Neelam Kumar none, India

The debate on whether 'psychology is a science' is prevalent and continues. The scientific status of psychology has been widely discussed not only within psychology, but also in the philosophy and sociology of science. Psychologists have made great efforts to make psychology a rigorous 'science'. Can 'psychology as a science' be suitable to study the very nature and process of science itself? The subject matter (and methods) within psychology, especially social psychology, certainly raises the question why the discipline should ignore scientists as part of society at large. This paper intends to discuss why 'social psychology of science' can be added to the already tremendous diversity of sub-disciplines of psychological science at one hand and to science studies (which includes

history and sociology of science) on the other. Will psychologists, philosopher, historian and sociologists of science welcome or even accept 'Social Psychology of Science'?

OR1914**Interconnection of deficit mental conditions and the individual civil servants' subjective localization control**

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This paper dedicated to the study of the presence of stress in civil servants' professional work. The aim of our study is to identify mental states of deficit in the structure of control in subjective localization of civil servants. First we try to identify the presence of stress among public servants, to establish what psychological characteristics and factors affecting the occurrence of stress and study the specifics of deficit symptoms of civil servants' mental conditions then determine the characteristics of localization of subjective control of the individual civil servant; later analyze the mental states of deficit in the structure of the localization of subjective control of the individual civil servants. Questionnaire to identify stress factors, I.L. Solomina's color metaphors method, Luscher's projective technique election color and S.E. Kovalev's technique for diagnosing mental states of deficit were used. Key words: stress, mental conditions, personality, subjective localization

OR1915**Interconnection between types of teaching, learning motivation and senior pupils' anxiety**

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This research paper focuses on the empirical study of the relationship between types of teaching, learning motivation and senior pupils' anxiety. The aim of the paper is selection of methods of empirical research to identify the level of anxiety and the type of educational-informative motivation of senior pupils' anxiety. In the study there are the

following tasks: to conduct an empirical study of anxiety and learning motivation of pupils, then conduct interviews with students and teachers of the school in order to confirm the results of the study, then discuss the interpretation of the data. To determine the level of anxiety school students' motivation in the work we used the following methods: Phillip's school anxiety test; E.I. Rogov's anxiety scale, methods of diagnosing the type of school motivation in high school, with further correlation analysis by Spearman's criteria. Key words: anxiety, school anxiety, motivation, personality, stress

OR1916

Social distance between Russian and Asian students of National Research Nuclear University

Elena V Leonova, Ksenya S Voznichuk
National Research Nuclear University «MEPhI», Russia

Students' mobility became one of the features of modern higher education around the world. Ethnic relations between educational process participants are an important factor of education quality. Many students from Asia and Africa are learning in Russian universities now, including National Research Nuclear University. The problems of the Russian students' tolerance and features of Russian and Asian students' social distance were studied in our research. Social distance was measured by the modified version of Bogardus scale. Gender differences in social distance identified: the level of female students' social distance is higher than level of male students' social distance. The social distance between Russian and Asian students (from Turkey, Vietnam, Bangladesh) is determined by the temperament type, as well as general and ethnic tolerance and tends to decrease among senior students. Both Russian and Asian students expressed their readiness to work in international teams including personnel from Russia, Europe and Asia.

OR1917

Job insecurity, proactive personality and work engagement

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This study intends to examine how job insecurity influence job engagements, and the role of proactive personality in this relationship. Data were collected in two waves with questionnaire survey from 350 employees randomly selected from service and IT firms, with a response rate of 78%. Hierarchical regression analysis were conducted and the results suggest that: 1) Both quantitative job insecurity and qualitative job insecurity are significantly related to job engagement; 2) The proactive personality is significantly related to job engagement; 3) Proactive personality moderated the relationship between qualitative job insecurity and

job engagement in a way that those higher on proactive personality were less influenced by qualitative job insecurity; 4) The moderating effect of the proactive personality on the relationship between quantitative job insecurity and job engagement is not significant. Contributions, theoretical and practical implications of this study are discussed.

OR1918

The Effect of Human Altruism on Gratitude: the Belief in a Just World as a Mediator

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People with different trust of kindness and unkindness of humanity have different gratitude towards life, the beliefs of a just world may play an important role during the effect mechanism. 690 college students were investigated with the Altruism subscale of Philosophies of Human Nature, The Gratitude Questionnaire, The Belief in A Just World Scale. The results indicated positive and negative altruism were significantly correlated to gratitude, personal belief and general beliefs in a just world; After the control of the effect of sex and homeplace, the personal and general beliefs of a just world both played a partially mediating role during the effect of positive altruism and negative altruism on gratitude. Therefore, people with stronger trust of kindness of humanity express more gratitude with life, partially because of their beliefs in a just world. However, people with beliefs in unkindness consider the world more unjust, which leads to less gratitude.

OR1919

Residential mobility moderates the effect of uncertainty on descriptive norm compliance

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The present research examines how the experience of residential mobility and uncertainty related with norm compliance. We conducted an online survey and recruited over 2000 participants from diverse age groups in Beijing and Guangzhou China. We found that the more uncertain people were, the more likely they complied with descriptive norms. More importantly, we found that comparing with people who had no moving experience after eighteen,

people who had experiences of moving after eighteen were more likely to comply with descriptive norms when they felt uncertain. We discuss how these findings shed light on the relationship between residential mobility and social influence.

OR1920

Could people get happiness from good memories of the past? The research on relationship between nostalgia, gratitude, and subjective well-being

Bin Li, Aimei Li, Haiying Wei, Hong Wang
Jinan University, China

The present research examined whether nostalgia increase feeling of gratitude, and whether this gratitude reverie promotes subjective well-being. Specifically, in comparison to control conditions, participants exposed to the nostalgia condition reported greater feeling of gratitude (Studies 1 and 2), positive affect (Studies 1 and 2), and lower negative affect (Study 2). Further, meditational analyses revealed that increased thoughts of gratitude heightened subjective well-being. Studies 1-2 produced only correlational evidence for the postulated path from gratitude to increased subjective well-being. Study 3 tried to establish the causal impact of gratitude on subjective well-being. We induced gratitude and then assessed the subjective well-being with several scales. Results showed that participants reported higher levels of subjective well-being in the gratitude (compared to control) condition. The implications of this research for nostalgia, gratitude, and subjective well-being are further discussed.

OR1921

The rebuilding of Wundt's Völkerpsychologie in hometown of Confucius

Zhaoxu Li, Folk Psychology Research Team
Qufu Normal University, China

In the year of 2007, Folk Psychology Research Team was founded in Qufu Normal University. From then on, a serial of studies on this topic have been conducted by Dr. Lee Chao-Hsü and his colleagues. The team has a teacher-students tie with Wundt, because Dr. Lee is one of the sixth generation descendants of Wundt. The present paper is a review of their publications and achievements of research in folk-conceptual analysis, psychology of magic, folk faith and religion in China, bottom social mentality, nonscientific beliefs, and so on.

OR1922

Identity and recognition of stigmatized people in Brazil: the approach of a Brazilian Critical Social Psychology

Aluisio F Lima
Universidade Federal do Ceara, Brazil

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss how we have researched issues of identity and recognition of stigmatized people in Brazil. In order to do so, it will be exposed how we have studied identity and recognition constructs in the last 30 years. This critical research has delineated by the performative and narrative perspectives of the identity that depends on social and institutional recognition. Thus, it will be analyzed on the use of certain categories can either fight or contribute to the strengthening of stigmatization processes. Especially when they transform individual differences and redistribution problems in psychological ones. At a time when the discussions about social recognition has become part of the agendas of government policies in democratic countries and social movements, it is believed that this form of research contributes to the review of hegemonic conceptions that have been part of the traditional discussions on the topic.

OR1923

The Age Trends of Impulsivity of Suicides and Controls in Rural China

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of age on impulsivity among Chinese rural youths and the effect of impulsivity on suicide among those youths. **Methods:** Subjects include 369 suicide cases and 408 community living controls aged 15 to 35 years consecutively recruited in rural China. The case-control data were obtained using psychological autopsy (PA) method with structured and semi-structured instruments. **Results:** The impulsivity score was significantly higher in suicides than in controls across every age groups. There was a negative association between age and impulsivity for both suicide and control groups. **Conclusions:** Impulsivity, as one of the major risk factors for suicide in rural China, should be paid more attention to in particular age groups. The safe storage of pesticide should be exercised to prevent certain suicide.

OR1924

Cooperative belief as an inner motive to cooperation in social dilemmas

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When facing social dilemmas, rational individuals are assumed to act to maximize their own material gains. However, behavioral evidence has widely demonstrated the tendency for them to achieve other's interests, and even sacrifice their own interests. Across two experiments,

the role of cooperative belief was examined using a continuous and a step-level public good game. Other members' contribution status quo was also manipulated since social norm was considered as a source of cooperative belief. Results of both experiments consistently showed that high contributors demonstrated high levels of contribution in their subsequent interactions, whereas low contributors increased their levels of contribution after the initial interaction. Most importantly, the cooperative level went along with their cooperative belief. In addition, the effect of others' behavior was significant only in the experiment with the continuous public good game, indicating that social norm may take effect in the low risk situation.

OR1925

Non-conscious Relationship Reactance: The Role of Controlling Support

Alyssa Low *HELP University, Malaysia*

This study examines relational schemas, controlling support, and non-conscious relationship reactance. According to Self-determination theory (SDT), controlling support typically involves pressure, expectations, conditional regard, and the absence of choice. We expected that controlling support promotes the likelihood of reactance. 82 Psychology undergraduates were randomly assigned to be subliminally primed with the name of a significant other associated with the work hard goal (prime condition) or a random eight-letter string (control condition). Their reactance was then measured in terms of performance and persistence on an anagram task. The results showed that controlling support moderated the effect of the primes on reactance, particularly task persistence, such that individuals primed with names associated with higher levels of perceived controlling support spent lesser time working on anagrams (lower task persistence, high reactance), and vice versa. Practical and theoretical implications, and future directions are discussed.

OR1926

Reconstruction of Patient-Doctor Trust in Contemporary China: A Social Psychological Perspective

Xiaokang Lv *Department of Social Psychology, Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University, China*

China is experiencing severe patient-doctor trust crisis now. The incidence of oral abusive and threaten to medical workers and incidence of physical injuries of medical workers escalated in the past few years. The patient-doctor mutual trust level is at a significantly low level and numerous ridiculous and astonishing patient-doctor conflicts occur frequently, leading to further discrepancy between the patient party and the physician party. Apart from the advance of medical system reform,

the reconstruction of doctor-patient trust is also crucial to the improvement of patient-doctor relationship and the alleviation of trust crisis. Constructing valid measurement instrument of doctor-patient trust level, analyzing the social psychological mechanism of doctor-patient trust crisis, exploring the process of evolution of patient-doctor trust under diverse treatment situations, and putting forward operational models and strategies on trust repair are among the major tasks of doctor-patient trust studies from a social psychological perspective.

OR1927

Altruism born of suffering: the influencing mechanism of attribution

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The important event will bring inflection point to human growth and behavior. This paper will focus on the altruistic behavior after major disaster. In fact, most survivals do not hate or revenge the others. On the contrary, they will help others with meaningful way. After that earthquake in Wenchuan, China, in 2008, there were a great deal of altruistic behavior appeared included helping orphans, donating, positively participating in voluntary organization. We find that how to define and understand the disaster will influence the future behavior. Based on the research to the typical individual and organization, this paper try to summarize the possible influence by attribution to the disaster, analyze the mechanism of psychological changes and reconstruct the model of altruism born of suffering.

OR1928

A Latest International Psychological Monograph about Facing-audience Communication Apprehension (FACA) in 2015: Review on Undergraduates' FACA in Southwestern China

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A psychological monograph, undergraduates' FACA in southwestern China, including 480,000 words, written by professor Hongli Wang, was published by China Beijing Higher Education Press in November 2015. FACA was a new conception based on communication apprehension by American psychologist James McCroskey. A scale, FACA for Chinese undergraduates was developed. A survey was conducted by 2809 undergraduates in 12 universities in four provinces in southwestern China. It was founded that 99.9% of undergraduates have FACA. The degree of FACA differs

significantly according to gender, grade levels, major. It was astonished that undergraduates majored in literature, history and philosophy had the most serious FACA. Our study also suggested comprehensive prevention and countermeasures for FACA, which maybe influence Chinese undergraduates' study, life and work greatly. It also provides valuable references to education decision making about how to enhance undergraduates' psychology and comprehensive quality. Key words: Facing-audience Communication Apprehension, Undergraduates, Review

OR1929

Impact of Motivation to Lead, Decision Making Style, and Interpersonal Behavior on Psychological Well-being on Management Graduates

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This study examines personal traits of management graduates such as Motivation to Lead, Decision Making and Interpersonal Behavior and their impact on Psychological well-being. 83 management students were selected for the study. The tools used were Decision Making Style Inventory (Rowe and Mason, 1987), FIRO-B (Waterman and Rogers, 2004), Motivation to lead scale by Chan and Drasgow (2001), Psychological Well-being scale (Ryff, 1989). SPSS software was used to analyze the data for t test and Product moment correlation. The analysis of data reveals that Motivation to Lead, Decision Making Styles, Interpersonal Behavior and Psychological Well-being are significantly correlated. However, the gender difference was found in expressed-control and wanted-affection behavior. Succinctly the directive decision making style varied significantly among different gender. While looking at the work experience, the students who had work experience significantly varied from fresh graduates students in expressed control behavior, conceptual decision making style and non-calculative motivation as well.

OR1930

Bodily Postures Impact Acquisition of Traditional Chinese Values of Filial Piety

Jianhong Ma Zhejiang University, China

This study takes a perspective of embodied cognition, and assumed that particular bodily postures activate some experiences of emotion, and therefore facilitate acquisition of traditional Chinese values of filial piety. Based on some literature review, three types of prototypical bodily postures were developed. They are "pride", "modesty" and "neutral". Participants

of experiment were asked to display one of these postures when they were studying standards of Chinese filial piety. Internalization of Chinese filial piety was measured by both Implicit Attitude Test and Moral Trade-off method developed by Haidt. Consistent with our prediction, both measurements showed some significant differences among three groups of participants with their prototypical bodily postures. Specifically, participants with prototypical "modesty" posture were received the highest scores of both IAT and Moral Trade-off measurement. The lowest scores were measured in the group of "pride" bodily posture, but only the index of IAT reached the significant level of 0.05.

OR1931

"Intergroup Attributional Bias" in the Contrast Perspective of Enterprise-Consumer: In the view-point of implicit and explicit

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Abstract: Two experiments were conducted to explore if consumers show "intergroup attributional bias" on attributions of fictitious events of consumers and enterprises in the study. The experiment design of two experiments both were 2 (actor: enterprise vs. consumer) \times 2 (event valence: positive vs. negative)'s two-factor within-subject design. In experiment 1, 105 Chinese undergraduate consumers made attributions of events in the internal-ity causal dimension after they read the positive and negative events of consumers and enterprises in a questionnaire. Forty three Chinese undergraduate consumers engaged an IAT (Implicit Association Test) in experiment 2. The experimental materials and design were same as experiment 1. Overall, the results of two experiments indicated consistently that consumers showed significantly consumer (as in-group) favoring attribution but not enterprise (as out-group) derogatory attribution in both explicit and implicit ways, partially supporting the intergroup attributional bias in the contrast perspective of "consumer-enterprise".

OR1932

Motivational balance and co-development: a double helix metaphor of motivational vectors

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Motivational balance (MB) is a dynamic outcome of the interactions between the quality (structural side: intrinsic versus extrinsic motives) and intensity (infrastructure of each motive generated by valence,

expectancy and agency) of motivational forces at intra-individual level, across activities, at inter-individual and inter-groups levels. A measurable motivational vector that accounts for the quality and intensity of motivation is developed. MB varies between: a motivational co-regressive state, all actors move downward in their motivational hierarchies and a motivational co-developmental state, all actors move upward to higher motivational levels. MB model predicts: the probability to reach a motivational co-developmental relationship among all the actors decreases exponentially with each new individual added to a given motivational field. Findings on a national sample of scientists (T1 = 618, T2 = 378) support the model. A formal expression of the MB for motivational fields with n actors and the double helix metaphor of motivation are discussed.

OR1933

A dialectical and vectorial model of love and hate: interhuman harmony versus homicides

Catalin S Mamali Northeast Iowa Community College, United States of America

A dialectical and vectorial model of love-hate (DVM) that departs from Sternberg's geometrical and metaphorical models of love and hate is advanced. The dialectical and vectorial model measures the "direction" and the "length" (strength) of the love-hate vector. The DVM of love and hate includes the following interacting parts: intimacy versus concealment, commitment versus separation, constructive (attractive) passion versus repulsive passion. The shifts between love and hate, including various mixed types, are associated with converting processes: helping, gratitude, loyalty, admiration, forgiveness in one direction and beguilement, ostracism, ingratitude, betrayal, envy, and revenge in the opposite direction. The DVM takes a hexagonal form integrating love and hate vectors and generates predictions about mixed types that combine love and hate dimensions. Using a dialectical perspective (Gergen; Hinde), the DVM of love and hate explores the two-way conversion of love and hate relationships and focuses on "homicides of intimate partners" (Liem).

OR1934

Altruistic investment as a personal networking strategy

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The research is focused on one of the personal strategies of building relationships with social surroundings. These strategies appear in all contexts of communication and generate effects beyond the personal network. Altruistic investment is a prosocial strategy aimed on social capital accumulating. Each strategy is based on personal values, reflects person's

idea of a desired state of social network and affects behavior. The series of five studies confirmed prior hypothesis that altruistic investment is based on values of benevolence and universalism and performed in personal focus on common good and personal readiness to help others selflessly. The results show the correctness of integrating found criteria in one behavioral strategy, which is positively correlated with range and number of contacts in personal virtual social network. Another proof of the completeness of strategy description is that social representations of altruism match the criteria of altruistic investment formulated by us.

OR1935

Negotiating Hierarchical Friendships: A Study of Intra-generational Relations in Indonesia

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This study explores intra-generational relations among young people studying at an Islamic Boarding School in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Based on a qualitative study among junior and senior high school students at the boarding school, it tries to understand the patterns of friendship that occur among young people in boarding schools. It finds that the meaning of 'friend' cuts across formal hierarchical structure where seniors and juniors are regarded as friends. Yet, the relations built between seniors and juniors still entail hierarchical relations, which run contrary to the general assumption of egalitarian relations that friendship entails. In hierarchical friendships, role expectations are important to maintain a positive relationship. Young people find various ways to negotiate hierarchy: maintaining hierarchy, shortening power distance, and resisting hierarchy. Keywords: friendship, hierarchy, negotiating hierarchy

OR1936

Group Level Reality and Stereotype: A study of inter-caste attribution in India

Shreela Misra *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Stereotypes influence psychological processes and social behaviour, attribution being one of them. Serving the explanatory function of stereotypes, attributions provide information about how persons belonging to certain groups are and why they are so. With this theoretical understanding, the study analysed attributions in inter-group context. Because caste is a deep rooted social reality in Indian society, the participants of the study were students from two caste groups-51 from unreserved category and 44 from scheduled caste category. A self-constructed questionnaire with hypothetical situations recorded responses for both in-group and out-group along dimensions of

locus of causality, stability, and controllability (Weiner, 1985). Using repeated measures ANOVA, two major findings emerged. Firstly, group/caste identity had no impact on the attributions made for participants belonging to unreserved category. Secondly, for scheduled caste participants, a pattern of in-group derogation was observed which, is a departure from the self-esteem hypothesis derived from Social Identity theory.

OR1937

Measurements of the Velvet Hand Illusion and a simulation model proposal to explain the quantity of the illusion

Tetsu Miyaoka *Shizuoka Institute of Science and Technology, Japan*

The purpose of the study was to measure the level of the Velvet Hand Illusion (VHI) and to propose mechanisms and a simulation model for the VHI. The experimental stimuli were instruments with two straight rods positioned parallel to each other. The participant held the two rigid rods between his/her hands and moved both hands simultaneously in an orthogonal direction toward the rods. The participant judged the level of VHI by the methods of magnitude estimation and paired comparison. Both the methods gave the highest level of the VHI when the distance between the rods was 100 mm, and the lower level of the VHI when the distance was larger or smaller than 100 mm. We inferred mechanisms which produced the VHI and presented a simulation model to explain the VHI levels.

OR1938

Moral values and personality time perspective in university students

Natalia L Moskvicheva, Svetlana N Kostromina *Saint Petersburg State University, Russia*

Values closely related with social changes such as reducing of moral values' importance (Castiglione et al., 2014) and personal traits (Aluja et al., 2004). However, contribution of individual time perspective is not defined. Based on Rokeach Value Survey (RVS), Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI), and Time Attitude Scale (TAS), we found students' priority of self-development, social contacts, entertainment values, and insignificance of social recognition, aesthetics, altruism values ($n=78$; mean age 21.6 ± 0.9). Preference of moral values positively correlated with Past-Positive ($p=0.042$), Present-Hedonistic ($p=0.032$) orientations, positive attitudes toward Present for temporal distance factor (e.g. "near", $p=0.014$), and contradictory attitudes toward Future for factors of structure ("structured", $p=0.006$), inner control ("planned by me", $p=0.046$), global affective evaluation ("unpleasant", $p=0.014$). Clustered groups with moral and pragmatic values' priority demonstrated higher score on

Future-Orientation than students with uncertain values ($p=0.005$).

OR1939

Manner of Increasing Academic Self-Efficacy on Javanese Freshmen: A Study with Indigenous Psychological Approach

Gloria E Muhamad, Aulia K Wardani *Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

Entering a new and challenging academic environment can affect freshmen's academic self-efficacy. The goal of this study is to understand how newly admitted undergraduate students increase their academic self-efficacy. A number of 206 Javanese newly admitted undergraduate students were asked to complete an open-ended questionnaire regarding the manner in how they increase their academic self-efficacy. In order to explore it substantially and contextually, this research analyzed the data using thematic content analysis under the indigenous approach, adhering to the background of respondents - Javanese. The results show that 32.52% respondent increase their academic self-efficacy by increasing mastery, 31.55 % by increasing motivation, 13.59% by setting up mindset, 9.71% by increasing spirituality, 8.74% by preparations, and 3.88% by social support. It can be concluded that most respondents increase academic self-efficacy by increasing mastery. Keywords: academic self-efficacy, freshmen, increasing, indigenous psychology

OR1940

The different version of counterfactual potency predicting the formation of behavioral intention

Kazuhisa Nagaya *Doshisha University, Japan*

The mental simulation of alternative realities is known as counterfactual thinking (CFT), and takes the form of "if-then" statements. Previous study has shown that the counterfactual potency (CP), the multiplication of the "if likelihood" (IL: the perceived likelihood of if part of CFT), and the "then likelihood" (TL: the perceived likelihood of then part of CFT) of the statements are reliable predictors of the influence of CFT on different types of variables (i.e., strength of responsibility). The purpose of this study was to reveal whether differences in CP change the strength of the behavioral intention to study for college students. Besides the traditional CP variables, this study examined "the valence of the then part" as the critical components of CP. Results indicated that multiplication of IL and the valence of then were better than traditional CP in predicting the formation of behavioral intention.

OR1941**collective time perspective and social integration: group members' attitudes toward common past, present and future**

Timofei A Nestik *Institute of psychology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*

The cognitive, affective and behavioral components of collective time perspective are analyzed. Study 1 (N=168) revealed 5 types of collective time perspective in Russian organizations' teams: balanced, pessimistic, long-termed optimistic, fatalistic and short-termed optimistic. Results showed that groups with balanced time perspective (positive attitudes toward collective past, present and future) are characterized by the highest level of social integration and perceived team effectiveness. Studies 2 (N=477) and 3 (N=1477) explored attitudes toward the collective past, present and future among Russian adults. The cluster analysis revealed 5 types of collective time perspective: balanced, nostalgic, optimistic, fatalistic, and illusory. The findings showed that person's benevolence, tolerance, assumptions about benevolence and controllability of world allow her to think about the distant common future and evaluate it positively. The balanced collective time perspective is related to positive ethnic and civic identities, prosocial attitudes and social trust. Directions of future research are proposed.

OR1942**Examining Modesty within a Cultural Context: Sandbagging, the Honesty-Humility Trait, Self-Esteem, and Psychological Well-Being in Malaysia**

Ying Ying Ng, Miriam Sang-Ah Park *Monash University Malaysia, Malaysia*

Studies have often focused on modesty as a personality trait. However, exploring modesty as a complex mechanism that includes both trait and behavioural measures may be useful, especially in investigating it cross-culturally. Sandbagging, a self-presentational strategy of demonstrating false inability, tended to be associated with low self-esteem. Yet, sandbagging may have psychosocial benefits in cultures where modest representations of the self may be highly valued. This study surveyed 221 (48.4% male) Malaysian university students (Mage = 20.47 years). Contradicting previous works in Western and East Asian cultures, sandbagging as a modest behavioural mechanism was found unrelated to self-esteem and trait modesty, and was significantly predicted by Vertical Individualism. Furthermore, sandbagging and trait modesty significantly predicted better psychological well-being in Malaysians. As modesty may be a consequential component of psychological wellness for those with Collectivistic cultural frames, it

should be fostered and encouraged in such cultures.

OR1943**Engaging in Business Impairs Trustworthiness Judgment on Novel Faces**

Mengjie Nie, Hongchuan Zhang, Ziqiang Xin *Central University of Finance and Economics, China*

Trust is the foundation of business. However we designed four studies to show that engaging in business impairs trustworthiness judgment on novel faces. In study 1, we directly compared undergraduate students majoring in economics with those from in other majors. In study 2, we compared bank employees with people working in other fields. People who learn or work in business turned to underestimate the trustworthiness values of novel faces that are trustworthy per se. In study 3, students from non-economic majors were required to imagine engaging in business (as a bank employee) or other career (as an administrative staff) before making similar judgments. The results were similar to study 1 and 2. In study 4, we examined the mechanism underlying the detrimental effect of business culture and found that engaging in business would change one's belief about human nature, which in turn impedes the trustworthiness judgment on novel faces.

OR1944**Online chatting and gaming in Indonesia: Loneliness as a moderator on effect of personality and gender on compulsive internet use**

Yunita Faela Nisa, Dara Mutia Ulfah *State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia*

Compulsive internet use is a challenging topic in recent studies. How psychology explain this behavior is important to predict and control compulsive internet use. This study aim to prove loneliness as a moderator on effect of personality and gender on compulsive internet use both on online chatting and gaming in Indonesia. We conducted a non-experimental method that aims to prove our hypothesis. We measured loneliness, personality and computer internet use with self report. A Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to test the construct validity of our scale. The 290 participants were recruited by online advertising (mean age = 21). The results indicated that women in high loneliness have more compulsive internet use, both on online chatting and gaming. The other result showed that high neuroticism tend more compulsive internet use in chatting, not in gaming. While extraversion and agreeableness have no a significant effect on computer internet use.

OR1945**Development and validation of the Religious Collective Self-Esteem Scale for children**

Imane Oulali (1), Alith Akker, Van Den (2), Geertjan Overbeek (3) *1. University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; 2. University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; 3. University of Amsterdam, Netherlands*

This study aimed to validate the Religious Collective Self-Esteem Scale (RCSES) which includes three subscales: private religious self-esteem, public religious self-esteem, and importance to religious identity. Subjects were 1,744 6th graders (Mage = 11.71, SD = 0.60; 50.5% girls). Students identified as Muslim (39.0%), Christian (25.4%), Hindu (15.9%), non-religious (17.3%), and other religion (2.4%). Results indicated sufficient internal consistency ($\alpha = .82$), high correlations between the subscales and moderate test-retest reliability across one year ($r = .62$). Convergent validity was supported by moderate correlations with other investigated self-esteem scales (Individual Self-Esteem Scale, $r = .26$; Private Ethnic Self-Esteem Scale, $r = .41$). Divergent validity was supported by small but significant correlations with school well-being ($r = .19$) and social school motivation ($r = .20$). Findings support the reliability and validity of the RCSES for assessing (different aspects of) religious collective self-esteem. Recommendations for future research into this area of self-esteem are discussed.

OR1946**The Mediator Role of Human Strength between Egoistic Relative Deprivation and Subjective Well-Being**

Fatih Ozdemir, Demet Islambay, Burcu Tekes, Bengi Oner-Ozkan *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

The theory of relative deprivation has distinguished the deprivation levels as egoistic (individual-based) and fraternal (group-based); but qualitative difference on desired outcome such as material or emotional and its possible effects have not been clarified. This paper aims to differentiate egoistic material and egoistic emotional relative deprivation and test their associational differences on individual level variables. 447 undergraduate students (Nfemale = 286; Nmale = 161), who study in psychology and business administration departments of Middle East Technical University, participated in this study (Mage = 21.02; SD = 1.71). There were significant differences between materially and emotionally deprived individuals. Also, perceived intrinsic strength (including hope, optimism and self-esteem) and perceived extrinsic strength (including perceived social support from family, friends and significant others) mediated the association between egoistic relative deprivation and subjective well-being (including positive/negative

affect, perceived stress, life satisfaction and readiness for change) within the framework of proposed structural model.

OR1947

The process of group-norm revision: A qualitative study targeting minutes of meetings

Miki Ozeki *Tokyo International University, Japan*

A group norm is often revised or changed, even though it is desired to be consistent and stable when considering group management. The current study aims to explore the process of group-norm revision by using the minutes of meetings. The descriptions in the minutes of the first meeting were categorized based on similarities drawn by a psychologist and two graduate students who studied psychology. Five categories were compiled: "Question," "Suggestion," "Definition of words," "Need," "Clarification," and "Change from past." The descriptions in the minutes of subsequent meetings were grouped into these five categories. In addition, new a category, "Pointout" was found in the second meeting. The result showed that "Question" was the most frequent category in the first meetings, while "Clarification" and "Suggestion" were more in the subsequent meetings. This finding implies that group-norm revision started from questions relating to the contents of existing norms.

OR1948

What do I like myself for? Self-esteem is dominated by agentic over communal information

Michał Parzuchowski, Wiesław Baryła, Bogdan Wojciszke *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot, Poland*

Social cognition involves two basic dimensions of content: agency and communion. The idea behind this line of work is that we use basic dimensions strategically to construe the self-enhancing image of the self. Communal/moral beliefs about the self are typically positively skewed - people assess their virtues as higher than those of others. Still, such inflated views of own morality do not translate into behavior. Individuals ascribing themselves higher levels of moral responsibility do not behave in a more moral way, though they take a great care to appear moral to others. Those inflated self-ascription of morality may be merely a lip service to norms and values without real influence on behavior. Results of three experiments show that people give more weight to agency when evaluating themselves. People construe their self-esteem only on selected domains of their activities. Proposed perceptual and social mechanism for obtained effects will be discussed.

OR1949

Intention to purchase green products in India: A study from a developing nation

Govind S Pathak, Rambalak Yadav *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, India*

Issues and concern regarding the environment are rapidly becoming the topics which are getting attention by academicians as well as organization at the global level. However, the concept of environmental issues and green purchasing behavior is still new and evolving in India. The present research paper is an attempt to understand the consumers' intention toward buying green products in context to a developing nation India, adopting the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). Data was collected using self-administered questionnaires survey adopting the purposive sampling approach. A total of 620 responses were collected from the consumers & the analysis was done using multivariate techniques. The findings reported the usefulness of TPB in predicting young consumers' intention towards purchasing green products, as all the variables of TPB were found to have significant impact on consumer's intention to purchase green products. The implications for policy makers and scope for further research is discussed.

OR1950

Working together through creativity towards self-determination: a longitudinal field experiment

Luminita Patras, Vicente Martinez-Tur, Carolina Moliner, Esther Gracia *University of Valencia, Spain*

Self-determination increases the academic performance of people with intellectual disabilities, their transition to work, and their ability to lead an independent life. The current project aims to investigate several processes of social innovation and cooperation, and their impact on self-determination, as a key element of the quality of life of people with intellectual disabilities. A field and longitudinal experiment was conducted, with the participation of 70 centers that deliver services to people with intellectual disabilities. Participants are 500 professionals, family members and individuals with intellectual disabilities, equally and randomly divided into experimental and control groups. Experimental groups develop an action plan meant to create trust and communication between professionals and family members, seeking for increment self-determination of people with intellectual disabilities. The action plans are analyzed here qualitatively, and fulfillment of objectives is evaluated over time.

