

Program and Book of Abstracts

**International Association
for Cross-Cultural Psychology**



**18th
International
Congress**

From Herodotus'
Ethnographic Journeys
to Cross-Cultural Research

**July 11 to 15, 2006
Isle of Spetses, Greece**



*18th International Congress
of the International Association
for Cross-Cultural Psychology*

Program & Book of Abstracts



*From Herodotus' Ethnographic Journeys
to Cross-Cultural Research*

*July 11 to 15, 2006
Isle of Spetses, Greece*

Under the Auspices of



**Ministry of National Education
and Religious Affairs**



**The University of Athens
Faculty of Philosophy, Education and Psychology
Department of Psychology
Center for Cross-Cultural Psychology**



Hellenic Psychological Society



ΔιΧηΝετ

Chemical Education and New Educational Technologies

Congress Organizers and Chairs of the Organizing Committee

Aikaterini Gari & Kostas Mylonas

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The Congress Chairs would like to express their gratitude to

Panayiota Dimitropoulou
Ekaterini Georganti
Konstantina Lykitsakou
Vassiliki Nikolopoulou
Georgia Psarra
Panagiota Kotsifakou
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Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>

Prologue from the Congress Organizers

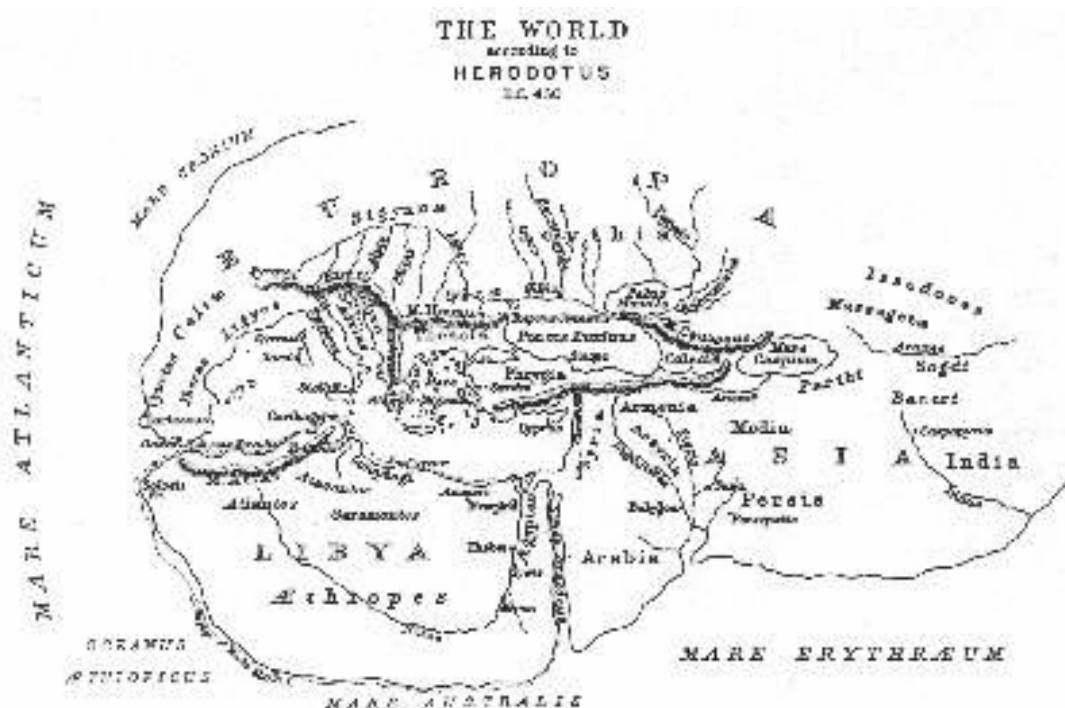
Dear Friends and Colleagues,

When we started putting this Congress together back in 2003, we were sure that this would be quite an endeavour. We experienced difficulties and joys, as was expected. What proved very important to us was -especially within the last year- that we experienced the enthusiasm and good will of all of you and that we were very fortunate to collaborate closely and productively with so many valued members of IACCP and colleagues around the world. The 18th International IACCP Congress has now become a reality and *this is “teamwork”* – it always has been in IACCP. More than 750 presentations from all over the world are to take place in this Congress. Eight invited lectures will be given by distinguished scholars, along with 21 Double Symposia and 49 Single Symposia, with 14 of them being Invited Symposia, 3 Poster Symposia, 5 Workshops, 132 Poster Presentations and 300 Individual Presentations in Thematic Sessions. Moreover, “Meet the Seniors” sessions will provide the opportunity for productive exchange of ideas with esteemed IACCP members. A pre-Congress workshop has been organized and one of the three ARTS seminars is hosted by the Congress just before its opening.

Two special and unique events will take place for the first time in an international IACCP meeting: the *Walter J. Lonner Distinguished Lecture Series Inaugural Lecture*, which will be given by Gustav Jahoda on “Reflections on Two of Our Early Ancestors” and the *IACCP Archives Symposium* convened by John Berry and Walter Lonner.

A return to the origin of the Psyche exploration -and the relevant cross-cultural interaction 25 centuries ago at this corner of the Earth- could be “visualized” through this Congress. Its Theme focuses on the long process of the cross-cultural theory and research in Time, starting from Herodotus’ trips and reaching the variety of nowadays scientific explorations, embracing theory, research and applications related to the majority of fields in psychology.

Herodotus wrote his famous “*Histories*” about 440 BC, naming his work after the nine Muses (Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polymnia, Urania, Calliope); he reasoned his enquiries “*so that human achievements may not become forgotten in time, and great and marvellous deeds ... may not be without their glory*” and has been recognized as a pioneer not only in history, but in ethnography and anthropology as well.



At this point, we would like to acknowledge the support we had from the Honorary President of this Congress, James Georgas and the Honorary President of the International Scientific Committee, Elias Besevegis. We would also like to express our gratitude to the International Scientific Committee and the Local Scientific Committee who reviewed all hundreds of submitted proposals. The President of the Local Scientific Committee Chryse Hatzichristou should be specially thanked for coordinating such a task and for her valuable ideas and contribution. Finally, we gratefully thank all members of the Organizing Committee who have in various ways made this Congress a reality.

We would also like to deeply thank the Congress Volunteers, our students and graduates who will be the locomotive power for the next few days. We specially thank the Volunteer Coordinator Alexia Vourdoumpa. Our warmest thanks go to Polyxeni Antonopoulou, Despina Antypa, Elli Georgiadi, Emmanouil Konstandinidis, Ioannis Kontoulis, Eleni Levendaki-Giannikaki, Ioannis Papastamatiou, Dido Papatheodorou, and Ioannis Spyridis. We are sure that their help, enthusiasm and support will prove a very valuable asset for this IACCP meeting.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, let us express our warmest welcome to Spetses.

The Congress Chairs
Aikaterini Gari & Kostas Mylonas

The end of May earthquake in Java Indonesia has gravely marked the preparations of our Indonesian colleagues for this Congress, leaving neighborhoods and villages devastated. We extend our sympathy and wishes for a fast return to normal life.

Welcome from the IACCP President

I am delighted to welcome you to our 18th International Congress of IACCP here on the lovely island of Spetses. The thickness of this book of abstracts assures you that the days ahead offer a wide menu of intellectually stimulating choices. Indeed, this is the largest IACCP congress ever. With over 750 presentations, you will find more than enough to keep you busy. The very full program testifies to the growing recognition of the importance of cross-cultural psychology, to the productivity of our colleagues, to their desire to share and learn together, and to the attraction of the warm waters and hospitality that our Greek hosts have so graciously provided.

For many of us, the most important part of IACCP congresses is catching up with old friends and making new ones. Our congresses afford wonderful opportunities for developing personal ties around the world, ties that enrich our lives and facilitate cooperation in pursuing joint research. Let's all reach out to the many newcomers who have joined us this year and make them feel part of the extended IACCP family.

I hope you will find this Congress even more rewarding than you expected. May it encourage us all to increase our commitment to high quality scientific research and application from a cultural and cross-cultural perspective. And may this Congress increase our commitment to making IACCP an ever more effective vehicle for promoting a psychology across the globe that is culturally aware, sensitive and sophisticated.

Our hosts, especially Aikaterini Gari and Kostas Mylonas, who cannot be thanked enough, have put together a jam-packed, exciting program. Enjoy every minute! And, when your brain has reached its limit, take a dip in the azure sea!

