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#### P2380

##### **The culture-specific difficulty rearing child in Japan. - comparison of conception between Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese mothers - Yosbino 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, Filipina, 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.

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

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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 Buzaubakova (4), Bulat Akbembetov (5), Zhuparkul Beissenova (6), Sandigul Daribayeva (7)**  
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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 Latina/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

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