

## Human Relationships

## INVITED ADDRESS

IA072

**Mysteries of Love: Emotions in Intimate Relationships***Claudia M Haase Northwest University, United States of America*

Intimate relationships are hotbeds of emotions. How do emotions in couples (e.g., as they discuss a topic of disagreement) predict long-term happiness and health? Why are some partners emotionally reactive, whereas others keep their cool? And how do emotions change as couples age? In this talk, I will present recent findings from a 20-year longitudinal study, which examined emotional functioning (i.e., subjective experiences, emotional behavior, physiological activation) during conflict discussions in a sample of long-term married couples. Results show (1) how spouses' emotional functioning predicts changes in marital satisfaction, mental health, and physical health over time; (2) how genetic influences shape spouses' emotional reactivity; and (3) how spouses' emotions change as they age. Ideas for future research will be discussed.

IA073

**Attachment and Parenting in the Collectivistic Context***Nebi Sumer Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

Research on the interplay between attachment and parenting has documented both universal and culture-specific aspects in both domains. Considering that attachment anxiety in collectivist and attachment avoidance in individualistic cultures are relatively high, I expect that attachment anxiety in individualist and attachment avoidance in the collectivistic cultures, such as Turkey, would be the stronger predictor of parenting behaviors and parenting socialization goals. In this talk, following the presentation of the recent work on the cultural aspects of adult attachment and parenting, I'll summarize our findings on the link between the attachment dimensions and parenting behaviors comparing Turkey and the USA. Findings suggest that whereas attachment dimensions predict global parenting behaviors, such as emotional warmth and rejection similarly in both cultures, there exist cultural differences in predicting specific parenting behaviors, such as psychological and behavioral control. Attachment avoidance seems to be a critical risk factor for optimal development in collectivist/relational context.

## CONTRIBUTED SYMPOSIUM

CS081

**Ecological Momentary Assessment in Sex And Relationship Research***Organizer: Jacques J Van Lankveld Open University of The Netherlands, Netherlands***Session Abstract:**

In recent years, several topics in the domains of sexuality and partner relationships have been investigated using the methodology of ecological momentary assessment and experience sampling. In this symposium, we could present data on: 1. The links between intimacy, sexual desire, and sexual activity in adult heterosexual women and men (N=134) and in adult homosexual men (N=22), living in steady relationships; 2. The feasibility of delivery of EMA-based therapeutic feedback in couples receiving Emotionally-Focused Couple Therapy; 3. Bidirectional associations between daily context and different types of sexual behavior in twice-daily diary research (N=66 couples); 4. Using cellular phone based EMA approaches to understand the romantic and sexual interactions of adolescents and young adults; 5. on the development of multilevel statistical methods to analyze EMA data, both at the individual, and at the level of the couple, using Actor-Partner Interdependence Modeling.

**Using cellular phone based EMA approaches to understand the romantic and sexual interactions of adolescents and young adults***Devon J Hensel Indiana University School of Medicine, United States of America*

Research on relationships and sexual behavior has traditionally focused on retrospective and/or more global approaches to measurement. However, such approaches can obscure important differences in affect and behavior that occur across different sexual events with the same partner, or across sexual events that occur with multiple partners. The use of electronic data collection tools, including ecological momentary assessment (EMA), can overcome this limitation by allowing a participant to self-administer a survey or diary entry, in their own environment, as close to the occurrence of the behavior as possible. We will describe the feasibility and utility of cell phone-based EMA as a tool for understanding partnered romantic and sexual interactions of adolescents and young adults.

**Sexual behavior in the daily context of the relationship***Marieke Dewitte (1), Jacques Van Lankveld (2), Sjouke Vandenberghe (3),**Tom Loeys (3) 1. Maastricht University, Netherlands; 2. Open University Heerlen, Netherlands; 3. Ghent University, Belgium*

We tested dyadic, bidirectional associations between daily context and different types of sexual behavior to create more ecologically valid models of sexual responding. During three weeks, 66 heterosexual couples reported, two times a day, on mood, (perceived) partner behavior, relational feelings, sexual activity, physical intimacy, and masturbation. Positive mood, (perceived) partner behavior, and relational feelings predicted more sexual activity and intimacy in men, which further increased their positive mood, positive partner behavior, and positive feelings about the relationship on the following day. Women showed a similar pattern of predictors as men, though the effect of sexual behavior was more relationship-oriented. Partner effects were more influential in predicting male than female intimacy. Men experienced masturbation as negatively in the context of their relationship. These results confirm the regulatory function of sex and intimacy in maintaining a positive relational climate and indicate the importance of the daily context to encourage sexual behavior.

**How to Analyze Ecological Momentary Assessment Data of Individuals and Couples***Peter Verboon, Jacques van Lankveld, Audrey Beaulen Open University, Netherlands*

For analysing daily diary (ESM) data a researcher has to cope with several complexities in the data. In this presentation it will be illustrated how two intensive longitudinal data sets are analysed with multilevel analysis. It will be demonstrated how multilevel mediation analyses were performed on ESM data from individuals concerning sexual activity, sexual desire and intimacy towards the partner. The direct association of perceived intimacy with the partner and sexual interaction with the partner was not statistically significant but appeared to be mediated by sexual desire. These findings support the notion that social-emotional factors including intimacy and relational satisfaction play an important role in sexual functioning. Furthermore, it will be illustrated how to analyse ESM data that concern couples in therapy where the aim is to account for the dyadic relation within the couple.

**The feasibility of EMA-based therapeutic feedback in couples receiving Emotionally-Focused Couple Therapy***Audrey Beaulen (1), Jacques Van Lankveld (1), Brenda Den Oudsten (2), Neil Aaronson (3), Berry Aarnoudse (4) 1. Open University of the Netherlands, Netherlands; 2. Tilburg University,*

Netherlands; 3. *The Netherlands Cancer Institute, Netherlands*; 4. *EFT Centre the Southern Netherlands, Netherlands*

We conducted a feasibility study, in the context of a larger study investigating the efficacy of Emotionally-Focused Couple Therapy (EFCT) supplemented with online therapeutic support in couples with relationship problems who have been confronted with colorectal cancer. The online therapeutic feedback messages are based on Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA). Participants receive at random times during the day a prompt on their smartphone to complete a brief questionnaire concerning their current affective state, their feelings for their partner, and their emotional needs. Based on their responses participants will receive tailored advice that supplements the suggestions discussed during EFCT sessions. The addition of online support is expected to enhance therapy effect by stimulating the couple to bring therapeutic changes into practice in everyday life. The feasibility of offering this EMA-based feedback is evaluated in a pilot study and through process evaluation and we will discuss possible challenges and barriers.

### **The Link Between Intimacy, Sexual Desire, and Sexual Activity in Daily Life. Experience Sampling Research Among Women and Men Living in Steady Relationships**

**Jacques J Van Lankveld (1), Nele Jacobs (1), Viviane Thewissen (1), Marieke Dewitte (2), Peters Verboon (1)** 1. *Open University of The Netherlands, Netherlands*; 2. *Maastricht University, Netherlands*

The link between emotional intimacy and sexual contact within committed relationships is assumed to differ between women and men. Previous cross-sectional study designs precluded researchers to draw conclusions about causality and the direction of the intimacy-sexuality link. We therefore conducted a longitudinal study using experience sampling methodology. At 10 quasi-random moments per day, during seven consecutive days, 134 participants (Nfemale=87) reported their feelings of emotional intimacy and sexual desire, and their sexual activity. Additionally, they reported whether sexual interaction had occurred during night or early morning, and late in the evening. The direct effect of intimacy on sexual partner interaction was not significant. However, an indirect effect of intimacy via sexual desire was observed. All associations were similar in women and men. Although men experienced a higher mean level of sexual desire than women, the strength of the intimacy-sexuality link was not different between both genders.