With warm regards,
Shalom

Welcome from the IACCP President-Elect

Welcome to the 18th International Congress of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology. Aikaterini Gari and Kostas Mylonas, the Congress Presidents, have put together an outstanding program of keynote lectures, symposia, oral presentations, poster sessions and workshops. It is a particular pleasure for us that our congress is being held in Greece, the birthplace of the systematic study of psychological phenomena by Hellenic philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, Epicurus, Anaxagoras, and Anaximandros. It is also appropriate that the central figure of the congress is Herodotus, who can be considered the father of cross-cultural psychology. Spetses was first inhabited around 2500 B.C. A small island, it did not play any role in ancient Hellas, and was known as Pityoussa or Pine Tree Island. Spetses played an important role during the War of Independence in the 1820s. The heroine of the island is Laskarina Bouboulina who, with her ship, the Agamemnon, was victorious in a number of battles at sea. She also, reputedly, was able to drink any man under the table. You will enjoy the isle of Spetses, with its beaches, its pine trees, the beautiful houses of its captains who traded throughout the Mediterranean and the picturesque port. We thank you for coming to the congress and wish you a successful scientific and social journey.

James Georgas

Organization

Congress Organizers

Aikaterini Gari & Kostas Mylonas

Honorary President of the Congress

James Georgas

Honorary President of the International Scientific Committee

Elias Besevegis

International Scientific Committee

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Deborah Best	Uichol Kim	Harry Triandis
Klaus Boehnke	Kwok Leung	Vasso Vassiliou
Michael Bond	Walter Lonner	Fons van de Vijver
George Dellatolas	Ype Poortinga	Gang Zheng
Rolando Diaz-Loving	Çiğdem Kağıtçıbaşı	Colleen Ward
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President of the Local Scientific Committee

Chryse Hatzichristou

Local Scientific Committee

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Artemis Giotsa	Maria Psychountaki
Alexandra Hantzi	Despina Sideropoulou-Dimakakou
Anastasia Kalantzi-Azizi	Ariadne Stogiannidou

Organizing Committee

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Aikaterini Gari & Kostas Mylonas

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Marina Dalla	Nikolaos Papadopoulos	Panayiotis Veligekas
Kalliopi Mantzavinou	Nektaria Touloupi	Thomas Mazarakis
Chryssa Malandraki	Chariklia Lyberopoulou	Konstantina Lykitsakou
Eftichia Priba	Panagiota Kotsifakou	Panagiota Dimitropoulou
Chrysanthi Xanthopoulou	Eugenia Papaeleftheriou	George Georgouleas
Konstantia Polyzopoulou		Ioanna Vrouva

e-mail Assistant: **Anastasia Sofianopoulou**

Volunteers coordinator: **Alexia Arsinoi Vourdoumpa**

Congress Organizing Bureau

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General Information

***Dates of the Congress:* Tuesday, July 11 to Saturday, July 15, 2006**

***Congress Venue:* Isle of Spetses, Greece, at Anargyrios and Korgialenios School of Spetses**

The Anargyrios and Korgialenios School of Spetses is a neoclassic building located a few steps from the sea and about 1km outside the town of Spetses. It has been an educational institute since 1919 and has accommodated a large number of conference events. The Isle of Spetses is a 22km² island in the Saronic Gulf, very close to the Peloponnessian coast. Travel to Spetses is easy via hydrofoil-boats from Piraeus, the Athenian port, or by bus, following the Peloponnessian coast. No cars are allowed in the town of Spetses but moving around is done through various forms of transport such as horse buggies, motorbikes, bicycles and a small number of public buses and taxis. The Porto Heli and Costa villages, located at the opposite Peloponnessian coast, are easily accessible via water-taxis. Small ferry-boats also frequently connect Costa with Spetses. Small boats (“caiques”) and water-taxis, along with public bus routes, are available for travelling around the island, reaching coves, beaches and hamlets scattered around.

The Congress Registration Fee includes: Full access to All Congress Scientific Sessions, Congress Bag, Book of Program/Abstracts and all printed material, Book of Selected Congress Papers including postage expenses, Four lunch breaks, Coffee breaks, Admittance to the Opening Ceremony, Reception Dinner and Farewell Dinner, Admittance to the IACCP General Assembly, and to all other scientific and social events to be specially organized for the Congress. For the Special Package Deal, the Registration Fee includes all the above along with 4-night half board accommodation at Anargyrios and Korgialenios School of Spetses facilities-dormitories.

The Accompanying Persons Registration Fee includes: Admission to the Opening Ceremony and Reception Dinner, Admission to the Farewell Dinner and all other social events included in the Congress Registration Fee, plus Special Prices for Organized Tours and Excursions.

Congress Badges: All participants will receive their Congress Badge with their name and Country upon arrival at the Congress Venue at the Registration desk. Five types of Badges are to be used in this Congress:

Blue Badge: Congress Participants

Green Badge: Volunteer students and graduates

Yellow Badge: International and Local Scientific Committee members

White Badge: Organizing Committee members

Red Badge: Accompanying persons

Everyone must wear the Congress Badge at all times, including social events, coffee breaks and lunch breaks.

Arranged Social Events:

Coffee breaks: Seven coffee breaks with assortments are included in the Congress Registration Fee. Two twenty-minute breaks for each of the first 3 days of the Congress and one twenty-minute break on Saturday are to be held; badges and dated coupons are required for this service.

Lunch breaks: Four sandwich lunch breaks are included in the Congress Registration Fee. Each lunch break will last one hour; badges and dated coupons are required for this service.

Opening Ceremony: To be held on Tuesday early evening at the open-air amphitheatre on the hill overlooking the Congress Venue.

Reception Dinner: To be held on Tuesday evening at the Congress Venue surrounding garden area; badges and dated coupon are required for this service.

Paradise Dinner (optional): To be held on Thursday evening at “Paradise” restaurant at Aghia Marina beach, with dancing till late by the sea side.

Participation rate includes transportation by boat, traditional greek food, local wine and transportation by boat back to the main harbour.

Cost : 45 Euro per person (minimum participation of 100 participants – maximum: 300 participants)

Farewell Dinner: To be held on Friday evening at Lefka Palace Hotel; badges and dated coupon are required for this service.

End of Congress: To be held on Saturday afternoon at the Main Amphitheatre of the Anargyrios and Korgialenios School of Spetses. During the End of Congress ceremony, the prizes for the best three Poster presentations will be awarded. For more details on how to vote, please see the Presentation Guidelines Section in this book

Accompanying Persons Tours (optional):

1. “ Evening round trip of the island ”. Date: Wednesday 12th July

A 3-hour cruise around the island under the magnificent sunset and the amazing view of this picturesque island. This is also the chance to learn more about the history of Spetses with the assistance of an English speaking guide.

Participation rate includes: English speaking escort, Traditional boat transportation, Refreshments, All taxes

Cost : 20 Euro per person (a minimum participation of 25 persons is required for the tour to take place)

2. “ Day round trip of the island ”. Date: Thursday 13th July

A 6-hour cruise around the island by traditional boat and stop over at the largest and most beautiful beach of the island, Aghii Anargiri, for a short swim and lunch.

Participation rate include: English speaking escort, Traditional boat transportation, Lunch in a local restaurant, All taxes

Cost: 50 Euro per person (a minimum participation of 25 persons is required for the tour to take place)

3. Excursion to EPIDAUROS - MYCENAE – NAFPLION. Date: Friday 14th July

A guided visit to Epidaurus with the famous amphitheatre, best preserved of all the ancient theatres in Greece and still used for performances today. A visit of the ancient city of Mycenae and its Aropolis follows. The Acropolis offers a commanding view of valley and sea beyond, and is entered through the “Lion Gate”, the oldest example of monumental sculpture in Europe. Inside the fortress walls, archaeologists have uncovered the original palace complex, the royal graves, and a number of houses, sanctuaries and other buildings. Next stop in Nafplion, one of the loveliest towns in southern Greece. The old section is known for its neoclassic houses with wooden balconies, picturesque streets, the Constitution Square and innumerable outdoor cafés.

Participation rate includes: English speaking guide, Entrance fees at archaeological sites, Roundtrip Transportation by air-conditioned motorcoach, Transportation by boat from Spetses to Ermioni and vice versa, Lunch in a local restaurant, All taxes.

Cost : 83 Euro per person (A minimum participation of 25 persons is required for the tour to take place)

Language: The official language of the Congress is English, including lectures and all printed material (abstract submission, book of abstracts, certificates of attendance, book of selected congress papers, etc.).

