

**Race and Ethnicity**

**INVITED ADDRESS**

**IA104**

**The response of eye pupils to isoluminant faces of three different ethnicities**

**Bruno Laeng (1), Kenneth Githye Kiambarua (1), Agata Bochynska (1), Hikaru Suzuki (2), Matia Okubo (2)** 1. University of Oslo, Norway; 2. Senshu University, Japan

We measured eye pupils' diameters with an eye-tracker while participants viewed 3 sets (12 men and 12 women in each set) of gray-level photos of African, Asian and Caucasian faces. All photos had been adjusted to the same amount of pixels of same mean luminance. Pupils' diameters of 26 Caucasians and 30 Africans (tested in Oslo) and 30 Asians (in Tokyo) were significantly different when viewing the three sets of faces but no difference between the groups of participants was found. There was no relationship between pupils and IAT scores or attractiveness ratings of the faces. Gaze focused preponderantly on the center of the face (eyes and nose) for all groups, but local differences in luminance of faces in this region did not predict pupil size. We conclude that, independently of participants' ethnicity, pupillary responses are spontaneously matched to the expected lightness of faces of different ethnic groups.

**IA105**

**Ethnicity, Religion and Judicial Decision-Making? An Empirical Study of Implicit Bias in United States Judges**

**Justin Levinson (1), Mark Bennett (2)** 1. University of Hawaii, United States of America; 2. United States Federal District Court, United States of America

This lecture considers the role of implicit bias beyond Black and White in America, and in particular focuses on the role of implicit bias towards Asians and Jews in the context of morality-related crimes, and presents an empirical study we conducted on American federal and state judges. First, the lecture will address the current landscape of knowledge with regard to implicit bias in the criminal justice system, highlighting the fact that little is known beyond the well-documented concerns relating to implicit biases towards African Americans. The lecture contextualizes our project within both social science and legal scholarship related to two groups: Asians and Jews in America. We studied American judges, provided them with a white collar criminal case (in which they read about an Asian, Caucasian, Jewish, or Christian defendant), asked them to

sentence the defendant, and then tested both their implicit and explicit bias levels.

**IA106**

**From Language Brokering to Family Decision Making: A Comparative Perspective on Family Dynamics in Immigrant and Native Families**

**Peter F Titzmann (1,2)** 1. University of Education Weingarten, Germany; 2. University of Zürich, Switzerland

Research across various countries has shown that adolescents in immigrant families adjust more quickly to the new society than their parents. This differential pace in adaptation is often assumed to result in family dynamics characterized by adolescents' taking over new responsibilities, intergenerational role reversal, and changes in family communication. The invited address will present findings from a research project, which compared mother-adolescent dyads with immigrant background in Germany and native German mother-adolescent dyads. Results showed that about 90% of all adolescents in immigrant families serve as language brokers, which predicted other acculturation-unrelated responsibilities (parentification). In addition, the family communication differed between immigrant and native families. Mothers' and adolescents' agreement about what the adolescent tells at home was significantly lower in immigrant than in native dyads, especially when adolescents acted as language broker. When combined, the results demonstrate both opportunities and risks for immigrant adolescent language brokering.

**CONTRIBUTED SYMPOSIUM**

**CS102**

**A Tinbergenian Perspective on Prejudice: Development, Mechanisms, Evolution, and Function**

**Organizers: David L Butler (1), Yarrow Dunham (2)** 1. Kyoto University, Japan; 2. Yale University, United States of America

**Discussant: Yarrow Dunham**  
**Yale University, United States of America**

**Session Abstract:**  
Prejudice remains one of our most pertinent social challenges. As such, psychologists continue to accrue considerable knowledge about prejudice in relation to its development and potential psychological and neurological mechanisms. More recently, growing interest has also been given to prejudice in relation to its evolution and potential function/s. Yet despite the potential contribution that each of these perspectives offer to each other (and to the study of prejudice as a whole), their simultaneous consideration and integration remain poorly attempted. As advocated by the Nobel winning

ethologist Nikolaas Tinbergen, these perspectives are complimentary rather than competing explanations. With this in mind, speakers at this symposium will engage in an interdisciplinary dialogue by describing their own specialist research and how it may subsequently inform the past and future findings from other perspectives.