OR1951

Influences of Gender, Political and Religious Orientation of Intuition Based Moral Decision Making Process

Zeynep Ecem Piyale (1), Beyza Tepe (2), Selcuk Sirin (3), Lauren Rogers-Sirin (4)

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The intuitive approach is a newly developed theory of moral decision making and has not yet been investigated in Muslim culture. Haidt and his colleagues (1993) developed harmless taboo violation stories which were designed to trigger moral intuitions and affect moral judgments. The present study replicates the original study with a Muslim population in Turkey. Results revealed that the ethics of morality in which participants utilize to justify their intuitions differ by their political and religious orientation. We also take a step further and examine the participants' victim justification references in terms of the three ethics of morality (autonomy, community, divinity) and its link to reporting harmfulness. Consequently, this study revealed the influences of moral intuitions which varied by culture, political and religious orientation and gender.

OR1952

Organic claims bias leniency judgments

Marília Prada, David Rodrigues, Margarida V Garrido *Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS - IUL, Portugal*

Organic claims only explicitly inform consumers about food production method. Still, other proprieties are inferred (e.g., healthfulness and calories). Such claims can also bias how the consumers of organic food are perceived. For example, while evaluating a target-person with a weight loss goal, participants are more lenient towards the target foregoing exercise when the dessert was organic (vs. conventional, Schuldt & Schwarz, 2010). In two experiments we replicated and extended this findings. Experiment 1 shows that such organic bias on leniency judgments is only observed when the target intentionally chooses such organic meal (vs. choice determined by the situation). Experiment 2 shows that stronger (vs. weaker) motives for foregoing exercise influenced leniency judgments to the same extent as having had an organic meal. Altogether, our data suggests that the bias of organic claims is more than a halo effect and a licensing effect emerges as the most probable mechanism.

OR1953

Epistemic Innocence and the Ethical/Epistemic Dilemma over Stereotyping

Katherine Puddifoot *Philosophy, University of Birmingham, UK, United Kingdom*

In philosophical discussion it has been argued that humans face an ethical/epistemic dilemma over stereotyping: Ethical demands require that we treat people equally, as equally

likely to possess certain traits, avoiding stereotyping. In contrast, if our aim is knowledge or understanding we should reflect social inequities meaning that members of different social groups are statistically likely to possess different features, engaging in stereotyping. I use psychological research on stereotyping to argue that more often than not the best choice from the epistemic perspective is the same as the best choice from the ethical perspective: to fail to reflect social realities, avoiding stereotyping. I thereby dissolve the ethical/epistemic dilemma. I utilise the notion of epistemic innocence, proposed by Lisa Bortolotti. If a cognition is the lesser of two evils from an epistemic perspective, it is epistemically innocent. I claim that failing to reflect social inequities, the ethical option, is epistemically innocent.

OR1954

The influence of creative mindsets on achievement goals, enjoyment, creative self-efficacy and performance among college students from Mexico

Rogelio Puente-Diaz *Universidad Anahuac Mexico Norte, Mexico*

In two studies, we examined the influence of a growth and a fixed creative mindset on task-approach, other-approach and other-avoidance achievement goals, creative self-efficacy, enjoyment, and perceived performance and effort exerted among college students from Mexico. Results from study 1 showed a positive influence of a growth creative mindset on task-approach achievement goals and creative self-efficacy. Results from study 2 showed a positive influence of a growth creative mindset on task-approach achievement goals. Similarly, a fixed creative mindset had a positive influence on other-approach achievement goals. Last, a growth mindset had a positive influence on creative self-efficacy and perceived performance/effort exerted. From our results, we can conclude that holding a growth creative mindset was related to adaptive motivational and performance outcomes among college students. The theoretical and applied implications of our results were discussed.

OR1955

Prosocial Consequences of Interpersonal Synchrony: A Meta-Analysis

Miriam Rennung, Anja S Göritz *University of Freiburg, Germany*

Ranging from soldiers marching in step to the synchronous bowing of praying men in a mosque, interpersonal synchrony is part of many rituals and also occurs in mundane events. The notion that synchrony fosters social bonding dates back as far as Durkheim. However, only recently have experiments established a causal link between interpersonal

synchrony and prosociality. Interpersonal synchrony has been examined in a variety of forms (e.g., tapping, walking) and outcomes (e.g., affiliation, helping behavior). However, no quantitative review has integrated the scattered experiments on the social consequences of interpersonal synchrony yet. Furthermore, little is known about the variables that moderate interpersonal synchrony's potential effects on social outcomes - a fact that appears to be particularly relevant in light of failed replications. In this meta-analysis we investigated, whether and to what extent interpersonal synchrony fosters prosociality and examined moderators that may explain variability regarding the prosocial effects of interpersonal synchrony.

OR1956

Differences in the mere exposure effect in brands and their components

Manuel Rojas, Julio Eduardo Cruz *Universidad de los Andes, Colombia*

The study compared the positive change in preferences by the mere exposure of brand logos, their names or icons presented separately. A 3x4 factorial design was employed with two independent variables: type of stimulus (brand, icon brand or brand name) and number of exposures (0, 4, 8, 12). The sample were 204 adults randomly assigned to the experimental conditions. The Mere Exposure Effect was evaluated by two scales. The first was an eight-point like-dislike scale. The second was a differential semantic scale with four bipolar adjectives: interesting-boring, ugly-beautiful, unpleasant-pleasant, unappealing-appealing. A significant effect was found in the frequency of exposure and type of stimulus. There was a positive change in preferences at eight exhibitions of the stimulus and more liking when the stimulus presented was a logo or icon, compared to brand name. The results showed that graphic component produces a greater preference compared to other stimuli of the brand.

OR1957

A Meta-analysis of Interventions Designed to Reduce Stereotype Threats: Effectiveness and Possible Moderators

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This meta-analytic review examined the effectiveness of stereotype threat interventions. Based on the Identity Threat Model, we categorized stereotype threat interventions into three types: interventions based on changing collective representations, changing personal characteristics, or changing situational cues. Integrating the data from 270 previous studies, we found an overall effect size of 0.74, indicating that interventions on stereotype threats

were effective. Moreover, interventions for changing personal characteristics were the most effective: Cohen's $d = 0.68$, followed by interventions for changing collective representations and situational cues: $d = 0.63$ and 0.47 , respectively. In addition, our results revealed that four intervention components, specifically, activating multiple identities, providing role models, promoting the self, and emotion management, and five intervention design characteristics, specifically, type of stereotype, relevance of the stereotype, feedback, duration of the intervention, and dependent variables, moderated stereotype threat interventions. These findings have important theoretical and practical implications.

OR1958

Perceived General Trust and Sexual Attitude in China -- a Study based on the Emancipation Theory

Xiaoyi Shao, Ran Qu, Xiaoli Ni *Xi'an Jiaotong University, China*

Abstract: This study is based on the emancipation theory of Yamagishi and takes a socio-psychological perspective to have a discussion on the relationship of perceived general trust and attitude to sexual behavior in China. The data come from CGSS2012, and an ologistic regression model is built for the analysis. The second hypothesis is testified, and the results show that the more extramarital sex attitude has, the less perceived general trust does. It has a significantly negative correlation between them (-0.144 , $p < 0.001$). Comparing with the "disagree" group of extramarital sex, the odds ratio of the "neutrality" group is 68.9% ($p < 0.001$); that of "agree" group is 67.7% ($p < 0.01$). It demonstrates that the people of disagreement account for the group mostly, however, when we talk about the perceived general trust on the attitude to sexual behavior, it is much more possible that the sexual behavior happened even people do not trust each other.

OR1959

The Relationship between Adaptation and Social Support of Chinese Peasant Workers

Jie Shen, Lianping Zeng, Yun Pan, Mingyuan He, Shiwu Huang, Pengjuan Zhao *Guizhou Normal University, China*

Abstract: With the rapid development of China, more and more rural-labors have moved from countryside to work in the cities, and have become to a special group-peasant workers, which take a substantial proportion of Chinese population. Therefore, the reach of the peasant workers' adaptation has a great significance to the development of society. Method: 838 peasant workers were assessed by Mental adaptation self-test scale and social support questionnaire to explore their current

adaptation. Result: Firstly, Both the working years and educational background had significant influence on adaptation, while the sex difference or marital status were not. Secondly, adaption level could be significantly improved by social support. In conclusion, working years and educational background can affect peasant workers' adaption, and social support could predict peasant workers' adaption. Keywords: peasant workers, adaption, social support

OR1960

Intimate Relationships, Family Structures, Mental Health and their relationships among Chinese Secondary Vocational School Students

Qing Shi (1), Ma Weijun (1), Deng Zhiwei (1), Feng Rui (2) 1. East China Normal University, China; 2. Sun Yat-sen University, China

This research conducted two studies in China and explored the influences of intimate relationships (Study 1) and family structures (Study 2) on mental health by the scales of IOS (Including Others in the Self) and SCL-90. The results of 200 Chinese Secondary Vocational School Students in China in study 1 showed that among intimate relationships with significant others, the smaller the difference between expected and actual intimacy was, the higher the mental health was. The results of 120 Chinese vocational students in study 2 showed that mental health level in single-parent families was significantly lower than the remarried and healthy families; also found that the difference between expected and actual intimacy on single-parent families was significantly greater than the others. Family structures affected mental health level through intimate relationships with significant others. The present study implies that family structures and intimate relationships have important impacts on mental health.

OR1961

The prevalence and correlates of external HIV/AIDS-related stigma in the general population of South Africa: Results from the 2012 population-based household survey

Leickness C Simbayi (1), Vuyelwa Mehloakulu (2) 1. Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa; 2. South African Medical Research Council, South Africa

This study reports the magnitude of HIV/AIDS-related stigma at a national level in South Africa and its correlates using secondary data analysis of data from the 2012 South African national HIV population-based household survey database of 30,748 participants. Overall, the study found that some external HIV/AIDS-related stigma existed among

38.3% of the South Africa adult population. In general, males, those with low levels of education, those who were White, Indians/Asian and Coloured, those who perceived themselves as low risk of HIV, and those with poor HIV knowledge levels were found to hold more external HIV/AIDS-related stigmatising attitudes. These results have important implications for both policy and future planning of interventions to counter external HIV/AIDS-related stigmatizing attitudes in South Africa at the national level. In particular, anti-stigma campaigns should target all those sub-groups of the South African population that were found more likely to hold HIV/AIDS-related stigmatising attitudes

OR1962

HIV serostatus disclosure to sexual partners among sexually active HIV-positive men and women in South Africa

Leickness C Simbayi Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa

This paper explores the prevalence and correlates of HIV seropositive status disclosure to sexual partners by 934 people living with HIV (PLHIV) in South Africa using secondary analysis. Overall, a large majority of respondents (77.1%) reported disclosing their HIV-positive status to all their current sex partners. Multiple regression analysis, after adjustments for sex, marital status and locality type, revealed that living together, going steady, being single, living in rural formal areas and having correct HIV knowledge and rejection of myths significantly predicted disclosure of HIV status to sexual partners. It was concluded that intervention programmes which help improve HIV seropositive status disclosure are needed by PLHIV who are not married, live in rural formal areas, and have incorrect HIV knowledge and rejection of myths.

OR1963

Emotions in Response to Microaggression: Implications for Collective Action

Purnima Singh, Khushbeen K Sohi Department of HSS, IIT Delhi, Delhi, India

Discrimination towards various minority groups is now found to have subtler manifestations; one such manifestation being microaggression which includes commonplace indignities that communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative slights towards them. Members from marginalized groups respond to such acts in various ways, one response being collective action. The mediating role of the emotions of anger and embarrassment in the discrimination-collective action relationship was explored in this study. 212 respondents from the Northeastern part of India participated in the research. Both anger and embarrassment were found to mediate

the effect of microaggression on collective action. The results are discussed in the light of research on discrimination, emotions and collective action as well as the unique context of Northeasterners in Delhi, India.

OR1964

Results of a pilot study of a school based intervention aimed at universal primary prevention of radicalization by means of teaching social and civic skills: U.CaRe

Marcin Sklad, Eri Park Utrecht University: University College Roosevelt, Netherlands

Authors present theoretical underpinnings, the constitution and the results of a pilot study of the U.CaRe curriculum. U.CaRe is a universal school curriculum based program aimed at primary prevention of radicalization among teenagers. It is unique as it tackles radicalization at its source without stigmatizing members of communities identified as being at risk of radicalization. The curriculum concentrates on fostering specific social and civic competences (e.g. critical thinking, perspective taking, political self-efficacy) which have been identified to have a potential to prevent processes of radicalization. Empirical evaluation of the curriculum pilot was divided in two parts: In the first part 32 Dutch high school classes were participating in 60 sessions of pilot implementation of individual workshops. In the second part of the evaluation, seven classes participated in the complete curriculum consisting of seven workshops. The evaluation of the pilot reveals positive reception and potential effects of the U.CaRe curriculum.

OR1965

Acculturation and Attachment. Is attachment security a buffer against the adversities of the immigration experience?

Yasaman Soltani Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

The successful integration of immigrants especially from Muslim countries poses a great challenge. However, psychological research on immigrant children is rare in Germany. Attachment as a crucial determinant of psycho-social development is one important factor to consider. This study examines the links between attachment, acculturation and other immigration-related factors such as perceived discrimination. We hypothesized that securely attached immigrant children are more likely to endorse integration as an acculturation strategy, that they report less experienced discrimination and have less emotional or behavioral problems than insecurely attached children. A sample of 125 children, mostly from Muslim countries aged between 10-14 years was given a set of questionnaires measuring attachment, acculturation, perceived discrimination and mental health.

Results illustrate that attachment security is significantly related to integration and better socio-cultural and psychological adaptation. Implications for focusing on attachment security in the immigrant population as a means for a better adaptation are discussed.

OR1966

Same Meaning but Different Feelings: Different Expressions Influence Satisfaction in Social Comparison

Yi Song, Xiaofei Xie, Hui Zhang *Department of Psychology and Beijing Key Laboratory of Behavior and Mental Health, Peking University, China*

The same social comparison information could be expressed in different ways. We assume that tiny differences in the expressions (e.g., "I am better than you" vs. "He is worse than me") could affect individual's satisfaction after knowing the comparison result. Also, the study aimed to explore whether the impact is due to direction of comparison (i.e., different subjects and referents) or different framings (i.e., "better" and "worse"). Four studies indicated that different expressions of the same social comparison information could influence individuals' satisfaction. Specifically, in upward comparison, the expression "I am worse than him" makes people feel less satisfied than the expression "He is better than me". However in downward comparison, people had higher satisfaction with the expression "I am better than him" than with the expression "He is worse than me". The motivation of information processing mediates the relationship between different expressions and satisfaction.

OR1967

Are you the RIGHT person? The Influences of Leadership Styles and Perceived Homosexuality on Management Decision Making Stereotype among University Students in Taiwan

Mein-Woei Suen (1,2,3), Shen-Kwang Lee (1), Yi-Ting Tseng (1), Pe-Ru Chi (1), Geng-Tang Chung (1), Yu-Chi Liao (1), Wei-Ren Hsiao (1), Yu-Tzu Chang (1), Chih-Hsuan Lai (1), Tsung-Yi Lin (1), Yen-Ling Chin (1), Chih-Yu Li (1) 1. *Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan*; 2. *Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan*; 3. *Social and Gender Issue Research Center, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan*

This study try to figure out leadership style that suited with people's stereotype on management decision due to its effectiveness in increase job satisfaction and decrease in turnover rate. In addition, no leadership style was defined as the best or worst. Nowadays, leadership styles were divided into transformational and transactional. So, organization makes decisions in

order to overcome the challenge created by the market and the environment. The decision can differ into Exploratory and Exploitation. Besides, topic on homosexuality in Taiwan, the curiosity on how factors can impact organization brought the factor into the experiment settings. Three pilot studies support to perform a compact main study. The ANOVAs of main study showed significant main effects between leadership styles ($F = 3.88, p < 0.05$) and perceived homosexuality ($F = 3.67, \text{Sig} = 0.02, p < 0.05$) on management decision making stereotype, but there was no interaction effect ($F = 0.76, p > 0.05$) between them. More details and results are discussed in the study.

OR1968

How social support and sense of community mediate between social participation and subjective well-being in different age groups: Based on a mail survey in a suburban area in Japan

Ikuko Sugawara *The University of Tokyo, Japan*

This study examines the pathways between neighborhood social participation and subjective well-being through adulthood. The mediating effects of neighborhood social support and a psychological sense of community were analyzed to see whether these variables mediate similarly with young, middle-aged, or older adults. A mail survey was conducted with 1,735 people aged 20 and older, living in a suburban part of Tokyo, Japan. The results revealed, overall, a positive association between participation in neighborhood activities and subjective well-being, which were mediated both by the availability of social support from neighbors and a sense of community. The mediation effect of the sense of community did not differ much in the different age groups. In contrast, the mediation effect of social support was smaller for younger adults compared to older adults. These results suggest the importance of the life-stage perspective in the study of the socio-psychological effect of neighborhood on well-being.

OR1969

A Lesson learnt from the success of the health district in Thailand : Positive psychology view

Amaraporn Surakarn Srinakharinwirot *University, Thailand*

This research was aimed to 1) Draw up the lesson learnt from the health district. 2) Study their good practices from The success of the health district 5) Study the happiness society happened from the health district. Based on the qualitative methodology, the 20 respondents from Wang-Num-Yen district were purposely selected to study with interviewing questionnaire, in-depth interviewing and focus group. From the results, The lesson learnt was drawn

up at the knowledge was constructed and used under the activities of people in community. They also had the lesson learnt both in the past and present times and in the personal/family/community and society. The good and appropriate practices were their capabilities in management community. The happiness from their practices was occurred from the level of individual person (individual happiness, prides, good quality of life and good living) to family (warm family) and community (strengthening in community).

OR1970

Shunning for everyone: Does utilitarian rationale justify ostracism?

Ryuichi Tamai, Tasuku Igarashi *Nagoya University, Japan*

Ostracism has been widely adopted as a legal sanction but is considered to be an excessive enforcement. This study hypothesized that ostracism is executed not as a counter to deviance, but as a general preventative to protect public welfare. In the pilot survey, we measured a baseline value of ostracism endorsement by asking 127 respondents to rate their agreement with ostracism toward a deviant person without rationale. The value obtained as the baseline was 3.91 on a 10-point scale. In the main survey, 254 respondents rated how they agreed with ostracism (a) to protect the public welfare (utilitarianism), (b) to punish a problematic person (retributivism), or (c) to educate moral thinking (moral education), respectively. As predicted, utilitarianism was supported as the most efficient rationale, and its agreement level was significantly higher than the baseline. These findings indicate that people prefer to protect public welfare even if this means ostracizing others.

OR1971

The process of collective memory, recognition, healing and forgiveness in the dynamic temporal model of intergroup forgiveness. Grounded theory study on the victims of the 1965 tragedy

Riyanti Abriyani Tampubolon *Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*

The research aims to find and understand collective memory, recognition, healing, forgiveness in intergroup forgiveness process of political conflict. Researcher used a grounded theory to approach symptoms naturally. Context of the research is intergroup forgiveness among the victims of the 1965 tragedy. Research participants are sons/daughters of Revolution Heroes (Pahlawan Revolusi) and sons/daughters of PKI (Partai Komunis Indonesia/Communist Party of Indonesia) leaders. Results are a theory and a dynamic temporal theoretical model of intergroup forgiveness: Intergroup forgiveness is not a process that are linear, serial and static. Intergroup

forgiveness is a dynamic temporal process with stages of collective memory, recognition, healing, forgiveness that process on a more sustainable path within the framework of time and never finished. All stages process simultaneously and every stage affect next stage, so that collective memory, recognition, healing and forgiveness dimensions never dwell at a certain point, always moving along the line of continuum.

OR1972

The effects of system justifying beliefs on corruption perception and corrupt intention

Xuyun Tan *Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China*

This present research provides a new social psychological perspective to interpret the divergences based on system justification theory. Four studies were conducted. Results of 4 sub-studies in Study 1 demonstrate that opposition to equality is negatively associated with, and causally reduces corruption perception, whereas positively associated with, and causally increases corrupt intention; general system justification is negatively associated with, and causally reduces both corruption perception and corrupt intention. Results of Study 2 demonstrate that moral outrage mediates the associations between opposition to equality, corruption perception, and corrupt intention. Results of Study 3 demonstrate that institutional trust mediates the associations between general system justification, corruption perception, and corrupt intention. Results of 2 sub-studies in Study 4 demonstrate that perception of corruption threat moderates the associations between general system justification, corruption perception, and corrupt intention. The present research uncovers the different impacts of system justifying beliefs on the same social injustice.

OR1973

Now what, José? The party is over: Subjective evaluation of the 2014 World Cup impact on a community surrounding a Brazilian host city and its perspective on national identity

Jesselyn N Tashima, Raquel C Hoersting, Beatriz L Yamada *University of Brasília, Brazil*

A diverse sample of Brasília's residents ($n=58$) evaluated the impact of the 2014 World Cup in their local community (cultural exchange, development, social problems, economic benefits, environment) and stereotypes of Brazilians. This sample's scores were compared with the perception of non-Brazilian World Cup visitors ($n=62$), and with a sample of Brazilian residents four months later ($n=61$). T-tests were calculated to determine statistically significant differences between

samples (range of $p < .021-.001$). During the mega-event, Brazilians focused more on positive impacts (cultural exchange and development) and less on negative ones (traffic congestion, pollution, vandalism and crime) than non-Brazilians. Brazilians rated themselves in a less favorable light (i.e., less honest, educated, and worried about the environment, and more violent, corrupt and machista) than non-Brazilian visitors. Four months later, this positive outlook significantly dropped, and Brazilians perceived themselves even less favorably.

OR1974

The influences of contacts via SNS on the attitudes toward foreign people: Study on the intergroup anxiety's mediation effect

Mizuha Teramoto (1), Yumi Matsuo (2), Sachi Tajima (3), Kei Shibuya (1), Chiaki Iwatsubo (1), Akiyo Shoun (1), Mari Aita (1), Akira Sakamoto (1) 1. *Ochanomizu University, Japan*; 2. *Kanto Junior College, Japan*; 3. *Tokai University, Japan*

Research shows that intergroup anxiety mediates effects of contacts on attitudes toward foreign people. Recently, Greenland et al. (2012) found intergroup anxiety constitutes of two types: self-anxiety (anxiety over thinking or doing something that is prejudiced) and other-anxiety (anxiety that the other might do something to you). This study examined whether the different kinds of intergroup anxiety have a different mediation effect of contacts with foreign people via SNS (social networking service) on attitudes for them. Data was collected through 3 internet panel surveys. The study looked at 1612 Japanese samples who used SNS. The results showed the decrease in self-anxiety improved their attitudes when Japanese people contacted foreigners both directly and indirectly through SNS. On the other hand, mediation effects of decreasing other-anxiety were found in some instances when people indirectly had contact with more foreigners. Both mediation effects were found only in friendliness attitudes, not in competence attitudes.

OR1975

The effect of self-affirmation on responses to humiliation by ingroup and outgroup

Sirintip Toeyhom, Thipnapa Huansuriya, Wanut Pratakviriya, Suthatta Klomchit *Chulalongkorn university, Thailand*

This experimental study examined the effect of self-affirmation on anger, affect, and revenge attempt after being humiliated by an in-group or out-group. Participants (100 college students, 60% female) were randomly assigned to four conditions. They submitted a brief resume, which was later returned to them with humiliating comments allegedly written by a student from either their own or

other college. Participants rated their anger and affect. They were then instructed to either write counterarguments in response to those comments, or write about their other achievements to self-affirm. Participants rated their anger and affect again. They were also allowed to take revenge by commenting on the confederate's resume. Results showed that both self-affirmation and counterargument led to reduced anger and more positive affect. However, when humiliated by an in-group, participants who self-affirmed were significantly less angry, in better mood, and less likely to take revenge than those who counter argued.

OR1976

Altruism behavior formed for the member of environmentalist organization

Nindia P Utami (1), Arief Fahmie (2)

1. *Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*; 2. *Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia*

This study aimed to explore the process of altruism behavior for the member of environmentalist organization. Respondent of this study was a member of an organization who involved in natural lover organization aged 56 years old. The respondent had the experience of being a member of environmentalist for 32 years. The data collection used interview based on interview guide. The data analysis used informational coding that classified based on category and sub category. The result of this study showed that the respondent had altruism behavior because of influence from both external factors (family encouragement and organizational support) and internal factors (learning process from his self and spiritual encouragement in his soul). The respondent kept rehearsal altruism behavior because he got satisfaction after doing altruism to other people. The more frequently respondent doing altruistic behavior, the stronger behavior emerge.

OR1977

The Role of Future Time Perspective and Resources Accessibility as Moderators on Attitude-Behavior Consistency in Sustainable Agricultural Behavior

Ratri Virianita (1), Mohammad Enoch Markum (2), Amarina Ashar Ariyanto (2) 1. *Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences Faculty of Human Ecology Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia*; 2. *Faculty of Psychology University of Indonesia, Indonesia*

In this study, we analyze the role of future time perspective and resources accessibility as moderators on attitude-behavior consistency in sustainable agricultural behavior. We assumed that people with higher future time perspective and higher resources accessibility are more likely to enact their positive attitude.

To test this hypothesis, a survey methodology was conducted on 160 rice farmers in Magelang Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. Participants responded to a questionnaire investigating self-report of sustainable agricultural behavior, attitude toward sustainable agricultural behavior, adapted future time perspective sub-scale of ZTPI (Zimbardo & Boyd, 2008) and resources accessibility scale. Results indicated that future time perspective ($\beta = 1.45$, $p < .01$) and resources accessibility ($\beta = 2.32$, $p < .01$) have a moderation effect on attitude-behavior consistency in sustainable agricultural behavior. This finding contributes to improve attitude-behavior consistency in sustainable agricultural behavior among farmers. Keywords: attitude-behavior consistency, future time perspective, resources accessibility, sustainable agricultural behavior

OR1978

Social Competences and Problem Solving: Prospects of combining two different Branches of Psychology in empirical Research and in Models of Competences

Burkhard Vollmers *University of Hamburg, Germany*

Social competences and problem solving are two different domains in psychology. The former is a part of social psychology, the latter belongs to cognitive psychology. Models of social competence deal with aspects of successful interaction and communication. Problem solving is conceived as a matter of individual thinking. German Government has funded projects to create items for a future VET-LSA (Large Scale Assessment in Vocational Education and Training in Europe, <http://ascot-vet.net/>). Task formats and Item-Response-Models (IRT) are similar to those used in PISA, but different in using computer simulations of workplaces and testing vocational action competence. Corresponding tasks involve conflicts which participants should solve. In order to rate the level of proposed solutions psychological categories of problem solving (actual vs. target status, obstacles, problem space, heuristic strategies) are helpful. This will be illustrated by own research examples in two different areas: retailing industry and doctor's offices.

OR1979

Sweet love: Experiencing sweet taste implicitly promotes romantic processing

Liusheng Wang (1,2), Qian Chen (1) *1. Department of Psychology, Nantong University, China; 2. School of Psychology and Cognitive Science, East China Normal University, China*

Studies have found that the perception of a sweet taste can affect attitudes and behaviors towards others, and promote the evaluation

of intimate relationships. However, the promotional effect of sweetness perception on intimate relationships implicitly remains unclear. This study was designed to explore whether a sweet taste implicitly influences the processing of romantic concepts. A total of one hundred and eleven undergraduates were randomly assigned to sweet taste and non-sweet taste conditions, in which they performed a lexical decision task involving romantic words and non-romantic words. The experimental results showed that a sweet taste enhanced the processing of visually presented romantic words, compared to non-romantic words. This promotional effect of sweetness perception did not differ by gender. However, females in both the sweet and non-sweet taste conditions showed enhanced processing of romantic words. The study's results support the romantic concept of the embodied cognition hypothesis.

OR1980

Attitudes toward zou hou men: Effects of Type of Guanxi, Social Dominance Orientation and Right-wing Authoritarianism

Tulips Yiwen Wang, Allan B. I Bernardo *University of Macau, Macao*

This study explored Chinese university students' attitudes toward zou hou men (through backdoor) involving two types of guanxi in everyday interactions and in illegal transactions. The influence of social dominance orientation (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) on acceptability of zou hou men was also explored. Participant ($N = 281$) evaluated zou hou men in illegal transactions as more unacceptable than in everyday interactions, particularly in contexts of rent-seeking (sheng-ren) guanxi and less so in favor-seeking (jia-ren) guanxi. Mediation analyses suggest that acceptability of zou hou men is positively predicted by two dimensions of social dominance orientation (group-based dominance and opposition to equality) mediated by perceptions of morality and harmfulness of zou hou men. Two dimensions of Right-Wing Authoritarianism (authoritarian aggression and authoritarian submission) also predicted acceptability of zou hou men, also mediated by perceptions of morality and harmfulness of zou hou men, but in opposite directions.

OR1981

Doctor-Patient Trust in Contemporary China: Trend, Characteristics and Research Review

Xinjian Wang *Nankai University, China*

In recent years, the level of doctor-patient trust in China shows a downward trend. Specifically, the frequency of doctor-patient disputes and medical violence has increased, the proportion of patients that are satisfied with medical service has reduced, and doctors' and patients' self-evaluation of their relationship and degree

of mutual trust has decreased. Past studies have focused on the impacts of individual factors on doctor-patient trust, such as the demographic characteristics and psychological contracts of patients, the personality traits of medical workers, and also noted the functions of doctor-patient trust on their attitudes, behaviors and clinical efficacy. However, the social psychological mechanism of doctor-patient trust crisis, the procedural mechanism of building and maintaining doctor-patient trust are still not clear. Meanwhile, the situation assessment and the index system construction of doctor-patient trust are not sound enough, and experimental designs of behavioral decisions in the doctor-patient trust relationship still needs to be strengthened.

OR1982

Promoting Indigenous Psychology in Indonesia: Core Periphery Approach?

Aulia K Wardani, Wenty M Minza *Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

In Asia, cultural approaches in Psychology have been growing, one being the Indigenous Psychology approach. The aim of this study is to describe the various efforts carried out in promoting indigenous psychology in Indonesia. Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) is one of the pioneers in promoting this approach. Through qualitative in-depth interview with eight lecturers from the Faculty of Psychology UGM, this research traces the history and contemporary efforts that have taken place in promoting Indigenous Psychology. It found that in the context of Indonesia's hierarchal society, a core-periphery approach seems to be one of the effective ways of promoting Indigenous Psychology. Keywords : Promoting Indigenous Psychology, Core-Periphery Approach

OR1983

How Individual Religious Fanaticism could be lasting? : A Case-Study in Sarwodadi - Indonesia

Aulia K Wardani, Wenty M Minza *Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

The aim of this study is to understand the characteristic of individual religious fanaticism from the members of a religious organization in Sarwodadi, Indonesia. Sarwodadi which categorized as a small village has two Islamic religious organizations which have been grown over decades and perceived as the source of conflicts around its societies until today because of the strong fanaticism of those organizations' members. Using purposive sampling and open structure interview with several members of the religious organization, this research tries to understand the key roles of individual fanaticism characteristics of its member. The researcher found that self-belonging to the organization and the roles

of heredity leadership are the strongest factors that maintain the dynamic of individual fanaticism. The historical and social background of the members will be explained further. Keywords : fanaticism, individual religious fanaticism, religious organizations

OR1984

Intimate Relationship on Indonesian Young Adult Fujoshi (A Preliminary Study)

Fithria Wardanie, Retno A Astrini, Yuni Priska P Sinaga Airlangga University, Indonesia

Abstract Young adulthood are characterized by important changes in personality, change towards a more stable identity, and establish intimate relationships. Some of prior studies indicated that Fujoshi show difficulties on their interpersonal and intimate relationship. The term Fujoshi came from Japanese slang that means rotten girl, which are used to insult the women who enjoy stories of romantic relationship between men. The term used due to Japanese culture which are strong in patriarchal values, sees homosexuality as socially unacceptable. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, homosexuality is generally considered as taboo subject. The aim of this study was to investigate and describe intimate relationships among young adult Fujoshi in Indonesia. For this purpose, we did initial interview with 5 women, around 19-25 years old which self-proclaimed as Fujoshi. The result of this interview shows that 4 from 5 found difficulties on their intimate relationship. Keywords: Intimate Relationship, Young Adult Women, Fujoshi, Indonesian

OR1985

Leadership Psychology: new global demands require new forms of leadership

Patrícia Wazlawick, Ricardo Schaefer, Eloy D Teixeira, Helena Biasotto, Wesley Lacerda, Horácio Chikota, Any Rothmann Faculdade Antonio Meneghetti, Brazil

Global demands, markets internationalization, challenges in sustainability, pursue for harmony in diversity, advances in information technology and imposed changes due to international economic crisis have generated expectancies towards new forms of leadership. This research investigates how to assist the leader to act in an efficient way. Through a case study in a Brazilian university - that applies leadership fostering through ontopsychological method transversely and interdisciplinary in undergraduate, postgraduate and extension-courses - a qualitative-quantitative questionnaire was applied in 415 students who have leadership experiences. Results were analyzed by content analysis and multivariate and descriptive statistics. The results pointed that beyond organizational models, people management technics and managing tools, it's

the leader's personality-intelligence that plays the main role. Schools, methodologies and psychological instruments that leverage this intelligence in concrete action will assist the development of the leader with consequent functionality and progress of the macro and micro context that he operates.