## ORAL PRESENTATION

### OR1187

#### **Jealousy and Basic Need Satisfaction: A Diary Study**

**Bülent Aykutoglu, Ahmet Uysal** *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

The aim of the present study was to examine the relationship between jealousy and basic need satisfaction in romantic relationships. Couples (N=74) completed daily records for 14 consecutive days. Multilevel analyses indicated that after controlling baseline (person-level) need satisfaction, daily jealousy was positively associated with daily basic need satisfaction, but only for men. However, lagged analysis showed that jealousy predicted lower need satisfaction on the following day. None of the findings were significant for women. These results suggest that although jealousy and need satisfaction may have a positive daily association, jealousy might have negative consequences for need satisfaction when examined longitudinally. Keywords: close relationships, jealousy, basic needs, diary study, well-being.

### OR1188

#### **The Relationship Between Couples Novel Life Events and Relationship Satisfaction A Diary Study**

**Bülent Aykutoglu (1), Elçin Gündoğdu Aktürk (1), Büsra Akgönül (2)** 1. *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*; 2. *Bilkent University, Turkey*

The aim of the present study was to examine the relationship between couples' having positive and negative life events, and their relationship satisfaction. For this aim, couples (N=37) were asked to complete daily records for 14 consecutive days. Multilevel analyses indicated that while daily positive life events were positively related with daily relationship satisfaction, negative life events were negatively related with daily relationship satisfaction. Moreover, apart from one's own positive and negative life events, one's partner's positive and negative life events were associated with one's own relationship satisfaction. There are many studies in literature presenting link between one's stressful life experiences and one's partner's psychological stress (e.g. Bolger, DeLongis, Kessler, & Wethington, 1989; Chan & Margolin, 1994; Westman & Vinokur, 1998). The results will be discussed in the light of relevant literature. Keywords: positive and negative life events, relationship satisfaction, diary study

### OR1189

#### **Eating Disorders and Physical Touch Apprehension Are Related to Poorer Relationship Quality in US Women Veterans: Implications**

#### **for Bolstering the Protective Quality of Relationships**

**Rebecca K Blais (1), Shira Maguen (2), Danielle Christensen (1), Candice M Monson (3)** 1. *Utah State University, United States of America*; 2. *University of California, San Francisco, United States of America*; 3. *Ryerson University, Canada*

Positive relationship quality (RQ) is a buffer against post-deployment distress in Veterans. Civilian data shows that eating disorders and physical touch apprehension are negatively associated with RQ, yet the association of eating disorders and touch apprehension with RQ has not been studied in Veterans. To bolster RQ, we need to understand how body and eating concerns contribute to RQ, particularly in women Veterans who are at heightened risk for these concerns. Women Veterans (n=494) completed demographic, eating disordered behavior, physical touch apprehension, and RQ inventories. After accounting for demographic risk variables of age, mental health comorbidities, and non-minority race, higher touch apprehension (partial  $r=.26, p=.001$ ) and higher restrictive eating patterns (partial  $r=.13, p=.06$ ) were associated with lower RQ ( $F[7,197]=7.57, p=.001$ ). Interventions to bolster the buffering effects of RQ should target body and eating concerns. Individual mental health clinics that offer eating disorder treatment and couples' therapy programs may be of critical use.

### OR1190

#### **Attachment, flirting and love styles in short-term and long-term relationships**

**Geraldine S Bouquet-Escobedo, Rolando Diaz-Loving** *UNAM, Mexico*

Personal attributes influence the way people behave in a relationship, and the level of commitment they develop (Lee, 1977; Stenberg, 1999). This study aimed to examine the differences in flirting styles, attachment styles and love styles when people think about a long-term or short-term commitment. 203 volunteers, aged 18–33 years, were tested. Overall, results showed that when people think about a long-term commitment, they are prone to have a secure attachment, a selfless and passionate love, seek long-term attraction and are cautious when they plan a romantic relationship. People thinking about a short-term commitment, tend to be avoidant and fearful, and do not look for close and intimate relationships. Finally, men are prone to show a selfless love and, flirt with people they are attracted to, and agree to short-term encounters when women show romantic interest first.

### OR1191

#### **Agency and the childhood origins of feedism**

**Kathy E Charles, Michael Palkowski**  
*Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom*

Feedism (or feederism / erotic weight gain) is often presented by journalists and researchers as a paraphilia with elements of sado-masochism (a feeder who controls and feeds, and a feedee who eats and gains weight until disabled). There has been particular focus on the female feedee as a victim who lacks agency and knowledge in her relationship and food choices. Thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews with 11 females and 12 males identifying themselves as participants of feedism revealed a fascination and attraction to weight gain beginning in childhood. This childhood interest underpinned well-developed agency in adulthood in both males and females. Analysis also revealed fluidity in the terms 'feeder' and 'feedee' with the conventional understanding of the feeder as dominant being challenged. The need for greater awareness of the dynamics involved in feedism, and the subsequent implications for how health professionals encourage weight loss in these patients, is discussed.

#### OR1192

##### **Who Supports Me Matters: Differentiating Autonomy Support Sources in Predicting Academic Motivation and Subjective Well-being.**

**Danielle Cheng (1,2)** 1. *University of Nottingham (Malaysia), Malaysia*; 2. *HELP University, Malaysia*

Two studies explored the roles of autonomy support from two distinct sources: teachers and peers on well-being, autonomous and controlled academic motivation in a university student sample (N = 100 per study). Autonomy support from teachers and peers were hypothesized to be positively related to autonomous motivation and well-being, with a negative relationship to controlled motivation. In Study 1 and 2, multiple regression analyses consistently revealed a positive relationship of teacher autonomy support to autonomous motivation. Interestingly, peer autonomy support was also positively correlated to controlled motivation in both studies. However, both support sources were found to be positively related to well-being, indicating that autonomy support from both support sources are beneficial, but perhaps not for academic motivation. These findings reflect the concern of Asian cultures in maintaining harmonious relationships, viewing support seeking as detrimental to their social relationships (Taylor et al., 2004). Consequently, they would less likely engage in support-seeking behavior.

#### OR1193

##### **Does the Desire to Conform to Peers Moderate Links between**

##### **Popularity and Indirect Victimization in Early Adolescence?**

**Leanna M Closson, Leslie D Hogg** *Saint Mary's University, Canada*

This study of 426 Canadian early adolescents investigated whether associations between peer-perceived popularity and indirect forms of victimization varied as a function of gender and the desire to conform to characteristics and competencies that are valued among peers (i.e., peer conformity goals). Regression analyses revealed popularity was uniquely and positively associated with reputational victimization, but was not significantly related to exclusion after accounting for peer-perceived meanness and likeability. Associations between popularity and indirect victimization were moderated by peer conformity goals and gender. The results indicated that popular girls with high peer conformity goals experienced more reputational victimization and exclusion than popular girls with low peer conformity goals. However, popular boys with high peer conformity goals experienced less exclusion than popular boys with low peer conformity goals. The findings suggest that peer conformity goals carry with them some risks for popular girls, but may serve a protective function for popular boys.

#### OR1194

##### **Meeting you, meeting me: phenomenological construction of intersubjectivity in the case of first-time encounters**

**Christophe Coupé (1), Magali Ollagnier-Beldame (2), Anne Cazemajou (2)** 1. *Laboratoire Dynamique du Langage, CNRS & University of Lyon, France*; 2. *Laboratoire Interactions, Corpus, Apprentissages, Représentations (CNRS, University of Lyon & ENS Lyon), France*

First-time encounters have been thoroughly investigated in social psychology and sociology. First, approaching the cognitive processes at play reveal the long-lasting effects of first impressions and stereotypes. Second, especially for romantic encounters, research focuses on how psycho-sociological profiles may predict two persons' likelihood to meet, "click", and build a lasting relationship. Yet, as noted by Duteille, the encounter itself is eluded. Indeed, what is experienced by someone encountering another sentient being remains out of the equation. To fill this void, we promote a "first-person" approach to first-time encounters. We rely on Vermersch's explicitation interview, a technique of guided retrospective introspection offering careful and holistic descriptions of lived experience. We analyze a corpus of 12 encounters and 24 corresponding interviews. We focus on how grasping who the other is relies on information from oneself, from themselves and from the intersubjective

space, and how it draws an elusive and fluctuating interpersonal boundary.