Day care:

Daycare arrangement is provided with children’s playground ‘Zouzounel’, which is 10 minutes walking distance from the Congress Venue. For a small fee, daycare is available for 3 (toilet-trained) to 9 year old children, who can enjoy up to 5 hours of hospitality in an air-conditioned playground, along with refreshments and something to eat. For each time zone, playground facilities are available for 25 children maximum. Please contact the Congress Organizers and/or Anastasia Sofianopoulou (Organizing Committee member) for on-site assistance.

Climate and clothing: July is a hot month in Greece. The average high temperature ranges from 30 to 33° Celsius. Light clothing, a pair of sunglasses, summer hats, comfortable shoes and swimming suits are highly recommended.

Electricity: 220 volts AC, 50Hz.

PRESENTATIONS “KNEEPAD”

The Congress includes the Presidential Speech, Eight Invited Lectures, The Walter J. Lonner Distinguished Lecture Series Inaugural Lecture, Meet the Seniors Sessions, Special and Invited Symposia, Double Symposia, Single Symposia, Round Table Discussion Symposia, Poster Sessions, Poster Symposia, Workshops and Individual Presentations in Thematic Sessions. A Pre-Congress Workshop and one ARTS seminar precede our Conference.

The Congress will provide the following **audiovisual equipment** in lecture rooms and amphitheatres:

- Overhead Projectors for transparency projection
- Data Display Projectors for PC-Presentations (Powerpoint and other)
- VHS and DVD players for Workshop sessions projected through a Data Display Unit.

All **Presenting Authors** must take the following into consideration as guidelines-requirements for data display presentation

1. The Presenting Author must have the presentation files to be displayed on a **Removable Disk (Memory Stick)** or on a **CD-ROM (MS-Windows 98 SE or later)**. Please make sure that your MS-Office presentation is **compatible with MS-Office 97**.
2. It is strongly recommended that the presenters have their work printed and available on **transparencies as well**.
3. **Macintosh** users must have their files exported to MS-Windows format.
4. To avoid technical risk, presenters should NOT use their **own computer equipment**, unless this becomes absolutely imperative.

Poster Presentations

Posters are grouped thematically in each poster session and will be displayed for 1½ hours. Posters should be readable from 1½ metres away; maximum dimensions: 100cm high × 80cm wide. Poster Boards are available at the Ground Floor (max. 12 posters), on the 1st Floor (max. 8 posters) and on the 2nd Floor (max. 6 posters).

Poster Presentation Awards – VOTING PROCEDURE

Three Awards will be given to the best three Poster Presentations during the End of Congress ceremony. In order to vote for the best posters, please follow the procedure described below:

1. The Ballot Box will be located at the Ground floor and right next to it there will be pieces of paper with spaces for you to write down the Title and the Author(s) of the Poster presentation you would like to vote for. For each Poster session, you may vote only once.
2. Place your vote in the ballot and please remember to vote again in the next Poster session.
3. Votes will be gathered with the end of each Poster Session and the three winners will emerge from the overall result in number of votes.

Individual Presentations in Thematic Sessions

Individual Presentations are grouped into 1½ hour Thematic Sessions under a Scientific Topic and include 5 presentations max. with a duration of 15 minutes each, including time for questions. **Chairs** of these Sessions are kindly asked to maintain the 1½ hour time limit under all circumstances to avoid confusion in the transition between sessions.

Workshops and Round-Table Discussion Sessions

Workshops and Round-Table discussions will last 1½ hours each. The **Convenor(s)** of these Sessions is/are kindly asked to maintain the 1½ hour time limit under all circumstances to avoid confusion in the transition between sessions.

Poster Symposia (maximum dimensions: 100cm high x 80cm wide)

To increase in-depth intellectual exchange, we offer a new option, 1½ hour poster symposia. They include 5-6 presenters who present posters on a related topic. The **Convenor** will introduce the symposium and maintain the time limit, **attendees** will then study the posters for 30 minutes, **presenters** will each speak for 5 minutes about points they wish to emphasize and/or on which they seek reactions. The **Convenor** will then lead a 25-30 minute discussion.

Symposia

The **Convenor(s)** in each Symposium Chairs the session.

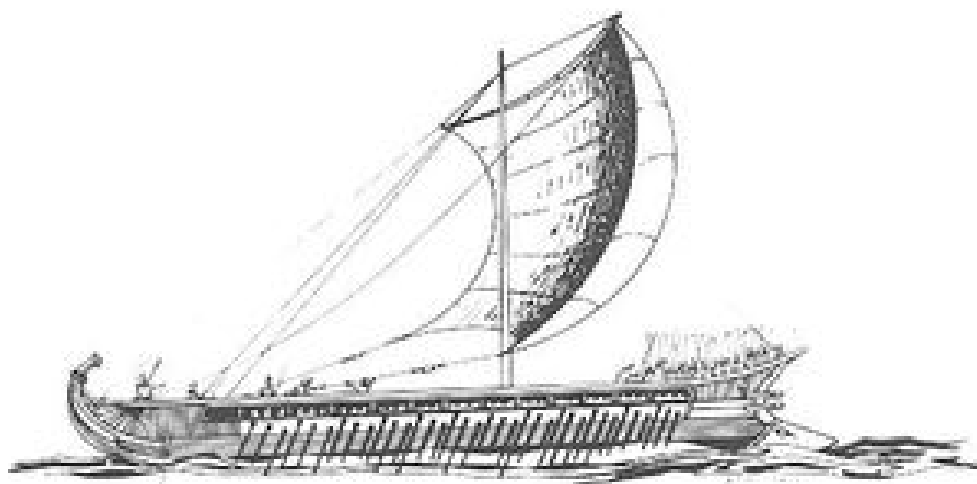
“Single” Symposia are allocated 1½ hours, with 4 presentations max. of up to 20 minutes each, including questions, followed by a Discussant presentation or general discussion of 10 minutes.

“Double Symposia” are allocated 3 hours with breaks in-between, with 8 presentations max. of up to 20 minutes each, including questions, followed by a Discussant presentation or general discussion of 10 minutes.

Out of the 21 Double Symposia and the 49 Single ones, 14 Symposia are Invited ones. The **Convenor(s)** of Symposia is/are kindly asked to maintain the time limit under all circumstances to avoid confusion in the transition between sessions.

« Μούσαις Χάρισι θύε »

[always present your offerings to Muses and Graces]



Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>

Program Overview

Please note that only presenting authors appear in this program overview

Pre-Congress Activities

Advanced Research and Training Seminar (ARTS)

Saturday, July 8 to Monday, July 10
Anargyrios and Korgialenios School of Spetses

Convenor: Rolando Diaz-Loving

“Universal and Ethnosynchronic Couple Patterns:
From Evolution to Culture and From Theory to Research”

Pre-Congress Workshop

Monday, July 10 to Tuesday, July 11 (noon):
University of Athens Campus, Panepistimiopolis, Ilisia, Athens
Department of Chemistry
Multimedia Lecture Hall of the M.Sc. Studies
in Chemical Education and New Educational Technologies

Convenors: Dianne Van Hemert and Fons van de Vijver
“Meta-Analytic Techniques in Cross-Cultural Psychology”

IACCP Executive Committee Meeting

Monday, July 10 to Tuesday, July 11 afternoon

Main Program

Tuesday, July 11th

15:00 ~ 19:30

REGISTRATION

20:00 ~ 21:30

OPENING CEREMONY

INVITED SPEECH – HARRY TRIANDIS

21:30 ~

RECEPTION DINNER

Wednesday, July 12th

8:00 ~ 9:30		SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS			
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Erato	Science Amphi.	G1
<i>Invited Symposium</i>					
Convenor(s)	Van de Vliert	Brouwers Van de Vijver	Best Keller	Schoenpflug Sabatier	Matsopoulos
<i>Discussant(s)</i>	<i>Goodwin</i>	<i>Mishra & Dasen</i>		<i>Schoenpflug</i>	<i>Isari</i>
Contribution 1	Carmona	Norenzayan	Best	Roest	Matsopoulos
Contribution 2	Hofstra	Kim, Heejung	Edwards	Boutry Avezou	Gavogiannaki
Contribution 3	Polek	Sorrentino	Weisner	Paryente	Isari
Contribution 4	Herfst	Uskul		Knafo	Matsopoulos
<i>cntd. on next zone</i>	✓	✓	✓		