OR1986

The Effects of gender and product involvement on memory recognition of different products

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The effects of gender and product involvement on memory recognition of different products were discussed by an experiment in this study. According to self expansion model, comparing to the products with low involvement, memory recognition of the products with high involvement is better. The experiment adopted the experimental paradigm of self reference effect, and took cosmetic and sports shoes as stimulus materials. Participants learned about the adjective related to the different products, and then they recognized the adjectives. The results showed that the involvement of sports shoes was higher than that of cosmetics for the male participants, and the recognition rate and R judgment rate were better also. For the female participants, there was no significant difference between cosmetics and sports shoes either in involvement degree or in recognition rate and R judgment rate. The study suggests that self expansion affects memory effect of products by product involvements.

OR1987

The Relationship between Stereotype Threat and Subjective Well-being of Migrant Children and its Psychological Mechanism

Fangfang Wen, Bin Zuo, Zeming Fang, Yang Wu, Shan Sun Central China Normal University, China

Previous research on migrant children mostly focused on negative emotion problems and problem behaviors, yet relatively little attention is paid to variables in positive psychology, such as well-being. Moreover, relevant research only explored one mediator rather than multiple mediation mechanism. To study the effect of migrant children's perceived stereotype threat on their well-being, as well as the effects of social support and self-esteem, the current study tested the direct relation between migrant children's stereotype threat and their subjective well-being, as well as the mediating effects of social support and self-esteem. A valid

sample of 452 migrant children participated in the study and completed a questionnaire. The results showed that (1) stereotype threat significantly predicted migrant children's subjective well-being; (2) the relationship between stereotype threat and migrant children's subjective well-being was partially mediated by social support and self-esteem; and self-esteem showed a more pronounced effect in the mediation model.

OR1988

Behavioral measurements of inter-group trust on Chinese Uygur and Han College Students

Suxia Wen (1), Hongli Liu (2) 1. Xinjiang Normal University, China; 2. Xinjiang Normal University, China

Intergroup trust means that during intergroup interaction, people hold a positive anticipation of out-group members' behavior and intention, and would like to take corresponding risk. However, it is unclear what produces this puzzling excess of trust. Using trust game paradigm, the study explored how people from different ethnic group perform their trust towards in and out group members. 60 Chinese Han and 60 Chinese Uygur undergraduates were recruited. The results of ANOVA showed that: (1) There were no significant differences between Uygur and Han college students in their intergroup trustworthiness rating. (2) Both Uygur and Han college students tended to trust in in-group members more greatly than out-group members. (3) In comparison to Han college students, the Uighurs showed much more differences between their trustworthiness towards in-group and out-group members.

OR1989

The negative consequences of a positive stereotype: The influence of counter-stereotypic behaviors on attitudes

Yang Wu, Shan Sun, Bin Zuo, Lei Yan, Fangfang Wen Central China Normal University, China

A positive stereotype, though ostensibly innocuous, also has pernicious consequences. Activation of a positive stereotype towards a group may raise an individual's expectation about the group member, and a negative thus counter-stereotypic behavior of a group member may evoke a more negative attitude. The current study examined this hypothesis based on the group of surgeons. A pilot study showed that the valence of surgeon stereotype is generally positive. We then recruited 42 university students and activated or suppressed their stereotype of surgeons. After this, participants read a text containing negative counter-stereotypic information of a surgeon and rated their attitudes. The results showed that participants with the positive stereotype activated expressed a more negative attitude

than those with stereotype suppressed, and they showed greater reluctance to seek medical help from this surgeon in the future. However, participants did not differ on attitudes towards the group of medical workers as a whole.

OR1990

Impacts of Trustors' Social Identity Complexity on Interpersonal and Intergroup Trust

Ziqiang Xin (1), Liping Chi (2) 1. *Central University of Finance and Economics, China*; 2. *China Women's University, China*

Although previous literature has revealed the effect of a single social identity on trust, few studies have examined how multiple social identities affect trust in others. The present research examined the effects of trustors' social identity complexity on their level of trust toward another person (interpersonal trust), outgroup members (outgroup trust) and ingroup members (ingroup trust). Study 1, which was a correlational study, indicated that trustors' social identity complexity was positively related to their interpersonal and outgroup trust. Three experimental studies were performed to identify causal relationships. Study 2 found that activating trustors' high social identity complexity produced high levels of interpersonal trust, and Studies 3 and 4 found that this effect was more pronounced when the trustee was an outgroup member (outgroup trust) rather than an ingroup member (ingroup trust). The implications of these results for social harmony are discussed.

OR1991

Personality, Socioeconomic Status, and Subjective Well-being: The Mediating Effect of Perceived Social Support

Yan Xu *Sun Yat-sen University, China*

This research investigated the relations among personality traits (Neuroticism and Extraversion), parent's socioeconomic status, perceived social support, and subjective well-being in a sample of 425 college students with a mean age of 20.1 years old ($SD = 1.8$) from two universities in Guangzhou, China. Using structural equation modeling, we tested the mediating effect of social support on the relation between SES and SWB, as well on the relation between personality traits and SWB. The results showed both neuroticism and extraversion had directly influences on SWB. Social support had totally mediating effect on the relation between socioeconomic status and SWB, and partial mediating effect on the relation between personality traits and SWB. Also, in this research, gender differences, urban-rural differences and the differences between students with and without siblings were analyzed by ANOVA. At last, implications of the findings were discussed.

OR1992

When Do Procedural Fairness and Outcome Fairness Interact to Influence Legitimacy of Authorities? The Moderating Effect of Social Class

Linchuan Yang, Hongyu Ma, Hai Jiang, Juan Jiang, Ling Qi, Wei Hu *Central China Normal University, China*

Previous research examining the antecedents of perceived legitimacy has focused on the influence of procedural and outcome fairness. However, the two-way interaction between outcome and procedure fairness has failed to materialize in some studies. We draw upon construal level theory to hypothesize that social class of individuals would have a moderating influence on the interactive relationship between outcome and procedure fairness. We tested this hypothesis with an experimental manipulation of subjective social class (Experiments 1 and 2) and with subjective measures of social class (Experiment 3). Across all experiments, lower-class participants perceived authorities more legitimate when they received fair (vs. unfair) outcome by fair or unfair procedures, and upper-class participants only perceived authorities more legitimate when they received fair outcome accompanied by fair procedures. However, procedural fairness had a negative effect on lower-class participants' perceived legitimacy either when they received fair outcome or an unfairly high outcome.

OR1993

Causes and Influence Factors of Conflict between Mothers and Daughters-in-Law in Rural Areas

Zhu Yanli, Ren Yiwen *ZhengZhou University, China*

Study investigate the cause and effects factors of conflicts between mother and daughter-in-law in rural China. A sequential mixed-methods analysis was conducted including randomly interviewed 244 married women from HenNan province's rural, then to extract theme, formed activity-matrix, do exploratory factor analysis, and using independent sample t-test and ANOVA analysis to analysis. The causes of conflict can be extracted three primary themes, named the cognitive and affection factors(98.8%), economic and power factors(30.7%), emotional competition for husband/son(23.4%). Education background, $t(242) = 3.031, p < .01$; fertility status, $t(242) = 3.832, p < .001$; role of mother-in-law in financial management, $t(242) = 2.606, p < .05$, such factors affect the view on the causes of conflicts. In addition, perspective taking also affects views on the causes of conflict, $p < .05$. In this study, participants attributable conflict more to the life habits and differences, and perspective taking effect view on the causes, which provide theoretical support for regulation.

OR1994

Paradoxical Effects of Popular Self-help Materials: Examining the Effects of Positive Self-Statement on Mood Changes and Depression Stigma

June C Yeung *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

Popular self-help materials have been inculcating people with unrealistic positive self-statements in recent years, although the effectiveness of such statements on improving well-being has been criticised. The author is going to present her published and ongoing studies on the paradoxical effects of positive self-statements on different aspects of individuals. The effectiveness of positive self-statements depends on the modes of message delivery and individuals' need satisfaction. Using an experimental design, participants experienced a significant negative mood change after reading positive self-statements. This effect was stronger for individuals with a lower level of need satisfaction. However, participants experienced a positive mood change after listening to positive self-statements. Another study focuses on the social influence of positive self-statements. Using correlational design, usage of positive self-statements predicts depression stigma, while this relation is mediated by a victim blaming attitude toward depressed people. These findings suggest that popular self-help materials should be used with caution.

OR1995

Functional Dissociation of Posterior and Anterior Insula in Moral Disgust

Xiaoping Ying (1,2), Jing Luo (3), Chiyue Chiu (4), Yanhong Wu (5), Yan Xu (2), Jin Fan (6) 1. *Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China*; 2. *School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China*; 3. *Department of Psychology, Capital Normal University, China*; 4. *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*; 5. *Department of Psychology, Peking University, China*; 6. *Department of Psychology, Queens College, The City University of New York, United States of America*

Insula is thought to be involved in disgust. However, the roles of posterior insula (PI) and the anterior insula (AI) in moral disgust have not been clearly dissociated in previous studies. In this functional magnetic resonance imaging study, participants evaluated the degree of disgust on the sentences concerning mild moral violation affairs with two different agents (mother and stranger). We found that activation of PI showed significant increase for stranger compared with mother agents. Whereas activation of AI showed significant increase for mother compared with stranger agent. These data suggest a clear functional

dissociation between PI and AI in which PI is more involved in primary level of moral disgust than AI and AI is more involved in secondary level of moral disgust than PI.

OR1996

Imagined Intergroup Contact Reduce Intergroup Bias Through Epistemic Unfreezing

Haitao Yu *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China*

In 5 studies, we systematically explored the ameliorative effects of imagined intergroup contact on intergroup bias and investigated the role of epistemic unfreezing as the motivational mechanism underlying these effects. We found that imagined intergroup contact led to a reduction in stereotype endorsement, symbolic racism (Studies 1). We further demonstrated that imagined intergroup contact caused a reduction in need for cognitive closure (Studies 2, 3) and that the ameliorative effects of imagined intergroup contact on intergroup bias were fully mediated by lower levels of NFCC (Studies 4, 5). The beneficial effects of imagined intergroup contact were found regardless of the targeted stereotype group (Uyghur Chinese, Hongkonger, homosexuals), and regardless of the population sampled (Han Chinese or Hongkonger), demonstrating the robustness of this phenomenon. Overall, these results demonstrate that imagined intergroup contact plays a critical role in increasing social tolerance through its relationship to motivated cognitive processes.

OR1997

The Impact of Brand Commitment on Brand Derogatory Attribution and Intergroup Attribution Bias

Zongzong Yuan (1), Weijun Ma (1), Rui Feng (2), Chun Yang (1), Yushu Chen (1)
1. *East China Normal University, China*; 2. *Sun Yat-sen University, China*

This research explored attribution differences between positive and negative events of brand and consumer, as well as the impact of brand commitment by 2 studies. In Study 1, 106 Chinese undergraduate students read virtual and corresponding positive and negative events of brand, and then made attributions. The results indicated that positive events of brand were attributed more externally than negative events, showing the brand derogatory attribution. In Study 2, similar with study 1, 119 Chinese undergraduate students read virtual events of brand and consumer, and then made attributions. Participants showed the brand derogatory attribution to the events of brand, and the opposite consumer favoring attribution to the events of consumer. In general, participants regarded themselves as consumers and displayed intergroup attribution bias between "consumer-brand". Furthermore, individuals with low brand commitment showed stronger brand derogatory

attribution (study 1) or intergroup attribution bias (study 2) than those with high brand commitment.

OR1998

It could have been me: Counterfactual thinking as a motivator to donate to disaster victims

Hanna Zagefka *Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom*

The effect of counterfactual thoughts on willingness to help disaster victims was examined. Counterfactual thoughts in this context are thoughts by potential donors that they themselves could have been victims of a negative event if the circumstances had been different. Study 1 ($N=94$) presents evidence of the association between counterfactual thoughts and willingness to donate money. Two further studies ascertain which factors in turn predict counterfactual thoughts. Study 2 ($N=122$) confirms that physical proximity of the donor to the disaster location affects counterfactual thoughts, which in turn impacts on donation proclivity. Study 3 ($N=101$) establishes that not only actual proximity, but also hypothetical proximity (i.e. a desire to go to the location) and vicarious proximity (being acquainted with others who have been to the location) are associated with counterfactual thoughts. These then impact on donation proclivity. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

OR1999

Effects of Social Exclusion on Ego Depletion: The Compensation Effect of Self-awareness

Ye Zhang, Shanshan Zhang, Jiaming Wang, Lanxin Liu, Zimi Li *Shenyang Normal University, China*

This study examined whether self-awareness can compensate the influence of ego depletion, especially compensate the ego depletion caused by social exclusion. Individuals from Chinese college ($N=240$) participated in these two experiments. In experiment 1, under the condition of ego depletion, participants in self-awareness priming group made significant better points in Stroop task than those in non-priming group. In experiment 2, under the condition of exclusion, participants either in accepted or controlled group did significantly better in Stroop task than those in rejected group. Furthermore, under the circumstance of social exclusion, the accepted as well as the controlled did significantly better than the rejected in Stroop task. In contrast, when it comes to self-awareness, the three had no significant difference in Stroop task. Thus, self-awareness can compensate the effects of the ego depletion, which can also compensate the effects of the social exclusion on ego depletion.

OR2000

Social rejection impedes group performance

Hongchuan Zhang (1), Jianwei Zhang (2), Mei Zhang (1), Chengquan Wang (2), Oumei Liu (2), Haihong Li (2), Ling Sun (1)
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Previous research found a variety of negative outcomes of social rejection on individuals. Here we presented evidence that social rejection impedes group performance either. In Experiment 1, participants were randomly assigned to 3-player groups playing an online ball tossing game to induce social acceptance or rejection among the 3 members. They were then asked to perform a procedurally interdependent group task. The rejection groups performed worse than the acceptance groups. In Experiment 2, participants were assigned to 3-player groups in which they simulated a train trip, rejecting 0 (acceptance) or only 1 (rejection) member before performing the same group task as in Experiment 1. The rejection groups still performed worse. Further, digital video records of the group task were coded for cues of verbal and nonverbal communication between the members. The starting time-point of communication between members played as the main mediating factor between social rejection and impaired group performance.

OR2001

Does social face consciousness facilitate corruption? The role of moral disengagement and Honesty-Humility

Heyun Zhang, Yan Xu, Huanhuan Zhao *School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China*

The current research aims at examining the psychological mechanism underlying the relationship between social face consciousness and corruption. In the current study, we tested a moderated mediation model in which moral disengagement mediated the association between social face consciousness and corrupt intention, and Honesty-Humility moderated this mediated relationship. A sample of 888 participants completed social face consciousness scale, the HEXACO personality inventory, moral disengagement scale and corrupt intention scale. Results revealed that while social face consciousness positively predicted corrupt intention, it was mediated by moral disengagement. Findings also indicated that Honesty-Humility buffered the effects of social face consciousness on moral disengagement and moral disengagement on corrupt intention. More specifically, for individuals with low rather than high Honesty-Humility, the mediation effect is potent. This study extended preliminary research by explaining the mechanism of how and when social

face consciousness resulted in corruption. The theoretical and practical implications for anti-corruption were discussed.

OR2002

Transferring effect of cooperation and its mental Mechanism

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Many studies have confirmed that behaviors and emotions may transfer in human social networks. Employing undergraduate and graduate students as subjects, current study examined transferring effect of cooperation behavior and related mental mechanism by a series of public goods games with absolute stranger matching. Results indicated: (1) in both non-punishment and punishment conditions, cooperative behavior (assessed by contributing to public goods pond) of group members of focal individuals in current period could increase cooperative behavior of focal individuals in future periods; (2) received punishment could increase cooperation, but could not increase inflicting punishment of focal individuals in future periods; (3) personality and emotional traits to some extent were significantly associated with cooperation, but only gratitude trait partly moderated the transferring effect of cooperative behavior, for those individuals with high gratitude trait, this transferring effect seemed stronger. This study demonstrated an interaction effect between personality and situation on cooperation.

OR2003

Dynamic co-evolution of social mentalities and peer relationship: based on a perspective of social network

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Dynamic co-evolution of network and behaviors has become the new focus in developmental and social psychology. Using actor-based models and 169 female undergraduates, current study examined the dynamic relationship of social mentality and peer relationship by a three-wave longitudinal survey. Specifically, influence process and selection process as two basic mechanisms were assessed. Social mentalities were assessed by three aspects: belief in a just world, life satisfaction, and social trust. Results indicated: (1) the effect of influence process was significant for both belief in a just world and life satisfaction, that is, existence of friendship among peers can enhance one's belief in a just world and life satisfaction; (2) the effect of selection process manifested in two respects, similar social-economic status among peers enhanced the probability of

establishing of friendship, but same dormitory reduced that; (3) selection process, the effect of similar social mentalities on establishing of friendship, was not found.

OR2004

Social Achievement Goals in the Mental Health of Chinese Undergraduates

Yanhua Zhao, Xiangru Zhu, Guoxiang Zhao Henan University, China

This study investigated the associations between pursuing social achievement goals and mental health outcomes (perceived self-esteem, depressive symptoms, and social anxious behaviors) in a population sample of Chinese students. One hundred and sixty undergraduates aged from 18 to 23 ($M = 20.83$, $SD = 1.01$) completed this two-wave study. Students' social achievement goals and self-esteem were measured in summer 2014; depressive symptoms (DS) and social anxious behaviors (SA) were measured 10 months after. Path analyses indicated that social mastery goals and performance-approach goals positively predicted self-esteem, whereas performance-avoidance goals negatively predicted self-esteem; social performance-avoidance goals positively predicted later SA; self-esteem negatively predicted later DS and SA. The mediation effects of self-esteem between three social achievement goals and DS and SA were consistent with complete mediation, except the link between social performance-avoidance goals and SA which was partially mediated by self-esteem. Gender effects, alternative models, and implications are discussed.

OR2005

In-group identity and out-group favoritism among Chinese migrant workers

Li Zhao Hangzhou Normal University, China

The current research looks closely into the identification and group favoritism among one of the well-known social vulnerable groups—Chinese migrant workers ($N = 110$). By using IAT, it was found that Chinese migrant workers displayed the tendency of out-group favoritism, in-group identity as well as positive personal identity. Specifically, their in-group identity and out-group favoritism were negatively associated through the mediation of personal identity. A lesser identification with participants' low status in-group (Migrant workers) fosters a higher positivity of their personal identity, which in turn leads to a stronger favoritism towards out-group (Urban citizens). These findings imply the importance of self-positivity for diminishing the negative effect of in-group identification on low status group members' inter-group attitude as well as facilitating upward mobilizing.

OR2006

The Dark Triad of personality and corrupt intention: The mediating role of belief in luck

Huanhuan Zhao, Yan Xu, Heyun Zhang School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China

This research empirically examines the relationship between the Dark Triad and corruption. We assumed that individuals with Dark Triad would be more likely to engage in corruption as a result of belief in luck. In study 1, a series of hypothetical scenarios were used to measure the bribe-offering intention and belief in luck. Results revealed that while the Dark Triad positively predicted bribe-offering intention, it was mediated by the belief in luck in bribe-offering. In study 2, we presented participants with some hypothetical scenarios of bribe-taking and belief in luck, results indicated that the Dark Triad was positively related to bribe-taking intention, and the relationship between narcissism and bribe-taking intention, psychopathy and bribe-taking intention were mediated respectively by belief in luck. This study provided direct evidence that belief in luck may be one of the reasons explaining why people with Dark Triad tend to engage in corruption. Implications were discussed.

OR2007

What Makes You Stay? Money or Connection: A Hierarchical Analysis of 19-city in China

Rui Zheng, Shu Li Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Researchers found that big cities couldn't offer citizens a happy life; however, an interesting phenomenon happened in China is a great amount of people moving to big cities living and working every year. So what make people stay? This paper aims at clarifying the influence mechanism of money and social connection at individual level and city level. A hierarchical analysis of 19-city in China was performed and the results found that both money and social connection influenced people's attachment to their residence. However, these two variables worked at different levels. At individual level, family income didn't affect place attachment, while family and interpersonal relationship significantly influenced this feeling. At city level, GDP per capita which represented money of city played a decisive role to the residents' attachment.

OR2008

Trajectories of evaluating gender counter-stereotypes on a continuum: An examination based on facial appearance, behaviors and traits

Bin Zuo, Fangfang Wen, Zeming Fang, Yang Wu, Shan Sun Central China Normal University, China

The current study operationalized the gender counter-stereotype as a continuum, and examined the influences of varying degrees of counter-stereotype on the impression formation and evaluation processes. The current research argued that as the gender counter-stereotypicality increases, one's impression on others would tend to increase initially but drop precipitously after a critical point. The current research tested the model through three aspects: the facial appearance, behaviors and traits. The results are as follows: (1) studies on all three aspects demonstrated a similar "climbing-dropping" trend in impression evaluations, as the degrees of counter-stereotype increases; (2) the tipping point occurred later for counter-stereotypic women than for men, suggesting higher tolerance for counter-stereotypical women. (3) The typicality of traits and behaviors also influences the positioning of the tipping point.

POSTER PRESENTATION

P2475

The association between individual-level social capital and suicidal ideation in Japan

Miyuki Aiba (1), Hirokazu Tachikawa (2), Yoshiharu Fukuoka (3), Tetsuro Arai (2), Yutaka Matsui (2) 1. Toyo Gakuen University, Japan; 2. University of Tsukuba, Japan; 3. Kawasaki University of Medical Welfare, Japan

This study examined the association between individual-level social capital and suicidal ideation of Japanese residents. Data ($n = 1,334$, response rate = 44.5%) were retrieved from mail survey targeting the adult residents in Japan. The participants were allocated to one of three groups by history of suicidal ideation; suicidal over the past month (SM), suicidal within lifetime (SL), and no suicidal (NS). A one-way ANOVA was conducted using structural (social network) and cognitive (generalized trust and satisfaction with providing support) aspects of social capital as the dependent variables and three groups of suicidal ideation as the independent variable. The trust and support satisfaction were significantly greater in the order of $NS > SL > SM$. The social network was significantly greater for NS and SL than SM. Therefore, cognitive social capital was more associated with suicidal ideation than structural social capital.

P2476

Studying manifestations of the civil servant's deficit mental states in the structure of localization of individual's subjective control

Zamira Z Aijanova (1), Markhifat G Ishengeldiyeva (2), Sakhipzhamal A Usakbayeva (3), Peruza Y Zharylgassova (4), Kulyanda M Kaliyeva (5),

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This scientific paper focuses on the deficit mental conditions in the structure of the localization of subjective control of the individual. Without knowledge of the specific motivation of people is hardly possible to predict and adjust their behavior and status. The aim of this study was to investigate the motives of civil servants who faced the emergence of stress. Accounting motives, attitudes and needs of the person is necessary for the individual's effective work. E.G. Ksenofontova's "locus of control" test, S.E. Kovalev's questionnaire "Diagnosis of mental deficient states", Sack's sentence completion test are used to find out the formation and the emergence of stress state employees. In our study civil service employees included in the experimental group with an internal locus of taking responsibility for themselves. They increase activity after the success and reduce it after the failure, which frustrates them. Key words: conscious, personality, stress, unconscious

P2477

Self uncertainty motivates group identification

Daisuke Akasu Kurume university, Japan

This study hypothesized that high self uncertainty motivates strong group identification to their affiliation group. With becoming a member of affiliation group, people would identify their group characters as characters of themselves (Tajfel, 1978 1981). People would show more group identification under condition of high self uncertainty than low self uncertainty. The extent of self uncertainty are measured to undergraduate students ($N = 164$). Then they were divided to two groups (self uncertainty: high / low). A questionnaire asked about the degree of the group identification for their important affiliation group conducted. This questionnaire contains three factors that 1) commitment for group itself (Id-G), 2) commitment for other group members (Id-M), 3) awareness as a group member (Id-S). As predicted high self uncertainty participants showed significantly strong group identification to their affiliation group at Id-G and Id-S. This finding suggested that people belong to groups to getting details about themselves.

P2478

Parent-child interactions and child social competence: longitudinal evidence using the Interaction Rating Scale (IRS)

Tokie Anme, Emiko Tanaka, Taeko Watanabe, Etsuko Tomisaki University of Tsukuba, Japan

The purpose of this paper is to describe the longitudinal effects of parent-child interactions to the social competence development using the Interaction Rating Scale (IRS) from eighteen month to seven-year-old. The IRS includes 70 behavioral scores and 11 impression scores, with five subscales for children's social competences and others for the caregiver's parenting skills. The participants were 370 dyads of children with their caregivers who were followed up and surveyed at eighteen and thirty months and 82 dyads at seven-years-old. The participants completed the five minute interaction session and were observed using the IRS. The results indicated the parent-child interactions, such as parents' praise, eye contacts, respect for child development, etc., related to later child social development. Along with the patterns of difference between high and low competence trajectory group, evidence based practices are essential for parents and professionals.

P2479

Comparison of attachment styles using text mining in prisoner's dilemma game behavior with a Tit For Tat strategy

Yasumasa Annen Aichi Mizuho College, Japan

A new analysis of the prisoner's dilemma (PD) is proposed using text-mining of 64 words resulting from three consecutive states during four interactions (Cooperate-Cooperate: Harmony, Cooperate-Defect: Sad, Defect-Cooperate: Exploitation, Defect-Defect: Bottom). Participants ($N = 94$, 43 women) fulfilled the attachment style scales of self- and others' images (positive or negative). Then each participant took part in 23 trials of the PD game with TFT. ANOVA showed statistically significant interactions between gender and attachment style indicated by self-image and others' image in the ratio of change from Harmony to Defect, which suggested that "Preoccupied" females and "Dismissing" males increased the ratio of change. Correspondence analysis using text-mining indicated positions in the word constellation, such that "Preoccupied" females were located near "Sad-Harmony-Exploitation"; "Dismissing" males were located between "Exploitation-Sad-Exploitation" and "Bottom-Sad-Exploitation". Moreover, "Fearful" males were located on "Harmony-Harmony-Harmony", which suggest that males might maintain harmony by using negative images of themselves and others.

P2480

Measuring Shared Knowledge with Group False Memory (2)

Yoshiko Arima *Kyoto Gakuen University, Japan*

Using DRM paradigm, this study investigated the conditions under which collaborative groups produce false memories. A basic assumption is that false memory in a group can be an index of shared cognition because it appears only if when all group members fail to detect an error. Overall, 103 university students (53 males and 50 females; mean age = 19.54) participated in this experiment. A $2 \times 2 \times 2$ mixed design ANOVA with a random effect (groups) was used. The between subject condition was serial position (primacy or recency), and the within subject conditions were collaboration (pre or post) and recognition (false or correct). ANOVA revealed an interaction effect between collaboration and serial position $F(1,299.156) = 5.18, p = .024$. While error recognition decreased, both false and correct recognition increased after group collaboration, especially for the primacy words. This result suggested that group false memories increase with group correct memories.

P2481

Psychological essentialism and group perceptions

Nobuko Asai *Kyoto Bunkyo University, Japan*

People often believe that members of certain category share certain underlying essence. The present study investigated the impact of essentialist beliefs on the estimation of the prevalence of one's own characteristics among in-groups and out-groups. Using the minimal group paradigm, participants were randomly assigned to one of two cognitive-style groups. To manipulate participants' essentialist beliefs about these groups, participants were asked to read an article which described fictitious research either supporting or denying the existence of genetic basis of cognitive-styles. The results showed that participants perceived their types of personality were highly common within the in-group, regardless of the manipulation of essentialist beliefs. In contrast, participants who considered the cognitive-style groups as determined by an innate essence were more likely to underestimate the commonness of their personality among the out-group than those who did not view the groups in an essentialist manner. Essentialist beliefs would induce the perceived intergroup differences.

P2482

Residential mobility and personal-ity traits can predict autonomy: A micro- and macro-level perspective

Ryosuke Asano *Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, Japan*

According to the socioecological approach, the interaction between socioecological environment and individual differences might affect eudaimonic well-being, including autonomy.

This study investigated whether residential mobility (residential moves of an individual and proportion of residents who moved in a region) and the Big Five personality traits were associated with autonomy. Participants were 262 undergraduates from Aichi prefecture (the stable region) and 175 undergraduates from Miyagi prefecture (the mobile region). The results indicated that residential movers who lived in the mobile region had higher autonomy than residential non-movers did, even after controlling for family and friends' support. In addition, neurotic individuals who lived in the stable region had lower autonomy than non-neurotic individuals did. This was not true for other personality traits. These findings suggest that micro- and macro-level dynamics play a crucial role in autonomy and broaden the scope of the socioecological approach.

P2483

The effects of perspective-taking versus empathy in negotiation: Combining with negotiator's power and payoff structure

Al Au (1), Kim-Pong Tam (2) *1. National University of Singapore, Singapore; 2. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong*

Previous research has documented the differential effects of perspective-taking and empathy in negotiation. Perspective-taking has been found to be more advantageous than empathy in generating integrative outcomes. Yet, recent findings have also shown a detrimental consequence of perspective-taking: it increases egoistic behaviors. The present study examines two factors, namely, negotiator's power and negotiation payoff structure in order to reveal the effects of perspective-taking versus empathy more clearly. A total of 244 participants negotiated employment deals taking up the role of recruiter or job applicant. A three-way interaction was found. Perspective-taking increased performance for the high power party (recruiter) when the payoff structure was integrative, whereas empathy decreased performance for the low power party (job applicant) when the payoff structure was distributive. These results underscore the difference between perspective-taking and empathy in negotiation by pinpointing the moderating mechanisms of their effects based on the structural features of the negotiation.

P2484

The problem of value orientations of the modern youth

Anara Baishukurova, Kulyash Bassybekova *al'-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*

Change and development of youth's value orientations in the epoch of globalization, active interaction between the nations, countries, and cultures are the research topic of current interest. Since the values of youth

substantially define the socio-psychological, socio-economical and ethical directivities of the society in its further development. There is an established social opinion that the inarticulate tendency of the social being reflects a pursuit of material well-being only, whereas spiritual and moral principles do not seem to be as essential. Whilst during the Soviet period moral ethics were priority both at ideological and personal levels. We aimed to reveal the value orientations of student youth in the modern Kazakhstan. The research involved Year1 postgraduate students of the KazNU. Received results were different from the initial expectations. Such values as upbringing children, health, family well-being, decency got the highest priority, while career and material well-being were determined as the least important.

P2485

I Am Not Going to Make It. Go On Without Me: The Joint Impact of Value Orientation and Self-Representation on Exit Behavior in Workgroups

Young-Jae Cha, Hoon-Seok Choi *Sungkyunkwan University, Republic of Korea*

A low performer's exit can improve group functioning by eliminating potential threats to group performance. Building on the notion that a combination of collectivistic values and independent self-representation breeds loyalty in group members (Choi, 2014), we predicted that a voluntary exit by low performers would be facilitated when they uphold collectivistic values while perceiving themselves as an independent entity. In contrast, we predicted that when low performers have individualistic values, they are unlikely to leave the group and thus self-representation would not have a significant effect. In an experiment involving a workgroup setting, we primed value orientation and self-representation and measured participants' exit intention. Consistent with our hypothesis, we found that the degree of objective self-evaluation mediated the observed interaction effect on exit intention. Further, we found a carry-over of the combinatorial effect that reduced participants' self-serving bias. The implications regarding loyalty behavior in workgroups are discussed.