#### OR1195

##### **How do Adolescents' Repress Sadness Caused by Conflict in Romantic Relationships? : An Indigenous Approach**

**Ali A Fargha, Zafira R N Shabrina** *Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

Adolescence is often regarded as a time of deep and diverse emotions. In romantic relationships, the emotions are more expressed and obvious (Brown et al, 1999). This study aims to identify how adolescents repress sadness caused by conflict in romantic relationships. The sample was ethnically diverse, consisting of Javanese (64,10%) and other Indonesia ethnics (35,90%). A total number of 156 (103 females and 53 males) Javanese undergraduate students aged 18–22, who are currently in or had experienced romantic relationship a were asked to complete an open-ended questionnaire. The data was analyzed using thematic content analysis – categorized, single-coded, and axial-coded with indigenous psychological perspective. Results demonstrated there are six main parts that repress sadness: Activities (49.31%), socializing (15.97%), emotional expression (14.58%), emotional control (10.42%), direct problem solving (6.25%), religious coping (3.47 %). Keyword : sadness; Indonesian adolescents; romantic relationship; indigenous psychology.

#### OR1196

##### **Self-Discrepancy & Stress: Using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM) to Test Similarity to Ideal Self as a Moderator of Coping Effectiveness**

**Natalie J Hallinger (1), Tracy Dehart (1), Anthony L Burrow (2)** 1. *Loyola University Chicago, United States of America*; 2. *Cornell University, United States of America*

Racial or ethnic discrimination leads to mental and physical distress that negatively impacts health outcomes, but individual characteristics can alter this effect. Assessing both perceived stress (self-report) and physical stress (hair cortisol level), we investigated whether the discrimination-stress relationship was moderated by an individual's self-discrepancy or their romantic partner's self-discrepancy. Sixty cohabitating romantic couples (N = 120) were recruited from a large American city and multilevel modeling was used to test the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM), which simultaneously estimates actor (individual) and partner (individual's partner) effects. The findings suggest that as stressful discrimination events increase, people similar



to their ideal self become even better at coping with stress.

**OR1197**  
**Comparisons to Ideal Self as Source of Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Evaluations**

**Natalie J Hallinger (1), Tracy Dehart (1), Anthony L Burrow (2)** 1. *Loyola University Chicago, United States of America*; 2. *Cornell University, United States of America*

Explicit evaluations of the self (intrapersonal) and others (interpersonal) are based on a bi-dimensional assessment comprised of perceptions of competence and warmth, however an individual's ideal self (the most desirable version of the self) may be the underlying source of these judgments. By assessing self-discrepancy (appraisal of the self's similarity to the ideal self) and ideal similarity (appraisal of others' similarity to one's own ideal self), we investigated whether judgments of competence and warmth are associated with comparisons of the self and others to the perceiver's own ideal self. A series of studies recruited college students ( $N_1 = 232$ ) and adults ( $N_2 = 120$ ,  $N_3 = 360$ ) from a large American city and multilevel modeling was used to test the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM), which simultaneously estimates actor (individual) and partner (individual's partner) effects. The findings suggest that explicit intrapersonal and interpersonal evaluations are influenced by comparisons to the perceiver's ideal self.

**OR1198**  
**The (B)ODD-Model of Infidelity**

**Jane Hergert** *Open University Hagen, Germany*

A multitude of explanatory approaches for infidelity has been proposed over the decades: The biological approach assumes that genetic and hormonal effects explain infidelity. The evolutionary approach proposes that intersexual differences in parental investment help to explain differential patterns of male and female sexual infidelity. Contrastingly, the assumption of the deficit model of infidelity is that problems in the primary relationship alone account for infidelity. The dispositional approach posits that stable personality traits are responsible for unfaithful behavior. The situational approach on the other hand assumes situational effects to mainly be the cause of infidelity. Finally, effects of variables like sex, age and education are discussed within the sociodemographic approach. Clearly, every approach has its merits but when they are regarded separately, important aspects are always neglected. Conversely, the (B)ODD-model of infidelity integrates all the above named approaches into one unifying framework. Supporting data from a longitudinal study is presented.

**OR1199**  
**Authenticity and the Ways of Living in Japanese College Students: Hardships, Authenticity and Everydayness**

**Kiyoko Ishikawa, Mai Takahashi** *Tokyo University of Social Welfare, Graduate School of Psychology, Japan*

Recently Japanese values are changing into individualism by following the U.S. life style as well as digital communication style. As a result of these phenomena, young people have a tendency of ignoring real-self, their real situation and real emotional interaction with others. This study investigated Japanese College Students' everyday life. How they deal with their hardships, and how their authenticity, adaptation style and family relationships were related. The study consisted of a questionnaire and also narrative interviews. 342 undergraduate students in Kanto area of Japan were participated. Results showed that college students tried to over-adapt to their ideal world where they existed to be ideal-self, but not real-self. Also, even though their Authenticity scores were high, these scores did not represent their real-self after analyzing their narratives. Therefore, researchers pointed two major issues; 1) the importance of real emotional interaction with others, 2) specifying subjects of over-adaptation.

**OR1200**  
**Win-win helping: newcomers' helping behaviors promote socialization and the moderating role of impression management motive**

**Huiyuan Jia, Xiaofei Xie** *Peking University, China*

Entering a new organization or starting a new job, people have to due with learning and adapting to new jobs, roles and the culture of the workplace (Van Mannen & Schein, 1979). This research suggests a more proactive way- helping behavior to promote newcomer's socialization. A longitude organizational survey demonstrated impression management motive strengthens the positive impacts of helping behavior on newcomer's socialization. Helping behavior promoted leader-member exchange between newcomers and their peers, and impression management's positive role derived from its capacity to advance the pathway from high helping behavior to high socialization. The research presents the evidence that impression management is rather a discrete motive in organizations, but functions as a resource that encourages newcomers to achieving better socialization. The findings enhanced understanding of socialization by integrating the motives and leader-member exchange literatures, which to date have developed separately.

**OR1201**  
**The Development of Ethnocultural Empathy**

**Paul R Kimmel** *None, Panama*

Most psychological researchers, theorists and practitioners agree that empathy is a primary means of facilitating interpersonal understanding and therefore critical to all human relationships. Within a culture, empathy is usually studied in terms of its cognitive/intellectual and affective/emotional components. However, a growing critique of such traditional conceptualizations of empathy calls for recognizing the importance of culture as a frame of reference through which individuals encounter the world, themselves and each other. This talk will examine empathy among individuals from different cultures and ethnicities. This I call ethnocultural empathy. Previous work on cultural empathy, multicultural awareness and ethnographic empathy refer to the study of empathy in intercultural contexts. These studies focus on experiencing ones own culture in the context of other cultures. I will examine how individuals from different cultures can learn to empathize across cultures and thus create a more harmonious coexistence.

**OR1202**  
**Reflecting on Relationship Conflict from a Self-Distanced (vs. Self-Immersed) Perspective Promotes Relationship Well-being**

**Sanem Küçükkömürler, Fulya Kirimer Aydınli, Emre Selçuk** *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

Prior research showed that individuals who spontaneously take a self-distanced perspective in daily life exhibit better problem solving during conflict with their romantic partner. Extending these findings, the present study investigated whether experimentally manipulating perspective taking affects individuals' relationship well-being after reflecting on a past conflict with the partner. Participants were asked to recall a past conflict with their romantic partner either from a self-distanced ( $n = 54$ ) or from a self-immersed ( $n = 56$ ) perspective. Participants who recalled the conflict from a self-distanced (vs. self-immersed) perspective reported greater relationship satisfaction, even after statistically controlling for quality of romantic attachment and trait negative affect. These findings add to the growing evidence showing the benefits of self-distancing for interpersonal well-being.