8:00 ~ 9:30		THEMATIC SESSIONS		
Room / Hall	A1	A2	A3	A4
TOPIC	Health psychology	Social cognition	Ethnic identity	Indigenous
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Potgieter</i>	<i>Economou</i>	<i>Menoutis</i>	<i>Vrouva</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Lebedeva</i>	<i>McDevitt</i>		<i>Wang</i>
Presentation 1	Potgieter	Luo	Menoutis	Kozlova
Presentation 2	Lebedeva	Ivey	Karkabi	Wang
Presentation 3	Suri	Supratiknya	Kipiani	Clemens
Presentation 4	Beirens	Gheorghiu	Ganapathy Coleman	Sodi
Presentation 5	Fu	McDevitt	Urreiztieta Valles	Al Emadi

9:30 ~ 9:50 **Coffee break**

9:50 ~ 11:20		SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS			
<i>Part II</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Erato	Science Amphi.	G1
<i>Invited Symposium</i>					
Convenor(s)	Van de Vliert	Brouwers Van de Vijver	Best Keller	Nezlek	Fontaine
<i>Discussant(s)</i>	<i>Goodwin</i>	<i>Mishra & Dasen</i>			<i>Poortinga</i>
Contribution 1	Van der Zee	Malda	Munroe	Schaafsma	Fontaine
Contribution 2	Yang	Chasiotis	New	Schütz	Estas
Contribution 3	Van de Vliert	Kiessling	Keller	Kafetsios	Groenvynck
Contribution 4		Brouwers		Krejtz	Brugelmans

9:50 ~ 11:20		THEMATIC SESSIONS		
Room / Hall	A1	A2	A3	A4
TOPIC	Personality	Acculturation	Organizational issues	Education
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Dwairy</i>	<i>Tartakovsky</i>	<i>Meiring</i>	<i>Isari</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Vohra</i>	<i>Shigemasu</i>	<i>De Beer</i>	<i>Scevak</i>
Presentation 1	Vohra	Bektas	Kirmanoglu	Teranishi
Presentation 2	Besharat	Ozeke Kocabas	Meiring	Fallon
Presentation 3	Paszkowska Rogacz	Shigemasu	Nansubuga	Scevak
Presentation 4	Mangundjaya	Bugay	De Beer	Matthews & Lietz
Presentation 5	Dwairy	Tartakovsky	Aldhafri	Wagner

Wednesday, July 12th (cntd.)

11:20 ~ 11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

11:25 ~ 12:15	PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH – SHALOM SCHWARTZ	Chair: Peter Smith
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12:15 ~ 13:15 Lunch break

13:15 ~ 14:45	SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS				
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Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Erato	G1	Ekklessia	Science Amphi.
Convenor(s)	Kashima, Emiko	Liu Duckitt	Phalet Arends Toth	Eckensberger Zimba	Heine Norenzayan
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Van de Vijver</i>		<i>Bourhis</i>		
Contribution 1	Van Hemert	Sidanius	Gungor, Derya	Eckensberger	Smith, Gregory
Contribution 2	Nezlek	Liu	Andriessen	Zimba	Schwartz, David
Contribution 3	Smith, Peter	Sibley	Horenczyk	Shmeleva	Heine
Contribution 4	Fischer	Adams	Groenvynck	Milnitsky	Norenzayan
<i>cntd. on next zone</i>	✓	✓	✓		

13:15 ~ 14:45	THEMATIC SESSIONS			
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Room / Hall	A1	A2	A3	A4
TOPIC	Personality	Acculturative Strategies	Cognitive and Emotion aspects of Acculturation	Learning / Congnition
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Matsopoulos</i>	<i>Gonzalez Castro</i>	<i>Dalla</i>	<i>Bosch</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Hui, Dennis</i>	<i>Benish Weisman</i>	<i>Hesse</i>	<i>Ghobari Bonab</i>
Presentation 1	Besharat	Crano	Birman	Monirpoor
Presentation 2	Mohammadi Moein	Chirkov	Dalla	Bosch
Presentation 3	Sian	Man	Ramelli	Ghobari Bonab
Presentation 4	Hui, Dennis	Benish Weisman	Hesse	Pawle
Presentation 5	Aldhafri	Gonzalez Castro	Chen, Yanyin	Panda

14:45 ~ 14:50 5 minutes break between sessions

14:50 ~ 16:20	SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS				
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<i>Part II</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Erato	G1	Ekklessia	Science Amphi.
				<i>Invited Symposium</i>	
Convenor(s)	Kashima, Emiko	Liu Duckitt	Phalet Arends Toth	Keller Bard	Sagiv Roccas
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Van de Vijver</i>		<i>Bourhis</i>	<i>Mitchell</i>	<i>Peterson</i>
Contribution 1	Gelfand	Gonzalez Castro	Hunler	Bard	Licht
Contribution 2	Lin, Chun-Chi	Duckitt	Meeus	Kaertner	Sagiv
Contribution 3	Kashima, Emiko	Huang, Li-Li	Phalet	Vyt	Knafo
Contribution 4		Harb	Arends Toth		Roccas

14:50 ~ 16:20	WORKSHOP
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Room / Hall	A2
	<i>Convenors</i> Lonner Ward

14:50 ~ 16:20	POSTER SESSION
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Ground Floor: Anderson Andrade • Besharat • Zhang, Li • Boehnke, Mandy • Touloupi • Sciplino • Hemati • French • Wisniewska • Lopez Beccera

1st Floor: Güngör, Sabihya • Kleis • Mah • Reizabal • Bayani • Sanchez de Miguel

2nd Floor: Filus • Spjeldneas • Valdez Medina • Gonzalez Arratia

Wednesday, July 12th (cntd.)

16:20 ~ 16:25 **5 minutes break between sessions**

16:25 ~ 17:15	<i>INVITED LECTURE – JOHN BERRY</i>	Chair: James Georgas
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17:15 ~ 17:35 **Coffee break**

17:35 ~ 18:25	<i>INVITED LECTURE – FONS VAN DE VIJVER</i>	Chair: John Adamopoulos
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18:25 ~ 18:30 **5 minutes break between sessions**

18:30 ~ 20:00	SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS				
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Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Erato	Science Amphi.	G1
Convenor(s)	Dasen Mishra	Sagiv	Naidoo	Smith, Kip Granlund	Grzymala Moszczynska Boski
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Berry</i>		<i>Pandey</i>		
Contribution 1	Dasen	Fontaine	Karasz	Lindgren	Grzymala Moszczynska
Contribution 2	Mishra	Spony	Anand	Granlund	Geels
Contribution 3	Changkakoti	Montgomery	Singla	Lindgren	Cetrez & DeMarinis
Contribution 4	Le Guen	Wach	Naidoo	Smith, Kip	Boski

18:30 ~ 20:00	THEMATIC SESSIONS	WORKSHOP	MEET THE SENIORS		
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Room / Hall	A1	A4	A2	A3
TOPIC	Education	Personality Assessment		
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Papakonstantinou</i>	<i>Van de Vijver</i>	<i>Convenors</i>	
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Mogaji</i>	<i>De Bruin, Deon</i>	Gauthier Eckensberger	Weisner (18:30-19:00) Triandis (19:00-19:30) Hofstede (19:30-20:00)
Presentation 1	Livaniou	Van De Vijver		
Presentation 2	Franchi	Meiring		
Presentation 3	Mogaji	De Bruin, Deon		
Presentation 4	Li	De Bruin, Deon		
Presentation 5	Papakonstantinou			

18:30 ~ 20:00	POSTER SESSION				
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Ground Floor: Burshteyn • Caldwell • Campos • Christodoulou (1) • Christodoulou (2) • Lizaso (1) • Lizaso (2) • Lyvers

1st Floor: Mayordomo Lopez • Robles Montijo • Potgieter • Serif • Yakabi • Kuscu

2nd Floor: Yamaguchi • Sharma • Suzuki • Vitoroulis

Thursday, July 13th

8:00 ~ 9:30 SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS						
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Erato	G1	A2	Ekklessia	Science Amphi.
<i>Invited Symposium</i>			<i>Invited Symposium</i>			
Convenor(s)	Lonner	Fischer	Yoo	Chaudhary	Boehnke	Ayman
		Ferreira	Matsumoto	Kaertner		
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Hayes</i>	<i>Aycan</i>	<i>Matsumoto</i>	<i>Weisner</i>	<i>Boehnke</i>	
Contribution 1	Aboud	Karam	Yoo	Bhargava	Kühnen	Lero
Contribution 2	Cross	Torres	Sunar	Demuth	Boski	Korabik
Contribution 3	Dwairy	Van Meurs	Purwono	Dzeaye Yovsi	Deutsch	Pande Desai
Contribution 4		Cohavi	Matsumoto		Bardi	Poelmans
<i>cnld. on next zone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		