P2486

The Mediating Role of Emotion Arousal in the Effects of Dilemma Type and Language on Chinese-English Bilinguals' Utilitarian vs. Deontological Choice to Moral Dilemmas

Yuen Lai Chan, Xuan Gu, Chi-Kit Jacky Ng, Chi-Shing Tse *The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

The present study examined how dilemma type (personal or impersonal), language (native or foreign), and self-rated emotion arousal being triggered by dilemmas could affect Chinese-English bilinguals' ($N = 144$) deontological vs. utilitarian moral choices to 39 moral dilemmas. Multilevel analyses showed that participants made fewer utilitarian choices to personal dilemmas than impersonal dilemmas and emotion arousal of dilemmas significantly mediated this effect of dilemma type. However, the indirect effect of dilemma type through arousal on moral choices was inconsistent with the direct effect of dilemma type on moral choices. Although participants made more utilitarian choices to the Footbridge (personal) dilemma presented in foreign language than in native language, this effect was not mediated by arousal. Moreover, this foreign language effect did not occur when the analyses included all dilemmas or only personal dilemmas. The mediating role of emotion arousal in the effects of dilemma type and language on moral choices is discussed.

P2487**Migrant Worker Parents' Marital Quality and Their Migrant Children's Behavior Problems: the Mediating Role of Children's Self-conception**

Li Chen Wenzhou Medical University, China

The present study was to examine the effects of migrant worker parents' marital quality on their migrant children's behavior problems, and evaluated the mediating role of children's self-conception in the link between the parents' marital quality and their children's behavior problems. A total of 459 migrant children as well as their migrant worker parents in Wenzhou and Ningbo, two cities in eastern China, were investigated. Dyadic Adjustment Scale, Child Behavior Questionnaire, Perceived Competence Scale for Children and seven short demographic questions were used. Results showed that nearly 32 percent migrant children were classified as having behavior problems. Migrant worker parents' marital quality negatively predicted their children's behavior problems. Further, children's self-conception was found to play a significant role mediating between parents' marital quality and children's behavior problems. Significance and implications of the findings are discussed.

P2488**Acceptance of and collective action against wealth inequality: A moderated mediation analysis**

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Kong; 3. City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Wealth inequality (WI) has grown in prominence on social agendas worldwide. However, little is known about the psychological mechanism underlying individuals' acceptance of WI (AWI) and their collective action against it (CA). Funded by Hong Kong Research Grants Council (project no: 14400414), we have conducted a territory-wide survey to investigate AWI and CA of citizens of Hong Kong (its recent Gini coefficient is 0.537, a value suggesting a risk of social unrest). Specifically, we have advanced a moderated mediation model based on social identity theory and socioemotional selectivity theory. Results from bootstrapping procedures showed that when levels of upward mobility and future time perspective were high, there was a positive association between income and AWI (three-way interaction effect on AWI), which was negatively related to CA (AWI as the mediator). Our investigation signifies a seminal integration of social identity theory and socioemotional selectivity theory, and extends our understanding of WI.

P2489**The effect of moral licensing on corruption: Group membership as a moderator**

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Moral licensing effect refers to the phenomenon that when thinking of the moral behavior performed before, individuals are inclined to indulge themselves into morally questionable conducts. This research focused on whether observers would tolerate corruption more when they got known of the corruptor's good record in his official career. In addition, this research investigated the moderating role of group identity playing in the linkages between moral license and the tolerance of corruption. And group membership classified more specifically as high corruption-involved in-group members, low corruption-involved in-group members, and out-group members. The result indicated that: (1) moral license had significant main effect on the tolerance of corruption, (2) out-group members showed moral licensing effect on corruption. And it was the same with high corruption-involved in-group members. But low corruption-involved in-group members displayed no moral license on corruption, and this result could be interpreted in the framework of black sheep effect.

P2490**Predicting behavioral intentions from affect and stereotypes: A****replication in an interpersonal context**

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An intergroup bias theory proposes that specific behaviors (i.e., active facilitation [helping], active harm [insulting], passive facilitation [associating with], passive harm [avoiding]) arise from warmth-competence perceptions of and emotions elicited by groups and their members (Cuddy et al., 2007). Two experiments tested these propositions in an interpersonal context. A preliminary thought-listing survey was administered to generate and cluster interpersonal behaviors into four types. In Experiment 1, participants read a scenario that described a potential partner in a class project as high or low in competence and warmth. ANOVA results showed significant warmth-active behaviors and warmth-passive behaviors interactions. Planned comparisons revealed high warmth prompted higher facilitation intentions than low warmth. In Experiment 2, participants read a similar scenario, but the partner was either admired, hated, pitied, or envied. ANOVA results showed admiration and pity predicted both facilitation intentions; contempt and envy drive both harmful intentions. Results partially supported the theory's predictions.

P2491**Stereotypes content in Spanish public libraries users: dimensions of morality, sociability and competence**

Isabel Cuadrado, Luisa Cervantes, Marisol Navas University of Almería, Spain., Spain

This study analyses the stereotypical dimensions of morality, sociability, and competence in Spanish and Moroccan users of Spanish public libraries. The aim is to know whether there are differences between users of libraries that meet or don't meet the IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) guidelines for multicultural communities. This document provides an international framework to plan resources and services in multicultural societies. Participants were users of Municipal public libraries from Barcelona and Almería. The former meet the IFLA guidelines, while the latter did not. Spanish participants ($N_{Barcelona} = 138$ and $N_{Almería} = 116$) assessed Moroccans. In turn, Moroccans participants ($N_{Barcelona} = 89$ and $N_{Almería} = 100$) evaluated Spanish. Results showed that Spanish and Moroccan users of the library system of Barcelona maintain more positive outgroup perceptions than those of Almería. These findings suggest that libraries which meet IFLA guidelines could be an instrument to improve outgroup perceptions.

P2492**Adolescents' evaluations about Ecuadorian, Moroccan and Romanian immigrants in Spain**

Isabel Cuadrado, Andreea Alexandra Constantin, Rubén Ibáñez *University of Almería, Spain., Spain*

The purpose of this study was to analyse the stereotypes of morality, sociability, and competence that a group of Spanish adolescents had about the three main immigrant groups in Spain (Ecuadorians, Moroccans and Romanians). In addition, we were interested in to know the relationship between adolescents' stereotypes with their emotions and acculturation attitudes towards immigrant groups. Three hundred forty-seven Spanish adolescents filled out a questionnaire reporting stereotypes, positive and negative emotions, and preferences and perceptions of acculturation towards one immigrant group. Results showed between-group differences on morality, sociability and acculturation perceptions. Moreover, stereotypes on the three groups were positively associated with positive emotions and maintenance acculturation preferences, and negatively related to negative emotions. These findings highlighted the importance of working on intergroup stereotypes when implementing interventions to improve intercultural relations during adolescence.

P2493**Abusive Supervision Perceptions among Filipino Migrant Workers in Macau: Its Consequences for Self-Esteem and Rejection of Heritage Culture**

Mary Angeline A Daganzo, Allan B. I Bernardo *University of Macau, Macao*

Abusive supervision in the workplace has been shown to have important direct consequence in work and work relationship and indirect consequences to workers' well-being and relationships outside work. Consequences of abusive supervision have not been studied among migrant workers whose status in the host country of work is dependent on maintaining the work contract. We investigated abusive supervision perceptions in 247 Filipino migrant workers in Macau who hold temporary work contracts and work visas to engage in various low-skilled work (e.g., domestic work, security work, etc.). Mediation analysis indicated that abusive supervisory perceptions led to lower self-esteem ($b = -.19$), which in turn relates to tendency to reject their Filipino heritage culture as part of their acculturation in their country of work ($b = -.45$) [indirect effect = .08, 95%CI: .04, .15]. The rejection of heritage culture is interpreted as a coping response to abusive supervision experiences that may be partly attributed to being a migrant Filipino worker.

P2494**Does the ambiguity of social norms facilitate conformity? Field experiments on escalators**

Yasuhiro Daiku, Ako Agata, Hui Fa, Tomohiro Ioku, Kazunori Shimizu, Yuki Imamura, Morio Masataka, Souma Kunisu, Keiko Ohnishi, Ayumi Tamenori, Ryo Tokai, Naoki Kugihara *Osaka University, Japan*

We investigated whether the ambiguity of social norms facilitated conformity by observing behavior on escalators at two train stations. At one station, the obvious norm was to stand on the right side of the escalator, which was internalized among users near the station, while the other did not have a clear norm of escalator use. We observed whether escalator users conformed to the confederates who were on the left side of the escalators. A 2 (stations) \times 2 (number of confederates) design was used. We changed the number of confederates from 1 to 3 in Study 1 and from 3 to 5 in Study 2. Results showed that the main effect of number of confederates in Study 1 and that of stations were significant. This indicates that conformity occurs when a clear norm does not exist, and its rate reaches its peak around the condition of 3 confederates.

P2495**Transnational Cultural Identity Theory (TCIT) - Impact of Living Abroad on Cultural Identity Development**

Brandi N Eijssermans *none, Switzerland*

This qualitative study explored how international living impacts identity and mental health needs. Grounded theory approach was used with an emergent design. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, along with the Health Dynamics Inventory (HDI) and World-view Analysis Survey (WAS). Data analysis was performed through the Constant Comparative Method with cross-cultural supervision/analysis consensus. Eight categories and 25 themes emerged from the data, building the foundation of the proposed Transnational Cultural Identity Theory (TCIT). TCIT intends to be a conceptual tool building on developmental and social identity theory. People living outside their country of origin have varied levels of cultural integration, making this population vulnerable to isolation and lack of support services. Knowledge of this population is crucial to providing culturally-informed mental health services in support of polycultural/transcultural identity development. This poster presents ways in which mental health providers can provide culturally-informed care to this population and solicits collaboration for expanded theory development.

P2496**Differences in neural responses****to the self under mortality threat between Christians and atheists**

Xiaoyue Fan, Shihui Han *Peking university, China*

Christians and atheists hold different attitudes toward what happens to the self after death. However, it remains unknown how brain responses to the self in the context of mortality threat differ between Christians and atheists. We recorded event-related brain potentials (ERPs) from Chinese Christian and atheist participants while they viewed one's own name and a stranger's name flashing around a cue word (i.e., death, pain or life) located at the center of a screen. We found that, for atheists, one's own name decreased the amplitude of a parieto-occipital negativity at 244-312 ms (N2) but increased the amplitude of a parieto-occipital positivity at 340-500 ms (P3) when flashing around "death" compared to other two cues. In contrast, Christians only showed increased N2 amplitude in response to one's own name flashing around "pain" compared to other two cues. Our findings revealed distinct self-related brain responses under mortality threat between Christians and atheists.

P2497**A Cognitive Model of Stereotype Activation: How Stereotype Activation Affects Performance**

Ke Feng, Bin Zuo, Kaihua Tan, Ke Liu, Wei Wang *Central China Normal University, C*

Researches on stereotype threat have shown that a activated negative stereotype would impair participants' performance. However, studies on activation of positive stereotypes yielded mixed results: some researches demonstrated that activating positive stereotypes can boost performance, while other researches suggested that performance would be impaired. We believe these contrary findings are due to the manners of stereotypes activated (explicit vs. implicit) and the valence of stereotypes (positive or negative) used in these researches. In experiment 1 we took both of these factors into consideration, 80 female participants took a math test under different conditions, and the results support our prediction that performance will be better when the same stereotype activated implicitly than activated explicitly; In experiment 2 we proposed a cognitive process model to explain how activating stereotypes exert influence on performance, and find two mediators: working memory capacity and emotion which modulated by stereotype valence.

P2498**Beliefs about gender roles among adolescent students of Mukhtangan schools in Mumbai**

Malvika E Fernandes (1), Malvika Fernandes (2) *1. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India; 2. Mukhtangan, India*

A pre-coded questionnaire was administered to 163 students, 90 boys and 71 girls, across six Mukhtangan schools in Mumbai to assess the beliefs and attitudes about gender roles on factors such as, family responsibility, mobility, education, nutrition, marriage and employment among others. Results indicate that both boys and girls show contemporary views on gender when it comes to eradicating social evils such as domestic violence and abuse. They believe both male and female gender to be equal in leadership, home and work responsibility. Although, in their own homes, they associate household responsibilities such as cleaning, cooking and child care with women while financial responsibility with men. Despite, voicing gender equality opinions, participants of both genders overwhelmingly indicate 'fathers' as the heads of the household and 'mothers' as the source of comfort to speak about 'discrimination'. This research throws light on the need to redefine the very fundamentals of gender equality.

P2499**Youth' features of Social Status Perception**

Tatiana V Folomeeva, Svetlana V Fedotova *Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia*

In study a socio-psychological approach to the analysis of the phenomenon of social status as the component of the human image was implemented. Hypothesis: the definition of the social status of another person depends on its characteristics and the characteristics of the subject of cognition. Sample: 141 people. Methods: questionnaire and interviews with stimulus materials (pictures/video). Results: Social status is often ascribed on the basis of the appearance (71,4%), behavior (65,1%), the context in which the object of perception (53,3%). The assessment of social status correlates with age of the object of perception ($r = 0.28$; $p = 0.01$), success ($r = 0.63$; $p = 0.01$), income ($r = 0.39$; $p = 0.01$), career ($r = 0.44$; $p = 0.01$). People, who are attributed to a higher status, receive a more favorable attitude. During the determination of the status, first of all its belonging to a high status is checked, if its excluded from this group, the belonging or the exclusion from the low group status is checked and then from the medium group.

P2500**Relationship between salivary oxytocin level and generosity in preschoolers**

Takayuki Fujii (1,2), Kuniyuki Nishina (1), Haruto Takagishi (1) 1. *Tamagawa University, Japan*; 2. *JSPS Research Fellow, Japan*

This study examined the relation between salivary oxytocin (sOT) levels and generosity in preschoolers. A total of 50 preschoolers played

a dictator game (DG), and decided how to allocate 10 chocolates between themselves and another child (the recipient). The affiliation of recipients was manipulated such that participants played either with a classmate or a stranger. Children's saliva was collected prior to the DG, from which levels of oxytocin were assessed. While the sOT level was negatively correlated with the amount of the allocation made both to classmates and strangers for boys, sOT was positively correlated with the amount of allocations to classmates for girls. The amount of allocations to a stranger was not correlated with sOT level in girls. These results suggest that sOT levels are associated with the generosity even in preschoolers, and that there is a gender difference in the relationship between sOT level and generosity.

P2501**Effects of moderately positive life extension on perceived desirability of gain or loss stories**

Yoshitsugu Fujishima Showa Women's University, Japan

Previous research found that a happy story that ended abruptly was rated more positively than a happy story that extended a period with medium degree of happiness (Diener, Wirtz, & Oishi, 2001). The present study divided happy stories into economically gain and loss stories and investigated the effects of moderately happy life extension on the perceived desirability of these stories. One hundred seventy six undergraduates were given an income graph describing the life of a fictitious baseball player. The total incomes were equivalent between gain and loss stories. Previous finding was replicated in the gain condition. However, in the loss condition, the story that ended abruptly was rated less positively than the story with extension. Moreover, the loss story with extension was rated more positively than the gain story with the same extension. The possibility that the plot of a story might moderate the extended end effects were discussed.

P2502**Effects of primary and secondary control on coping with interpersonal stress**

Mitsuteru Fukuno Yamagata University, Japan

A positive relationship-oriented strategy is defined as a variety of coping behaviors oriented toward repairing and maintaining a relationship. However, positive relationship-oriented strategies seemingly include contrasting behavioral repertoires such as clearly making one's claims and controlling oneself, while also considering the other party's interest. I hypothesized that self-controlled tactics would be more likely to be used by people who are high in secondary control, which is the extent to which an individual adjusts to fit in with existing realities, than

by people who are low in secondary control (Hypothesis 1). I also predicted that people with high secondary control would be more satisfied with employing self-controlled tactics for coping with interpersonal stress situations (Hypothesis 2). The results of the scenario study with 89 Japanese undergraduate students were consistent with Hypothesis 1, but not with Hypothesis 2.

P2503**The Influence of Metastereotype in Japan and China**

Yuan Gao *The University of Tokyo, Japan*

Previous research showed that a negative metastereotype can bring about outgroup helping. However, there has been no empirical research in Asia to prove the effects of metastereotype on outgroup helping. The author extends previous research on the effects of metastereotype on outgroup helping by examining in Japan and China. A survey study that 552 Japanese people participated in revealed that they would be more willing to do helping behavior toward Chinese people in the negative metastereotype condition compared with the positive metastereotype condition. However, a survey study that 318 Chinese people participated in showed no significant differences for outgroup helping toward Japanese people between the negative metastereotype condition and the positive metastereotype condition. National culture differences are discussed.

P2504**Psychological features of substance use adolescents in Kazakhstan**

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The aim of our study was to examine psychological features of substance use adolescents in order to prevent such problems in Kazakhstan. The study involved 12 adolescents in experimental group who prone to substance use. Control group consisted of 12 adolescents characterized by the lack of experience of substance use. Research methods was G. Shmishke's questionnaire, Spielberg-Hanin questionnaire of anxiety, Shaygorodskiys' questionnaire. Research data represent statistically significant differences between two groups of participants. Prone to substance use adolescents tend to occupy a leading position in social environment. They as potential leaders can contribute to substance use their peers. Experimental group adolescents also characterized by a high level of situational and personal anxiety,

aggression, irritability, resentment, suspicion and hostility in general behavior. Control group characterized by low self-esteem, suffer from painful criticisms in his address.

P2505

Psychological features of aggressive reactions among adolescents with deviant behaviour

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The aim of our study was to determine psychological features of aggressive reactions among adolescents with deviant behavior. In the study involved 30 adolescents. Methods was A.E. Likas' questionnaire, A. Buss' questionnaire of aggression. Physical aggression as a form of aggressive reactions are more typical for adolescents with deviant behavior. Indirect aggression as a form of aggressive reactions among adolescents with deviant behavior correlate with sense of resentment and guilt. The tendency to irritation as a form of aggressive reactions are more typical for adolescents with cycloid type of deviant behavior. The high level of irritability as a form of aggressive reactions typical for two-thirds of the survey sample. Verbal aggression more typical for adolescents with type of accentuation like hyperthymic of deviant behavior. This verbal aggression is one of the most common forms of aggressive reactions of adolescents with deviant behavior on a sample study.

P2506

Interpreting tension and conflict in the Australian Indigenous mental health arena: Findings from a Causal Layered Analysis of player approach, ambivalence and avoidance

Darren C Garvey *Curtin University, Australia*

This Poster reports on an investigation into tensions and conflicts reported by providers and recipients of service in the Australian Indigenous mental health arena. A qualitative methodology incorporating 44 semi-structured interviews, a historiographical literature review, and researcher autoethnography, were deconstructed through a Causal Layered Analysis that revealed conflicts between multiple players at conceptual and practical levels. Tensions were navigated in ways that saw participants avoid the prospect of

confrontation, approach an often destabilising yet transformative engagement, or adopt an ambivalent position characterised by paralysis. A framework for considering the various movements of players within and external to the arena emerged that permitted a more specific examination of tensions invoked by paradoxes raised as a consequence of an unsettled Australian service delivery context. The development of the framework is explained, as are its implications for pedagogy, and the conceptualisation of cultural competence and teacher praxis.

P2507

The prediction of school bullying through Social Identity Theory

Elena Gaviria, Antonio Bustillos, Prado Silván, Francisco Morales *Spanish University of Distance Education, Spain*

School bullying is a group process, not merely restricted to the realm of dyadic interactions between bullies and victims, as it is usually conceptualized. To prove it, this study applies Social Identity Theory to the analysis of bullying dynamics and to the formation of attitudes toward bullying in a sample of adolescents (aged 12-18). Our results suggest the existence of a significant relationship of both individual attitudes and bullying behaviour with members' degree of group identification as well as with victimisation, this relationship being a function of the degree of permissiveness of group norms vis-à-vis bullying episodes. Overall, the results provide support for an explanation of school bullying in terms of group norms and group identification. Implications of these results for preventive intervention against bullying are discussed.

P2508

An internet-addiction among young age

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Aim of research is to identify and investigate an internet-addiction phenomenon's presence in modern society. It was a hypothesis that the majority of young-aged people suffer from an internet-addiction. As a conclusion there were carried out one technique to identify an internet-addiction among young people between 16-20 years old and one questionnaire to look on their own opinion about an internet-addiction phenomenon's presence in their life. The received data show that 56% of modern young people have a serious internet-addiction, 34% have deep problems with excessive internet using and only 10% were as ordinary internet users. But the majority of young people do not

accept an internet-addiction presence at them. 86% of young-aged people denied being an internet-addicted user. And only 14% of them accepted that point. So, an excessive internet usage causes a row of problems as retardation of psychic processes development, working capacity decreasing and communication skills absence.

P2509

A Device-addiction among kids as precondition of an internetaddiction

Kamilya Gazizova, Nadiya Akhtaeva, Anara Baishukurova, Aida Faizullina, Kulyash Basibekova, Zharas Seiitnur *Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*

Aim of research is to identify and investigate a device-addiction at kids and its' causing factors. It was a hypothesis that kids suffer from an device-addiction, which causes an internet-addiction in future. As a conclusion the supervision was made to identify an internet-addiction among kids from 3 to 6 years old, which was accompanied by an interview with their parents. The received data show that 66% of modern kids have a device-addiction an only 34% use devices less than 2 hours a day. At supervision we noticed that kids are interested in devices because of: a) playing intellect improving games and reading tales; b) cartoons (and other media materials) watching possibility c) playing games, which have no positive influence on imagination and intellect. So, results show that at average kids spend about 1.5 hours on games and cartoons, and only 1 hour on mind improving recourses

P2510

The relationship between moral foundations and motivation to engage in positive activities

Claudia Emilia Gherghel, Takeshi Hashimoto *Shizuoka University, Japan*

Past research suggests that engaging in simple positive activities, such as expressing gratitude or being kind, can promote well-being. The strongest effects on well-being are observed when individuals' self-determined motivation to engage in the activity is high. The present study investigated the relationship between moral foundations and motivation to engage in morally relevant positive activities. In the case of gratitude, we found that higher autonomy foundation endorsement was related to higher self-determined motivation to express gratitude, while higher binding foundation endorsement was indirectly and negatively related to self-determined motivation, the relationship being mediated by the strength of the reciprocity norm. In the case of kindness, both autonomy and binding foundations were positively related to self-determined motivation to perform acts of kindness. Results emphasize the importance of taking into consideration

individuals' moral matrix when designing a happiness increasing intervention.

P2511

Analysis of Personal Attitude Construct on an Image of Role of Elderly Nurse at Super-aging Society in Japan

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The aim of this study is to search the role of elderly nurse as working population. We made use of personal attitude construct (PAC) analysis for research. The subject was an elderly nurse. The procedure was as follows; 1) presented the stimulus sentences about an image of role of old elderly nurse at super-aging society in Japan, 2) required to order the cards of association according to importance, 3) instructed to estimate the distance of similarity intuitively, comparing all pairs of cards, 4) Cluster Analysis by Ward was done, 5) asked to describe the image about each cluster, and 6) required to answer single item image (plus, minus or zero). Results cleared characteristics of role of elderly nurse at super-aging society; Clusters are 1) actual conditions of a super-aging society, 2) old elderly nurses have knowledge, skills, attitude for health supervision, and 3) advantage of using old elderly nurse.

P2512

How Psychological Distance Influence Aesthetical Judgment

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Construal Level Theory (CLT) illustrates that the more psychologically distant a subject is, the more "higher-level (abstract)" representations it will solicit, while the closer the subject is, the more "lower-level (concrete)" representations it will solicit. Our main assumption lies in the validity of CLT, as we aim to utilize the theory to explore the connections between the perceptions of beauty and different psychologically distances. In the study, we asked participants to rate the beauty of two types of paintings, the abstract ones and the concrete ones. As we expected, subjects primed with far psychological distance (ask participants to answer "why" questions about a scenario they read) think abstract art works more beautiful, while subjects who were primed with close psychological distance (ask participants to answer "why" questions about a same scenario) saw more beauty in concrete paintings.

P2513

Police officers' Psychosocial Job Characteristics and General Mental Health

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Police officers' general mental health has a pivotal role in their work performance. Psychological disturbance can be a consequence of high job demands, low control on the job and lack of social support at work. This study aims to analyse the association between psychosocial job characteristics and general mental health among Swedish police officers and the extent to which social support plays a role in this association. The general health questionnaire (GHQ-12) was used to assess general mental health; the job demand/control/support questionnaire (JDCSQ) was used to measure psychosocial job demands, decision latitude and social support at work. The main findings are that there is a relation between low social support at work and high job strain; in addition, low levels of work-related social support, active work and high job strain are predictors for psychological disturbance. Recommendations for future research are provided, and implications for health interventions are discussed.

P2514

The effect of recalled behavior on one's moral judgment: Does recalling utilitarian immoral behavior lead people to judge others immorally?

Yuka Haruta, Masataka Higuchi Sophia University, Japan

Previous studies suggest that recalling past moral/immoral behavior affects one's judgments of morality. This study examined the effect of the content of recalled behavior on judgments of self and others' immorality. Ninety-one university students independently recalled their past behavior. Using moral judgment tasks as a dependent variable, we examined the interaction effect of the behavior they recalled (morality: moral/immoral; benefit: benefit for oneself (selfish)/ benefit for both oneself and others (utilitarian)). Data showed a significant interaction effect on the judgment task. In the immoral condition, there was no difference between selfish and utilitarian conditions in all judgment tasks. However, in the moral condition, those who recalled utilitarian moral behavior significantly judged themselves and others as more likely to behave immorally, compared to those who recalled selfish moral behavior. These results suggest that past utilitarian moral behavior works as a moral license, which may make them more likely to behave immorally.

P2515

Who tweets negative things about themselves? Effects of self-esteem and reassurance seeking on the tweets in the twitter

Koji Hasegawa Shinshu University, Japan

Why do some people tweet negative things about themselves, self-deprecation and loneliness in the twitter? We focused on the reassurance seeking as a factor elicits this behavior. Based on the interpersonal theory of depression, we have found that when people with low self-esteem (LSEs) sought reassurance to their significant other, they were rejected. We predicted that LSEs with high reassurance seeking (HRS) would tweet negative themselves in the twitter in order to get assurance from their follower. We conducted a web-survey for 500 monitors in a research firm, they have a lover or spouse. We measured how often they tweeted deprecation and desolation about themselves. The results indicated that LSEs with HRS directly to their lover or spouse tweets negative thing about themselves in the twitter. The finding suggests that reassurance seeking among LSEs characterize negatively, and might be one of factor induced rejection form significant other finally.

P2516

The moderating effect of moral foundations on the relationship between interpersonal stressors and depression

Takeshi Hashimoto, Claudia Gherghel Shizuoka University, Japan

The aim of the present research is to investigate the relationship between moral foundations (autonomy and binding), interpersonal stressors (interpersonal conflict, interpersonal blunder, and interpersonal friction), and depression. We expect to find a moderating effect of moral foundations, such that binding foundations amplify the positive relationship between interpersonal stressors and depression. As expected, depression was positively correlated to all interpersonal stressor subscales. As a result of multiple regression analysis, in the case of interpersonal blunder, the interaction between binding foundations and interpersonal blunder on depression was significant. Binding foundations amplified the positive relation between interpersonal blunder and depression. Also, in the case of interpersonal friction, the interaction between binding foundations and interpersonal friction was significant. While for participants with low binding foundation endorsement, the association between interpersonal friction and depression was rather negative, for those with high binding foundation endorsement, the relation was positive.

P2517

Effect of companion animals on

decreasing free-riding behavior in a public-goods game

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The present study examined whether a condition involving a dog increases altruistic behavior and decreases free-riding behavior in a social-psychological game situation. In the experiment ($N=40$), four participants at a time played a public-goods game before and after exposure to a dog (experimental group) or a potted plant (control group). The participants' task was to privately endow a part of their money distributed at the beginning of each trial (200 JPY). At the end of each trial, the experimenter doubled the sum of the four participants' endowments and paid back each participant evenly. The results showed that the averaged endowment of both groups decreased gradually throughout 20 trials. However, the experimental group showed a slower decrease and eventually demonstrated slightly higher endowments on post-exposure trials. The overall results imply that the dog improved the emotional state of participants and influenced modification of their impressions of each other.

P2518

The Role of Gratitude between Social Support and Loneliness: Mediator or Moderator

An-Ming He, Qiu-Ping Hui university, China

To examine the mediating and moderating roles of gratitude between social support and loneliness, 528 undergraduates were selected in the study to fill out Social Support Rating Scale, Emotional and Social Loneliness Scale, Adolescent Gratitude Scale. The results indicated as follows: (1) There were significant correlations among undergraduates' social support, gratitude and loneliness, social support had both direct and indirect influences on loneliness, while the indirect effect was through the mediation of gratitude; (2) Gratitude didn't play as a moderator, undergraduates' gratitude couldn't significantly change the intensity and direction of relation between social support and loneliness.

P2519

The mediation effect of present caregiver attachment function on the association between early childhood attachment and self-acceptance abilities among older adolescents

Ayuko Hokao, Tomoko Ikegami Osaka City University, Japan

From the perspective of attachment theory, we tested the following hypotheses: (1) if people form secure attachments with their caregivers during early childhood, they can maintain their sense of self-acceptance when faced with undesirable aspects of themselves later in adolescence and (2) this early attachment moderation effect is mediated by their caregivers' present attachment functions. We conducted a questionnaire study with 107 Japanese undergraduates, in which we assessed discrepancies between the ideal and real selves, early childhood attachment, caregivers' present attachment functions, and degrees of self-acceptance. As predicted, the sense of self-acceptance was not impaired by ideal-real self-discrepancies among those who formed secure attachments during early childhood. Moreover, the secure attachment moderation effect was mediated by caregivers' present attachment functions. These results suggest that attachment with caregivers serves to buffer threats of the undesirable aspects of the self, thus enabling us to accept ourselves as we are.

P2520

Values and Hostile Intent Attribution to Out-Groups within China and Japan Relations:

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This study examines a specific effect of hostile intent attribution within intergroup relationships. Based on our application of integrated threat theory, we hypothesized that different types of symbolic and realistic threats had a mediating effect on relations between basic human values (traditionalism and universalism) and hostile intent attribution. We conducted a survey among two university population samples of Chinese and Japanese respondents. The results for our first sample of Chinese undergraduate students ($N=201$) revealed that both traditionalism and universalism predicted hostile intent attribution and that these relations were fully mediated by symbolic threats, but not by realistic threats. However, the results for the second sample of Japanese undergraduate students ($N=256$) differed, indicating that traditionalism, but not universalism, predicted hostile intent attribution, and that this relation was fully mediated by both symbolic and realistic threats. In conclusion, we discuss the theoretical and practical implications of these findings.

P2521

Cultural differences of dyadic

interactive nonverbal behaviour in Chinese and Australian Cohorts

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The current study aimed to systematically examine cultural differences in the nonverbal behaviour of dyadic interactions between Chinese and Australian individuals according to role in a dyad (instructor, problem solver), cultural background of dyads, and communication trials. Twenty-one Australian dyads and 19 Chinese dyads performed the dyadic puzzle solving task. Performances were video-taped and coded. Hierarchical Linear Model (HLM) was used. The instructors and the problem solvers showed different nonverbal behaviour patterns in total gaze time, gaze duration while their partner was talking, and happy facial expression duration while self-talking. Moreover, the Australian instructors had significantly more gestures and longer happy facial expressions while self-talking than the Chinese instructors. The Australian problem solvers had longer total gazing time and gaze while the partner was talking than those from China. In conclusion, one's role, culture background and communication trials can shape nonverbal interactive behaviours.

P2522

Social Capital, Perceived Happiness, and Subjective Health in Korean Middle-aged adults

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This study examined How social capital is associated with perceived happiness and subjective health. A cross-sectional survey design was utilized. Data for 1,719 (45 ≤ age ≤ 64) from the Seoul Survey in 2014 were included. The data were analyzed using t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation coefficients, and multiple regression. The perceived happiness was explained by Self-rated health ($\beta=.346$, $p<.001$), Income ($\beta=.138$, $p<.001$), Marital status ($\beta=.078$, $p<.001$), Social trust ($\beta=.073$, $p<.001$), Physical activity ($\beta=.064$, $p<.001$), Social participation ($\beta=.055$, $p<.001$), Gender ($\beta=.028$, $p<.001$), Number of family members ($\beta=-.018$, $p=.024$). These variables explained 20.4% of the variance in perceived happiness. The subjective health was explained by perceived happiness ($\beta=.349$, $p<.001$), Age ($\beta=-.114$, $p<.001$), Income ($\beta=.110$, $p<.001$), Social trust ($\beta=.039$, $p<.001$), Physical activity ($\beta=.037$, $p<.001$), Gender ($\beta=-.022$, $p=.001$), Marital status ($\beta=.020$, $p=.006$). These variables explained 19.2% of the variance in self-rated health. Social capital was positively associated with perceived happiness and subjective health. These findings contribute to evidence for enhancing social

capital to promote level of perceived happiness and subjective health in Middle-aged adults.

