

self-disclosure to the opposite-gender friends. The inconsistent effects exhibit the complex relationship between SNS using and depression, as well as the importance of social support in this relationship.

#### P2077

##### **The influence of collection and utilization of information related to child-rearing on Japanese mothers' mental health**

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As nuclear families increased and the Internet became popular, Japanese mothers were faced with culling adequate information related to child-rearing from an extraordinary amount of information from various media. In this study, we examined the influence of collection and utilization of information related to child-rearing on Japanese mothers' mental health. Japanese mothers with children under three years old ( $N=187$ ) completed a questionnaire concerning the frequency of child-rearing information collection, the sources of information, information literacy (Takahira et al., 2001), Parenting Self-Efficacy Scale (Kanaoka, 2011), and General Health Questionnaire 12. The results showed that 63% of mothers were in their 30's, 48% had a single child, and 93% were collecting child-rearing information through friends (79%), the Internet (78%), their parents (68%), and childcare specialists (50%). It was also indicated that the ability to collect and to use the information influenced mothers' mental health via their self-efficacy in child-rearing.

#### P2078

##### **Mediated effects of intergroup contact via SNS and face to face international communication on attitude toward foreign people.**

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SNS (Social Networking Services) can connect people who have common interests around the world. Communication with foreign people via SNS is expected to promote face to face communication with foreigners and to improve attitudes toward foreigners. The purpose of this study is that to examine whether intergroup contact with foreign users via SNS has the effect of reducing prejudice mediated by face to face international communication. A sample of 1,946 Japanese SNS users completed questionnaires in a three wave survey. Results showed that intergroup contact via SNS (measured at time 1) increased significantly face to

face communication with foreigners (measured at time 2). However face to face communication (measured at time 2) did not have a significant effect on the attitudes toward foreigners (measured at time 3). Although the hypothesis is not supported, international face to face communication has partial effects on attitudes toward foreigners mediated by intergroup contact via SNS.

#### P2079

##### **Psychological Resources and Risks of Internet Using by Teenagers during War**

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Significant change of the information space during the anti-terrorist operation in eastern Ukraine is the increasing of violence demonstration (shooting and heavy weapons, explosions) in media. Children and young people are under the influence of systematic and repeated traumatic situation and seeing media trauma too. The main goal of our research is to reveal major risks of media impact on children in times of war. Basic line is to protect children in cyberspace. There are 12 focus groups with 12–14 years old teenagers from different regions of Ukraine ( $N=150$ ). They compared their own internet practices before and during war. Three new risks of teenagers' internet practices are found: 1) victimization by media violence exposure in news, 2) polarization of communication in social media, 3) anti-political communication blocking, which collapsed citizen development. Also Internet continues to be the symbol of peace time for teenagers.

#### P2080

##### **The Impact of Romantic Media Exposure on Undergraduate Students' Romantic Beliefs: The Effect of Perceived Realism and Social Comparison Orientation**

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The influences of media on individuals have always been the focus of researchers' attention. This research was to investigate the impact of romantic media exposure on romantic beliefs as well as the effect of perceived realism and social comparison. A sample of

six hundred and fourteen undergraduate students without romantic experience completed Questionnaire of Romantic Media Exposure, Perceived Realism Scale, Iowa = Netherlands Comparison Orientation Measure and Romantic Beliefs Scale. Results revealed that, Romantic media exposure was positively correlated with perceived realism and romantic beliefs, and perceived realism was also positively correlated with romantic beliefs, and romantic media exposure could affect romantic beliefs through the mediation of perceived realism. Both the direct effect of romantic media exposure on romantic beliefs and the mediation of perceived realism were moderated by social comparison orientation, and both these effects were much stronger among undergraduate students with high social comparison orientation.

#### P2081

##### **Psychological analysis of social advertising impact on the harm of smoking**

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Social advertising is identified more as an "attitude to the world." The study uses the Socrepspons methodology. Experimental investigation is carried out on 42 students (18 boys and 24 girls, Me of age is 19.5) of Turan University. As a result of the study we obtain data on 14 bipolar scales. More than 50% of the participants believe that the social advertising of smoking is unpleasant. 66.7% of participants note that harmful smoking advertising is clear. 21% of subjects consider these kinds of advertising as "not interesting", but the majority of 46% consider this advertising is very interesting. However, only 25% of the participants trust social advertising but more than 30% do not feel any confidence. Factor analysis revealed the F1 include the following scales as "heavy", "unpleasant", "insensitive", "uninteresting", at the same time it is "cold" and "energetic"., Factor 2 is identified as "serious", "sharp", "clear" and "angry".

#### P2082

##### **Social Relationship Preference of Filipino Digital Natives**

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