8:00 ~ 9:30 THEMATIC SESSIONS				
Room / Hall	A1	A3	A4	B1
TOPIC	Acculturation	Personality	Organizational issues	Values & Beliefs
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Paraskevopoulou</i>	<i>Kurman</i>	<i>Mortazavi</i>	<i>Panagiotopoulou</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Zeng</i>	<i>Khallad</i>	<i>Tjitra</i>	<i>Salas Menotti</i>
Presentation 1	Guo	Khallad	Whoolery	Eisenberg
Presentation 2	Shaughnessy	Ng	Mortazavi	Panagiotopoulou
Presentation 3	Lin, Shu Ping	Varma	Tjitra	Grabowska
Presentation 4	Zeng	Kurman	Teerikangas	Salas Menotti
Presentation 5	Yu, Baohua	Lerounis	Hanges	Tasiopoulou

9:30 ~ 9:50 Coffee break

9:50 ~ 11:20 SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS						
<i>Part II</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Erato	G1	A2	Ekklessia	Science Amphi.
<i>Invited Symposium</i>			<i>Invited Symposium</i>			
Convenor(s)	Lonner	Fischer	Yoo	Chaudhary		
		Ferreira	Matsumoto	Kaertner	Kağıtçıbaşı	O' Donnell
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Hayes</i>	<i>Aycan</i>	<i>Matsumoto</i>	<i>Weisner</i>	<i>Bond</i>	<i>Bhawuk</i>
Contribution 1	Georgas	Ferreira	Kit Fok	Kaura	Jahoda	O' Donnell
Contribution 2	Hayes	Assmar	Friedlmeier, Wolfgang	Maynard	Poortinga	Roberts
Contribution 3	Leong	Glazer	Ghosh	Tuli	Keller	Mankowski
Contribution 4			Safdar		Kağıtçıbaşı	

9:50 ~ 11:20 THEMATIC SESSIONS				
Room / Hall	A1	A3	A4	B1
TOPIC	Values	Health Psychology	Cognitive processes	Acculturation
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Salzman</i>	<i>Polo Velazquez</i>	<i>Economou</i>	<i>Verma</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Tatarko</i>	<i>Oliveira</i>	<i>Panda</i>	<i>Zhang, Crystal Ling</i>
Presentation 1	Hassanzadeh	Polo Velazquez	Krishna	Gezentsvey
Presentation 2	Salzman	Oliveira	Panda	Gavriel
Presentation 3	Hitokoto	Flynn	Michaux	Zhang, Crystal Ling
Presentation 4	Amudra	Lewis, Rees	Herzfeldt	Verma
Presentation 5	Tatarko	Nemoto	Abubakar	Ng Tseung

11:20 ~ 11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Thursday, July 13th (cntd.)

11:25 ~ 12:15		INVITED LECTURE – HEIDI KELLER				Chair: Kostas Mylonas
12:15 ~ 13:15		Lunch break				
13:15 ~ 14:45		SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS				POSTER SYMPOSIUM
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Science Amphi.	Erato	G1	A4
	Invited Symposium			Invited Symposium		
Convenor(s)	Rodriguez Mosquera Bond	Chybicka Boski	Hannum	Georgas	Brew	Schwartz, Shalom
Discussant	Bond	Goodwin	Sagiv		Leung	
Contribution 1	Wong	Roszak	Dalton	Georgas	McDevitt	Zlobina
Contribution 2	Van Hemert	Safdar	Chrobot Mason	Berry	Leung	Ramos
Contribution 3	Seng Kam	Chybicka	Weber	Kağıtçıbaşı	Brew	Saroglou
Contribution 4		Boski	Hannum	Poortinga	Ohbuchi	Roccas
cntd. on next zone	✓	✓	✓			Grad
13:15 ~ 14:45		THEMATIC SESSIONS		WORKSHOP		
Room / Hall	A1	A3	A2			
TOPIC	Psychometrics	Research strategies		Convenors Sages Lundsten Adato		
Chair	Littrell	Fischer				
Vice-Chair	Purwono	Van Herk				
Presentation 1	Littrell	Fischer				
Presentation 2	Bayani	Van Herk				
Presentation 3	Purwono	Wasti				
Presentation 4	Besharat	Fu				
14:45 ~ 14:50		5 minutes break between sessions				
14:50 ~ 16:20		SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS				
Part II	✓	✓	✓			
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Science Amphi.	G1	A2	
	Invited Symposium					
Convenor(s)	Rodriguez Mosquera Bond	Chybicka Boski	Hannum	Regalia Manzi & Vignoles	Sakka Psalti	
Discussant	Bond	Goodwin	Sagiv	Kağıtçıbaşı	Sakka	
Contribution 1	Redford	Mukhopadhyay	Ruderman	Leyendecker	Sakka	
Contribution 2	Breugelmans	Kaźmierczak	Booyesen	Manzi	Psalti	
Contribution 3	Rodriguez Mosquera	Kosakowska	Dinwoodie	Keller	Konstantinidou	
Contribution 4		Petrus			Theodosiadou	
14:50 ~ 16:20		IACCP ARCHIVES SYMPOSIUM				
Room / Hall	Erato					
	Convenors					
	Berry					
	Lonner					

Thursday, July 13th (cntd.)

14:50 ~ 16:20

POSTER SESSION

Ground Floor: Agranovich • Al Mozirae • Dinnel • Bellido • Kwak • Green • Mirhashemi • Nelson • Kakai • Kotsifakou

1st Floor: Paraskevopoulou • Kourti • Kyriakidou • Michopoulou • Havredaki • Nikolopoulou

2nd Floor: Besharat • Simic • Vilar Lopez • Okamoto

16:20 ~ 16:25

5 minutes break between sessions

16:25 ~ 17:15

INVITED LECTURE – GEORGE DELLATOLAS

Chair: Aikaterini Gari

17:15 ~ 17:35

Coffee break

17:35 ~ 18:25

MEMORIAL TO ROGELIO DIAZ-GUERRERO

18:25 ~ 18:30

5 minutes break between sessions

18:30 ~ 20:00

SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS

Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Erato	Science Amphi.	G1
Convenor(s)	Gelfand	Fletcher	Kwan	Chrysoschoou	Knafo
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Triandis</i>				<i>Knafo</i>
Contribution 1	Gelfand	Clinton	Benet Martínez	Chrysanthaki	Bilsky
Contribution 2	Erez	Hattie	Van Oudenhoven	Horenczyk	Döring
Contribution 3	Aycan	Aşçı	Lee, Tiane	Chrysoschoou	Melech
Contribution 4	Gelfand	Fletcher	Van Der Zee	Motti-Stefanidi	Lee, Julie Anne

18:30 ~ 20:00

THEMATIC SESSION

TRIANDIS AWARD

WORKSHOP

MEET THE SENIORS

Room / Hall	A2	A1	A4	A3
TOPIC	Organizational behavior			
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Glazer</i>	<i>Chaudhary</i>	<i>Convenor(s)</i>	Jahoda (18:30-19:00)
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Littrell</i>		Gabrenya	Lonner (19:00-19:30)
Presentation 1	Littrell	Liem	IACCP	Berry (19:30-20:00)
Presentation 2	Glazer		Communications & Publications Committee	
Presentation 3	Markovits			
Presentation 4	Wasti			
Presentation 5	Tan, Hwee Hoon			

18:30 ~ 20:00

POSTER SESSION

Ground Floor: Bhatt • Brisset • Calderon Lopez • Dandy • Dere • Dintsioudi • Etxepetleku • Hill • Inguglia

1st Floor: Iversen • Kossakowska Petrycka • Praslova • Rousseau • Sanchez de Miguel • Santos Lopez

2nd Floor: Susnjic • Vadher • Vethanayagam • Young

Friday, July 14th

8:00 ~ 9:30		SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS			
Room / Hall	Ekklessia	Erato	G1	Main Amphi.	Science Amphi.
<i>Invited Symposium</i>					
Convenor(s)	Berry	Dinca	Sages Lahlou	Smith, Peter	Boski
<i>Discussant</i>		<i>Bond</i>		<i>Hofstede</i>	<i>Kağıtçıbaşı</i>
Contribution 1	Berry	Chen, Sylvia Xiaohua	Maia	Van De Vliert	Gupta
Contribution 2	Bourhis	Bierbrauer	Wypustek	Dorfman	Kabasakal
Contribution 3	Neto	Sam	Yu, Xiaonan	Peterson	Wieckowska
Contribution 4	Lebedeva		Wiik	Littrell	Boski
<i>cntd. on next zone</i>	✓	✓	✓		