P2523

A comparative study of the effect of animistic thinking on hoarding tendency between Japan and the United States

Hiroimi Ikeuchi *Kansai University, Japan*

Hoarding tendency is defined as "the trait that many possessions were saved and couldn't be discarded because of having certain subjective meanings" (Ikeuchi, 2014). Many studies about the determinants of hoarding have been conducted. This study focused on animistic thinking and investigated its effects on hoarding tendency by the comparative approach between Japan and the US. The internet-surveys were conducted by sending the questionnaire to 485 participants in Japan, and to 469 participants in US. The results of two-way ANOVA indicated that animistic thinking significantly promoted hoarding tendency in both countries and this tendency was unexpectedly much stronger in the US. Incidentally, the animism score of Japan was significantly higher than that of the US. So I consider that animistic thinking is not a good determinant of hoarding tendency for Japanese people in comparison with the US, because most Japanese have a strong animistic mind in the first place.

P2524

Why caregivers do not use resources for their child-rearing?

Akihito Imai, Atsushi Ito *Kobe University, Japan*

Using a variety of resources can lead to stable child-rearing, but some caregivers hesitate to use them. Such hesitation is thought to be caused by the following factors; (1) low help-seeking preference, (2) acquisition of little information, (3) monetary cost, (4) psychological pressure, (5) underestimation of effectiveness. A questionnaire survey was carried out to identify which is the most influential factor among them. We handed questionnaires to 2,302 caregivers at regular health check-ups for 4, 18 and 36 months-old infants. Analyses using data from 659 respondents showed that the differences of 5 factors between users and non-users of local childcare support venue (a kind of public resources in Japan) are statistically significant ($p < .05$), with effect sizes being different from small (monetary cost, $d = 0.30$) to large (little information, $d = 1.24$). We discuss how to improve the rate of using resources.

P2525

Does thinking in a group promote creativity? : Investigation based on qualitative evaluations

Yuki Imamura, Naoki Kugihara *Osaka University, Japan*

Promoting creativity nowadays becomes increasingly critical issue. The present study investigated whether thinking in a group promotes creativity of qualitative aspects. We asked undergraduate students to generate ideas to solve a current problem in Japan with the brainstorming method, either in a nominal group condition (generating ideas in isolation) or in an interactional group condition (generating ideas in groups). Subsequently, participants in both conditions selected the idea that they thought the best. Several days later, we asked other students to evaluate these ideas. The results showed that the nominal groups, like previous studies, generated more ideas than the interactional groups. However, the qualities of ideas were similar in the both conditions. We discuss the limitations of the study and implications of these findings.

P2526

General trust and preference of universalistic versus parochial partners

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We developed a Choice of the Allocator Game, in which players played the role of recipient in a dictator game with another player whom they chose as the allocator of a fixed amount of money between the two. Our participants chose their partner from several candidates based on the record of the candidates' choices in past dictator games. We found that high trusters prefer as their money allocator universally fair individuals who have behaved fairly to both to their acquaintances and to strangers. On the other hand, low trusters preferred individuals who had behaved fairly to their acquaintances, disregarding whether they had behaved fairly or unfairly to strangers. These findings suggest that low trusters are parochialists who preferentially interact with their acquaintances, whereas high trusters are universalists who are willing to interact with anyone insofar as that person has shown to be trustworthy to anyone while avoiding parochially trustworthy person.

P2527

Structuring College Students' Social Competences Acquisition Process - How do education majoring students make different career decisions?

Mai Iseri, Shigeo Kawamura *Waseda University, Japan*

This qualitative study investigated twelve college students' acquisition process of social competences, and the purpose was to structuralize how they acquired those competences and skills. The twelve students, all majoring in education, were asked to share stories of their

gains and struggles for social competences through their school life. The presenter analyzed their stories in order to make indexes, and found some personal and environmental key factors influencing individual career decisions.

P2528

Prejudices and gender stereotypes in the Spanish society today

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Equality between men and women is, in modern societies, a persecuted and desired objective from the legal, political, social, educational and labor viewpoint. In its conquest many factors are involved and the results obtained are of unequal nature depending on the culture and the country. However and despite the institutional and private efforts, many prejudices and gender stereotypes still seem to continue prevailing. This paper explores the potential prevalence of prejudice and gender stereotypes in a Spanish people sample. Through face to face interviews performed to people in four age groups, those psychosocial phenomena are analyzed in four significant stages of life (adolescence, youth, adulthood and old age), obtaining information about the extent of these in the areas: social, family, school, work and mass media. The results show that the prejudices and gender stereotypes analyzed occur in all the age groups studied, finding the highest levels in adolescents and seniors.

P2529

Study of the interpersonal relationships of individuals with a dual pathology, residents in a therapeutic community

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A dual pathology is understood as the comorbid presence of substances use/addiction and other mental disorders, being an increasingly frequent disorder and important socio-community challenge, whose rehabilitation requires a triple bio-psycho-social approach. Any recovery program must include analysis, recovery and promotion of social support networks. In this sense, people with dual pathology frequently suffer prejudices to double level: that related to the substances consumption and to mental illness, they limiting the scope of their interpersonal relationships. In addition, those entering in a therapeutic community for rehabilitation, see these relationships further reduced, being their normal return to society a therapeutic challenge. This paper analyzes the interpersonal relationships of people with dual pathology residents in a therapeutic community. Four levels were studied: familiar, friendship, work and internal (therapeutic community). The results show that bad family relationships before entering

the therapeutic community, improve as the person rehabilitates, opposite what happens with friendly relations.

P2530

Antecedent conditions of pluralistic ignorance: An experimental investigation on preference estimation and normative behavior

Shuma Iwatani, Yukiko Muramoto *The university of Tokyo, Japan*

This study aimed to examine the antecedent conditions of pluralistic ignorance. Participants entered a laboratory in groups of five and were asked to taste and evaluate two kinds of water in rotation. All participants were led to believe that they were in the fourth turn and the first three participants made a higher evaluation to the worse-tasting water (Water1) than the better-tasting water (Water2). They were also told that, after they made evaluations, the fifth participant made a lower evaluation to Water1 than Water2. As we predicted, the more participants believed that the third participant personally preferred Water2, the more they tended to conform to the majority and highly evaluate Water1, because they perceived a social norm to be followed. They tended to appreciate the ability of the fifth participant who deviated from the norm, though. A process of maintaining social norms as pluralistic ignorance will be discussed.

P2531

The inhibition mechanism of social attention requests realistic evaluation

Li Jingling *China Medical University, Taiwan*

Gaze directions of others attract our attention by showing both facilitation and inhibition effects. The inhibition effect, called inhibition of return (IOR), is not as robust as that elicited by spatial cues, while the facilitation effect is reliable. This study aims to explore in which condition the gaze-induced IOR can be larger. In four experiments, type of faces (real versus schematic) and number of face-identities (single identity versus multiple persons) were manipulated. Results showed that the gaze-induced cuing effect increased with the use of photographs of real persons, while the gaze-induced IOR was observed only if the gaze was delivered by faces in multiple real photographs. These results implied that the gaze-induced IOR requests realistic evaluations in social interaction. Furthermore, the facilitation mechanism of social attention might be more spontaneous than the inhibition mechanism.

P2532

The Role of Community Leaders and The process of Local

Culture Conservation for Enhancing the Cultural Strength in Thai Phuan community, Nakornnayok Province: A Case Study in Thailand **Thasak Junprasert** *Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand*

The aims of this study were a) to explore the role of community leaders in the local culture conservation, b) to understand the process of the local culture conservation, and c) to find the pattern of community leader's role in the local cultural conservation. The qualitative research was conducted in Thai Phuan community located in Koh Wai subdistrict, Nakornnayok Province, Thailand. In-depth interview and observation were used. The result showed that the role of community leaders has divided into formal and informal role. The process of the local culture conservation consisted of; a) gathering a group of people who had the same cultural ideology, b) building awareness and motivation, c) taking action and modeling, d) collaboration and creative reflection, and e) sustainable preservation. The pattern of community leader's role in the cultural conservation was both work-oriented role and man-oriented role.

P2533

Effects of intra- and intergroup interaction on group reality formation: A computer-based SIMINSOC game study

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The present study demonstrates that intra- and intergroup interaction is an important factor that forms reality of a group situation. In a simulated society game called cSIMINSOC, 40 students participated each as a resident of an area of the society. The players had to survive for at least seven game years while pursuing their own goals such as wealth, power, and popularity. All communications were mediated by, and recorded in, the chat system. Group reality was measured by a composite index of the Sense of Field Reality (SFR) scale score and a group identification scale score. Regression analyses revealed that group status strongly determined group reality, and that the amount of communication marginally contributed to the formation of the group reality, both independent of the player's tendency to identify him/herself in the situation.

P2534

Motivations for manipulating others: An attempt to conceptualize **Satomi Kikawa** *none, Japan*

We are occasionally motivated to manipulate others. This study was conducted to understand these motivations as they arise in healthy individuals and to reveal the related structure.

A questionnaire survey was administered to 98 university and junior college students with the following questions: "Do you have the desire to make others act in the way you wish or have the same feelings as you do?" and "In what situations do you have such feelings? Please freely describe your response." A total of 240 items were collected and classified using the KJ method. Results assumed two axes: "close-remote relationships" and "psychology-action". Overall, with respect to people with whom the respondents had close relationships, such as parents, friends, and persons of the opposite sex, many items were identified that showed motivations for manipulating others based on psychological aspects, for example, "I want them to understand me."

P2535

Effects of repetitive announcements of the same information during a traffic disturbance on railway passengers' emotion

Fumitoshi Kikuchi, Kana Yamauchi *Railway Technical Research Institute, Japan*

During a traffic disturbance, railway passengers generally need information about the expected time that train services will restart; however, the extent of the disturbance sometimes means that railway companies and their staff cannot provide this. Instead, they repeatedly provide whatever information they can about the current circumstances. In this study, we investigated the effects of repetitive announcements of the same information during a traffic disturbance on the emotion of a sample of 512 railway passengers. The results showed that passengers in the repetitive announcement condition felt more negative emotion toward the announcements than did those in the control condition. This suggests that announcements should be made in advance when the same information will be provided on a repetitive basis.

P2536

Association between interpersonal trust, reciprocity, and suicidal behaviors: a longitudinal cohort study in South Korea

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This research examined the prospective association between change in interpersonal trust and reciprocity and suicidal behaviors using the Korea Welfare Panel Study, which measured interpersonal trust and reciprocity at the 1st (2006) and 4th (2009) waves. Respondents were classified into four categories: low-low, low-high, high-low, and high-high levels of interpersonal trust and reciprocity. Suicidal

ideation, planning, and attempt during the last year was assessed at the 7th wave (2012). After adjusting for covariates including baseline depressive symptoms, the low-low interpersonal trust group was more likely to experience suicidal ideation (OR: 1.63, 95% CI: 1.15-2.31), suicidal planning (OR: 5.44, 95% CI: 1.60-18.49), and suicidal attempt (OR: 9.03, 95% CI: 1.07-76.16), compared to the high-high interpersonal trust group. No significant association was observed in reciprocity analysis. These findings suggest that building a community with high-level interpersonal trust could be an important strategy to prevent suicidal behaviors.

P2537

The effects of disclosing conflict of interest on consultation: A comparative study of voluntary and mandatory disclosure

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Conflict of interest (COI) can lead people to give biased(self-interested) consultation. Disclosure is often proposed as a remedy for COI, but prior studies have reported inconsistent results. This study compared the effects of voluntary and mandatory disclosure on consultation. A total of 57 participants were randomly assigned to 3 conditions: voluntary disclosure, mandatory disclosure, and non-disclosure. Participants were asked to provide consultation to a virtual partner in an on-line experiment. A questionnaire was administered to examine moral licensing effects. The results showed that regardless of disclosure type(voluntary or mandatory), participants who disclosed COI were less likely to provide biased consultation. Also, among the participants who gave highly biased consultation(above average of total biased consultation), participants who disclosed COI were more likely to consider their upwardly biased consultation as morally correct than non-disclosure condition. Implications and limitations are further discussed.

P2538

The effect of sleepiness on moral judgement

Marino Kimura, Masataka Higuchi Sophia University, Japan

The dorsolateral prefrontal cortex decreases its activity when sleepiness is evaluated high and is activated during the moral judgment needed decision making tasks is given. The sleepiness induces reduce in cognitive resources which might increase moral judgment based on deontology. To examine the effect of sleepiness on moral judgment, the difference of answer to the decision making task is calculated between the sleepiness group and control. Only the participants of sleepiness group read the philosophical book to induce sleepiness before the task.

The sleepiness is measured by the increase of alpha and theta wave using EEG. No difference of answer between two groups was observed, yet among the participants assigned for sleepiness group, the alpha and theta wave increased participants tended to show moral judgment based on deontology. It may be thought that reading had removed sleepiness or sleepiness induced by reading was not enough to reduce cognitive resources.

P2539

The effect of peer group similarity on individual relationship satisfaction with one's peer group

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The attraction-similarity hypothesis predicts that satisfaction with ongoing relationships leads to perceptions of similarity (Morry, 2005). However, the opposite case, in which perceived similarity influences relationship satisfaction, has not been described in the literature. Moreover, this idea has not been applied to peer groups. Therefore, this study examined the effect of peer group similarity on individual relationship satisfaction with one's in-group. Questionnaires were distributed to a total participants of 37 peer groups (n = 169). Multiple regression analysis was conducted using relationship satisfaction as the response variable, and the coefficient of variation of value-oriented attitudes and leisure activities as predictor variables. The coefficient of variation showed significant positive and negative regression correlations with relationship satisfaction, indicating the existence of both complementarity and similarity, respectively. Therefore, this research provides evidence of additional factors involved in the mechanism of similarity and relationship satisfaction within peer groups.

P2540

The personal belief in a just world, school related justice cognitions, and school achievement

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Research showed that the personal belief in a just world (BJW) is positively related with justice cognitions regarding grades and teachers' and classmates' behavior towards oneself. Moreover, the personal BJW seems to facilitate good school achievement (e.g., Correia & Dalbert, 2007; Dalbert & Stöber, 2005/2006). The present study examined these hypotheses on a longitudinal data of adolescents with different national/religious backgrounds attending grade levels 7-to 10 (N = 245; German: n = 183; Christian: n = 96; Turkish/Muslim: n = 61). Results revealed that the more the adolescents evaluated their teachers' behavior

towards them as being just the better their grades were. Further, grades received had an effect on the justice evaluation of teachers. This pattern of results persisted when controlling for sex, age, school type, and national/religious backgrounds of adolescents. The implications of the results are discussed. Key words: personal belief in a just world; justice cognitions; school grades

P2541

The liberals' dilemma: Effects of negative meta-stereotypes on intergroup anxiety

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Advocating the ideas of liberty and equality, the liberals respond with great empathy and care even toward the needs and aspirations of minorities and out-group members. However, humanitarian and egalitarian concerns may ultimately put their own priorities at risk, when negative meta-stereotypes (how the in-group members are perceived by the out-group members) are called into attention. Eighty-seven Japanese participants completed measures of humanitarianism and egalitarianism and trait social anxiety, before reading an article describing how Japanese were perceived by Koreans. Following this meta-stereotype manipulation, participants rated the anxiety toward their interaction partner during an online meeting with a Korean participant. In the positive meta-stereotype condition, individual differences in humanitarianism and egalitarianism seemed to have no effect on intergroup anxiety. Interestingly, however, in the negative meta-stereotype condition, participants with high compared to low levels of humanitarianism and egalitarianism exhibited greater anxiety toward their partner during the intergroup meeting.

P2542

Why young people feel difficult to consult their Net trouble to others ?

Yayoi Kojima Saitama Gakuen University, Japan

In recent years, various services in the Internet have grown dramatically and youth Internet use is a common act. With the growth of Net services (e.g. blogs, SNS), possibility to unconsidered disclosure of one's personal information to third parties has also increased. The present study examined the factor that youth seek help from others for the trouble solving on the Internet. 196 undergraduates answered a questionnaire, and 14% of respondents reported they experienced the Net trouble. Two thirds of them consulted with others (family members, friends, etc.) as to their Net trouble. Although the sense of trust to family and friends were exceeded that to internet acquaintance, non-consulter had more trust

to the on-line person and felt the loneliness than counselor. Including trouble inexperienced respondents, 83% of respondents chose friends as a counselor. Those who chose parents were 49% and those who chose knowledge community were 23%.

P2543

The factors that increase work motivation of students working part-time

Midori Kokubo *Ritsumeikan University, Japan*

This study investigated the factors that would increase work motivation of students working part-time. This study also examined whether the development level of students working part-time would affect the leadership effectiveness of increasing their work motivation. A total of 364 students working part-time responded to a questionnaire. They were divided into four groups based on their development level. For the highest development group, the leaders' directive behavior and supportive behavior had an effect on increasing workers' work motivation. But for the lowest development group, only leaders' supportive behavior had an effect. For the two middle groups of the development level, neither of the two types of leadership behaviors affected workers' motivation. For all the four groups, the belief that their companies are useful for the society had an effect. This result is the same as that found in Kokubo (2014) concerning part-time workers who were not students.

P2544

Examining the Causal Relationship between Social Capital Factors and Perceived Security in Neighborhood Setting

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Recently, there has been a decline in perceived security within Japanese society. In terms of enhancing perceived security, the concept of social capital (SC) in neighborhood settings has recently gained a lot of attention in Japan. The purpose of this study is to examine the causal relationship between SC factors and perceived security. Time series data analyses was performed on the questionnaire responses of 1,392 participants to measure: a) levels of perceived security, and b) levels of community-focused attitudes (sense of community), general trust, as well as levels of participation in community-based activities. The results indicated that sense of community was a significant factor affecting levels of perceived security. These results suggest that a higher sense of community would lead to better community life in Japan.

P2545

Loneliness and thermal sense: Do lonely people prefer warmth?

Eriko Kudo *Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Japan*

Bargh & Shalev (2012) has shown that those who score high on UCLA loneliness scale tend to bath more frequently and prefer warmer bath. And they argued that people unconsciously take a warm bath to mitigate their loneliness. But Donnellan et al. (2014) failed to replicate the finding. This study examined the relationship between loneliness, bathing habits, thermal sense, and self-esteem. If self-esteem works as sociometer, people with low self-esteem may be in need of social re-connection and may seek for warmth. Japanese college students completed Rosenberg's self-esteem scale, UCLA loneliness scale, and questions about bathing habits and thermal sense. Although there was no correlation between loneliness and bathing habits, loneliness seemed to relate with thermal sense. A regression analysis revealed an interaction effect of loneliness and self-esteem on sensitivity to cold. Among people with high self-esteem, who scored low on loneliness scale disliked the heat.

P2546

Social Psychological factors of adaptation among migrants to urban city Almaty

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The aim of research is to investigate ability of migrants to cope with stress during social and psychological adaptation to Almaty city. Almaty migrants were involved in the research. Data represent significant influence of gender, nationality, marital status, level of education on ability to cope with stress during adaptation of migrants. the study revealed actualized personal strategy of migrants to cope with stress in new social surroundings, which depend on such social psychological factors as languages knowledge, behavioral stereotypes. the city with its capabilities allows migrants identify priorities in social psychological features, material and economic well-being. Correlation between stress and personality traits will be investigated. it is also expect to find out motivational indicators in ability of migrants to cope with stress.

P2547

The interaction of personality traits and environmental factors in the prediction of depression in Russian young adults

Valeriya Kuznetsova, Gennady Knyazev, Elena Dorosheva, Andrey Bocharov,

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Literature suggests that neuroticism is linked to the depression and affect the reactivity to the negative life challenges (Denollet et al., 2006). However, relatively few studies have addressed the interacting effects of personality and environmental factors in the prediction of depression. The sample was consisted of 276 respondents (75% female, mean age=22±5 years). Respondents completed the BDI-II (Beck, 1996) and the IPIP (Goldberg, 1999). Social factors were measured by the ASR/ABCL (Achenbach & Rescorla 2003). The effect of substance use was larger in individuals with higher levels of neuroticism ($\beta = .49, p < .001$) and, vice versa, the effect of substance use was more prominent for individuals with lower levels of Extraversion and Openness ($\beta = .36$ and $\beta = .44$ respectively, both $p < .001$). The negative impact of divorce was significant for people with higher level of Conscientiousness only ($\beta = .35, p < .001$), whereas financial well-being was a protective factor for individuals with higher level of Extraversion only ($\beta = -.32, p < .001$).

P2548

Differences in accuracy of person perception between blindness students and sighted students

Si Hyung Lee, Taeyun Jung *Ching-ang University, Republic of Korea*

The purpose of this study was to examine the differences in accuracy of person perception between blindness and sighted students. To achieve this, two different types of stimuli based on six target students were developed: One is voice based stimuli and the other is facial mask stimuli. A total of 40 congenitally blindness and sighted students, each equal in number, participated in the experiments. There were four important findings in this study: 1) Congenitally blindness participants formed more accurate impression on the target persons in extraversion, emotional stability, and Intellect than sighted counterparts. 2) Blind student's assumed descriptions about voice owners' face were more accurate than those by sighted students. 3) Blindness participants did better than sighted counterparts at the voice and mask matching task. These findings were discussed in terms of embodied cognition with reference to literature on cognitive neuroscience.

P2549

Cross cultural connections for a better understanding of social attitudes, changes, and diversity among Albanian and Mexican-American students

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This poster/paper will consist of two different cultural student groups-Albanian students in Kosovo and Mexican-American students in Arizona, United States. Students over two semesters, (as a part of the Networking Program for International Partnerships in Teaching Psychology through Northern Arizona University-ICOPE) will participate in a qualitative research project in which the question of "what is considered social norms in your culture?" will be examined. Students on both ends will be asked a range of open-ended and survey questions that will help determine similarities and differences across cultural boundaries for a better understanding of how culture can differ or be similar across an educational and family setting. How language and the family dynamic play into cognitive understanding will also be examined. Students will also be given an opportunity to ask questions to participants from the other group for a better understanding of how culture and education play a major role in learning.

P2550

Accounting for Time Activating Economic Utility Mindsets

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Abstract Accounting for time is defined as putting a price on time. We defined economic utility mindsets as a state that features the goal of maximizing the economic utility of one's resources. Using two indicators of economic utility mindsets, we tested whether accounting for time activated utility mindsets. The first study indicated that participants in the billing-time condition spent less time on relaxation but more time on learning which possess higher utilitarian value. The results of the second study indicated that individuals who had accounted for time were inclined to choose utilitarian goods as a reward. In conclusion, the results of this research suggest that putting a price on time activates a mindset of maximizing utility that is not limited to time's value. Future research should examine the difference between accounting for time and money priming. Key words accounting for time, time allocation, utilitarian goods, hedonic goods, economic utility mindsets

P2551

Psychological features of decision-making policy in a conflict situations among university employees

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The purpose of the study is to research a behavioral strategy of faculty members in conflict situations. The research applies Thomas-Kilmann's test and Osgood's Personal Differential. This sample comprised of 40 faculty members of one university in Kazakhstan. The research findings show that more mature participants have more reduced ability to critically evaluate themselves (-.449(*)), however, there is a positive correlation concerning endurance and stamina (.480 (*)). The compromise strategy in a conflict situation involves meeting the needs of both sides of a conflict. There is a negative correlation with the strategy of competition (-.558 (*)). Ability to cooperate is evident among faculty members with low results factor (A) of activity (-.487 (*)). Surprisingly, participants with high factor (A) who show high activity, sociability, impulsivity have a tendency to avoid conflict situations (.516 (*)). They also tend not to solve conflict situation to the benefit of both sides (-.690 (**)).

P2552

The Study of Relationship among Social Responsibility, Perfectionism and Self-identity of Chinese College Students under One-child Policy

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The generation in 1990s, as an only child in their family, has grown up in China. They enjoy more freedom of speech in a more open information age. An important criterion to measure their mental maturity is how to respond to public events. This study attempted to examine the relationship of their social responsibility, perfectionism and self-identity by analyzing their responses to public events. 313 college students born in 1990s were investigated with questionnaires in the study. The result demonstrated that the students who preferred to make comments on social events showed more social responsibility than those who do not. In addition, the students who preferred to exchange ideas about social events showed more perfectionism characteristics than those who do not. Moreover, the students with high self-identity showed more interest in negative events.

P2553

The impact of a multi-dimensional gratitude on psychological well-being above demographics,

personality traits, and a single gratitude

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Studies have shown that gratitude is robustly related to well-being, but it is not clear whether the relationship between gratitude and psychological well-being (PWB) is unique, or due to a third personality variable. This study tests whether a multi-dimensional gratitude explains variance in PWB after controlling for gender, age, religion, personality traits, and a single gratitude. 231 participants completed the GQ, Big Five personality scale, Psychological Well-Being Scale, and Inventory of Gratitude Trait, including subscales measuring thank others, thank God, cherish blessings, appreciate hardship, and cherish the moment. The multi-dimensional gratitude made a significant unique contribution (5% of the variance, $p < .001$) to PWB beyond the effect of demographic variables, personality traits, and a single gratitude. This is consistent with the theoretical stance that the multi-dimensional gratitude is indeed different from, even more than personality traits or a single gratitude and is important in its own right for PWB.

P2554

Influence of the Ambivalence attitude to the self-regulation

Hui-Tzu Lin, Chien-Ru Sun National Chengchi University/Psychology, Taiwan

The strength model of self-control by Baumeister et al. (1994) has stated that individuals had limited resource of self-control. If the ambivalence attitude occupied too much of the self-control resource, it would affect the performances of self-control and the sequential tasks. To address this issue, present study hypothesized that individuals would deploy more psychological resource and thus decrease the performance of self-control when people have the ambivalence attitude, due to the co-existence of the positive and the negatives characteristics. The research design is one-way ANOVA, 60 undergraduates were randomly assigned into ambivalence attitude group and control group, and completed the self-control task. Results find due to the self-resource reduced, the performance of self-control task was indeed poor in ambivalence attitude group than in control group.

P2555

Helpful or Unhelpful? Self-Affirmation on Challenge-Confronting Tendencies for Students Who Fear Being Laughed at

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Studies suggest that self-affirmation interventions may help increase students' tendencies to confront challenges. However, we posited that self-affirmation cannot help students with higher levels of fear of being laughed at (gelotophobia) confront challenges because it may lead them to be more open to negative information about their ability and decrease their perceptions of self-ability. In support of this hypothesis, Experiment 1 found that being attribute-affirmed enhanced the tendencies to confront a challenging task for junior high school students with low gelotophobia, but not for those with high gelotophobia. Experiment 2 revealed that being value-affirmed increased challenge-confronting tendencies for senior high school students with low gelotophobia. However, it decreased high gelotophobia students' challenge-confronting tendencies because it caused them to feel less capable of performing the task. Thus, self-affirmation, which may decrease high gelotophobia students' self-perceived ability in challenging situations, may be unhelpful or even harmful in motivating them to confront challenges.

P2556

Multiple Pathways of Integration model Contained Cognition and Emotion Factors for Collective Actions

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This research purposed to construct an integration model to explain psychological mechanism of collective action with cognition factors and emotion factors. The collective action derived from injustice experience, could go through cognition factors which was collective efficacy to initiate collective action, or through emotion factors which was anger feeling to trigger collective action. Moreover, the injustice could touch off collective action straightly. In the multiple pathways of collective actions, cognition factors and emotion factors served as mediator variable between injustice and collective action. The two mediators referred two paths which were cognition pathway and emotion pathway actors beginning from injustice to collective action. The cognition and emotion factors were integrated by collective identification. Another path from injustice toward collective action was achieved by the effect of collective identification to collective efficacy and anger. According to data analysis, the collective action could be well explained by integration model.

P2557

Victims and Survivors of Natural Disasters: The Race and Gender of

the Perceived and the Perceivers Matter

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The race and gender of victims and survivors of natural disasters can affect how they are perceived by others. These perceptions are shaped by media portrayals and perceivers' race and gender. The authors explored how majority White participants from an American university perceived images of people from diverse cultures and different genders who were in various natural disasters. The participants used 11 dimensions (e. g. "passive-active", "victim-survivor", "helpless-proactive") to evaluate each disaster image. The results revealed that race and gender of people depicted in the images significantly affected how they were perceived. Black minority women and children were viewed as more helpless and passive, and as victims. This study highlights how majority White responders' perceived victims and survivors based upon their race and gender. The results recognize the influence of race and gender of the perceived and the perceivers which can affect reactions to victims and survivors of natural disasters.

P2558

Specifics in Development of the Legal Consciousness of Law Students

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The aim of the study: revealing of the personality components affecting the growth of the legal consciousness level of law students. Conclusions: there are substantial differences in the personality components affecting the development of the legal consciousness. Such personality components as adaptivity, acceptance of oneself and others, emotional comfort and capability to control one's behavior consciously are the most important conditions for the legal consciousness development. The legal consciousness is interrelated with other personality components, such as behavior modes in the conflict situations and psychological protection strategy during communication. There is a positive correlation between the selection of such types of conflict resolution as competition and psychological protection, i.e. aggression, cooperation, and peacefulness. The personalities with high legal consciousness tend not to avoid conflicts. There have been found certain gender differences in the personality components which impact the legal consciousness development. Key words: legal consciousness, positive correlation

P2559

Parent Purchase Behavior and

Unhealthy Information Dissemination as Moderators of the Relationship between Sensation Seeking and Lottery Purchase Intention in Adolescent Students

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396 male and 346 female adolescent students (mean age 21) were surveyed to explore the predicting role of sensation seeking (SS) on their lottery purchase intention as well as to examine the moderating roles played by parental purchase behavior (PPB) and unhealthy information dissemination (UID). To measure these variables, the following instruments were used: Sensation Seeking Scale, Purchase Behavior of Parent Questionnaire and Unhealthy Information Dissemination Questionnaire and Purchase Behavioral Intention of Adolescent Students Questionnaire. A hierarchical regression analysis examined the antecedent variables and the moderating variables interaction effects on purchase behavioral intention. The results showed that SS demonstrated strong effect on purchase behavioral intention, while PPB and UID served to moderate the association between SS and lottery purchase intention. The findings improve our understanding in terms of the psychological and behavioral characteristics of adolescent students in China, and have instructive significance on reasonable lottery purchase for adolescent students.

P2560

Research on Disputes between Labor and Management by Using Game Theory in China's Professional Sports

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Disputes between labor and management in China's professional sports by using Game Theory have been proposed in the paper. Literature consultation research method is used in the paper. The research results show that there is a trend of complication and diversity of characteristics in such relationship. When sports information is in fully static game, the strategy chosen by one party shall be maximum response against its counterpart. And then the parties involved in disputes are willing to give up, which will result in the repetition of the game. However, when the game is definite, it is impossible for two parties to work cooperatively. Excessive exploitation of the athletes and athletes' surplus are two typical examples.

The research is helpful for building the efficient settlement mechanism of sports labor disputes under China's socialist market economy.

P2561**Apology repairing trust: the mediation role of emotion**

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The present study aimed to explore the mechanism of apology repairing trust. Undergraduates ($N = 86$, 47 female, $M = 19.83$, $SD = 1.42$) were invited to play a two rounds trust game, and assigned randomly to one of the three conditions (apology vs. no apology following trust violation conditions, and a baseline condition with no trust violation). Trusting behaviors were measured by the amounts of tokens which participants invested to their counterparts in the second round, and participants' emotion states about their counterparts' behaviors in the first round was rated in positive ($\alpha = .81$) and negative ($\alpha = .83$) emotion scales. Results indicated that, apology following trust violation increased trusting behaviors compared to no apology, but trust still didn't fully return to the un-violated level. Path analyses showed that the apology effect was partially mediated by participants' positive emotions. This study provides us more understanding about the mechanism of apology repairing trust.