**Early-emerging mechanisms supporting the entrenchment of prejudice**

**Yarrow Dunham** Yale University, United States of America

Prominent approaches to the development of prejudice have tended to focus on the social transmission of biased attitudes on the one hand and cognitive limitations present in childhood that are overcome during normal development on the other. I argue that neither of these approaches can account for how prejudice emerges and stabilizes across the early lifespan. I present data showing that children's prejudice emerges immediately following assignment to novel social categories, and that a suite of cognitive tendencies, including children's own active choices, support its gradual entrenchment. These findings challenge common assumptions about the origins of intergroup bias and suggest new avenues for future inquiry.

**The evolutionary legacy of human prejudice**

**Matthew W Campbell** California State University - Channel Islands, United States of America

Pervasive and undesirable, prejudice contributes to suffering and inequality both within and between human societies. However, basic forms of prejudice, like ingroup-outgroup bias, have been observed in so many mammals that it appears to be a common trait, if not universal. If bias is adaptive, are we powerless to change it? Not at all. While many species show ingroup-outgroup bias, many also show diminished bias or flexibility in how it is applied. Thus, there are lessons in studying other species. I will start by discussing intergroup relations in our two closest living relatives, chimpanzees and bonobos, and then move on to other mammals. Studies of empathy and prosocial behavior reveal not only aspects of bias but also tools for future studies. The methods form the bridge between Tinbergen's phylogenetic, developmental, and mechanistic questions, and the hope is that with insights will come ways to lessen prejudice in our societies.

**The Group Brain: How We See Others as Group Members and Why it is Adaptive**

**Eric J Vanman** University of Queensland, Australia

certain ethno cultural group. In modern Kazakhstan society there are people, who characterized by transformation of ethnic identity. Conflicts of ethnic identity were experimentally identified. Identification with Kazakh ethnic group increases the number of positive auto stereotypes. Predominance of identification with Russian ethnic group leads to critical and sometimes negative assessment of Kazakh ethnic group. Perhaps, this is due to stereotype assessments rather than knowledge of representatives of particular ethnic group. Existence of ethnic identity's conflicts in forms of dual identity, identification with another ethnic group and insignificant ethnic identification may indicate that ethno-cultural identity of the titular ethnos of Kazakhstan is not fully formed.

#### P2380

##### **The culture-specific difficulty rearing child in Japan. - comparison of conception between Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese mothers - Yoshino Omori** *The University of Tokyo, D1, Japan*

In Japan, there are 2.12 million foreign residents. And among them, more than quarter million are children under the age of 18 in 2014. The numbers are gradually increasing, however, it is not well known what is the foreign-born mothers' difficulty rearing children in Japan. Conducting semi-structured interview to Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese mothers, it is suggested that culture-specific concepts generate mother's difficulty especially in 1) the different conception of "mother's role", 2) infeasibility of taking over the virtue from their own culture, 3) having different meaning of "happiness/well-being" in life. We will have a number of advantages to improve mother's psychological status by learning mutual virtue and the way of thinking.

#### P2381

##### **Implicit processing of other race faces: an event-related potential study**

*Francesca Pesciarelli (1), Irene Leo (2)*  
1. *University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy*; 2. *University of Padova, Italy*

The aim of the present study was to investigate the neural correlates and the time course of implicit processing of "other race" faces. To this end, we utilized a masked priming paradigm, using a prime duration of 33 ms. Two types of prime-target pairs were used: 1. Congruent (prime and target were identical faces); 2. Incongruent (prime and target were different faces). Half prime-target pairs were Asians and half Caucasians. The faces on each pair belonged to the same race and gender. The task of the participants (all Caucasians) was to indicate whether the target face

was female or male. The event-related potential (ERP) results indicated an automatic other race effect across all ERP components analyzed (P1, N170, N250, P3) and a congruency/priming effect on late components (N250, P3). The congruency/priming effect was larger for Asian faces, showing a greater difficulty to process faces belonging to another race.