**OR1203**  
**Marital Stability Model of Early Adulthood Based on Cognitive Attribution, Emotion Regulation and Conflict Styles**

**Rena Latifa** *Faculty of Psychology, State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia*

This study investigates marital stability model of Early adulthood in Bandung Indonesia based on cognitive attribution, emotion regulation and conflict styles by questioning (a) which conflict styles can predict high and low level of marital stability; (b) which variable (cognitive attribution or emotion regulation) influence the formation of the 6 conflict styles. The respondents are early adulthood, marrying from 1 to 5 years. The data were analyzed using SEM (Structural Equation Modelling). The results showed that 'compromise' conflict style significantly predict high level of marital stability, while 'interactional reactivity' significantly predict low level of marital stability. 'Compromise' style predicted by emotion regulation, and 'interactional reactivity' style predicted by cognitive attribution. When emotion regulation and cognitive attribution are applied simultaneously, it emerges these 3 kinds of conflict styles: 'submission', 'avoidance' and 'separation'.

#### OR1204

##### From Thinking to Feeling to Acting to Poor Peer Adjustments in Preschool Children

**Stephanie Laux (1), Rose Schindler (1), Udo Rudolph (1), Katrin Schulz (2)** 1. Technische Universität Chemnitz, Germany; 2. SRH Gera, Germany

Previous research indicates that the way children process social information influences aggressive behavioral tendencies (Crick & Dodge, 1994; Dodge, 1980; Dodge & Crick, 1990). However, the social-information processing model does not explain the mediating mechanisms between the tendency to attribute hostile intent (cognitions) and the likelihood of aggressive behaviors and final consequences such as poorer peer adjustments. Thus, we investigated the whole sequence from cognition to emotion to behavior (as postulated by Weiner, 1986, 1995) in relation to preschool children's peer acceptance within one study (N=1.575). To our best knowledge we first investigated the whole sequence in preschool age and by means of specially developed child-oriented diagnostics. Two structural equation models are presented. Results reveal that children with greater tendencies to attribute hostile intent to the actions of others, experience greater anger emotions, are more likely to show aggressive behavior tendencies, and in turn show poorer peer adjustments.

#### OR1205

##### Parenting Pattern and Self-esteem and Interpersonal Trust of University Students

**Gao Lin, Wang Shuqing** Institute of Education and Psychological Science of Jinan University, China

There is evidence that parenting pattern is important for interpersonal trust, Less is known about possible determinant of self-esteem.

This study aimed at testing the relationship of parenting pattern and self-esteem and interpersonal trust as well as at testing a new mediator, i.e. self-esteem. This survey was assessed by self-report in a college-based sample of 300 students aged between 20 and 22 years in China. Subjects were asked to fill in Parenting Pattern Scale (EMBU), Self-esteem Scale (SES) and Interpersonal Trust Scale (ITS). The data survey was analyzed by structural equation model. Data analysis showed that (a) parenting pattern and self-esteem were good predictors of interpersonal trust, (b) self-esteem was the mediator between parenting pattern and interpersonal trust, (c) Interpersonal trust was related to the only child or not, interpersonal trust was independent of age, sex, major, economic status, parents divorced or not, native place, and parents' educational level.

#### OR1206

##### A systematic review of the predictions of the Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of suicidal behaviour

**Jennifer S Ma, Philip J Batterham, Alison L Calear, Jin Han** The Australian National University, Australia

Context: Since the development of the Interpersonal Psychological Theory (IPT; Joiner, 2005), a body of literature has emerged testing the theory across a range of populations. Objective: The aim of this review was to systematically analyse current evidence testing the effects of thwarted belongingness, perceived burdensomeness, and acquired capability on suicide ideation and attempt. Methods: PsycInfo and PubMed databases were searched for articles published between 2005 and July 2015. Results: Seventy articles reporting on 76 studies were identified. Contrary to expectations, the studies provided mixed evidence across the theory's main predictions. The effect of perceived burdensomeness on suicide ideation was the most tested and supported relationship. The theory's other predictions were less supported. Conclusions: Future research focused on expanding the availability of measurement approaches for the interpersonal risk factors, and further elaborating on their mixed relationships with suicide ideation and attempt are important to further theoretical progress in the field.

#### OR1207

##### Integrating the lived experience of subjects : Towards a holistic science of intersubjectivity

**Magali Ollagnier Beldame, Anne Caze-majou, Christophe Coupé** French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), France

Humans are fundamentally intersubjective beings, as illustrated by research from Buber

(dialogical existence), Stern (intersubjective matrix) or Rizzolatti (mirror neurons). Yet how does intersubjectivity unfold? Which roles play unconscious experiential processes, whether cognitive, emotional or sensorial? How to access them and study them? These are core challenges for psychology, but beyond, also for a society where togetherness occurs despite otherness. Is it really possible to "put oneself in other's shoes"? How does this occur to consciousness? We will argue for the need of "first-person" methods to study intersubjectivity, following Varela, Vermerisch and others. Based on Husserl, Gurdorf and Gendlin's contributions, they consist in a "guided introspection" which offers rigorous descriptions of lived experience. We will exemplify how studying human interactions at this phenomenological level preserve the interplay of cognition, emotions and sensations. This integrated approach strongly echoes the notion of kokoro (Kasulis), which will help rethink and expand these issues.

#### OR1208

##### Determinants of Integration and Confrontation in Internal Dialogues

**Malgorzata M Puchalska - Wasyl** The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

An internal dialogue consists in a person alternately adopting (at least) two different viewpoints. In integrative internal dialogues the viewpoints are integrated, whereas in confrontational ones differences between standpoints are emphasized. Since research suggests numerous positive functions of integrative internal dialogues compared to confrontational dialogues, it is a challenge for researchers to explore the determinants of integration (in order to support it) and confrontation (in order to minimise it). The primary objective of the presented study was to identify such personality-related and situational determinants of integration and confrontation in internal dialogue simulating social relationships. Canonical correlation analysis did not establish personality determinants but it did reveal situational determinants behind integration and confrontation in internal dialogue. Perceiving the internal interlocutor as similar to the dialogue's author increases the author's integrative attitude. An increase in the wishfulness of the dialogue intensifies the author's confrontational attitude and the interlocutor's integrative attitude.

#### OR1209

##### Peer relation between senior and junior students at an islamic boarding school in indonesia

**Atikah D Rahmawati, Wenty M Minza** Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

The aim of this study is to understand peer relations among students studying at different grade levels at an Islamic Boarding School in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Qualitative methods were employed in interviewing nine female students: 5 Junior High School level (MTs) students and 4 Senior High School level (MA) students. The results show that inter-grade level peer relations between students at the MTs level and those at the MA level are hierarchical. The concept of respect and guidance are important in framing the relationship, though they are understood differently between those at the MTs and MA level. Fear, inferiority, *sungkan* (combination of respect and fear) are examples of emotions felt by those in the lower grades when describing their relations with their seniors. Keywords : peer relation, hierarchy, different grade levels.

#### OR1210

##### The emotional state of pregnant women and their relation to the pregnancy and the fetus

**Svetlana S Savenysheva, Anna Bezruchenko** *Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia*

The emotional state of women during pregnancy can greatly depend on their relation to pregnancy and fetus. Therefore the aim of the study was to investigate link between the attitude to the fetus and emotional state in pregnant women. Study involved 100 pregnant women, aged 18 to 40 years. Methods: Demographic questionnaire, test of relationships of pregnant women, techniques for diagnosing anxiety and emotional state, questionnaire of fears. Result: Anxious attitude to the fetus and the pregnancy is positively related to personal and situational anxiety ( $p < 0,001$ ), with the severity of most of the fears in women and negatively associated with well-being and activity ( $p < 0,01$ ). The adequate attitude to the fetus and the pregnancy is characterized by a low level of personal ( $p < 0,01$ ) and situational anxiety ( $p < 0,05$ ) and a high level of activity ( $p < 0,05$ ). Ignoring attitude to the fetus and the pregnancy is characterized by low level of mood ( $p < 0,01$ ).