P2562**Modulation of eye contact-frequency by social crowding: a mobile eye-tracking study**

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Eye contact plays a key role in human social interactions. Eye contact modulates arousal and a variety of cognitive processes. Developmental studies show evidence for preferential orienting towards, and processing of, faces with direct gaze from early in life. There are currently any ecologically valid methods to explore eye contact behavior in real life situations. No study to date investigated the influence of different crowding situations on eye contact behavior using mobile eye-tracking technology. In sample of young adults ($N = 42$) gaze patterns were recorded by a mobile eye-tracking device, counterbalanced in a low-crowded social situation (1 person sitting close) and a high-crowded social interaction (4 persons sitting close; order counterbalanced). Two important findings are discussed: First, eye contact varies as a function of social crowding and second, mobile eye-tracking is a valid instrument to explore social gaze behavior in real life situations.

P2563**Investigating the effects of self-compassion and self-esteem****on coping strategies and stress-related growth**

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Although previous studies have shown that self-compassion promotes adaptive coping strategies and stress-related growth, they have not considered the effect of self-esteem. Because self-compassion and self-esteem are highly correlated, this study investigated characteristics of these self-concepts in relation to coping strategies and growth. Japanese undergraduates ($N = 197$) completed self-report measures of them. Multiple regression analyses indicated shared and unique characteristics of self-compassion and self-esteem. Both of them were positively associated with growth (i.e., self-trust and acceptance of others), and were not correlated with seeking emotional supports. Differences of these self-concepts were found with respect to the other three types of coping strategies. Self-esteem positively predicted emotion expression and problem-solving, whereas self-compassion did not. Self-compassion, not self-esteem, emerged as a significant predictor of increased cognitive reinterpretation. These results suggested that self-esteem is helpful for solving problems and expressing negative feelings and that self-compassion is important in finding positive meanings in stressful situations.

P2564**Explaining is Believing: Causal Attributions of Accidents and Explanation Bias**

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When people explain the possibility of certain events occurring, they often subsequently express greater confidence in their explanation. Most studies of this phenomenon, coined the explanation bias, have focused on people's predictions of future events. The main purpose of this study was to investigate whether the explanation bias is able to apply to predictions of past events. 205 participants were asked to listen to the story of a past accident, attribute either an internal or external cause, and then to either explain it or not. The results demonstrated that participants who attributed and explained the cause of the accident were more likely to attribute the accident to the cause that they offered as compared to the participants who were not requested to provide an explanation. This study demonstrates the generalizability of the explanation bias to past events. Ramifications of this bias for social settings are discussed.

P2565**The Effects of Repetition and****Distraction on Different Familiarity Degrees Web-ads: An Eye Movement Study**

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As we know, the intricate information has an effect on the attention of the web-ads, so how to layout advertisements cost-saving and with greater effectiveness is the most important thing for the advertisers. This experiment is a factorial mixed design between the repetition, distraction, and familiarity. Repetition is the between-subjects variable and familiarity and distraction are the within-subjects variables. Under the premise of control web page background color, web page layout and content complexity, the researchers using the eye movement instrument to record the attention allocation rule of the advertising audience. Conclusions: Familiarity of target web-ads has obvious effect on distracting ads. Different distraction shows significant influence on the effect of web-ads. Distraction and repetition's fixation count, familiarity and distraction's fixation count are all have significant interactions. Familiarity of targeted web-ads and repetition has significant interactive effects on distracting ads's fixation time, and familiarity and distraction have significant interactions.

P2566**Does overt head movement validate priming effect on person perception?**

Kenta Morikawa, Makoto Numazaki Tokyo Metropolitan University, Graduate School of Humanities, Japan

This experiment examined whether overt head movements and private self-consciousness would moderate priming effect on person perception. Participants who had answered Self-Consciousness Scale completed three tasks. The first task was a lexical decision task, in which participants were exposed hostility words or neutral words. In the second task, participants were induced to nod or shake their head while listening to a short story (Srull & Wyer, 1979). Finally, participants evaluated a target person in the story. Results revealed main effect of priming and three-way interaction between priming, head movement, and private self-consciousness. Among high private self-consciousness participants, those who exposed hostility words rated the target person more hostile than those who exposed neutral words in vertical head movement condition, but the opposite pattern was observed in horizontal head movement condition. These results suggest that embodied cue could validate primed thoughts that stem from unknown origins.

P2567**Effects of the self-leader and perceived peer-leader relationships on one's leader-evaluation**

Yusuke Morishita, Junichi Taniguchi
Tezukayama University, Japan

This study investigated the effects of relationships between self and one's leader (henceforth, the self-leader relationship) and between one's peers and leader (henceforth, the perceived peer-leader relationship) on evaluation toward one's leader. We also considered job-related and off-the-job contexts. Participants were 115 undergraduates (43 men, 72 women) who had experienced a part-time job. After recalling the experience, they completed questionnaires of the self-leader and perceived peer-leader relationships, and evaluated their leader's ability and personality. Results indicated that both self-leader and perceived peer-leader relationships in a job-related context positively affected one's leader-evaluation in a personality domain ($\beta s = .16$). Regarding an off-the-job context, the effects of the perceived peer-leader relationship emerged as significant predictors of evaluation of leader's ability and personality ($\beta = .36, .22$, respectively), but the self-leader relationship did not. Therefore, it was suggested that the perceived peer-leader relationship is a stronger predictor of one's leader-evaluation than the self-leader relationship.

P2568**The perception of deception in daily life of Japanese university students using a daily diary method**

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Deception is pervasive in daily life. In the present study, I focused on how often the perception of deception takes place, in what situations individuals perceive deception, why individuals perceive deception, and related issues. Participants were instructed to complete a daily diary for one week using an IC recorder that they carried with them at all times. They recorded an oral entry every time they perceived deception taking place. The entries included "Relationship between individual and other", "What other said", "Situation in which perception of deception took place", "Reason individual perceived other as deceptive", "Rating of deceptiveness", etc. Descriptive analysis revealed that the mean number of perception of deception was 1.53 times per a day. A total of 246 episodes of perception of deception were tentatively classified into several groups on the basis of the relationship between the participant and the other: Friend (57%), Co-worker (15%), Acquaintance (6%), etc.

P2569**Resilience as resource for****creativity in teaching students of humanitarian specialties of Kazakhstan and Bulgaria (comparative analysis)**

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The research objective was to perform diagnostics of resilience as a personal characteristic of students of humanitarian specialties of universities of Bulgaria and Kazakhstan, to master coping-strategies of stress management and creativity technologies. The test of resilience, that is S.Maddi's technique as adapted by D.Leontyev was used. 66 students of Burgas Free University and Al-Farabi Kazakh National University took part in the research (33 from Bulgaria and 33 from Kazakhstan). Results: the indicator of resilience, "hardiness" of the personality in the Bulgarian students exceeds the norm, and the average value is 89.52 (the norm is 80.72) of the total score or 51%. In the Kazakhstani students the above indicator is close to that of the Bulgarian students - 85.76 or 49%. High resilience level is related to imagination and creativity in habitual conditions (Leontyev D.A., Rasskazova E.I., 2006). Trainings on mastering methods of art therapy were designed and carried out.

P2570**Effects of empathy on hearing people's perception of the difficulties hearing-impaired people face in daily life**

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Hearing-impaired people face various difficulties in daily life; however, some hearing people may think lightly of these difficulties. Some hearing people may not be able to take the perspective of hearing-impaired people; this raises the possibility that low empathy in them causes this inattentive behavior toward hearing-impaired people. The present study examined whether empathy affects hearing people's perception of the difficulties that hearing-impaired people face in daily life. Forty participants were asked about the difficulties that the hearing-impaired person who could converse smoothly encountered in daily life and were then required to complete a Japanese edition of the multi-dimensional empathy scale. The main findings of this study showed that the hearing people who could take other people's perspective tended to contemplate the hearing-impaired people's reality. The results suggest that taking the perspective of other people could be potentially helpful for understanding the challenges faced by people with disabilities.

P2571**Monetary value from regulatory fit: The difference on the effects of advertising conditions**

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This research examined if the impact of regulatory focus on persuasive preference of information (two-sided or one-sided) remains on people having experienced regulatory fit. We manipulated regulatory fit by priming (ideal or ought self) and strategy (speed or accuracy). First, participants thought about their ideal self, or ought self, and situational promotion focus, or prevention focus was induced. Next, participants completed dot-connect tasks with speed orientation as an eager strategy, or accuracy orientation as a vigilant strategy. Finally, based on Higgins et al. (2003), participants were given a choice between a desirable gift and an undesirable gift. Before making their choice, we explained those two gifts with two-sided advertising (strong and weak points), or with one-sided advertising (strong point only), and then, we asked them to predict the price of the chosen one. We tested the effects of advertising conditions for regulatory fit.

P2572**Can contact with weak ties on social networking service (SNS) change an individual's mindset toward stress at the workplace?**

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Based on the concept of the "strength of weak ties", this study examined the hypothesis that maintaining contact with weak ties through browsing and posting on online SNS changes an individual's mindset concerning various sources of stress at the workplace. Japanese workers ($N = 340$) were asked to respond to questionnaires that measured workplace stressors such as high work request loads, obscurity of work significance, evaluation of dissatisfaction with surroundings, and non-cooperation at the workplace. We also asked questions about the participants' posting and browsing behaviors on Facebook, their positive mindset toward stress at the workplace, and their general mental health conditions. Results of a covariance structure analysis showed that Facebook-posting frequency promoted the individuals' mental health conditions by positively changing their mindset toward stress. These results support the hypothesis and indicate that weak ties on SNS may serve as protective factors in resisting the negative effects of work stress.

P2573

Predictors of Retention in Longitudinal Study - MIDJA (Midlife in the Japan) longitudinal survey case -
Reiko Nakajima, Mayumi Karasawa
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In longitudinal study design, how predict the retention of the study is one of the key issues. This study explored predictors for continuing participation, using data from MIDJA two-wave surveys, conducting in 2009 (N=1027) and 2012 (N=657) respondents aged 30-85. Logistic regression analyses of sociodemographic factors and respondents' health variables were used to predict participation. Results showed that (1) Being older, female, or having better functional health were predictors of higher participation rates. (2) The participation rate was higher with age, however it dropped in the oldest age group, 75 or older, when using 5 age categories as variables. (3) Interaction analysis clarified that better education predicted participation among females compared to males. The findings suggested that sociodemographic and health factors such as younger, male and poorer health impacted on nonparticipation, however, further analyses including interplay of those variables regarding nonparticipations are needed when considering adjustments.

P2574

A study on the determinants of fund-raising action for disaster victims
Makoto Nakajima *Nagoya Gakuin University, Japan*

This study investigated the factors that affect the intention to continue fund-raising. Most studies focused on donation behavior at one point in time. However, continued support is important for reconstruction assistance. This study assumed that motivation to and knowledge of fund-raising determines the intention of continuous support. The current research focused on the factors that determined continued donations for disaster victims. The results indicated that awareness of the seriousness, the need for support, and effectiveness and knowledge of the fund-raising positively correlated with the intention to continue fund-raising. On the other hand, the concern about financial loss was negatively correlated with intention to continue fund-raising. In previous research, donation behavior has been shown to be associated with personality factors. In addition to these previous results, this study indicated that reducing the sense of loss by the return and sufficient contact with the social information are needed to facilitate supporting action.

P2575

Metacognitive group-reflexive mechanisms of attitude change

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The analysis of implicit and explicit attitudes of people from different regions of Ukraine with different metacognitive potential of group reflection in the immediate environment of communication toward regional diversity and self-esteem is made. We have revealed (N=190) the significant direct relationship between the level of reflective capacity in environment of interpersonal communication (L.Naydonova) and implicit self-esteem (A.Greenwald). It is shown that the group reflection of experience and attitude is a mechanism of mediation the connection of explicit and implicit forms of self-esteem attitudes, which mediate explicit and implicit attitudes of regional diversity. The model of attitude change is proposed. The mechanisms of reconstruction of unproductive regional attitudes include the restructuring of the interaction system between explicit and implicit form of attitudes that is based on activation of group reflection of experience and attitude with using procedures of a reflective training workshop.

P2576

The effects of independent and interdependent self-construal on perceived inconsiderate behavior on train: A comparative study between Japanese and Chinese students

Kumiko Niida, Menghe Huang, Tatsuhito Yano, Ping Zhu, Tong Chen, Hiroshi Sato, Masashi Kushizaki *kansai university, Japan*

We examined the cultural influence of independent and interdependent view of self on perceived inconsiderate behavior on train. Japanese (n=32) and Chinese students (n=31) completed three questionnaires: Revised scale for independent and interdependent construal of self (Takata et al., 1996), Scale for perceived inconsiderate behavior in train (Tani, 2006), and their committed inconsiderate behaviors in train. Results showed that the positive correlation between perceived and committed inconsiderate behaviors was found in high-independent population for Chinese culture, but the same pattern of correlation was seen in low-independent population for Japanese culture. Our findings suggest different functions of an independent view of self between Japanese and Chinese culture.

P2577

Influence of easy arousal of collective guilt on ready complicity in bullying

Aya Nodera *Fukuyama University, Department of Psychology, Japan*

When we learn that a friend has bullied someone, we feel guilt (i.e., collective guilt), even without having participated in the bullying ourselves. The arousal of feelings of guilt towards bullying typically acts as deterrence against it. In this study, however, we predicted that the more easily aroused a person's collective guilt, the more readily that person participates in bullying. One-hundred-and-thirty university students responded to questions concerning 1) the ease with which their collective guilt is aroused, 2) the strength of their personal beliefs that "bullying is a bad thing," and 3) their degree of complicity in indirect bullying (i.e., through ignoring) to conform with their friends. ANOVA results indicated that people in whom collective guilt is more easily aroused may be more likely to be complicit in indirect bullying. The effectiveness of strength of personal beliefs against indirect bullying was not confirmed.

P2578

Does Benevolent Sexism moderate the effect of power posing on self-esteem for women?

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Recent research has demonstrated that physical postures influence psychological processes. Present study examined whether Benevolent Sexism (BS) moderates the effect of power posing on self-esteem for women. It was hypothesized that high-power posing would increase self-esteem only for women with low BS. Participants were 53 Japanese female undergraduates, who had completed BS scale in a mass-testing session. They were instructed to hold either high-power posing (open and expansive posture) or low-power posing (closed and contractive posture) while completing an explicit self-esteem scale and an implicit self-esteem test (self-esteem IAT). It was found that high-power posers showed higher implicit self-esteem than low-power posers for participants with low BS ($p < .01$) and that the opposite pattern was exhibited for participants with high BS ($p < .01$). We discussed the necessity to consider individual differences as moderators in embodiment research.

P2579

Frequency of grooming the eyebrows and cosmetic consciousness in men

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Japanese university students (n = 192, 118 men and 74 women) responded to a questionnaire inquiring about the frequency of their cosmetic behaviors and their cosmetic consciousness, including skincare and make-up. Results indicated that 46 men (40%) and 40 women (54%) groomed their eyebrows more than once a week

(eyebrow grooming group), whereas 29 men (25%) and 9 women (12%) never groomed their eyebrows (never grooming group). Separate independent-samples *t*-tests were conducted for men and women comparing skincare and make-up consciousness between the two groups. Results indicated that the male eyebrow grooming group had more positive skincare consciousness than women, whereas the female eyebrow grooming group had more positive make-up consciousness than men. These results suggest that in the case of men, eyebrow grooming behavior is an extension of skincare behavior and not an extension of make-up behavior.

P2580

Perception of emotions and traits in human and bunraku puppet faces: Are they related to perceiver's self-esteem, aggression, and empathy?

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To explore the human-nonhuman differentiation processes in social cognition, we assessed the relations between face perception and individual differences in self-esteem, empathy, and aggression. Undergraduates (*N* = 154) completed measures of the individual differences and later rated each of human faces and bunraku puppet faces, which have been used in the traditional Japanese puppet theater, on six emotions (happiness, anger, sadness, surprise, disgust, and fear) and five trait dimensions (competence, warmth, aggressiveness, cleanliness, and roundness). Human-puppet difference scores were calculated by subtracting the ratings for puppet faces from those for human faces. Partial correlation analysis controlling for participant sex revealed that self-esteem correlated negatively with emotion ratings for both human and puppet faces and that perspective taking correlated positively with and aggression correlated negatively with human-puppet difference scores on competence of male faces and cleanliness of male and female faces.

P2581

Tourists motivation and memories of positive or negative experiences **Takuya Okamoto** Shinshu University, Japan

The purpose of this study was to verify the relationship between tourists' motivation and memories of positive and negative travel experiences. Pearce and Caltabiano (1983) revealed the relationship between travel motivation and a travel experiences based on Maslow's analysis of needs, but these travel motivations were after-coded by the researcher. A questionnaire survey on tourists' motivation, travel

career, and memories of positive/negative experiences was administered to 222 Japanese students. The result of correspondence analysis (between memories of experiences and motives) revealed: (1) tourists with a motive of "interacting with people of the area visited" remembered camping, encountering, and locality as positive memories; (2) tourists who had a "low motivation to travel" remembered eating, hot springs, and beautiful landscapes as positive memories; and (3) the memories of negative experiences such as bad weather, bad physical condition, and conflict with a member of a party were more common than positive ones.

P2582

Effects of third-party perspective taking on social comparison: The difference between a best friend and an acquaintance

Nobutoshi Okubo, Shunsuke Shimoda Toyo University, Japan

This study tested the prediction that the outcome of social comparison would depend on which social context was made salient. University students (*N* = 164; 74 males and 90 females) were randomly assigned to comparison target (upward, downward) and perspective-taking (perspective taking of their best friend, perspective taking of their acquaintance) conditions. First, participants completed a linguistic performance test and were given feedback on their results. Next, participants were asked to look at another's score (either high or low) from the viewpoint of their friend, or from their acquaintance. Finally, participants rated their own test performance. In social comparison research, a contrast effect is said to occur when self-evaluation is displaced away from the evaluation of the comparison target. Results indicated that participants who were asked to see a comparison target from the viewpoint of their best friend showed contrast effect in their self-ratings.

P2583

Malleability and durability of implicit attitude: The influence of approach and avoidance behavior **Ryo Orita, Masasi Hattori** Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Previous study indicated that implicit attitude toward familiar targets is not malleable. This study examined the malleability and durability of implicit attitude through approach/avoidance behavior. Participants were sequentially presented with favorable or unfavorable pictures (either a flower or an insect); they categorized them by drawing unfavorable pictures toward them and pushing favorable pictures away or vice versa (counterbalanced). Implicit attitudes toward the presented items along with the new items were assessed by an implicit association test. Results showed that approaching unfavorable

targets weakened the implicit negative attitude not only to the exposed targets but also to new items of the same unfavorable category (i.e., insects). This attitude change lasted at least one week. Results indicate the malleability of implicit attitude toward familiar things and the durability of its changes. Associating things with the self can change the pre-existing attitude implicitly and this association can be generalized as well as persistent.

P2584

Paradoxical effects of social exclusion on intertemporal choice: Ostracism promotes rational choices in time discounting and preference reversal tasks

Yuka Ozaki, Michihiro Kaneko TOYO UNIVERSITY, Japan

The detrimental effects of social exclusion on self-control are widely known. However, our recent findings conflict with this notion. In this study, ostracized individuals showed better signs of self-control when making intertemporal choices. In Study 1, sixty-one students at a private university in Tokyo engaged in a computerized version of the "diagnostic forecast of future" paradigm (Twenge, Baumeister, Tice, & Stucke, 2001) before they made a sequence of hypothetical choices between immediate or delayed monetary rewards. Participants who received predictions of social rejection showed a significantly lower degree of time discounting than those who received predictions of nonsocial misfortunes or social inclusion. In Study 2, sixty-three participants first performed a Cyberball task (Williams, Cheung, & Choi, 2000) in which they played an ostensible online ball-tossing game with two other players. Participants who were socially excluded in the game exhibited a lower degree of preference reversal than the control group.

P2585

The effect of temporal distance on persuasion: Comparing construal-level theory and the elaboration likelihood model

Taku Ozaki Doshisha University / JSPS Research Fellow, Japan

This study investigated two contrasting theories that explain how temporal distance influences the effect of persuasive appeals: construal-level theory (CLT) and the elaboration likelihood model (ELM). CLT predicts that increased temporal distance induces a high level of construal and causes people to focus on a strong (vs. weak) argument. On the other hand, the ELM predicts that when temporal distance increases, involvement in the issue decreases, thus causing people to focus less on the strong argument. Results of the experiment showed that there was a significant interaction between involvement and quality of argument, but not between temporal distance and

quality of argument. This result can be more adequately explained by the ELM than by CLT. The relationship between temporal distance and construal-level and personal involvement is discussed.

P2586

Social Comparison Tendency, Perception of the Conditions for Happiness, and Self-esteem: A Cross-national Study of Korean and Japanese University Students

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White & Lehman (2005) showed Asians Canadians had more a social comparison tendency than European Canadians. We propose that individuals who think external conditions (e.g., wealth) are more important for happiness than internal conditions (e.g., peace of mind) have high social comparison tendency and have low self-esteem. Also, we compare the degrees of social comparison tendency, the difference in perceptions of the conditions for happiness, and self-esteem level between two countries. Korean (n = 97) and Japanese (n = 79) male and female students participated in this study. In Korean and Japan, a person who emphasizes more on the external conditions of happiness is more likely to make a comparison tendency with others, and comparison tendency correlated negatively with self-esteem. These findings suggest that individuals who have a high comparison tendency are striving to pursue external conditions for happiness, but they are less experienced with positive self-esteem compared to those who have a low comparison tendency.

P2587

Basking in Relationship Glory: The Secondary Reflection Process Strategy in Maintaining a Positive Self-Evaluation

Nathan Pierce, Mikitoshi Isozaki International Christian university, Japan

This research is a step forward in understanding how an individual maintains a positive self-evaluation. The Secondary Reflection Process as explained in self-evaluation and relationship maintenance (SERM) model (Isozaki, 2012) posits on certain activities or domains of high self-relevance, the individual will not avoid the comparison process as the self-evaluation maintenance (SEM) model predicts, but instead will exhibit a relationship maintenance strategy, which I term "basking in relationship glory" known as the secondary reflection process on non-threatening highly self-relevant domains. This secondary reflection process creates a greater positive association between the self and close other. The important difference between the reflection process and the secondary reflection

process is, the reflection process occurs on low self-relevant domains, and the secondary reflection process occurs on high self-relevant domains. Supporting evidence of the SERM model was found from analysis of data collected by a questionnaire completed by 133 high school students in Tokyo.

P2588

Research of Attitudes towards Alcohol Using Implicit and Explicit Methods

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Objectives: To research the attitudes towards alcohol using implicit and explicit measurements. **Participants:** 63, age 24-57 years. **Groups:** "Alcoholics" undergoing treatment against alcoholism in an addiction clinic - 32; "Non-alcoholics" - 31. **Methods:** Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). Single Category Implicit Association Test (SC-IAT). Unconscious Emotional Priming (UEP). **Prime** - "alcohol", "water", baseline; **target** - positive or negative words. **Stimulus Onset Asynchrony** 100-600ms. **Participants' task:** to sort target words into positive or negative. **Results and Conclusions:** AUDIT was revealed that alcoholics have more expressed attitude toward alcohol. By using SC-IAT and UEP the differences of implicit preference for alcohol were not found. Positive and negative implicit attitudes towards alcohol were identified in both groups. Correspondence of implicit and explicit measurements quite pronounced. It depends on the degree of severity of implicit and explicit attitudes towards alcohol. The presence of negative attitudes can provide a possibility to overcome alcohol addiction.

P2589

Thinking as friends facilitates memory for friends

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Thinking in the position of friend is an important ability for social interaction skill. Adopting friend's perspective makes us act as them. However, whether the rich mental simulations as friends could facilitate memory for them was unclear. The present study aims to address this issue by Remember-Know paradigm, in which participants performed an identity-reference (self, friends and famous) task while adopting the different perspectives. The findings showed that the adjective words displayed with self in their own perspective were better remembered (not just knew) compared to the words presented with others. Importantly, based on their friends' perspective, participants have an improved memory performance for the words related to the friends and the accuracy of recalling the words for close (experiment 1) or normal (experiment 2) friends is as high as for

self. These findings supported the assumption that thinking from friends' perspective facilitates memory for friends.

P2590

Characteristics of understanding of oneself and partner in interpersonal interaction by persons with manipulative tendencies

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Any process of collaborative activity involves the coordination of actions of interaction partners that presupposes the understanding of oneself, partner and understanding by the partner. Given the relevant character and at the same time, a low level of development of the issue of understanding the partner by persons with manipulative tendencies, we conducted the study. In this regard, we have specially developed methodology for determining the importance of mutual understanding for partners. The study involved 97 people. The results showed that the presence of manipulative tendencies for at least one partner distorts the structure of the interaction, it becomes one-sided. In addition, for respondents with a high degree of manipulative tendencies the understanding of themselves is significantly more important, to a lesser extent, they are aimed at understanding the partner and least preferred for them is an understanding by the partner of their feelings, thoughts, desires and purposes of communication.

P2591

On peculiarities of person's manifestation need and motivational sphere at the computer addiction

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Objective: analyzing the factors of need and motivational sphere, causing the formation of computer addiction of a person in the period of emerging adulthood. Eighty people were selected. Persons under test were divided into three groups depending on the degree of their computer addiction manifestation: **Conclusions:** the base of the hierarchy of needs and motivational sphere in the first group is formed by two factors of locus of control-I and locus of control-life. In the second group the base of the hierarchy of needs and motivational sphere and its integrating motive is purpose in life that indicates unimodality. People from the third group had a strong imbalance in the hierarchy of need and motivational sphere. There is a detailed development of life plans and complete lack of their implementation and the fear of any changes in their own lives. **Key words:** motivational sphere, adulthood, unimodality.

P2592**The research of psychosocial readiness for professional activity among future psychologists in post-soviet kazakhstan**

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The purpose of the study is to research the psychosocial readiness, cognitive and operational components among students of the Kazakhstani higher education institutions. Research applies the "Psychosocial potential of readiness for professional activity of the expert psychologist" test. Research shows that 2nd year students express the low indicators of development of the general abilities ($F = 2,40$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$; $F = 13,29$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$) and abilities to the reflection ($F = 6,74$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$) and high rates of verbal creativity ($F = 9$, at $\alpha \leq 0,001$); for 3rd year students - low indicators of verbal creativity ($F = 7,02$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$; $F = 1,94$ at $\alpha \leq 0,05$) and high rates of aspiration to self-development ($F = 8,79$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$; $F = 11,16$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$) and learning ability ($F = 11,23$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$; $F = 5,00$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$); for 4th year students - lower indicators of aspiration to self-development ($F = 7,14$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$; $F = 7,36$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$) and learning ability ($F = 12,49$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$; $F = 7,69$ at $\alpha \leq 0,001$). In this context, the high level of future psychologists' psychosocial readiness is evident.

P2593**Testing the basic premises of the Evaluation Model of Normative Appeals (EMNA)**

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The Evaluative Model of Normative Appeals (EMNA) proposes that compliance with a normative appeal depends on an evaluation process based on two dimensions: formality and protection perceived. This evaluation results in four basic normative categories: custom (low formality and low protection), prescription (low formality and high protection), coercive law (high formality and low protection), or legitimate law (high formality and high protection). Compliance is related to this categories follows a continuum that goes from custom, to coercive law, to prescription, to legitimate law. In Study 1 ($N = 206$), we test whether

compliance with normative appeals, follows the continuum proposed by EMNA, and that these relationship is different and complementary to the Theory of Planned Behavior. In Study 2 ($N = 398$), we test the same hypothesis on a natural setting. Results of both studies support the premises of EMNA. Implications and limitations of these results are discussed.

P2594**The relationship between quantity of information contact and public evaluation of volunteer probation officers to promote understanding for social reintegration support**

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The purpose of this paper was to clarify whether appropriate information about the offender rehabilitation system (ORS) is provided to the public. In 2014, a questionnaire was completed by 212 students. Respondents rated affective, cognitive, and empirical factors related to the ORS on a five-point scale. The result indicated that: 1. Participants' evaluations of the ORS, volunteer probation officers (VPOs), and probationers affected their willingness to participate in the ORS. 2. The frequency of accessing information affected participants' knowledge and willingness. However, the frequency was not related to their evaluation of the ORS, VPOs, and probationers. These findings indicate that, currently, information is possibly not being provided to citizens in appropriate ways. Thus, it is necessary to reexamine the content of information and methods of providing the same to further enrich the ORS.

P2595**Impressions of male/female leader whose behavior is according to PM leadership styles on the dimensions of "warmth" and "competence"**

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The "Performance-Maintenance (PM) Theory of Leadership" proposed by Misumi (1963) suggest that there are two functions of leadership, the performance leadership function (P) is oriented toward goal achievement or problem solving, and the maintenance leadership function (M) oriented toward preserving group social stability (Misumi, 1995). 599 university students were asked to read sentences which describe male/female leader's behavior according to one of six PM leadership styles (PM/P/M/pm/p/m), and formed an impression of the leader on the dimensions of "warmth" and "competence". Results show that 1) in PM and M styles, female leader was rated more competence than male leader, 2) in P style, male participants rated female leader colder

than male leader, 3) participants formed no different impressions to a male/female leader who has negative leadership styles (pm/p/m). In general, the backlash effect was shown for a female leader when she has some kind of positive character.

P2596**Research of risk behavior of hiv-aids transmission in homosexuals living with hiv / aids**

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The goal of this research was to achieve a better understanding of the behavioral risk profile in 158 HIV-positive men who have sexual relationships with other men. The results showed that 34.2% of those had over 300 sexual partners throughout their life, and that 51.9% of them consumed non-injected drugs - cocaine being their preferred drug. The typical profile of those who had unprotected sex under the influence of drugs are those aged below 40, with no primary education, with multiple sexual partners in the past year, and a history of suffering from other STIs. The information collected is valuable for the planning and development of preventive psychosocial interventions specific to this "key population", primarily aimed at customising prevention advice according to sexual practices and toxic habits, and at strengthening community systems by offering homosexuals a more leading role against the epidemic.

P2597**Validity of the Single-Target Implicit Association Test (ST-IAT) for Measuring Shyness**

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In contrast to the original Implicit Association Test, the Single-Target Implicit Association Test (ST-IAT) was developed to measure the association of a single target category with two attribute categories (Bluemke & Friese, 2008). With the ST-IAT, we can forgo preparing another target category which is sometimes not of interest. Our current study attempted to show the validity of the ST-IAT (with "self" as a target) for measuring implicit shyness. Specifically, we expected the correlation network of shyness measured by the ST-IAT to be parallel to that of shyness measured by the conventional IAT. Forty-nine Japanese participants responded to the two IATs and self-report scales. Results showed the unexpected correlations such as significantly different correlation

coefficients of the two IATs with the frequency of positive life events ($z = 2.77$, $p = .006$). This warrants further investigation into other derivatives of the original IAT (e.g., ST-IAT with "others" as a target).

P2598

Differences between self and peer ratings: Effects of abstraction level and social desirability of questionnaire items in Big Five personality tests

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This study investigated the effects of abstraction level and social desirability of questionnaire items on self and peer ratings. 60 questionnaire items were selected from Big Five personality tests, and 125 university students rated their abstraction level and social desirability. Then, different 120 female university students rated their own and friend's personality using these items. The main result was that differences between self and peer ratings were large with the questionnaire items of low social desirability and of high abstraction level, suggesting that characteristics of questionnaire items differentially affect self and peer ratings. However, factor analysis of rating data extracted less than 5 factors: 4 factors from self-rating data (agreeableness is associated with positive conscientiousness, while negative conscientiousness is with negative openness) and 3 factors from peer-rating data (agreeableness is associated with positive conscientiousness and positive openness). Thus, relationship between item characteristics and factor structure needs to be further investigated.

P2599

The Influences of Sympathy and Compassion on the prosocial Behavior

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Sympathy perceives the feeling state of the others, and is the case that one experiences the same one, too. This is to experience the same feeling as others in acting way and to make the feeling with others. On the other hand, compassion perceives the other's feeling, and is the case that one experiences compassion, sadness, consideration. This is the feeling for others and its state, not to mean experience the same feeling as others. It was said that sympathy and compassion raise motivation to the prosocial behavior, and promoted. This research considers how sympathy and sympathy are different in the influence exerted on the prosocial behavior. It's make subjects remember the situation of sympathy or compassion, and measured the attitude to the prosocial behavior before and behind, by the questionnaire.