8:00 ~ 9:30		THEMATIC SESSIONS		
Room / Hall	A1	A2	A3	A4
TOPIC	Research strategies	Acculturation	Attitudes	Mental Health and Acculturation
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Trickett</i>	<i>Lewis, John</i>	<i>Okura</i>	<i>Singelis</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>		<i>Te Lindert</i>	<i>Milfont</i>	<i>Polek</i>
Presentation 1	Parker	Te Lindert	Sanyal	Singelis
Presentation 2	Choi	Luna Hernandez	Okura	Romay
Presentation 3	Han	Lewis, John	Milfont	Khan
Presentation 4	Trickett	Noels	Gonzalez	Smalley
Presentation 5		Geldenhuys		Polek

9:30 ~ 9:50 **Coffee break**

9:50 ~ 11:20		SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS			
<i>Part II</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Room / Hall	Ekklessia	Erato	G1	Main Amphi.	Science Amphi.
<i>Invited Symposium</i>					
Convenor(s)	Berry	Dinca	Sages Lahlou	Gabrenya	Papastylianou
<i>Discussant</i>		<i>Bond</i>			<i>Adamopoulos</i>
Contribution 1	Horenczyk	Leung	Lundsten	Gabrenya	Papastylianou
Contribution 2	Tripathi	Hui, Dennis	Lahlou	Schmitz	Pavlopoulos
Contribution 3	Pe Pua	Dinca	Ostaszewska	Young	Lampridis
Contribution 4	Ward		Frisk	Bolak Boratav	

9:50 ~ 11:20		THEMATIC SESSIONS		
Room / Hall	A1	A2	A3	A4
TOPIC	Health Psychology	Acculturation	Language / Emotion	Cognitive processes
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Aboud</i>	<i>Ojeda Garcia</i>	<i>Tannenbaum</i>	<i>Protopapas</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>McHugh</i>	<i>Tan, Jo-Pei</i>	<i>Grabowski</i>	<i>Broyon</i>
Presentation 1	McHugh	Tan, Jo-Pei	Tannenbaum	Lammel
Presentation 2	Jordan	Ojeda Garcia	Grabowski	Santos
Presentation 3	Laksana Hidajat	Mohanty	Mpofu	Chokron
Presentation 4	Monirpoor	Giakoumakis	Prawitasari Hadiyono	Broyon
Presentation 5	Aboud		Djiwatampu	Martin, Maryanne

11:20 ~ 11:25 **5 minute break between sessions**

Friday, July 14th (cntd.)

11:25 ~ 12:15	WALTER J. LONNER DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES – GUSTAV JAHODA	Chair: Shalom Schwartz
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12:15 ~ 13:15 Lunch break

13:15 ~ 14:45	SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS
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Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Erato	Science Amphi.	G1	A4
<i>Invited Symposium</i>						
Convenor(s)	Adair	Littrell	Goodwin	Demaria	Abels Demuth	Sussman
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Adair</i>	<i>Smith, Peter</i>			<i>Kağıtçıbaşı</i>	
Contribution 1	Adair	Ayman	Rubel	Tanaka Matsumi	Lamm	Glazer
Contribution 2	Maluf	Aycan	Bardi	Sandowski	Abels	Masgoret
Contribution 3	Pandey	Ropo	Goodwin	Stogiannidou	Otto	Tuason
Contribution 4	Kashima, Yoshihisa	Keeley	Konty		Borke	Sussman

13:15 ~ 14:45	THEMATIC SESSIONS
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Room / Hall	A1	A2	A3
TOPIC	Gender roles	Attitudes	Acculturation
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Polanco Hernandez</i>	<i>Fulop</i>	<i>Zlobina</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Van Schalkwyk</i>	<i>Kaplan</i>	<i>Dominguez</i>
Presentation 1	Rocha Coutinho	Kaplan	Dominguez
Presentation 2	Pels	Güngör, Sabihya	Zlobina
Presentation 3	Van Schalkwyk	Tulviste	Papadopoulou
Presentation 4	Polanco Hernandez	Fulop	Abu Rayya
Presentation 5	Kinlaw	Sloan	Tabernero

13:15 ~ 14:45	POSTER SESSION
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Ground Flor: Bender • Gercek • Fernández • Henderson King • Ivanchenko • Kowalska • Leanza • Lin, Hungmao • Negy

1st Floor: Ozaki • Raudsepp • Rokach • Schug • Sun (1) • Sun (2)

2nd Floor: Svensson Dianellou • Zander • Zebrowitz • Cingoz

14:45 ~ 14:50 5 minutes break

14:50 ~ 16:20	GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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16:20 ~ 16:25 5 minutes break

16:25 ~ 17:15	INVITED LECTURE – ROLANDO DIAZ-LOVING	Chair: John Adair
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17:15 ~ 17:35 Coffee break

17:35 ~ 18:25	INVITED LECTURE – JOHN ADAMOPOULOS	Chair: Aikaterini Gari
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Friday, July 14th (cntd.)

18:25 ~ 18:30

5 minute break between sessions

18:30 ~ 20:00		SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS					POSTER SYMPOSIUM
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Science Amphi.	Erato	G1	A1	A4
Invited Symposium							
Convenor(s)	Scherer Poortinga	Diaz-Loving	Roccas	Güss	Coulacoglou	Demaria	Briscoe
Discussant	Fontaine	Diaz-Loving					
Contribution 1	Poortinga	Rocha Sanchez	Helkama	Güss	Tunaboylu-Ikiz	Barrett	Hall
Contribution 2	Scherer	Flores Galaz	Myry	Tjitra	Ercolani	Crasta	Briscoe
Contribution 3	Ellsworth	Reyes Lagunes	Puohiniemi	Simon	Halim	Rentoul	Chudzikowski
Contribution 4	Breugelmans	Rivera Aragon	Hofmann	Panggabean	Zhang, Jianxin		Bogisevic Milikic
Contribution 5							Taniguchi
Contd. on Sat.							

18:30 ~ 20:00		THEMATIC SESSIONS	WORKSHOP
Room / Hall	A3	B1	A2
TOPIC	Ethnic identity	Psychotherapy	<i>Convenors</i>
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Giotso</i>	<i>Menoutis</i>	Otyakmaz
<i>Vice-Chair</i>		<i>Dwairy</i>	Van Oudenhovern
Presentation 1	Begum	Dwairy	<i>Discussants</i>
Presentation 2	Abu Rayya	Hemati	Berry, Birman,
Presentation 3	Kim, Jungsik	Ayeni	Boski, Horenczyk,
Presentation 4	Jacoby	Nzewi	Kosic, Phalet
Presentation 5		Menoutis	

18:30 ~ 20:00	POSTER SESSION
Ground Floor: Antepara • Barni • Caldwell • De Bruin, Karina • Giotso • Silva • Ferguson • Geldenhuys • Griffith 1st Floor: Harihara • Havredaki • Dural • Lucas Molina • Moscardino • Tsuji 2nd Floor: Susnjic • Valdez Medina • Karkatzounis • Kim, Beatrice • Scrimin	

21:00 ~	FAREWELL DINNER
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Saturday, July 15th

8:00 ~ 9:30 SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS MEET THE SENIORS

<i>Part II</i>	✓			
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	Erato	A4
	<i>Invited Symposium Round Table Discussion</i>			
Convenor(s)	Scherer Fontaine	Trommsdorff Kağıtçıbaşı	Hecker	Bond (08:00-08:30) Leung (08:30-09:00)
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Poortinga</i>		<i>Bhawuk</i>	
Contribution 1	Fontaine	Ataca	Thomas	
Contribution 2		Sabatier	Van Oudenhoven	
Contribution 3		Friedlmeier, Mihaela	Hecker	
Contribution 4		Zheng	Smith, Peter	
Contribution 5		Suckow		
<i>cntd. on next zone</i>		✓		