#### OR1211

##### Gender and friendship in an Islamic boarding school in Yogyakarta

**Ida F Shobihah, Wenty M Minza** *Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

This study explores how friendship is experienced in an Islamic Boarding School in Yogyakarta. Using qualitative methods, it tries to understand how gender frames experiences of hierarchical friendships, as gender is assumed to act as a second layer that produces a specific form of relation. The subject of this study includes 11 female students and 10 male students from different grades at the Junior and Senior High School levels. The results

show that friendship between students from different grades are hierarchical relationships. However, hierarchical relationships work differently between friendships formed among females and male students. Both groups use the term "polite" (*sopan*) to explain how hierarchical relationships are carried out, yet gender frames how politeness is expressed. Key words: friendship, hierarchy, gender

#### OR1212

##### Understanding Conflict among Adolescent Romantic Relationships: A Study Using Indigenous Psychological Approach

**Pratipa Sidhaya, Zafira R N Shabrina** *Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

Conflict is unavoidable in romantic relationships and intensifies the more time invested together (Laursen, et al. 2001). Regardless, little is known about the underlying process of interpersonal relation regarding conflict in romantic relationships during late adolescence. The purpose of this qualitative research is to explore how adolescents perceive conflicts that occur in their romantic relationship. Undergraduate students aged 18–20 years old coming from ethnically diverse backgrounds consisting of Javanese (64,10%) and other Indonesian ethnic (35,90%) with total number of 156 (103 females and 53 males) who are currently in or had experienced in romantic relationships were asked to complete an open-ended questionnaire regarding their opinion about conflict. The data was analyzed using thematic content analysis—categorized, single-coded, and axial coded - with indigenous psychological approach. The result indicates three factors that cause conflict in adolescents' romantic relationship: by differences (86,58%), quarrels (3,67%), and misunderstandings (9,75%). Key-word: Adolescence, conflict, romantic relationship, indigenous psychology.

#### OR1213

##### Mentorship and Positive Functioning in Adulthood

**Olga Strizhetskaya** *Saint Petersburg State University, Russia*

Mentorship is usually considered as a practice in professional development in mentor-protégé dyad that aims to improve both, but more benefits are seen for protégé. In our study we supposed that depending on the level of importance of mentorship, positive functioning of an adult can differ. Sample was 236 adults aged 25–77, living in Saint-Petersburg, Russia. Methods used were questionnaire "Mentorship" by M. Petrash, O. Strizhetskaya; Psychological well-being by C. Ryff (Russian version), Hardiness scale. Sample was divided into three groups: (1) low scores on mentorship ( $N = 76$ ), (2) average scores ( $N = 79$ ), (3) high scores ( $N = 71$ ). Results showed no statistical

age differences both in total sample and within three groups. MANOVA analysis showed contradictory picture: the highest scores in positive functioning were revealed for groups with low scores on importance of mentorship. Regression analysis also showed that depending on importance of mentorship, it can correlate with different aspects of positive functioning.

#### OR1214

##### Transmission of attachment style and physiological stress response to romantic conflict in Chinese young couples: A dyadic analysis

**Hui Wang, Zhuo Rachel Han** *Beijing Normal University, China*

Romantic relationship played an important role on young adults' physical and psychological well-being. According to attachment theory, romantic attachment might transmit from individuals' early attachment with parents and peers, which in turn might influence one's physiological response to stress. With 121 dyads of Chinese young couples ( $M$  age = 21.94,  $SD = 2.33$ ), we examined whether one's attachment with their parents and peers were associated with their attachment with romantic partners and whether such attachment influenced their cortisol recovery in response to romantic conflicts. By assessing mediation in the actor-partner interdependence models, we found that females' and their partners' insecure attachment with parents and peers were significantly associated with females and males' fearful romantic attachment, which in turn associated with females' blunted cortisol recovery. The dyadic mediation models were not significant for males, indicating that physiological stress responses of females seemed to be more subjective to the influence of attachment styles.

### POSTER PRESENTATION

#### P1812

##### Influence of degree and stability of over-adaptation on mental health

**Keigo Asai** *Miyagi University, Japan*

Over-adaptive people might seem to be well adopted, even though they tend to suffer psychoneurosis and depression. To date, research on over-adaptation has investigated only the degree of over-adaptation. This study assumed that the degree of over-adaptation changes on a daily basis, because individuals and environments change every day. Based on this assumption, relationships between the degree and stability of over-adaptation, interpersonal stress, and mental health were investigated. Undergraduate and graduate students ( $N = 58$ ) participated in a one-week diary survey. Results indicated that if interpersonal stress were low, a high degree of over-adaptation was associated with somatic symptoms, whereas if



interpersonal stress were high, highly unstable over-adaptation was associated with anxiety and insomnia. These results are discussed in relation to characteristics of the degree and stability of over-adaptation.

#### P1813

##### **Promoting positive experience in interpersonal close relations: A practical application the self-expansion model to the Italian context**

**Giuseppe Carrus (1), Paola Carrus (2), Angelo Panno (1), Sabine Pirchio (3)**  
1. Roma Tre University, Italy; 2. We Project - Cooperative Society, Italy; 3. Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Expansion of the self is a basic motive for positive close relationships, driving preference for other people, stable and deep interpersonal relations, and positive personal growth and social adjustment. However, social research on self-expansion has been mainly conducted through controlled laboratory experiments, in the North-American cultural context. In this contribution we present an application of the self-expansion model and a related measurement tool to the Italian cultural context. A pilot study is conducted, where a battery of standardized measures, based on the self-expansion model is administered to 20 subjects, together with other psycho-social indicators (e.g., social and emotional intelligence, mindfulness, emotion regulation, attachment styles, sense of community). Preliminary results show the good applicability of the instrument to the Italian context, and suggest the existence of correlations among the different variables investigated. The implications of the findings for promoting positive close relationship, interpersonal well-being and social cohesion are discussed.

#### P1814

##### **Use of social network in adolescent couples: alert indicators**

**Marina García Peñalver (1), Elena Garrido Gaitan (2), Rocio Pina Ríos (2)**  
1. Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain; 2. Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Nowadays it's a fact that adolescents socialize in two different worlds, the real one and the virtual one. This generates a new way to know each other and experience new relationship manners, which can modify beliefs and attitudes on couple relationships. This investigation tries to identify which attitudes and beliefs about implicit control are shown in social networks as Whatsapp and Facebook considering the analysis of the control phenomena, such as: prohibition, discussion, insults, snub, intimacy violation and threats, that were assessed with an ad hoc questionnaire. The study sample includes 205 adolescents from

Catalonia, which 51,7 % (n = 106) were male, with ages in between 14 and 16 years, whom 67,8% (n = 139) have had a relationship. A first results analysis shows situations related with control and prohibition on social media, which are one of the control phenomena on adolescent couple relationships.

#### P1815

##### **Psychological peculiarities of abandoned children's social adaptation**

**Elmira Kalymbetova, Kuralay Arys-tan, Laura Baimoldina, Manzura Zholdassova, Davlet Duisenbekov**  
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Research-study aims to reveal abandoned children's individual-psychological peculiarities of readiness for social adaptation with applying C.Rogers's, R.Diamond's inventory, D.Leontyev's test of life-meaning orientations, L.Wasserman's technique of personal activity degree measurement, N.Gumenyuk's questionnaire of activity type and P.Kuznetsov's method of adaptation study. A certain connection between effectiveness of social adaptation and person's character activity had been revealed. It manifests by the fact that abandoned children rely on their own forces and their awareness of possibility of maintaining personal life influence on social adaptation degree and determine their social needs and motives. It had been proved that effectiveness of abandoned children's social-psychological adaptation is strictly connected with their personal activity to choose and realize significant living needs and peculiarities of their satisfaction. Research study demonstrates empirically and statistically that abandoned children's psychological peculiarities determine their personal relations to themselves, other people, social environment and general life orientation.