P2600

Processing Priority for One's Own Birthday

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A large number of studies have reported that there exists a cognitive priority for self-related information. The current research extends previous findings employing a different self-related material (birthday). Two experiments were designed to examine the potential cognitive priority for one's own birthday and to investigate whether it can capture attention automatically. Experiment 1, a visual search experiment, showed that across all three display set sizes, the search speed was consistently faster for participants' own birthday than other target dates. In Experiment 2, we used participants' memories for birthday to prove an inherent case of the self-reference effect that did not depend on explicit self-cues. When birth months of resumes were same as the participants', they showed better memory performance than did on nonmatching resumes. Our findings provide an evidence on the cognitive priority of self-related numbers on explicit and implicit conditions. Moreover, one's own birthday can't capture attention automatically.

P2601

Different types of network avatars influence the online interpersonal trust

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Online interpersonal trust is the expectation of one party towards another party's actions and speeches while they are communicating online. As the symbols of our web image, some researchers point out that the anthropomorphic degree of the avatars will affect the determinants of trust. Categorizing 4 avatars (2 males vs 2 females) both cartoon and real human face avatars with both high and low trust levels as study targets, used multi-rounds trust game as a study method to investigate experimentee's trust level on selected avatars from different types. The result shows, the avatar type did not cause a big difference in experimentee's score. Moreover, trust level did not cause the difference in experimentee's score in the first round, but affected the overall average score. Therefore, interpersonal trust is a process of dynamic development, as well as the traditional offline trust.

P2602

A Comparative Study on the Psychological Trait and Social Behavior of College Students in Japan-China

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In this study, it was performed that some psychological traits (loneliness feeling, self-esteem, self-disclosure) and some social behaviors (interpersonal trust, collectivism, prosocial behavior) of college students in Japan-China were examined by questionnaire. The sample consisted of 152 Japanese students and 236 Chinese students. Results showed that, in the loneliness feeling and interpersonal trust, there was no significant difference between the college students of Japan and China, but in the self-esteem, self-disclosure, collectivism, prosocial behavior, it was found that there was significant difference in each other. The average score of each variable of Chinese students was higher than Japanese students. Especially, in collectivism, the result was different from some previous researches, indicating that the collectivism of Japanese was very conspicuous and Chinese was individualism. The change in social circumstances is considered as effect factor. It is necessary to examine these results from the view of social environment in Japan and China.

P2603

A Simulation Study on Collective Opinion Dynamics in Percolation Network

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Deliberations are eagerly required for democratic policies and decision making in the era of social media. But little is known about the nature on collective opinion dynamics. Are there any methodologies to determine the majority criterion by rational standard and measure its dynamic progress? I address that percolation principle can unveil the universal meanings on tipping point of the majority in consensual formation process and democratic decision making. To briefly summarize results of my simulations, the most important finding is that a type of threshold model is ruled in percolation principle. This result can widen to understand another facet on cyber-cascading in politics, the spiral of silence, bandwagon effect at political vote and consensual estimations in social psychology.

P2604

Exploring elements of disaster prevention consciousness: Based on interviews with disaster prevention professionals

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Many educational activities and disaster drills are performed for the purpose of developing disaster prevention consciousness. It is necessary to develop a standardized psychological scale to measure disaster prevention consciousness; this would help evaluate effect of activities that improve disaster prevention consciousness. A qualitative study using a constructivist grounded theory approach was conducted; first, elements of disaster prevention consciousness were explored through interviews with disaster prevention professionals. A total of ten male disaster prevention professionals were interviewed for an hour. They responded to five questions on the characteristics and behaviors of a person who seemed to possess high disaster prevention consciousness. The study yielded ten elements: "risk avoidance," "personality," "trend of thoughts," "gathering of information," "experience," "individual circumstances," "personal attributes," "conducting disaster countermeasures," "interpersonal interaction," and "commitment to residential area.."

P2605

The effect of own and the other's self-esteem on self-disclosure

Mizuho Shinada Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan

Self-disclosure is referred as a tool to increase intimacy in close relationships. Intuitively, people with low self-esteem seem to hesitate in sharing personal information with others because they are not confident of other's positive response. However, previous researches failed to find the connection between general self-esteem and self-disclosure. This study tested the hypothesis that people prefer to share information about themselves with similar other in the level of self-esteem. Results show that the main effect of own self-esteem; participants with higher self-esteem tend to show more self-disclosure than their counterparts with lower self-esteem. Furthermore, there was interaction of own and other's self-esteem; participants prefer to show self-disclosure to the other with the same level in self-esteem as their own. This interaction pattern was especially pronounced in the disclosure of negative aspects about oneself. In the disclosure of negative information, there is no main effect of own self-esteem.

P2606

The relation between Transmission intention of the risk information and assumed attitude of others

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The purpose of this study was to examine opinion expressing intention about risk for others after the risk communication event. The opinion expressing intention could be expected

that influenced by assumed attitude of others for risk event. This means that opinion expressing intention could be promoted in case where the opinion is consistent with others. We distributed questionnaires and analyzed data that were collected from the participants of Electromagnetic fields (EMF) seminar. Results showed that the intention of transmitting were high in who has consistent attitude for EMS with others than that who inconsistent with others.

P2607

The Effect of Moral Judgment on Mass Incident Intention

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In Chinese official files, mass incident means a kind of attack against local government office or government officials by a group of people that is sudden, short, out-of-order, and with no clear and definite political assertion, which is one kind of collective action. Morality and emotion were thought to be core social-psychological motivations to undertake collective action. So this research hypothesized that moral judgment of the local government and government officials is the motive power that drive people to participate mass incidents and anger mediates the relationship between moral judgment and mass incident intention. Study 1 by vignette experiment with 120 participants and Study 2 by questionnaires with 520 participants investigated the relationship among moral judgment, anger, and mass incident intention. The results supported the hypothesis. The results suggest that the more the people think the governments and the officials to be immoral, the higher intention to participate mass incident.

P2608

Language Attitudes in Hong Kong: Evaluative Reactions towards Accented Cantonese and Mandarin Speakers

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Language attitude refers to the attitude that people hold towards a language based on social convention. Attitude dimensions (e.g. warmth and competence) can be influenced differently by speech characteristics (e.g. accent). In the current study, a speaker evaluation paradigm was used to investigate 184 Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong undergraduates' attitudes towards the speakers who delivered speeches in one out of four combinations of dialect (Cantonese and Mandarin) and accent (Hong Kong and Mainland-Chinese). Results showed that participants rated native speakers (HK-accented Cantonese, Mainland

Chinese-accented Mandarin) to be more competent than non-native speakers (HK-accented Mandarin, Mainland-Chinese-accented Cantonese), especially when speakers spoke Cantonese, their in-group dialect. In contrast, participants perceived more warmth when the speeches were delivered in the in-group accent (Hong Kong) and dialect (Cantonese) than when they were delivered in Mainland-Chinese accent or Mandarin. These results were also found in a separate study (N = 86) using different recordings and rating scales.

P2609

Adjustment to divorce: evaluation of a community group intervention program

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The article presents the study evaluated the effectiveness of a group intervention program offered by a community organization to people adjusting to separation and divorce. Adjustment outcomes were examined longitudinally using a pre-, post- and six-months post-intervention follow-up. Due to a high transient population, a high attrition rate was experienced post- and six-months post-intervention. For study, 27 participants were randomly assigned to the experimental (n = 15) and control (n = 12) groups. Experimental group participated in a two-week intervention program. The aim of this study was to investigate gender and personal differences in adjustment to separation and divorce following group intervention. The adjustment measures used for study were NEO PI-R, General Health Questionnaire and Fisher's Divorce Adjustment scale. Key words: intervention program, divorce, adjustment, gender and personal differences.

P2610

The Functional Significance of Crossed-Categorization of Social vs. Natural Group

Jingjing Song, Bin Zuo, Fu Cai, Wenqi Zhu Central China Normal University, China

The purpose of the current study was to identify the functional significance of conflicting stereotypes, and to identify the dominant category in such conflicts. In this case we examined the conflict between a natural category (age) and a social category (wealth). Study 1 applied the crossed-categorization task, and in Study 2, participants evaluated the competence and warmth of the target. Both studies found that

the old category was the dominant category in the warmth evaluation of the old-rich target, and the poor category was the dominant category in the competence evaluation of the young-poor target. Study 3 further explored the functional significance in specific scenarios, and indicated that the results varied depending on situation dependent behavior of the target. Natural categories are sometimes more important than social categories, depending on context. The implications for theory and application are discussed.

P2611

The Influence of Perspective Taking on Stereotyping: The Moderation of Need for Cognitive Closure **Shan Sun, Yang Wu, Bin Zuo, Fang-fang Wen** *Central China Normal University, China*

Previous research debated on whether taking the perspective of a target may lower one's stereotyping of the target, and the empirical evidence contradicted each other. The current study aimed to investigate the moderating role of perspective taker's need for cognitive closure (NFC) in the influence of perspective taking on stereotyping. In Experiment 1, after taking the perspective of the elderly, people with high NFC used more stereotypic traits in describing the elderly, whereas those low in NFC use significantly less. In Experiment 2, people with high NFC have higher level of stereotype accessibility, as compared with people with low NFC.

P2612

Social Emotion and Social Well-being among University Students: Compensatory and Mediation Role of Belief in a Just World **Xiao Pei Sun (1), Ya Hui Qi (2), Hui Xu (3), Jinjuan Yao (4)** *1. Department of education College of Tianjiabing Jiangnan University China, China; 2. Department of education College of Tianjiabing Jiangnan University China, China; 3. Department of education College of Tianjiabing Jiangnan University China, China; 4. Department of education College of Tianjiabing Jiangnan University China, China*

Abstract Objective: To explore the relationship on belief in a just world, social emotion and social well-being. **Methods:** Social emotion questionnaire compiled by interviewing with randomly selected 30 university students. 467 college students were recovered from 3 universities in China. **Results:** 1. Belief in a just world, social emotion and social well-being had significant correlations; 2. Social emotion and belief in a just world are important factors that affect social well-being. Social emotion negatively direct affect belief in a just world ($\beta = -0.32, p < 0.001$) and social well-being ($\beta = -0.4, p < 0.001$), indirect

affect social well-being ($\beta = -0.16, p < 0.001$) by belief in a just world; 3. Belief in a just world mediated the relationship between social emotion and social well-being, mediation effect ratio is 61.6%; and has a compensatory effect between social emotion and social well-being, compensatory effect ratio is 23.6%. **Key words:** Social Emotion; Belief in a Just World; Social Well-being

P2613

Social Network sites use and self-objectification in young adults: the moderating role of contingencies of self-worth

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Background: Self-objectification is the tendency to internalize an observer's perspective on one's physical self, which manifested as consistent body monitoring (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997). Various of negative consequences regarding mental health and performances has been linked to heightened self-objectification, which is influenced by sexual objectification experiences including media exposure. The current study is aimed at investigating the impact of social network sites use on individual's self-objectification from three aspects, namely exposure to sexually objectifying information, online interactions and appearance-related self-presentation. **Method:** 248 young adults were included, among which 36% were males. **Results:** Exposure to sexually objectifying information ($\beta = 0.17, p < .01$) and online interactions ($\beta = 0.16, p < .05$) made significant contributions to self-objectification. The effects were stronger for those who were less likely to stake their self-worth on appearance and others' approval. **Conclusions:** Using social network sites contributes to the development of self-objectification. Particular attention should be paid on information exposure and online interactions.

P2614

Do more job choices increase the burden of job hunting in university students?

Naoya Tabata *Aichi Gakuin University, Japan*

It is known that having more choices result in reduced satisfaction with a selection, compared to having less choices (Iyengar & Lepper, 2000). Two studies investigated the relationship between having more choices when job hunting and the psychological burden of the job hunt. In Study 1, second and third year university students were requested to estimate the choices available in their job hunt and the psychological burden of job hunting. In Study 2, senior university students that had experienced job hunting were asked to remember the choices they had during their job hunt and

the psychological burden of their job hunt. As expected, results of the two studies suggested that the availability of more choices during job hunting was positively correlated with the psychological burden of job hunting, after controlling for the motivation for job hunting.

P2615

The effects of the growth mindset on two types of envy toward carrier women

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Successful category members (e.g., carrier women) are likely to be disliked because of feeling of threat that is engendered by their competence. This study investigated whether the growth mindset could diminish negative affect toward carrier women in terms of two types of envy. Van de Ven et al. (2009) suggested that the growth mindset evoked benign envy more than malicious envy. As benign envy is related to catch up to superior others, we manipulated participants' mindset with a word-shifting task. Participants saw the word "other" placed above the word "self." Participants repeatedly shifted "self" up to "other" (the self-up condition) to activate a growth mindset or shifted "other" down to "self" (the other-down condition). Then they rated their affect toward a carrier woman. As predicted, participants on the self-up condition reduced feeling malicious envy than those on the other-down condition. We discussed the role of the growth mindset on envy.

P2616

How psychology contributes to the enactment of the Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities: Suggestions for further studies in Japan

Masakuni Tagaki *Osaka Prefecture University, Japan*

In Japan, the Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, and the Amended Act on Employment Promotion of Persons with Disabilities will be enacted in April 2016. These acts classify discrimination on the grounds of disability into two categories: "unfair discriminatory treatment" and "failure to provide reasonable accommodation (RA)." To reduce unfair discriminatory treatment, the attitudes of both the general population and specified people, like the station staff, toward people with disabilities (PWDs) should be examined. When PWDs require RAs to solve disadvantages, their requests must be validated to ensure that sufficient efforts were made to resolve the obstacle and that the disadvantage can be attributed to social environmental factors. Nevertheless, there will

be different attributions, and disagreements will occur between the RA providers and PWDs. Though similar issues might arise in other countries, such as the United States, our Japanese socio-cultural context should be considered.

P2617

Social Exclusion and Social Inclusion: The experiments on the impacts of isolation and inclusion towards emotions and behaviors *Shen Feng Tai National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan*

The purpose of this study is to analyze how social exclusion and inclusion affect subjects. The subject and three other conspirators would be asked to complete four scales in a laboratory. Once the first part was finished, the subject would then be asked to complete a graphic matching game, and after the game would be asked to choose whether to continue the second phase of the experiment together with the other three conspirators. The subject of social exclusion group would be told: no one is willing to be with you, but the social inclusion group would be told: the other three individuals are willing to be in your group. When subjects completed the emotional scale, proceed with the second phase of graphic matching game, granting subjects the permission to attack other three accomplices using computer connection noise. The dependent variables are noise attack intensity, time and score variation of emotional scale.

P2618

The Changing process of the Attitude toward University Club Activities

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Japanese University Students belong to various university clubs that are extracurricular activities group and enjoy in universities lives. The purpose of this study was to investigate the process of attitude changing by using a cross-lagged effect model. Respondents are 178 university students that have belonged to clubs activities and answered to three times investigations. The investigation included the question items measuring the attitudes toward clubs that consisted of six factors, familiarity and responsibility, compromise, rebellion, straddle, withdrawing. Result of three times cross-lagged effect model indicates three points. First, ambivalent attitudes that are compromise and rebellion facilitated positive attitudes that are familiarity and responsibility. Second, withdrawing facilitated ambivalent attitudes. Third, rebellion inhibited negative attitudes that are withdrawing and straddle. Consequently, this study derived from the changing process that negative attitude changed ambivalent attitudes, and then ambivalent attitudes changed positive attitudes.

P2619

Diversity of social adversity -Severity, the ease of recuperation, and benefit-finding

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Social adversity is a comprehensive concept including loss experiences (e.g., bereavement and estrangement), social damages (e.g., being victim of crime, discrimination, and bullying), natural disaster, and social difficulties. Twelve thousand and three hundred-sixty males and females whose ages were from 20s to 60s participated in a web survey and asked to evaluate 16 adversities in terms of its severity, the extent that they had recuperated, and benefit-finding. The results showed that the recency of the adversities was positively correlated with their severity, although that of bereavement was negatively correlated. The recency of all adversities also lowered the degree of the recuperation and their meaningfulness. Moreover, the less severe the adversity was, the easier the recuperation from it was. And in turn, the degree of recuperations facilitated their benefit-finding. Although there were no correlations between severities and benefit-finding for social damages and social difficulties, positive correlation was found for Loss experiences.

P2620

Why do extroverts feel more positive affect and life satisfaction?: The indirect effect of social contribution and sense of power

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Recent research shows that social contribution mediates the relationship between extroversion and positive affect or life satisfaction. However, social contribution includes not only itself but also sense of influence. Therefore, it is not clear which of these mediates the relationship. In this research, participants' extroversion, positive affect, life satisfaction, social contribution, and sense of power were measured. We conducted two mediation analyses using extroversion as an independent variable, social contribution and sense of power as mediators. First, we set positive affect as a dependent variable. As a result, both social contribution and sense of power mediated the relationship between extroversion and positive affect. Second, we used life satisfaction as a dependent variable. Consequently, while social contribution mediated the relationship between extroversion and life satisfaction, sense of power did not. These findings give new insight on why extroverts feel more positive affect and life satisfaction. Implications and future directions are discussed.

P2621

Does symmetrical layout promote not only perceived relevance to a topic but also understanding of the topic?

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Middlewood and Gasper (2014) demonstrated that text displayed symmetrically leads people to perceive the topic as more personally relevant and to engage in the topic. In this study, I examined whether symmetrical layout also promotes people's understanding of the topic. Fifty-eight female undergraduates participated in the experiment. They read a handout explaining deep-sea creatures with a symmetrical or an asymmetrical layout, and they indicated symmetry of the handout, appeal of the handout, personal relevance to the topic, and so on. After engaging in unrelated tasks as filler tasks, participants took a quiz designed to test their understanding of the topic. Although symmetrical layout didn't affect either the appeal of the handout or relevance to the topic, symmetry affected their understanding of the topic. Results were discussed in terms of information processing.

P2622

Help-seekers consider help-givers: Effects of the help-givers' negative feelings and costs on help-seeking behavior

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Help-seekers consider the costs which help-givers would have as well as help-seekers' own costs (DePaulo & Fisher, 1980). We examined whether the predict of help-seeker about factors on help-givers would influenced help-seeking or not. As the factors of help-givers which would influence help-seeking, we focused on the costs of complying or refusing to help-seeking and the negative feelings which help-givers would have. The participants were 189 Japanese university students (111 males and 78 females). They completed a questionnaire with a scenario which described the trouble with one of their friends. Then, they predicted negative feelings and the help-giving or help-refusal costs of help-givers. As a result, help-seekers decreased the intention to ask help when they highly predicted the help-givers' costs and negative feelings.

P2623

I think, therefore I am: but who am I? An Individual or a Collectivist?

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Much research surrounding individualism-collectivism found that Asian countries tend to be more collectivist and the US tends to be individualistic (e.g., Hamamura, 2012). However, some research has suggested that American individualism may differ based on rural vs. urban status (Poplock, 2009). One piece missing from the literature about international exchange students is whether coming to a campus that is similar to or different from one's culture correlates with level of satisfaction with the overall exchange experience. Study will examine, individualism-collectivism levels, self-construals of American and international students at a small, Midwestern university. There are approximately 3,000 full- and part-time undergraduate students; approximately 200 are international students. Students will be administered the Concise Scale of Individualism-Collectivism (Chen, et al., 2015) and the Self-Construal Scale (Singelis, 1994). These results will be analyzed in terms of demographic trends and whether satisfaction correlates with similarity in individualism-collectivism and self-construal scores. Keywords: Individualism, Collectivism, self-construals

P2624

Need for Self-uniqueness Influences the Evaluations of Gender Counter-stereotypical People

Kaihua Tan, Fangfang Wen, Shujin Ye, Xiao Tan, Bin Zuo *Central China Normal University, China*

We propose that people's needs for a moderate level of self-uniqueness lead to people's preferences for moderately unique objects, which ultimately cause people to like a moderately gender counter-stereotypical individual, who, by definition, is a unique person. 97 college students participated in Study 1, and the results showed that participants who were elicited a need for uniqueness preferred unique objects more than participants who weren't. Study 2 recruited 100 college student participants, and it showed that participants who were elicited a need for uniqueness evaluated gender counter-stereotypical targets, whose uniqueness had been confirmed by participants, more favorably than participants who weren't. Study 3, which had 212 college student participants, demonstrated that the level of self-uniqueness participants mostly preferred matched the level of gender counter-stereotypicality participants liked the most, which are both moderate levels. The implications of these findings for introducing a more positive attitude towards disadvantaged groups were discussed.

P2625

Effects of descriptive norm and the presence of other people on the

intention of deterring inconsiderable behavior

Tomoe Tanaka *Meiji Gakuin University, Japan*

This study examined the effects of descriptive norm and the presence of other people on the intention of deterring inconsiderable behavior by conducting a vignette experiment on littering (N = 121). The presence of other people was manipulated by the condition of being alone, being with one's close friend, and being with one's junior. Results showed that when the person was alone, the intention of refraining from inconsiderable behavior increased in the condition that the descriptive norm indicated organized situation. Results also showed that when the descriptive norm indicated unorganized situation, the intention of refraining from inconsiderable behavior increased only in the condition of being with one's junior. These effects indicated that the effect of the descriptive norm would be moderated by the relationship of the other person being with. The roles of descriptive norm and perception of the presence of other people are discussed.

P2626

The more stereotypic, the more Retweets: How linguistic abstractness and stereotypicality influence information transmission on Twitter

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Previous studies have revealed that stereotypic (vs. non-stereotypic) information about individuals and social groups is more easily spread among communicators. Also, more stereotypic descriptions are associated with the use of more abstract terms such as nouns and adjectives rather than action verbs. In the present study, we aimed to demonstrate that the effect of linguistic abstractness on stereotypic-relevant communication should be reflected in "retweeting" on the Twitter. We analyzed tweets posted by Japanese users that referred either to "men" or to "women" and were consequently retweeted (n = 395). Consistent with our predictions, tweets including more abstract words were rated by independent coders as more gender-stereotypic. Furthermore, the degree of stereotypicality significantly predicted the number of retweets. The results suggest that more abstract, trait-related terms are more informative in describing social groups and thus are transmitted more willingly among people online, just as in face-to-face communication.

P2627

How changes in temporal distance affect prediction of an actor's

future behavior based on spontaneous trait inferences

Yuri Taniguchi (1), Tomoko Ikegami (2) *1. Osaka City University, Japan; 2. Osaka City University, Japan*

People spontaneously infer traits from an actor's observed behaviors. They also use these inferences to make predictions of an actor's future behaviors. The spontaneous trait inference (STI) is more likely if it is ascribed to a behavioral event that is temporally distant rather than near. We conducted two experiments to explore what happens if temporal distance changes between the time of observation and prediction. Results indicated that when participants made an STI from temporally distant behaviors elicited by an actor, they continued to rely on the STI to make predictions about the actor's future behavior, even if temporal distance changed from distant to near (Experiment 1). However, even when participants did not make an STI from an actor's temporally near behaviors, they did make predictions in terms of an implied trait when the temporal distance changed from near to distant (Experiment 2). The persistence and flexibility of STI was discussed.

P2628

Effects of self-enhancing and self-verifying evaluations from close friends on college adjustments

Junichi Taniguchi *Tezukayama University, Japan*

Since evaluations by friends inherently pose a conflict between a desire for self-enhancement and self-verification, in this study I examined how self-enhancing and self-verifying evaluations by close friends affected the adjustment to college of 358 undergraduate students (227 women and 131 men) as well as the quality of their close friendships. Among the chief findings, in the domain of communion, participants who perceived being evaluated more positively by their close friends demonstrated better adjustment to college. Meanwhile, in the domain of intelligence, participants who perceived evaluations to be self-verifying demonstrated better adjustment to college as well. Both effects were mediated by the student's satisfaction with their close friendships, and in the intelligent domain, self-verifying evaluations by close friends directly affected the student's adjustment to college. I here discuss the results in terms of the relationship between evaluations by close friends and the students' adjustment to college.

P2629

Seeking help from Dark Triad individuals: The role of socioeconomic status and trait self-control

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This study investigated interpersonal relationships with individuals that have Dark Triad traits-narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy-specifically, if individuals with a low socioeconomic status seek help from Dark Triad individuals due to low trait self-control which leads to less deliberate decision-making and negative behavior choices. To examine this possibility, we conducted an online survey ($N = 1334$) using a hypothetical scenario. In the scenario, participants were offered help from a Dark Triad individual when faced with the most critical situation in his/her life or a non-crisis situation. Results indicated that individuals with low socioeconomic status had low levels of self-control that contributed to accepting help from Dark Triad individuals regardless of the situation. Moreover, additional examinations of the three Dark Triad traits revealed similar patterns regardless of the three-subcomponents. The importance of self-control training and intervention are discussed as future research possibilities.

P2630

What are the names of your group and the enemy's group? Labeling in intergroup conflicts

Tsukasa Teraguchi, Naoki Kugihara
Osaka University, Japan

This study investigated whether aggressors positively label themselves or negatively label victims when they attempt to attack victims. Previous studies have only investigated the effect of negatively labeling victims on aggressors' behavior and others' evaluations of aggressors; no study has examined whether aggressors typically use a labeling strategy when they attempt to attack victims. To examine this, we conducted an experiment using a task similar to the dictator game. The results suggested that when aggressors knew they had the opportunity to attack victims, the more intentional they are to attack, the more positive name they tended to give their team than their enemy's team. However, this study did not elucidate the kinds of labeling strategies people prefer. Therefore, future studies should investigate the situations in which people use negative labeling or positive labeling strategies.

P2631

Influence of Eudaimonia and Hedonia for well-being in Japan

Taito Terasaka *kobegakuin university, Japan*

Eudaimonia is seeking to improve oneself by conforming with one's values. Hedonia is seeking pleasure and relaxation. This study investigates the relationship between life satisfaction, interdependent happiness, the pursuit of happiness as eudaimonia, and the pursuit of happiness as hedonia. Japanese undergraduates ($N = 513$) filled out a questionnaire

which consisted of the Independent Happiness Scale, the Japanese version of the Hedonic and Eudaimonic Motives for Activities Scale, the Japanese version of the Orientations to Happiness Scale, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. The results showed that life satisfaction was directly explained by interdependent happiness, but that neither the pursuit of happiness as eudaimonia nor the pursuit of happiness as hedonia was directly related to life satisfaction. These results suggest the need for further research into the mediation effect of interdependent happiness on the relationship between life satisfaction and the pursuit of eudaimonia and hedonia.

P2632

Communal identification for uncertainty reduction regarding relationships

Yuto Terashima, Jiro Takai *Nagoya University, Japan*

We investigated the effect of relationship uncertainty on communal identification comparing a group based on social category (Japanese) versus that on intimacy (friends). Past studies indicated that Japanese undergraduates facing relationship uncertainty (versus self-uncertainty), showed stronger cultural identification. However, we hypothesized that identification with intimacy group would also be effective in reducing relationship uncertainty. In other words, people would like to empathize with familiar people to convince themselves of relationship solidarity. Undergraduates ($n = 90$) participated in a 3 (uncertainty) \times 2 (group identification) mixed factorial design experiment. We asked participants to imagine situations in which they experienced relationship uncertainty, self-uncertainty, or imagine just a TV program. Participants then completed a distractor task, along with communal identification items about two groups: Japanese vs. friends. Participants reported stronger communal identification with friends than with Japanese. The effect of relationship uncertainty was marginally significant, while self-uncertainty and the interaction yielded no significance.

P2633

Preferences for Signs Used to Deter Socially Inconsiderate Behaviors Depend on Relational Mobility

Satoko Tomono *Miyagi Gakuin Women's University, Japan*

Recent research has demonstrated that people often use punishments to deter socially inconsiderate behavior; however, little is known about the specific deterrent signs people prefer to use for this purpose. This study examined whether residential mobility influences perceived effectiveness of deterrents. Participants ($N = 20$) collected photographs of

signs that were placed in their living area to deter socially inconsiderate behaviors, and rated the effectiveness of these signs. Results showed that participants who had moved house at least once-i.e., residentially mobile participants-perceived prohibitive signs, such as "no parking," to be more effective, and polite signs, such as "please refrain from trespassing," to be less effective, in comparison with participants who had never moved house-i.e., residentially stable participants. This supports the idea that residential mobility fosters familiarity seeking (Oishi et al., 2012), and, thus, motivates individuals to perceive familiar prohibitive signs as effective for deterring socially inconsiderate behavior.

P2634

Trait self-esteem does not moderate the effect of mortality salience on cultural worldview defense and fear in Japan: Cultural differences between Europe and Asia

Akihiro Toya, Kenichiro Nakashima, Yasuko Morinaga *Hiroshima University, Japan*

According to terror management theory (Greenberg et al., 1986), cultural worldview and self-esteem buffer death anxiety. Previous studies found that mortality salience (MS) manipulation produces cultural worldview defense (e.g., Arndt et al., 1997), and elevates fear (Lambert et al., 2014). Furthermore, high self-esteem reduces the effect of MS manipulation (Harman-Jones et al., 1997). We conducted three studies to examine whether self-esteem moderates the effect of MS manipulation on worldview defense and fear in Japan. Self-esteem was assessed using the Japanese version of Rosenberg's self-esteem scale (Yamamoto et al., 1982). We obtained main three results: (a) MS manipulation elevated fear, (b) MS manipulation did not influence cultural worldview defense, and (c) self-esteem did not moderate the effect of MS manipulation. We discussed these results in terms of cultural differences between Europe and Asia.

P2635

The name-letter effect in the Latin alphabet, hiragana, and katakana

Hisamitsu Tsuda *Kansai University of Welfare Sciences, Japan*

The Latin alphabet is generally employed for the initial-preference task (the name-letter test) in Japan, as in many other countries. The Japanese language, however, includes two additional syllabaries: hiragana and katakana. Thus, this study aims to reveal the differences of the name-letter effect using the three syllabaries. A total of 227 undergraduates participated in the survey. The results of the one-sample t-tests reveal the name-letter effect in all three syllabaries, in both males

and females, and in both first-name and last-name letters. For the female participants, the name-letter effect in first-name letters is larger than that in last-name letters. This result is consistent with the theoretical account that Japanese females favor their first names over their last names, particularly since they have to change their last names after marriage. However, since this effect is limited to the Latin alphabet and hiragana, katakana may not be suitable for the initial-preference task.

P2636

The positivity of anger: Not expressing anger causes deterioration in relationships

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Assuming the importance of expressing rather than concealing one's anger as a positive action that helps to maintain or strengthen relationships, we predicted that the perception that a partner was not expressing his or her anger would lead to increased dissatisfaction with the relationship. Japanese participants in a role-taking study were asked to read a scenario in which their friend was experiencing anger. The participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: anger expression, non-expression, or a control condition (in which there was no mention of whether the friend expressed anger). Consistent with our prediction, the results revealed that participants reported more dissatisfaction when the anger was not expressed than when it was. Implications for understanding the deterioration in relationships that results from non-expression of anger were discussed.

P2637

Effects of relationship liquidity and personal beliefs on judgment of altruistic norms as ought or ideal: An insight into variations in moral norms

Yoriko Uehara Osaka University, Japan

This study examined the effects of relationship liquidity and personal beliefs on how helping behaviors are construed. Uehara (2012, 2013, 2014) demonstrated that relationship liquidity alters evaluations for the same altruistic norms as either "ought" or "ideal". In the present study, participants were primed with questions about relationship liquidity, read a hypothesis scenario, and evaluated regarding the extent to which they thought helping ought to be done and whether helping was ideal to praise. In the low liquidity condition, the belief that helping removes guilt marginally predicted the evaluation that helping was "ought to be done" ($b = .32, p < .10$). In the high liquidity condition, the belief that helping generates pride significantly predicted the evaluation that

helping was "ideal to be praised" ($b = .39, p < .05$). This result supports previous study results and provides further insight into variations in moral norms.

P2638

The effect of leadership and openness of organization on maltreatment in early childhood educational institution

Zentaro Uemura Fukuoka University of Education, Japan

In this study, the awareness of maltreatment for children, leadership in organization, and the openness of the organization were investigated from 200 staff members working in institutions related to early childhood education. Leadership in organization showed a significant main effect on maltreatment. It is found that the higher leadership would decrease maltreatment. And together with other results, we discuss the occurrence factors of illegal behavior, such as maltreatment.