#### P2382

##### **The study of ethnic identity and self-esteem of modern Kazakh teenagers**

*Mansiya Sadyrova (1), Sveta Berdibayeva (1), Bibigul Nussipzhanova (2), Assiya Kukubayeva (3), Klara Buzubakova (4), Bulat Akhembetov (5), Zbuparkul Beissenova (6), Sandigul Daribayeva (7)*  
1. *Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*; 2. *Kazakh National Academy of Arts named after T. Zhurgenov, Kazakhstan*; 3. *Kokshe Academy, Kazakhstan*; 4. *Taraz State Pedagogical Institute, Kazakhstan*; 5. *"Orleu" Institute for professional development of Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan*; 6. *Kazakh state women's pedagogical Institute, Kazakhstan*; 7. *Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University, Kazakhstan*

Attainment of state independence of our country is an important factor for the development of the personality of new generation of Kazakh teenagers. Modern teenagers of Kazakh nationality are more aware of their belonging to the titular nation. Component of ethnic identity is considered not in isolation but in the structure of the self-esteem of modern teenagers. Social analysis of the characteristics of ethnic identity in the structure of modern teenagers' self-esteem held in comparative terms with the structure of self-esteem of older generation's adolescents. Methods: "Self-assessment -25", "National stereotypes". Teenagers, whose adolescence coincided with independence period of Kazakhstan (N=93), and with Soviet period of Kazakhstan (N=64). In general, the overall structure of the self-esteem of modern Kazakh teenagers is a more balanced and symmetrical pattern, while the overall structure of the self-esteem of older generation's adolescents is an asymmetric distribution of scores with explicit component of ethnic identity.

#### P2383

##### **The Intersection of Ethnic and Gender Identity Among Latino/o Youth in the United States: Links to Well-Being, and Familial Ethnic and Gender Socialization**

*Carlos Santos* *Arizona State University, United States of America*

Using SEM, I have tested an integrative model of ethnic identity (EI) and gender identity (GI). Using LPA, I examined how these dimensions of identity intersected and varied in

terms of familial ethnic, gender socialization, and well-being. Results revealed profiles of youth with varying levels of EI and GI across dimensions. The group of youth with highest well-being and socialization reported highest levels in EI and GI dimensions. This high-identifier group utilizes identity-based strategies that are reflected in high socialization in the family context concerning ethnicity, gender.

#### P2384

##### **Investigation of the features of ethnic consciousness Kazakh children of orphanages**

*Zhanat Sarybekova (1), Sveta Berdibayeva (2), Olga Aimaganbetova (2), Nurgul Toxanbayeva (2), Sholpan Satiyeva (3), Nazirash Zhubanazarova (2), Aida Faizullina (2)*  
1. *Taraz State University named after M. Dulaty, Kazakhstan*; 2. *Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*; 3. *Semey State University named after Shakarim, Kazakhstan*

Orphans are always social and psychological problem of society. Methods: author's profile of folklore and traditions. Group A is group of orphans (N=100); Group B is control group (N=140). Modern teenagers growing up in orphanages or in the family, being in their own country and among his nation, as well as being the titular nation, are not absolutely necessary to classify themselves to this nation, because there is no such necessity. Results of the subjects in both groups showed that they are in the process of formation of ethnic consciousness. 1. Supply of deep system knowledge of national culture (folklore) forms an ethnic consciousness and creates favorable psychological conditions. 2. Identity and ethnic consciousness streamline the mental development of children living in conditions of "mental sub deprivation" and children from different social status. 3. Mastering of folklore and national traditions improves the process of socialization, developing national consciousness.

#### P2385

##### **Early Experiences of Being Abused Contributes to Adulthood Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms of Latinos in the United States**

*Michelle A White, Amy L Ai, Henry Carretta* *Florida State University, United States of America*

Background: Childhood abuse is an early trauma that have lasting detrimental impacts. Little is known whether it predicts with post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) of Latinos in the United States. This study investigated childhood physical and sexual abuse among Latino adults at a national level and its association with PTSS. Methods: We used data from 2,554 Latino Americans in the National