#### P1816

##### **Personalities associated with Romantic Jealousy Experience :Considering Self-esteem and Narcissism in Japanese samples**

**Yu Kanno** Kobe University, Graduate School of Human Development, Japan

The relationship between romantic jealousy and self-esteem has been discussed over a few decades, but still there is inconsistency in the conclusions of numerous previous studies. The main purpose of this study was to explore the relationship among the components of romantic jealousy experience (cognitive, emotional, & behavioral), self-esteem, and self-esteem instability by considering narcissism in Japanese samples. Participants were 76 males and 85 females, and all of them are Japanese college students. The results showed that the components of romantic jealousy experience were not significantly

related to self-esteem nor self-esteem instability in Japanese data. Emotional component of romantic jealousy is especially influenced by the level of narcissistic sensitivity (narcissistic depression and narcissistic rage). The effects of gender are discussed.

#### P1817

##### **Development of the Attitude for Kyara Scale and the Kyara-related Fatigue Scale**

**Minaho Kawabata, Noriko Aizawa, Mika Omori** Ochanomizu University, Japan

Recently, the concept of kyara has attracted attention in Japan. It is a trend regarding the self and friends as static kyara. However, quantitative studies concerning kyara have not been conducted due to the lack of kyara measurement. The purpose of this study was to develop the Attitude for Kyara Scale (AKS) and the Kyara-related Fatigue Scale (KFS). To test the reliability and validity of these two scales, questionnaire was administered to 479 Japanese adolescents. Factor analyses of the AKS revealed three dimensions: consistency of kyara ( $\alpha = .85$ ), variability of kyara ( $\alpha = .84$ ), gap between self and kyara ( $\alpha = .79$ ). KFS had a single-factor structure and showed high internal consistency ( $\alpha = .90$ ). We also examined the relationships between two kyara scales and mental health. Overall, the results suggested that the AKS and the KFS are valid and reliable scales to measure the influence of kyara.

#### P1818

##### **Emotional expressions of Turkish males and females in relationship conflict: An investment model perspective**

**Bagdat D Kaynak, Selim Hovardaoglu** Ankara University, Turkey

In relationship conflicts, individuals commonly experience guilt and anger. These emotions are expressed in various ways. The aim of this study was to investigate expressions of anger (integrative assertion, distributive aggression, passive aggression, denial/withdrawal) and guilt (apology/appeasement, explanations, denial) in relationships by the Investment Model perspective. The study involved 155 married and 185 non-married individuals (i.e. dating, engaged), a total of 193 males and 147 females. Demographic Information Form, Investment Model Scale, Anger Expression Scale and Guilt Expression Scale were data collection instruments. The results indicated that relationship satisfaction serves as the best predictor variable for expressions of anger and guilt. In predicting expressions of anger; relationship satisfaction positively predicts integrative assertion, and negatively predicts distributive aggression, passive aggression and denial/withdrawal types. Concerning the expressions of guilt, relationship investments and relationship satisfaction predicted

expressions of apology/appeasement positively. Relationship satisfaction also predicted explanations positively, and denial negatively.

**P1819****Study on cognition of friend of young moderns**

*Toshiyuki Kishi University of FUKUI, Japan*

In recent years, dilution of young moderns friendship has been pointed out. In particular, against a background of the use of the mobile media among young moderns, they make full use of SNS such as "Twitter" and "Facebook". Under the circumstances, it goes without saying that the tie relationships with friends is changing than before. The change in the relationship with friends is the change in cognition of friend. In this study, the "Definition of friend" that young moderns itself is felt was revealed by use of a free description questionnaire. The results of the analysis, it was revealed that the young moderns have a perception of friend with the four elements "fun", "comfort", "trust" and "cooperation".

**P1820****Prediction of Dating Violence by the Aspect Model of Romantic Relationships in Adolescence**

*Yasumasa Kosaka Wako University, Japan*

The aspect model of romantic relationships indicated by Kosaka (2011) is a three-dimension model (Relativity-Absoluteness (R-A), Ownership-Openness (O-O), and Immersiveness-Leavingness (I-L); the points on the left are traits of immature-love (Koi), and the points on the right are traits of mature-love (Ai)). This study investigated the effectiveness of the model to predict dating violence one year later. Participants consisted of 90 university students in continuing relationships from summer of 2014 (Time 1) to July of 2015 (Time 2). They completed the scale of immature/mature love (SIML; Kosaka & Oshio, 2015) at Time 1, and 16 items about the use of 4 kinds of dating violence at Time 2. Covariance structural analysis indicated that participant's O-O scores influenced using social dating violence and mental dating violence negatively. This result suggests that ownership might cause social and mental dating violence.

**P1821****How do people with hikikomori describe connectedness to society and family? : Focusing on the time of occurrence**

*Megumi Koshi, Kikuyo Aoki, Masako Yatsuda, Hiromi Iwafuji Ochanomizu University, Japan*

Given recent overseas attention to hikikomori, and findings on related factors such as

connectedness, we examined the features of connectedness among people with hikikomori through comparison of two groups: people who began withdrawal during school years and people who began withdrawal during their transition to society (when they were 18–29 years old). Participants were 332 users of an email-based public mental health service. We analyzed the content of participants' emails and classified it into categories of time of occurrence of their withdrawal, level participation in social activities, and quality of relationship with family. The result of correspondence analysis indicated that people who began withdrawal during their transition to society were more likely to go out, work occasionally, and tended to interact with family without difficulty. However, they also felt guilt towards their family. The meaning of our focus on the time of occurrence was discussed.

**P1822****The attentional bias to attachment name on different priming tasks**

*Tonggui Li, Leiyan Wu Peking University, China*

According to the attachment theory, the current research focus on the mechanism of the way that attachment system how to influence the processing of information in cultural background of China. Two experiments have been performed and the results obtained with dot probe task using names of attachment figure, known person and unknown people. In experiment 1, RT were subjected to Imagination task (separation, study plan) × Name (attachment name, known name) × Congruence (congruent, incongruent). Results reveal that there is no difference in attentional bias to different names. However roles of attachment figures have been found interference factors. In experiment 2, RT were subjected to Priming word (attachment-related word, non-attachment related word) × Name (attachment name, known name) × Congruence (congruent, incongruent). Attentional bias to attachment name have also been found. And attachment anxiety have been verified associated to attentional bias.

**P1823****The determinants of the relative strength of communal versus exchange norms in close relationships: Self-esteem and relational mobility**

*Genta Miyazaki (1), Daisuke Saeki (2), Tomoko Ikegami (2), Naoya Yada (2) 1. Rikkyo University, Japan; 2. Osaka City University, Japan*

As a rule for giving and receiving benefits in their close relationships, people usually prefer communal norms to exchange norms. In this study, the determinants of the relative strength of communal versus exchange norms in close

relationships were explored via an online survey with a sample of 1,000 Japanese adults. Participants completed self-esteem and relational mobility scales, identified a relational partner with whom they interact most frequently, and indicated the extent to which they adhered to communal and exchange norms in the relationship. We analyzed the data of 617 participants who nominated a friend or romantic partner. Results revealed that lower self-esteem decreased the relative strength of communal versus exchange norms in friendships, although the effect was observed only in interpersonal environments with low relational mobility. This suggests that people choose between the two norms according to their own relational value and the possibility of forming new friendships.

**P1824****Utterance Control functions of non-verbal behaviors by listeners in group discussion**

*Mayumi Naito Takasaki City University of Economics, Japan*

This study examined the listeners' non-verbal behaviors in group discussion functioning as control factors of utterance. The frequencies of behaviors (e.g., gaze direction to the speakers, nodding, smiling, and body action) were measured by five-second interval recording. The results showed that utterances of the speaker were associated with non-verbal behaviors of the listeners. It also showed that the association varied depending on the time of utterance; short utterances were negatively associated with smiling, but long utterances were positively associated with gaze direction. Further analysis suggested that the more gaze direction a speaker had with listeners immediately after the start of the speech, the longer speech he/she made. These findings suggest that these behaviors of listeners function as a sign of approval/disapproval for continuing the speech. The interaction of speaker and listeners in group discussion was discussed.