P2639

Consumer-to-consumer interaction as a mediator of the influence of consumers' regulatory focus on innovative behavior in brand community

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Consumer innovation in brand community is a frontier research topic in marketing area in recent years. Although some researchers began to explore the antecedents of consumer innovative behavior, the research on the relationship between consumers' regulatory focus and innovative behavior still remains incomplete. Taking as the theoretical basis of regulatory focus in consumer research, the present study examines the effects of consumers' regulatory focus on innovative behavior, in particular, the mediating role of consumer-to-consumer interaction. Utilizing a sample of 295 members in Xiaomi Co. community, the results indicated that consumers' promotion focus had significantly positive effect on innovative behavior, however, consumers' prevention focus had significantly negative effect on innovative behavior. Moreover, quantity, scope and mode of consumer-to-consumer interaction played a complete mediating role in it. This study enriches and consummates the development of consumer innovation theory, and provides guidance for improving consumer innovative behavior in brand community in practice.

P2640

Attitudes toward Guanxi and Effects of Social Dominance Orientation and Right-wing Authoritarianism

Tulips Yiwen Wang, Allan B. I Bernardo University of Macau, Macao

Some popular discourses suggest that guanxi leads to corruption in Chinese societies; but how is guanxi perceived among Chinese people? We explored Chinese university students' attitudes toward guanxi and how these attitudes are related to personality variables associated with intergroup relations: social dominance orientation (SDO) and right-wing authoritarianism (RWA). Participants ($N = 281$) answered a questionnaire on attitudes toward guanxi, two dimensions of SDO [group-based dominance (GBD), opposition to equality (OEQ)], and of RWA [authoritarian aggression (AA); authoritarian submission (AS)]. Exploratory analysis indicated two opposing facets of attitudes towards guanxi (guanxi as unchangeable aspect of social system, and guanxi as leading to inequality). The two facets, which we labeled as guanxi-norm and guanxi-inequality, were negatively correlated. Regression analyses showed that guanxi-norm was positively associated with SDO-GBD and RWA-AA, and negatively associated with RWA-AS. On the other hand, guanxi-inequality was negatively associated with SDO-GBD, positively associated with SDO-OEQ, and not associated with RWA.

P2641

Doctor-Patient Trust: Concept, Developmental Stages, and Integrated Framework

Cong Heidi Wang, Xinjian Wang Nankai University, China, China

Doctor-patient trust refers to the expectant judgment and psychological state held by the physicians' party and patients' party, who both believe that one will not make unfavorable or harmful behaviors to the other. Idealized development of doctor-patient trust undertakes a gradually deepening process, from calculus-based trust to knowledge-based trust and then to identification-based trust. Social environment, treatment situations and individual characteristics interact in the psychological mechanism and the process of the establishment and development of doctor-patient trust. Based on the assumption of the integrated framework of doctor-patient trust, further studies should collect longitudinal data to explore the dimensions, influencing mechanisms and developmental characteristics of doctor-patient trust, and verify the specific mechanisms of doctor-patient trust on the two parties' attitudes and behaviors.

P2642

Understanding Patient-physician Trust: Lessons from US and Insights to China

Ji Wang Nankai University, China

This study aims to provide a critical review of current research regarding conceptualization, correlates, assessment and outcomes of trust-building in medical care in the USA. Furthermore, this review finds out the implications for easing the tension of patient-physician

relationship in China. Patient-physician trust is a complicated and multi-dimensional construct. Patient trust can be engendered by three key domains of perceived physician attributes: technical competency, interpersonal competency and empathy. Studies have found that trust to predict better medical care outcomes including satisfaction, continuity with the physician and self-reported adherence to medical advice. Patient-physician trust deserves more systematic research attention from the perspective of social psychology. Qualified physicians should be technically competent as well as interpersonally competent. Further studies are needed to shape physicians' mind and behavior via possible intervention, so as to increase patient trust and improve associated outcomes in health care delivery. Key words: patient-physician trust, interpersonal, empathy, intervention

P2643

A Comparative Study of Over-adaptation Tendency and Social Support in Japan and China *Xiao Wang tohoku university, Japan*

The present study was designed to investigate the relationship between over-adaptation, support expectation and reception in Japanese and Chinese junior high school students. Students were asked to rate the perceived social support expectation and reception from their parents, a friend, and a teacher. The results showed that for both the students of Japan and China, no relationship was found between over-adaptation and support expectation. over-adaptation was negatively related to reception of support. The degree of parental support reception was lower, support expectation from a friend was higher in the students who had high tendency toward over-adaptation than who had low tendency toward over-adaptation in Japan. The results also suggest that support expectation from a teacher and a friend was higher in the students who had high tendency toward over-adaptation than who had low tendency toward over-adaptation in China.

P2644

Can Success Offset Negative Evaluation of Counter-Stereotypes? Depends on Your Gender

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This study investigated the features of individual evaluation when people conform to or violate their expectations in success or failure condition. 127 college students were asked to report to what extent they would accept, like, and be willing to make friends with several stereotypical and counter-stereotypical targets before and after getting the information about the targets' success or failures. Results showed that successful individuals were much

preferred by the participants. Most importantly, success could indeed offset the negative effects in evaluating counter-stereotypical individuals, but only when the targets' genders were female. These results indicated that women who violated people's expectations were more likely to be accepted than their male counterparts, which could add to the expectancy violation theory.

P2645

The progressive cycle of tertiary industry migrant workers' city experience: discoveries from a qualitative study

Na Wang, Li Qiang Nankai University, China

This study intends to figure out what is the distinguishing feature of the process of migrant workers adapt urban life, and what kind of role interpersonal relationship playing in the process. After reviewing the literature, the researchers choose migrant workers come from tertiary industry as the main object, and the data all came from the semi-structured interviews. With the grounded theory 3-level encoding method and scenario analysis, researchers found four characteristic in this process: (1) There are five stages for migrant workers adapt city life: Initial Period, Chaotic period, the first plateau, Start-up period, and the Second plateau. (2) The process of migrant workers adapting urban life is progressive cycle without termination. (3) Migrant workers adapt urban life on their own initiative and the process is a result of independent choice. (4) Within the process of adapting urban life, migrant workers prefer instrumental relationship to emotional relationship.

P2646

Relationship between the attitude toward "communication skills" and self-evaluations of social skills in Japanese undergraduate students

Asami M Watanabe TOYO EIWA UNIVERSITY, Japan

In recent years, "communication skills" have been identified as something that young people need when looking for work and are said to be widely and commonly used. While society as a whole places importance on communication skills, some people have criticized this concept. In this study, undergraduate students conducted a self-report questionnaire on attitudes toward communication skills. First, their attitudes on communication skills were comprised of four elements: distrust, unsettled value, absolute value, and measurability. Second, participants as a whole regarded communication skills as high in unsettled value. Third, students with low social skills rated versatility higher than did students with high social skills. The results were inconsistent with previous research, which suggested that students'

attitudes toward communication skills were independent of self-evaluations of their social skills.

P2647

Paper fortune affects our life satisfaction in the past but not in the future

Tomoya Watanabe, Katsuhiko Arihara, Mariko Kimura, Atsunori Ariga, Kimiaki Nishida Ritssho University, Japan

Paper fortune is a religious lot that is thought to anticipate one's luck in the future. However, there is no empirical research on how the paper fortune actually affects our anticipation of our life. In Experiment 1, participants were asked to draw the paper fortune only once. Half participants were to draw very-good paper fortunes (good-luck condition), whereas the others drew very-bad paper fortunes (bad-luck condition). Following this, participants answered the questionnaire regarding one-week life satisfaction in the past and future. The life satisfaction in the past significantly increased for the good-luck participants as compared to the bad-luck participants; though there was no difference in the future. Interestingly, this difference was eliminated in Experiment 2, in which participants drew the very-good (or very-bad) paper fortune twice. The paper fortune could overwrite our memory, but could not affect the anticipation in the future, only when we draw it only once.

P2648

Relationship between Preference of Internet Service and Internet Addiction in Adolescents: the Moderation Effect of Region

Gongan Wu, Shenghua Jin, Quanlei Yu Beijing Normal University, China

With the accelerating prevalence of Internet in China, the adolescents' Internet addiction is becoming a more severe issue. As the unbalanced regional economic development of China, this study aims to examine the relationship between preference of Internet service and Internet addiction in different regions. A total of 7571 adolescents were investigated by packed measures of the Internet Addiction Scale and Preference Scale of Internet Service. The results indicated that the adolescents' Internet addiction level of medium-developed region was significantly lower than developed and underdeveloped region. Preference for Information Service negatively predicted Internet addiction, while preference for Online Social, Transaction and Recreational Service positively predicted the Internet addiction. Region moderated the effect of Internet service preference on the Internet addiction. The effect of Online Social Service Preference on the Internet addiction was significant in medium-developed and underdeveloped

region, which is higher than it was in the developed region.

P2649**Reliability and Validity of the Trial Procedural Justice Questionnaire in an Imitate Circumstance**

Lin Wu xiamen university, China

The Trial procedural Justice awareness questionnaire (TPJAQ) is designed to assess the procedural justice awareness profile of undergraduates. The aims of this study were to survey the practicability of TPJAQ in an imitate circumstance of civil dispute. Data on reliability and validity were assessed using the item-total correlations, Cronbach's α coefficient, exploratory factor analysis. Variations yield three factors with eigenvalue greater than 1, which explained 58.9% of the total variance. The total Cronbach's α coefficient was .78, and subscale's ranged from .60 to .76. Gender, major and degrees of trial had significant effects on procedural justice awareness. The results confirm that TPJAQ has acceptable psychometric properties. Finally, the results suggest that the development of legal literacy per se may be the essential way to promote procedural justice awareness.

P2650**Social Transformation and the Change of Trust Structure: Evidence from China**

Shangkun Xu, Xiaoxiao Zheng School of philosophy, Renmin University of China, China

A conventional view is that a special trust form exists in China which is originated and sustained by family and lineage based on consanguinity. However, with the acceleration of China's modernization process, deep transition from planned economy to market economy and the quickened pace from rural society to contract society, the polarization of social structure and family form is also speeding. Chinese trust structure is experiencing profound changes. It is of great importance to study social trust structure in current China and the cultural and psychological mechanism of its transformation. This study was undertaken to explore the form and transition path of Chinese trust and to systematically discuss the internal relation between social transformation and trust structure transition on the basis of social psychology and cultural hermeneutics. (Supported by the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities, and the Research Funds of Renmin University of China)

P2651**Self-uncertainty and group identification of Guild : group norms as the moderator**

Wei Xu, Qiang Li Nankai University, China

According to the uncertainty reduction theory, people always show more identification of their groups in order to reduce the self-uncertainty, but little is known about how it works in online context. Using a sample of 508 current MMORPG players extracted from an online survey, this research explored the relationship between self-uncertainty and the group identity of online game groups, and examined how group norms moderates the relationship. Results indicated that MMORPG players with higher self-uncertainty are likely to be more identified with the online game groups that they belong to, and in addition, group norms played a moderator between self-uncertainty and group identification of "Guild". The findings support the uncertainty reduction theory and broaden it to the field of online games.

P2652**How do egalitarians accept meritocracy? The role of compensatory judgments**

Naoya Yada, Tomoko Ikegami Osaka City University, Japan

We investigated how egalitarians manage to accept meritocratic systems that could produce economic inequality, through a vignette study with a sample of 197 Japanese undergraduates. Participants first indicated the extent to which they endorsed egalitarian beliefs (that society should be equal) and perceived current Japanese society as economically equal. They then evaluated both academically competent and incompetent target persons regarding competence and warmth. Finally, they indicated the extent to which they agreed with meritocratic norms. Results showed that the tendency to evaluate competent and incompetent persons in a compensatory manner on warmth was associated with acceptance of meritocratic norms among those who strongly believed that society should be equal but a significant economic gap exists in Japan. This suggests that compensatory judgments about others help egalitarians create an illusion of equality and thereby rationalize the existing hierarchical structure based on individuals' competence.

P2653**The New Blood Donation Action Suggested Through the Future Session-An Example of the Co-operation with Miyazaki Red Cross Blood Donation Center-**

Kyoko Yamada, Minoru Ideyama Miyazaki Sangyo-Keiei University, Japan

In Japan, blood donation is usually promoted by posters, flyers, and TV commercials, but their targets are mostly anonymous. Therefore, these promotions are not effective to young people, for the percentage of the youth blood donation is dramatically decreasing. The future session in this research successfully creates

models that young people can regard the blood donation as a closer daily event and that an individual can make the most use of their personal connections in order to contribute further blood donation. For example, some participants in this future session suggest the date course plan including the visit to the Blood Donation Center and others suggest creating and uploading a youtube video with an original blood promotion song.

P2654**Classification of stereotypes about female based on their dominance**

Mana Yamamoto, Takashi Oka Nihon University, Japan

This study was conducted to classify stereotypes about female in order to determine their dominance. One hundred and thirty-eight undergraduate participants were asked to rate how much each trait applied to female on 39 traits. All trait items were rated based on a 7 point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all) to 7 (extremely). Thirty-nine trait words were classified using cluster analyses. The cluster analysis showed three distinct clusters. The analysis on male participants produced five distinct clusters, whereas the analysis on female participants produced four distinct clusters. These clusters were significantly differed in their mean ratings of dominance. The result indicated that stereotypes about female were classified based on their dominance. Although male and female participants showed the same dominant female stereotypes, they showed different non-dominant female stereotypes. These results suggest that stereotypes have a structure of dominance.

P2655**Effective leadership behavior to recover collective efficacy after a devastating loss**

Kazuho Yamaura, Yoshito Endo Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Collective efficacy (CE) is an important psychological determinant of a team's success. However, how CE can be recovered after the shock of losing a game is not well known. In our study, we focused on two types of leadership structures: a head coach and team captains. We examined the impact of 3 different leadership styles on CE recoveries (using team-abilities and solving-problems): communicating why and how one performance and also negative/reactive instruction. Respondents were 105 players from an American football team in Japan, who were shocked by an opponent 2015 spring. They completed a self-report questionnaire before facing the same opponent again in the fall. Results of regression analyses showed that when leaders explained why one performs a specific role, recovery in CE of using team-abilities was significant. Also, CE of solving-problems improved by more

strictness from the head coach, and by more intellectual stimuli from team leadership.

P2656

The Impact of Cross-categorization on Stereotyping: The Interaction Between In-group Favoritism and One-dimensional Stereotype

Lei Yan, Bin Zuo, Guoqi Liu, Kaihua Tan, Shujin Ye, Juan Deng *Central China Normal University, China*

Crossed categorization has generally been considered as a way to effectively reducing (reduce) intergroup bias, however, the research which focused on the cognitive basis (e.g. stereotype) of this cross-categorization effect is relatively rare. This study focuses on the impact of cross-categorization on stereotyping, from social identity, self-categorization perspective to explain the psychological mechanisms. Experiment 1 ($n=49$) was a two-dimensional cross-categorization by gender and age; Experiment 2 ($n=60$) combined Chinese culture, were gender, age and geographical area (north, south) of three-dimensional cross-categorization. Two results of the experiment show: compared with the one-dimensional average, a significant impact on cross-categorization of subjects stereotype evaluation; be more shared identity test and evaluation object, the more positive the subjects of evaluation object warmth and competence to evaluate; in the evaluation process, the ideal-self of subjects for groups of self-anchoring effect, and the reality-self of the subjects completed the self is a process of self-stereotyping.

P2657

The second condition of the Successful psychopath; The moderating effects of work environment to association between psychopathic traits and achievement in the Japanese work place

Munetaka Yanagida (1), Kei Fuji (2) *1. Yokohama family courts, Japan; 2. University of Tsukuba, Japan*

Some empirical studies have found that certain individuals can achieve social success despite having high psychopathic traits. However, since most of these studies were conducted in Western nations, it is unclear whether these findings extend to Japan, in light of substantial cultural differences. To investigate the relationship between psychopathic traits and social status, a web survey of Japanese workers ($N=265$) was conducted. We focused on identifying moderator variables that may be necessary for people with high psychopathic traits to achieve social success. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted, with monthly income and assessment from colleagues serving as dependent variables. Results showed a significant interaction

between psychopathic traits and organizational factors, such as the climate at the workplace as well as job content. Based on these results, the conditions necessary for social success among people with high psychopathic traits were discussed.

P2658

Thinking about death increases temporal discounting: an fMRI study

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Humans can imagine possible future events. They can also recognize that their life is not endless. The present functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study examined how thinking about own death affects future-oriented monetary decisions. During intertemporal choice, participants devalued a future reward to account for its delayed arrival (e.g., preferring ¥4000 now over ¥8000 in 6 months) when they engaged in thinking about death. This tendency was stronger in participants who tended to associate a death-related event with monetary decisions. These participants also exhibited enhanced activities in the amygdala, dorsal anterior cingulate cortex and medial prefrontal cortex during the choice of larger delayed rewards when they imagined death. These results suggest that thinking about death makes people less willing to wait for future reward, possibly due to the emotional conflict that arises between the selecting the future reward and the awareness of the inevitability of death.

P2659

Testing the status-legitimacy hypothesis in Chinese different social classes: The role of attribution for the gap between the rich and the poor

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System justification theory posits that lower social class members justify their social systems more than higher class, which is called status-legitimacy hypothesis. But many researches support the opposite opinion that higher class individuals exhibit more system justification. The present research explores whether the status-legitimacy hypothesis exists for Chinese social classes, as well as its potential mechanism. Based on questionnaire

method, study 1 ($N=707$) showed that higher class tended to justify the system more. By manipulating subjective social class, study 2 ($N=142$) demonstrated a mediate effect that higher class exhibited a stronger justification via an internal attribution for the polarization between the rich and the poor. Study 3 replicated the mediate effect by investigating 696 college students. This result is not only a useful exploration of status-legitimacy hypothesis, but also a valuable reference for social management.

P2660

Name similarity effect in Chinese culture: the effects of family name and given name on memory and social evaluation

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The name similarity effect is a social phenomenon that people apparently prefer objects, places or other people whose name is similar to their own. Since many researchers have confirmed name similarity effect on behavior and preference, the present study further investigates the effect of different kinds of name (family name and given name) in collectivist culture. In the experiment, 136 participants were exposed to students' resumes with name similar or dissimilar to theirs. We found that people could recall more information about the student whose given name or family name was same as their own and they also gave better social evaluation to them. Moreover, self-reported results showed that people were more affected by given name than by family name. These findings provided further evidence for name similarity effect and indicated that both family name and given name can facilitate cognitive processing and increase social preference under collectivist culture.

P2661

Power and Regret

Liu Yang, Donghui Dou *Central University of Finance and Economics, China*

This article aimed to explore the relationship between power and regret. Based on the power effect on goal pursuit, high powerful people have a greater ability to adjust attention to achievement of goal. We hypothesize that high powerful people feel less regret when face the bad result. Participants ($N=178$) from the university in Beijing were recruited in the study, completed the General Power Scale and Regret Scale. The result supports our hypothesis, indicated that the relation between power and regret was significant. When compared with low powerful people, people who have high power regret less.

P2662**The influence of nationality on facial impression**

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This study examined the influence of the target's nationality on facial impression. Eighty-six Japanese undergraduates (28 males and 58 females) were presented three average faces created from Japanese, Chinese, and Korean males. The faces were initially presented without their nationalities and then presented again with the nationality label. The results showed that participants estimated the face of the Japanese the most attractive, but the label "Japanese" did not enhance the attractiveness of the faces. The label "Japanese" decreased and the label "Chinese" increased the perceived activity (active, confident) of the faces. The label "Chinese" decreased the perceived social desirability of the faces. These label effects partly accord with the stereotypes towards Japanese and Chinese, which were measured in a preliminary survey.

P2663**How do the wrongdoing gravity and level of publicity affect whistleblowing behavior?**

Sho Yoshida, Naoki Kugihara Osaka University, Japan

The purpose of this study was to clarify some assumed factors to facilitate whistleblowing within a company. Participants (73 Japanese undergraduates) read one of a set of vignettes in which gravity of wrongdoing and the number of employees who know it (publicity level) were manipulated; that is, a 2 (gravity of wrongdoing) \times 2 (publicity level) design was used. The experimenter asked participants to make a decision after reading the vignettes whether they would blow the whistle if they were employees in that situation. The results suggest that gravity of wrongdoing had a significant effect on whistleblowing behavior, while the publicity level did not. The implications of these results are discussed.

P2664**The integrated model of Japanese emotional gratitude and emotional indebtedness in the receiving help scene**

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While the emotional gratitude and the emotional indebtedness have similar determinations, they possess different characters. We hypothesized that Japanese emotional gratitude and emotional indebtedness would be determined by "the benefit appraisal". Firstly, all participants (N=330) read two vignettes described a situation where they had been

helped, which were manipulated by the type of help seeking and the kind of benefactor, then answered some questions on these vignettes. Participants also completed the trait gratitude and the trait indebtedness scales. Multiple-group SEM was used to testify whether "the benefit appraisal" caused the emotional gratitude and the emotional indebtedness and whether that model varied by the type of the help seeking. The model provided not bad fit to the data, and the type of the help seeking was not substantiated. Regardless of the difference of the help seeking, "the benefit appraisal" leads to not only the emotional gratitude but also the emotional indebtedness.

P2665**Threat of evaluation from others on psychophysiological responses when waiting to make a speech**

Eri Yoshizawa International Pacific University, Japan

Threat of being evaluated by others on psychophysiological responses when waiting to make a speech was investigated. Undergraduate students (N = 12) participated in this study. Participants were randomly assigned to a threat condition or the control condition. In the threat condition, participants were instructed that their teacher would later evaluate their speech. Then, they made a speech for 3 minutes in front of a video camera. Three subscale scores of the General Affects Scales, and heart rate (HR) were assessed at three different times: at rest, before, and after the speech. Results indicated that "calmness" score of all speakers decreased when waiting to make a speech. Moreover, in the threat condition, speaker's HR increased before making a speech. It is concluded that speaker's fear of being evaluated by others affects their physiological responses when expecting to make a speech.

P2666**Knowledge is Money: Financial Value and Psychological Consequences of Cultural Capital**

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Pierre Bourdieu (1986) distinguished three kinds of cultural capital: embodied, objective, and institutionalized form. Our research aims to explore the transformational results of cultural capital. By using situational experimental methods, we asked participants to judge three kinds of behavioral agents who possess different kinds of cultural capital, then evaluate the financial value of objects gained or lost by the agent and to predict the agent's emotional, cognitive and behavioral state. We found that, under the gain frame, the property of people with cultural capital was judged higher than people pretending to have cultural capital but without real knowledge, except the objectified cultural capital condition. Moreover, people with cultural capital and knowledge seem to be

less happy in emotion, less involved in cognition and more urgent in behavior than people with fake cultural capital when gaining property. And they feel less sad, less involved and less urgent when losing something.

P2667**Attitude Towards Supervision in Business Education of Supervisor Training in Latvia**

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The demand for supervision is currently developing rapidly globally and in Latvia. Depending on the knowledge of entrepreneurs and employers and their attitudes towards supervision, the demand for it will develop in future. Therefore, it is important to conduct research in this field in order to find out the attitudes of business students, who might be future employers. The study included 90 respondents. All three dimensions of attitude towards supervision are compared in the study: emotional, cognitive and behavioural. The study concluded that, overall, students and employers attitude towards supervision is positive, but they lack knowledge about it and are not consistent whether they would be willing to attend supervision sessions. Half of the respondents have never experienced supervision, but most of them think it would be useful for use in business. Differences between students and employers have been found in emotional and behavioural dimension of attitude.

P2668**The Implicit Priming of Altruistic Behavior**

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A large amount of research has been done to examine the role of altruistic behavior. Yet, up till the present moment, there are short of studies about specific circumstances in which altruistic behavior can be activated unconsciously and implicitly. We performed two experiments to examine whether altruistic behavior can be implicitly activated significantly by priming participants with good altruistic behavior model (visual priming) or altruistic words (modified verbal fluency task priming). We found that participants randomly assigned to the altruistic behavior condition of visual priming (experiment 1) and participants randomly assigned to the altruistic words condition (experiment 2) significantly displayed more altruistic behaviors than were participants in

the control condition. The present findings revealed that a person's altruistic behavior can be implicitly activated significantly by using either altruistic character visual priming or altruistic modified verbal fluency task priming.

P2669

A Research on the Determinants of Adolescents' Conscience

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to discuss the determinants of adolescents' conscience. The Adolescents' Conscience Questionnaire (ACQ) revised by Lianping Zeng, the Parental Rearing Pattern Questionnaire (PRPQ), the Self-Esteem Scale (SES) and the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) were employed to assess 1557 (male: 838, female: 719) teenagers from mainland China. Bivariate correlation analysis showed that adolescents' conscience is significantly positively related with their self-esteem, self-efficacy, father's and mother's emotion warmth. And hierarchical regression analysis showed that: gender differences has notable positive impact on adolescents' conscience while age brings dramatic negative effect on it. Father's emotion warmth has notable positive impacts on adolescents' conscience when introducing parental rearing pattern; Meanwhile, self-esteem and self-efficacy have prominent positive effect on adolescents' conscience when introducing self-esteem and self-efficacy. The results enlighten us: it is hopefully to promote adolescents' conscience by improving parental rearing pattern and their self-esteem and self-efficacy. **key words:** adolescents, conscience, parental rearing pattern, determinants

P2670

Self-favoring or self-deprecating? Self-construal priming modulates the effects of social threat on self-evaluation

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The above-average effect is considered to be an essential index for exploring the positive illusion of self, which was witnessed across cultures. Previous studies have found that, when faced with a social-evaluative threat, people evaluate themselves in an especially flattering way. However, whether this above-average effect in the context of a social-evaluative threat can be modulated by self-construal has not been established. The present study aims to address this issue and the results showed significant above-average effect, however its strength was modulated

by self-construal: following independent self-construal priming, participants tended to deny their negative traits in an overemphasized way when faced with threat. However, this pattern disappeared after participants received interdependent self-construal priming as well as neutral priming. These findings suggest that although above-average effect can be seen across different cultures, its enhancement after social-evaluative threat is largely depend on how people view themselves in relation to others.

P2671

Social cues and frame effect in risky decision among Chinese undergraduates

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This study explored the risky preference on 660 Chinese undergraduates. Experiment 1 mainly explored the effect of the number of lives at risk on risk preference, and result showed except for language description the number of lives at risk was indeed a social cue which could affect the participants' risky preference, and Chinese undergraduates were more sensitive to the small group context (i.e., 60life and 6life groups); experiment 2 focused on the effect in which number of kin of decision maker affect their risky decision, and results showed consanguinity was useful social cue which could induce participants' special risky preference. Moreover, in each task balanced format was designed, in such way, on the one hand, an objective baseline of the existing risk preference in different scenario could be got, on the other hand, it could helped us understanding the effect of solo positive and negative frame on decision maker.

P2672

The study on the relationship among implicit identity, self-stigma and aggression between migrant workers and curbanians

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Abstract: This study explored three identity groups' characteristics in aggressiveness and self-stigma and the relationship among implicit aggressiveness, explicit aggression behaviors and self-stigma within different implicit identity groups, using method combination of subliminal priming procedure and implicit association test. Study1 asked three kinds of implicit identity subjects (countrymen identify with migrant workers, urbanians identify with migrant workers vs. urbanians) to rank target persons' (urbanians, migrant workers

vs. control group) personality under different launch conditions (aggressive vs. neutral) provided by subliminal priming procedure, and explored the difference between implicit aggressiveness and explicit aggressive behaviors. Study2 explored self-stigma's difference among three implicit identity groups and the moderator effect between implicit identity and aggressiveness. **Results:** explicit aggressiveness of different implicit identity groups has significant difference; different implicit identity groups' Intergroup aggressiveness and aggressiveness within groups have significant difference; three implicit identity groups' self-stigma exists significant difference; self-stigma play a moderator effect between implicit identity and aggressiveness. **Key words:** migrant workers, urbanians, implicit identity, aggressiveness, self-stigma

P2673

A Study about the Relationship among Metacognition, Social Adaptation and Life Events in Adolescents

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This research aims to study about the relationship among social adaptation, life events and metacognition in adolescents. We administered MCQ-30, Adolescent Self-Rating Life Events Check List and Social Adaptation Questionnaire on 388 middle school students ranging from 11 to 20 years old. Multiple linear regression analysis indicates that metacognition plays a role as an intervening variable between social adaptation and life events, when social adaptation is used as the dependent variable and metacognition and life events as predictor variables, R^2 shows a significant change of .037 as metacognition entering the model, when metacognition is used as the dependent variable, life events as the predictor, R^2 also shows a significant change of .061 as life event entering the model. Further analysis indicates that different dimensions of metacognition have different influences on adolescents' social adaptation, suggesting there's more for us to concern while fostering adolescents' metacognition strategies for socializing.

P2674

Going Beyond the Beauty - Trust Link: The Moderating Role of mood Na Zhao Department of Psychology at School of Social Development, Central University of Finance and Economics, China

The current research examines the moderating role of mood in the relationship between beauty and trust. We propose that varying mood states can evoke different trust behaviors depending on the facial attractiveness of a person.

Two studies, each with different experiment paradigms, showed that people are more likely to rely on the characteristics of their partner's face in trust building when they are experiencing a positive mood. However, when participants are primed for a negative mood, the influence of attractiveness disappears. This finding indicates that facial attractiveness has no influence on trust behavior in a negative mood condition. These findings further illuminate the underlying influence of mood in the beauty-trust link.

P2675**Residential Mobility Impedes Self-Control**

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Moving to a new home costs time and money but holds the promise of a better life. Six studies suggested a hidden cost of residential mobility: impaired self-control. Three laboratory experiments showed that getting people to think about moving increased consumption and reduced patience. One of them, a field study at a cafeteria, showed that thinking about moving to a new home caused students to eat more calories and spend more money. Perceptions of the future as uncertain mediated the effect of mobility thoughts on self-control, and tolerance for uncertainty moderated it. To increase external validity, Studies 4-6 used archival and survey data. American states with higher population turnover exhibit stronger patterns suggestive of self-control problems. Two surveys found self-reports of mobility correlated positively with self-control problems. Effects were not due to self-selection by choosing to move, because they were replicated among people who underwent forced relocation.

P2676**Individual Adaptability and Life Satisfaction: The Moderating Role of Social Support**

Mi Zhou *National University of Defense Technology, China*

Nowadays, adaptability is assumed as a pivotal source of psychological resources. Based on the model of conservation of resources, both personal resources and conditional resources are considered as important resources to protect individuals from stress and to improve the life satisfaction. Therefore, the purpose of the current study is to investigate the relationship between adaptability, social support and life satisfaction. We collected data from 99 undergraduate freshmen in a Chinese university using lagged design with 1-month interval. Results revealed that social support moderated the relationship between adaptability and life satisfaction, such that the positive relationship between adaptability and life satisfaction was stronger for individuals with higher levels of social support. The current study suggest that people not only need to improve the adaptability to take the initiative to suit for the environment, but also strive for the social support from others around when meeting the new environment and changing situation.

P2677**Men Seek Power, Women Seek Relationships: Different Mediators between Social Exclusion and Stereotyping**

Wenqi Zhu, Bin Zuo, Renfei Xiao, Xiao Tan, Taotao Dai *Central China Normal University, China*

On the basis of the need-threat model, this study of college students ($N=542$) investigated the influence of social exclusion on individual's stereotyping, and we proposed that there were different mediators among different gender, in which the mediating effects of affiliation motivation and sense of power as two mediators were examined. Results showed that

the level of stereotyping of socially excluded participants was lower than that of socially accepted participants and control group in impression formation task. Furthermore, after being excluded, the sense of power was lower for male than female, while the affiliation motivation was higher for female than male. This study finally demonstrated different mediating effects between social exclusion and stereotyping among different gender. For male participants, the mediating effect of sense of power was significant, but the mediating effect of affiliation motivation was insignificant. While for female participants, however, the situation was the opposite.

P2678**Which protective mechanisms are responsible for resilience?**

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Although exposed to numerous risks, some youth in residential care do not manifest externalising behaviour problems. Goal of this paper is to determine which protective mechanisms contribute to that outcome. To research resilience process sample of 228 youth placed in residential care in Croatia, aged 14 to 18 years, was studied. Data were collected by the List of major life events (Maurovic, 2015), Revised version of Resilience and Youth Development Module (West Ed & CDE, 2000) and Youth Self Report (Achenbach, 1991). Semi-structured interviews with 24 youth without behavioural problems were conducted. Results show that key protective mechanisms that differentiate among high risk participants with and without behavioural problems were participation in meaningful activities, connection to school, goals and aspirations, problem solving, self-awareness and self-efficacy. Qualitative data give some insight in how these mechanisms operate. Key words: resilience, risk, externalising problems, protective mechanisms