8:00 ~ 9:30 THEMATIC SESSIONS

Room / Hall	Science Amphi.	G1	A1	A2	A3
TOPIC	Education	Organizational issues	Developmental issues	Values	Psychopathology
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Cantwell</i>	<i>Bhagat</i>	<i>Torres Campos</i>	<i>Paletz</i>	<i>Vrouva</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Katsurada</i>	<i>Torres</i>	<i>Ghobari Bonab</i>	<i>Praslova</i>	<i>Ryan</i>
Presentation 1	Aboud	Ito	Ghobari Bonab	Paletz	Lai
Presentation 2	Cantwell	Torres	Pathak	Munene	Ryan
Presentation 3	Katsurada	Riyanti	Torres Campos	Massarrat	Lembesi
Presentation 4	Bayani	Bhagat	Mohanty	Praslova	
Presentation 5	Gladman	Buitendach	Pigiaki	Wan	

9:30 ~ 9:50 Coffee break

9:50 ~ 11:20 SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS

<i>Part II</i>	✓		
Room / Hall	Ekklessia	G1	Erato
Convenor(s)	Trommsdorff Kağıtçıbaşı	Bardi	Bhawuk
<i>Discussant</i>			<i>Landis</i>
Contribution 1	Sam	Caprara	Salzman
Contribution 2	Mayer	Bolak Boratav	Anbe
Contribution 3	Lubiewska	Hammer	Chen, Charles
Contribution 4	Schwarz	Rabin	Munusamy
Contribution 5	Albert		

9:50 ~ 11:20 THEMATIC SESSIONS

Room / Hall	Science Amphi.	A1	A2	A3	A4
TOPIC	Gender roles	Indigenous	Aggression	Social Influence	Environmental issues
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Alipranti Maratou</i>	<i>Vrouva</i>	<i>Vallianatou</i>	<i>Giotsa</i>	<i>Sarantakos</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Polanco Hernandez</i>	<i>Monteith</i>	<i>Salas Menotti</i>	<i>Gardikiotis</i>	<i>Trickett</i>
Presentation 1	Polanco Hernandez	Garcia Campos	Pulido	Caldwell	Eisler
Presentation 2	Nowakowska	Vrouva	Salas Menotti	Zou	Trickett
Presentation 3	Alipranti Maratou	Luna Hernandez	Vizcarra	Gardikiotis	Sarantakos
Presentation 4	Diarsari	Monteith	Husain	Liao	Mizera
Presentation 5		Chang Weining	Martin, Gema	Fitzsimmons	

Saturday, July 15th (cntd.)

9:50 ~ 11:20	POSTER SESSION
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Ground Floor: Realo • Brown • Cem Ersoy • Hayashi • Hess • Hofer • Hurtado de Mentoza Casaus • Valchev

1st Floor: Ohtaka • Palomar Lever • Verardi • Prinz

2nd Floor: Rahiminezhad • Jaipal • Alonso Arbiol • Mantzavinou

11:20 ~ 11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

11:25 ~ 12:15	INVITED LECTURE – KWOK LEUNG	Chair: Kostas Mylonas
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12:15 ~ 13:15 Lunch break

13:15 ~ 14:45	SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS
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Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	G1	Erato	Science Amphi.
Convenor(s)	Aycan Boski	Uskul Adams	Tyson	Bhawuk Munusami	Dost Cheah
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Yamaguchi</i>			<i>Leung</i>	<i>Leyendecker</i>
Contribution 1	Betancourt	Hui, Victoria	Sivasubramaniam	Sakuda	Cheah
Contribution 2	Fischer	Tsai	Goodman Delahunty	Kim, Toyun	Olcay
Contribution 3	Pedreira Rabinovich	Uskul	Jahic	Chen, Charles	Abels
Contribution 4	Boski	Rodriguez Mosquera	Lau		Dost
<i>cntd. on next zone</i>	✓	✓	✓		

13:15 ~ 14:45	THEMATIC SESSIONS
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Room / Hall	A1	A2	A3	A4	B1
TOPIC	Family issues	Education	Counceling	Leadership	Organizational issues
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Otyakmaz</i>	<i>Papadopoulos</i>	<i>Vallianatou</i>	<i>Euwema</i>	<i>Wenhua</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Vedder</i>	<i>Sklavou</i>	<i>Tatar</i>	<i>Achoui</i>	<i>Benton</i>
Presentation 1	Dhawan	Besharat	Golmohammadian	Zander	Lin, Carol
Presentation 2	Otyakmaz	Zhang, Qunying	Vallianatou	Sinha	Panggabeau
Presentation 3	Catay	Esmaili	Kollia	Achoui	Benton
Presentation 4	Vedder	Sklavou	Tatar	Euwema	Wenhua
Presentation 5	Gini	Akinsola	Richards	Gavreliuc	

14:45 ~ 14:50 5 minutes break between sessions

14:50 ~ 16:20	SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS	POSTER SYMPOSIUM
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<i>Part II</i>	✓	✓	✓			
Room / Hall	Main Amphi.	Ekklessia	G1	Erato	Science Amphi.	A4
Convenor(s)	Aycan Boski	Uskul Adams	Tyson	Fung	Mylonas Feather	Panagiotopoulou Gari
<i>Discussant</i>	<i>Yamaguchi</i>			<i>Bond</i>		
Contribution 1	Singelis	Adams	Sporer	Reschke	Georgiadi	Nikolopoulou
Contribution 2	Thomas	Adonu	Castillo	Yeung	Caramelli	Papaeleftheriou
Contribution 3	Chirkov	Marshall	Sporer	Kit Fok	Van Dijk	Sofianopoulou
Contribution 4	Aycan	Sherman		Fung	Mylonas	Diaz
Contribution 5						Bahrami
Contribution 6						Paknejad

Saturday, July 15th (cntd.)

14:50 ~ 16:20		THEMATIC SESSIONS		
Room / Hall	A1	A2	A3	B1
TOPIC	Organizational issues	Education	Psychopathology	Anthropological Issues
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Halkias</i>	<i>Pavlopoulos</i>	<i>Ryder</i>	<i>Koulogiannis</i>
<i>Vice-Chair</i>	<i>Chang, Minwen</i>	<i>Panagiotakou</i>	<i>Shimoyama</i>	<i>Marcu</i>
Presentation 1	Adityawati	Panagiotakou	Vallianatou	Marcu
Presentation 2	Podsiadlowski	Al Mozirae	Ruggiero	Korovina Reymers
Presentation 3	Diego	Briones	Ryder	Koukis
Presentation 4	Halkias	Klassen	Shimoyama	Koulogiannis
Presentation 5	Chang, Minwen			Lerounis
16:20 ~ 17:00		END OF CONGRESS		

Scientific and Social Program (brief)

Pre-Congress Activities

**Advanced Research and
Training Seminar (ARTS)**

**Saturday, July 8
to Monday, July 10**

**Anargyrios and Korgialenios
School of Spetses**

on “**Universal and Ethnosynchronic Couple Patterns: From Evolution to Culture and From Theory to Research**”

Convenor

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Pre-Congress Workshop

**Monday, July 10
to Tuesday, July 11 (noon)**

**University of Athens Campus,
Panepistimiopolis, Ilisia, Athens**

Department of Chemistry,
Multimedia Lecture Hall of the M.Sc. Studies
in Chemical Education and New Educational Technologies

on “**Meta-Analytic Techniques in Cross-Cultural Psychology**”

Convenors

Dianne VAN HEMERT, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa*

**IACCP Executive
Committee Meeting**

**Monday, July 10
to Tuesday, July 11 (afternoon)**

Main Program

Tuesday, July 11

Registration

Tuesday, July 11, 15:00-19:30

**Opening Ceremony
Invited Speech**

Tuesday, July 11, 20:00-21:30

From Herodotus to Cultural Psychology

Harry TRIANDIS, *University of Illinois, USA*

Reception Dinner

Tuesday, July 11, 21:30

Symposium **Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20** **Main Amphi.**

Research Progress in Groningen on Relating to Others

Convenor

Evert VAN DE VLIERT, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Discussant

Robin GOODWIN, *Brunel University, UK*

PART I

Social Comparison in Organizations in The Netherlands and in Spain

Carmen CARMONA, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Abraham P. BUUNK, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Jose M. PEIRO, *University of Valencia, Spain*; Arie DIJKSTRA, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Attachment Styles and Attitudes towards Immigrants

Jacomijn HOFSTRA, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Attachment Styles, Psychological and Sociocultural Adjustment of East European Immigrants in The Netherlands

Elżbieta POLEK, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Jos M. F. TEN BERGE, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

A Cross-Cultural Evaluation of the Intercultural Effectiveness Training among Employees in Western Immigrant Countries

Selma HERFST, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Drew NESDALE, *Griffith University, Australia*

PART II

Identification and Prosocial Behavior in Diverse Workgroups: The Role of Identity Orientation

Karen VAN DER ZEE, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Menno VOS, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Whose Side Are You On?