**P1825****Interpersonal Behavioral Difficulties of Japanese People in Indonesia During Situations of Intercultural Contact: Implications for Learning Social Skills Towards Forming Relationships with Indonesian Muslims**

*Sachiko Nakano, Tomoko Tanaka Okayama University, Japan*

The purpose of this research is to explore the interpersonal behavioral difficulties of Japanese people in Indonesia upon interaction with Indonesian Muslims. Twenty-eight Japanese living in Indonesia participated in a set of semi-structured interviews. The difficulties they experienced were then analyzed using the KJ method. Results indicated that they



did experience difficulties in their relationships with Indonesian Muslims, which upon analysis were dividable into two categories. The first category was a product of cultural norms, e.g., differences in greeting customs and etiquette. While the other was a product of the Muslim religious norms, e.g., acceptance and consideration of religious practices. As an implication, this research indicates that there are several potential areas in which social skills, concerned with Japanese people and Indonesian Muslim interaction, are in need.

#### P1826

##### **Relationship between Ibasho "Person who eases your mind" and sense of contribution in late adolescence**

*Toshimitsu Okamura Nara-Gakuen University, Japan*

The Japanese word, Ibasho "Person who eases your mind" is an idiosyncratic word in Japanese culture, and has various definitions. The present study was carried out to examine the relationship between namely Ibasho "the person who eases your mind" and sense of contribution. Participants were Japanese undergraduate students. Participants were asked to rate 7 items to the following question, "Who is the person that eases your mind?" Clustering method were performed on the rating of person mentioned above. The results indicated that namely Ibasho were categorized to three groups, high, middle, low ease your mind. Especially the participants who low group scored lower than other groups on sense of contribution.

#### P1827

##### **China College Students' Internet Usage Making Impact on Loneliness: The Role of Society Supporting Systems**

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**Abstract:** In order to explore the relationship among Internet usage, loneliness, real and online social support of the college students, a total of 653 students of four universities in the midlands of China accepted investigation, and got results as following: (1) different Internet usage levels are significantly different from loneliness, and the higher the level is, the loneliness is lower; (2) Internet usage has a significantly negative predicting effect on loneliness, while online society support and the real society support on loneliness is a significantly negative predictor; (3) the real society support has mediating effects between Internet usage and loneliness, Internet usage both the

direct impact on the sense of loneliness, but also by the real society support; (4) both the real society support and online society support have mediating effects on Internet usage and loneliness, which can cushion the impact of Internet usage on loneliness.

#### P1828

##### **Predicting romantic relationship formation after breast cancer**

*Laura-Kate Shaw (1), Kerry A Sherman (1,2), Julie Fitness (1)* 1. Macquarie University, Australia; 2. Westmead Breast Cancer Institute, Australia

This study identified psychological factors associated with women's dating-related anxiety and their ability to form romantic relationships after breast cancer. Women (N = 80) diagnosed with breast cancer, who were either un-partnered or had commenced a relationship post-diagnosis, completed an online survey including measures of interpersonal competence, dating anxiety, post-traumatic growth, self-compassion, fear of negative evaluation, sexuality, body image, and attachment style. Dating-related anxiety was associated with greater attachment insecurity, appearance investment, fear of negative evaluation, and body image disturbance. Interpersonal competence was associated with greater post-traumatic growth, and less attachment insecurity, fear of negative evaluation, and body image disturbance. Hierarchical regression analyses indicated post-traumatic growth, body image disturbance, fear of negative evaluation, and appearance investment predicted dating-related anxiety ( $R^2 = .62$ ). Attachment avoidance was the only predictor of interpersonal competence ( $R^2 = .55$ ). Results highlight psychosocial factors associated with women's dating-related anxiety and their ability to form relationships after cancer.

#### P1829

##### **Individual differences in the effects of interpersonal stress coping: Focusing on fear of negative evaluation**

*Hirokazu Taniguchi Nagasaki University, Japan*

This study examined individual differences in the effects of interpersonal stress coping on mental health among adolescents. Participants were 157 college students (62 males and 95 females) with a mean age of 21.5 years. They answered the Interpersonal Stress Coping Scale (consisting of constructive coping, distancing coping, and reassessing coping), measures of mental health (depression and loneliness), and an individual difference measure of fear of negative evaluation. Constructive coping was significantly and positively related to depression only among people with low levels of fear of negative evaluation. Results also indicated that distancing coping

was significantly and positively correlated with depression only among people with high levels of fear of negative evaluation.

#### P1830

##### **Patterns of Affective Relationships and Quality of life among Institutionalized Children in Japan**

*Mitsue Tanimukai (1), Junko Akazawa (2), Emiko Katsurada (3)* 1. Kansai University of Welfare Sciences, Japan; 2. Fukuyama University, Japan; 3. Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan

The Picture Affective Relationships Test (PART; Takahashi, 1990) is constructed to measure affective relationships and define the dominant patterns of social relations of children. We studied an association between affective relationships pattern and QoL of the institutionalized children using PART and Japanese Kiddy-KINDLER (Nemoto, 2014). 18 institutionalized children and 48 nursery school children (4–7 years old) were estimated 23.5% of the institutionalized children showed "lone wolf" pattern, but the nursery school children showed only 4.2%, and QoL total score of nursery school children was significantly higher than that of nursery school children. The affective relationships are defined as interpersonal relationships that satisfy our needs for emotional interactions with significant others. These results suggested that it is difficult to get affective relationships with significant others (adults) and maintain their adjustment for institutionalized children.

#### P1831

##### **Japanese Students' Coping Strategies and Perception of Interpersonal Cultural Differences While Sojourning in the United Kingdom: With a Focus on Cross-Cultural Friendships**

*Hirokatsu Tetsukawa, Tomoko Tanaka Okayama University, Japan*

The aim of this study is to investigate the coping strategies of Japanese students in the United Kingdom when confronted with interpersonal cultural differences. Three Japanese, previous UK exchange students, participated in our semi-structured interview concerned with cross-cultural friendships. Results revealed the perception of and coping with several interpersonal cultural differences. For example, punctuality is less rigidly adhered to, and dinner is eaten comparatively later. Furthermore, participants were fairly variable in their coping strategies. One participant, accepted the various differences, and gradually adopted British behaviors. Another, accepted the differences but didn't completely. Conversely, one participant experienced discomfort upon perceiving that she would not be easily embraced by the British community. Conclusively, participants who are able to perceive and use effective

coping strategies are able to mitigate conflict and form superior cross-cultural friendships. Furthermore, these differences may have been affected by their individual cognitive skills and perceptions.

### P1832

#### Relationship as a factor of arranging the cooperation

**Nurgul Toxanbayeva (1), Zhanat Sarybekova (2), Gulzhan Makashkulova (3), Sveta Berdibayeva (1), Azina Karabekova (3), Almas Toxanbayev (1)** 1. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 2. Dulati Taraz State University, Kazakhstan; 3. Taraz State Pedagogical Institute, Kazakhstan

Relationship is a social and psychological phenomenon; it covers many spiritual and material values in the life of mankind; and relationship is one of the most important needs in human's life. Purpose of the study was the relationships development by the arranging the cooperation during the professional specialization and empiric research of the periodic change. The prognosis of the study is the effectiveness of cooperation growth in case the relationship is developed by specially arranged psychological works. Methods which used in the present study contains of - the determination of communicability level, questionnaire for defining the communication skills of responders, Checking the communicability level test, questionnaire on determining personality type by K. Young. Number of participants were 600. As a result, the relationship qualifications of responders are high and the hypothesis was fully proved.

### P1833

#### The theoretic and empirical study of youth self-assessment

**Nurgul Toxanbayeva (1), Sholpan Turdaliyeva (2), Klara Smatova (2), Elmira Abisheva (3), Saule Alimbayeva (2), Sandugash Usenovna (2)** 1. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 2. Taraz State University M.Kh.Dulaty, Kazakhstan; 3. Zhetysu State University named after I.Zhansugurov, Kazakhstan

Humanistic psychology is one of the ways that explain individual's self-assessment. Self-assessment is the result of biological, psychological and psychosocial cooperation. Study objectives: theoretical and experimental study of the influences by attitude of the individual to self-assessment. Research methodologies; A-Methodology on individual's self-assessment by Budasi; B-Methodology of Dembo-Rubinstein; F-Methodology on individual's self-assessment by O.I.Motkov; G-Questionnaire survey on assessment of relationships of young people with friends. Spearman's  $R_s = 1-0,28 = 0,71$  Forming experiments were arranged on studied groups

and it's importance between control groups was defined. A-The interval of rank correlation of the first and second experiment is between  $r-0,34$  and  $r-0,71$ ; by methodology B is between  $r-0,42$  and  $r-0,77$ , by methodologies F-G between  $r-0,32$  and  $r-0,75$ . In conclusion, the one of the criteria of reaching the high results in raising the general self-assessment is defining the psychological support and professional abilities and real capabilities of learning the professional relations skills.

### P1834

#### Development of the Inventory of Premarital Commitment (IPC): Factor structure, reliability, and validity

**Hiroshi Utsunomiya Ritsumeikan University, Japan**

Inventory of Premarital Commitment (IPC) designed for people planning to get married in the near future was developed, and its validity and reliability were examined. Participants were people in their 20s or 30s that were planning a wedding or register their marriage in the coming two years, with a never married partner ( $N = 504$ , 201 men and 303 women). An online survey company administered a questionnaire that included question items for developing the IPC, validation indices, and demographic variables among others. The results of factor analysis showed that the IPC consisted of seven factors: "Unconsciousness/lack of commitments," "Personal attractiveness/non-substitutability," "Emotional fulfillment," "Value/belief," "life/utility," "Sense of helplessness," and "Social hindrances." The IPC showed adequate reliability and construct validity. Roles of the IPC in premarital counseling and psychoeducational programs during the transition from being engaged to married life are discussed.

### P1835

#### Self-disclosure, mentor-protégés exchange, and the effectiveness of mentorship: An empirical study in a university students peer-mentoring program

**Xin Wu (1), Wu Zhiming (2)** 1. Beihang University, China; 2. Tsinghua University, China

Mentor-protégés relationship is an important factor to mentorship effectiveness. This study proposed that self-disclosure of the mentor and the protégés will enhance mentor-protégés exchange and improve the effectiveness of mentorship. This study is based on a university students peer-mentoring program, which is designed to have one sophomore as the mentor and 4-5 freshmen as the protégés in each group and the aim of the mentoring program is to help the freshmen to adapt to the university life. Participants of this study includes 68 mentoring groups, which includes 68 mentors and 298

protégés. The findings of this study include: the mentor's self-disclosure led to protégés' trust in mentors and protégés' self-disclosure; higher self-disclosure mentors and protégés tended to establish higher level exchange relationship; mentor-protégés relationship is positively related to affective perception of mentorship and freshmen's socialization.

### P1836

#### Lonely in silence: focus on the hearing-impaired adolescents. The effect of self-esteem on social avoidance, the mediation effects of social distress

**Linhua Wu, Risheng Zhang Beijing Normal University, China**

Social avoidance is a kind of behavior tendency to avoid facing up with social situations. Social distress includes uncomfortable and negative emotional feelings that individual experiences in social occasions. The purpose of this study is to investigate: 1) the different of self-esteem and social anxiety between normal and hearing-impaired adolescents. 2) the relation of self-esteem, social avoidance and distress. Participants were 659 Chinese middle school students, including 337 normal adolescents and 322 hearing-impaired adolescents. In school or on-line, participants completed Rosenberg self-esteem Scale (SES), Social avoidance and distress Scale (SAD). One-way ANOVA and regression analyses showed that: 1) Compared with normal adolescents, hearing-impaired adolescents' self-esteem are significant lower, and their social avoidance and distress are significant higher. 2) The self-esteem is significantly negative correlated with social avoidance and distress. Self-esteem has a direct effect on social avoidance, and through social distress, has an indirect effect on social avoidance.

### P1837

#### The Correlation analysis between Job Satisfaction and Workplace Deviant Behavior of Chinese Employees

**Han Xiaohong, Pan Yun, Liu Yu Guizhou Normal University, China**

Basing on job satisfaction and workplace deviant behavior direct relationship, we defined that employee deviant behavior consist of three dimensions in Chinese context, such as Production Deviance, Interpersonal Deviance, Property type of Deviance. And job satisfaction make up of five dimensions. Then, inferring to six research hypothesizes. Based on theory and empirical, collecting the effective survey data of 130 employees, analyzed hypothesize fifth and hypothesize sixth which are refused the primary hypothesizes. In order to explain the results, we choosing four people from employees to visit. Then the conclusions are

followed. Firstly, job satisfaction has a significant negative prediction to workplace deviant behavior. Interpersonal Deviance has the highest prediction in all dimensions. Secondly, under the same job satisfaction, education background has not obvious prediction to the workplace deviant behavior. Lastly, workplace deviant behavior does not play an important role between the employee of enterprises and the employee of government departments.

#### P1838

##### **Self-protective function of social projection : Social projection to out-group increases the validity of opinion**

**Chieko Yoshihara (1), Reina Takamatsu (2), Jiro Takai (2)** 1. *Nihon Fukushi University, Japan*; 2. *Nagoya University, Japan*

This study reconfirmed that there is social projection (SP) to out-groups, as well as SP to in-groups in order to reinforce the validity of one's opinion. The results of the questionnaire indicated that students overestimated consensus of opinions toward working adults (out-group members) when they considered social issues, whereas they overestimated their consensus of opinions toward other students of the same department (in-group members) when they considered student life. It is concluded that people project themselves to the

more relevant group members and the involvement toward the opinion was more important than social category. It is proposed that SP has a self-protective function utilized by people to reinforce the validity of their opinions.

#### P1839

##### **Mother's Voice and Adult Attachment Style: An ERP Study** **Shirong Zhang, Ping Hu** *Renmin University of China, China*

When people process the familiar versus unfamiliar voices, their electrophysiological responses are different. Yet, little is known about how the most special voice, the mother's voice, are processed differently from other familiar ones. The current study seeks to investigate such potential difference, and the effects of adult attachment style on processing maternal voices. Using the auditory oddball paradigms as method, we expect that the MMN (mismatch negativity) and P3a waves elicited by the mother's voice are greater than those by other voices. In addition, participants high in attachment anxiety are also expected to produce a greater MMN and P3a wave than those high in attachment avoidance when processing maternal voice. The expected differences in electrophysiological responses indicate the implicit preference for maternal voices and may shed light on the neural mechanisms of attachment.

#### P1840

##### **The Impact of Cyber-ostracism on Depression among Adolescents: The Moderation Effect of Optimism** **Zongkui Zhou (1), Gengfeng Niu (1), Xiaochun Xie (2), Xiaojun Sun (1)** 1. *Central China Normal University, China*; 2. *Renmin University of China, China*

With the rapid rise and popularity of Internet, it has become an important platform for interpersonal interaction, especially among adolescents, while adolescents easily feel left out or ignored by others on Internet (which is called cyber-ostracism). The aim of this research was to investigate the impact of cyber-ostracism on adolescents' depression, and the role of optimism between them. One thousand and ninety-seven (49.2% boys) Chinese adolescents (Mean age =  $14.17 \pm 1.59$  years) completed questionnaires on cyber-ostracism, optimism and depression. Results showed that cyber-ostracism was positively correlated with depression, while optimism was negatively correlated with depression; and the impact of cyber-ostracism on depression was moderated by optimism, and the effect was much stronger for adolescents with optimism. This indicated that, the ostracism happened online was also harmful, while optimism could relieve the negative impact of cyber-ostracism.