Huadong YANG, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Evert VAN DE VLIERT, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Altruism around the Globe: A Climatoeconomic Contextualization

Evert VAN DE VLIERT, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Symposium **Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20** **Ekklessia**

Making Sense – New Developments in Cognition and Culture

Convenor

Symen BROUWERS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Co-Convenor

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; North-West University, *South Africa*

Discussants

Ramesh MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India*; Pierre DASEN, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

PART I

Analytic and Holistic Cognition across Three Cultures

Ara NORENZAYAN, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

Speech and Silence: Culture and the Effect of Verbalization on Psychological Processes

Heejung KIM, *University of California at Santa Barbara, USA*

Uncertainty Orientation: A Theory of Self-Regulation Within and Across Cultures

Richard M. SORRENTINO, *University of Western Ontario, Canada*; Andrew SZETO, *University of Western Ontario, Canada*; Satoru YASUNAGA, *Kurume University, Japan*; Yasu OTSUBO, *Fukuoka University, Japan*; John NEZLEK, *College of William and Mary, USA*

Implications of Culture for Question Comprehension and Response in Survey Context

Ayşe K. USKUL, *University of Michigan, USA*; Daphna OYSERMAN, *University of Michigan, USA*

PART II

Adaptation of the Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children, Second Edition: A Study in India

Maike MALDA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; North-West University, South Africa; K. SRINIVASAN, *St. John's Institute of Population Health and Clinical Research, India*; Catherine TRANSLER, *Unilever Food and Health Research Institute, The Netherlands*; Kirthi RAO, *St. John's Institute of Population Health and Clinical Research, India*

The Development of Theory of Mind and Inhibitory Control in Three Cultures: A Longitudinal Study on the Relationship between False Belief Understanding, and Conflict and Delay Inhibition in Germany, Costa Rica, and Cameroon

Athanasios CHASIOTIS, *University of Osnabrück, Germany*; Florian KIESSLING, *University of Osnabrück, Germany*; Domingo CAMPOS, *University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica*

The Role of Daily Conversations in the Development of False Belief Understanding in Germany, Costa Rica and Cameroon

Florian KIESSLING, *University of Osnabrück, Germany*; Athanasios CHASIOTIS, *University of Osnabrück, Germany*; Domingo CAMPOS, *University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica*

The Role of Age and Schooling in Representational Development: A Longitudinal Natural Experiment among Kharwar Children in India

Symen A. BROUWERS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Ramesh C. MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India*; Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; North-West University, South Africa

Invited Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Erato

The Six Culture Study: Past and Present Influences on Cross-Cultural Developmental Psychology

Convenor

Deborah BEST, *Wake Forest University, USA*

Co-Convenor

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

PART I

Overview of the Six Culture Study and the Role of Gender

Deborah BEST, *Wake Forest University, USA*

The Whittings' Concepts of Culture and How They Have Fared in Contemporary Developmental Psychology

Carolyn Pope EDWARDS, *University of Nebraska at Lincoln, USA*

The Most Important Influence on Human Development: Why the Vision of the Six Cultures Studies Matters Even More Today

Thomas S. WEISNER, *University of California at Los Angeles, USA*

PART II

Following the Whittings: How Male Pregnancy Symptoms Get Studied

Robert L. MUNROE, *Pitzer College, USA*

Cross-Cultural Research on Child Development: Deep Roots and New Branches

Rebecca S. NEW, *Tufts University, USA*

Discussion

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

Science Amphi.

New Aspects of Research on Cultural Transmission

Convenor

Ute SCHOENPFLUG, *Free University Berlin, Germany*; ICS Boulder, CO, USA

Co-Convenor

Colette SABATIER, *Université Victor Segalen, France*

Discussant

Ute SCHOENPFLUG, *Free University Berlin, Germany*; ICS Boulder, CO, USA

Value Stability, Similarity, and Transmission among Fathers, Mothers, and Their Children across a 10-Year Period

Annette ROEST, *Radboud University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands*; Judith DUBAS, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*; Jan GERRIS, *Radboud University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands*; Rutger ENGELS, *Radboud University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands*

Family Acculturation Dynamics: The Intergenerational Transmission of Acculturation Attitudes Issues. The Case of Moroccan Families in France

Virginie BOUTRY-AVEZOU, *Université Victor Segalen, France*; Colette SABATIER, *Université Victor Segalen, France*

Intergenerational Transmission of Hegemonic and Emancipated Values: The Case of Religious Jewish Israelis

Bilha PARYENTE, *Achva College, Israel*; Emda ORR, *Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*

From “Value Transmission” to a Complex but Realistic Model of Parent-Child Value Similarity: Parent-Child Reciprocal Influences, Genetics, and Demographics

Ariel KNAFO, *Hebrew University, Israel*

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

G1

Educators and Psychologists Facing the Challenge of Multiculturalism: The Case of the Greek Educational System

Convenor

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Discussant

Filia ISARI, *University of Crete, Greece*

Preschool and Elementary School Educators: Their Attitudes and Challenges in Teaching Gypsy Children in Greece

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, *University of Crete, Greece*; Efstratia KARAGRIGORIOU, *Aspropirgos School District, Greece*

Elementary School Educators: Their Attitudes and Challenges in Teaching Minority Students in Greek School

Mariza GAVOGIANNAKI, *Private Practice, Greece*; Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Counseling International Students: The case of ERASMUS Students in Greece

Filia ISARI, *University of Crete, Greece*

A School Psychologist's Challenges Related to Multiculturalism in the Greek Educational System

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

A1

Health Psychology

Chair

Johan POTGIETER, *North-West University, South Africa*

Vice-Chair

Nadezhda LEBEDEVA, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*

Toward a Cross-Cultural Positive Psychology

Johan POTGIETER, *North-West University, South Africa*; Ilse STEENKAMP, *North-West University, South Africa*; Malan HEYNS, *University of the Free State, South Africa*

Perceived Social Capital and Its Relations to Health Attitudes, Behavior and Motivation among Chinese and Russian Students

Nadezhda LEBEDEVA, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*; Valery CHIRKOV, *University of Saskatchewan, Canada*; Alexander TATARKO, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*; Congying LUI, *Harbing Normal University, China*; Peter HALL, *University of Saskatchewan, Canada*

Ethnic Tribal Groups, Individualistic-Collectivistic Values and Mental Health

Sushma SURI, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India*; Akbar HUSSAIN, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India*; M. G. HUSAIN, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India*

Somatic Symptoms and Sensations in Natives and Turkish and Moroccan Immigrants

Koen BEIRENS, *Ghent University, Belgium*; Johnny FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium*

The Relationship between Country of Residence, Gender and Cultural Values in Midlife Australian and Taiwanese Men and Women

Shiu-Yun FU, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*; Debra ANDERSON, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*; Mary COURTNEY, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*; Brian McAVAN, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Social Cognition

Chair

Alexandra ECONOMOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Annette McDEVITT, *University of Memphis, USA*

The Development of a New Measure of Self-Complexity

Wenshu LUO, *The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

The Psychology of Bewitchment in South Africa: A Qualitative Study

Gavin IVEY, *University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa*

Attributing Success and Failure

Augustinus SUPRATIKNYA, *Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia*

The Impact of Self-Construal and Target of Trust on Social Trust: Comparing Romania and Canada

Mirona GHEORGHIU, *University of Sussex, UK*

Role of Self Construal and High versus Low Context in Intercultural Negotiation: A Closer Look

Annette McDEVITT, *University of Memphis, USA*; Ian McDEVITT, *Embry Riddle University, USA*; Rabi BHAGAT, *University of Memphis, USA*

Ethnic Identity

Chair

Vassilis MENOUTIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Athens, Greece*

Cross-Cultural Activities among Balkan Armed Forces

Vassilis MENOUTIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Athens, Greece*

Perceptions of Opportunities, Traditionalism and Self Regulatory Focus among Jews and Arabs in Israel

Mouna KARKABI, *University of Haifa, Israel*

Collective Self-Esteem and Time Perspective in Children Perceptions

Giorgi KIPIANI, *Institute of Psychology, Georgia*

Conceptions of Parenting among Indians in the United States: A Tale of Remade Lives, Rearticulated Dreams, and Methodological Implications

Hema GANAPATHY COLEMAN, *Indiana State University, USA*; Robert SERPELL, *University of Zambia, Africa*; Linda BAKER, *University of Maryland Baltimore County, USA*

Globalization and Cultural Discomfort: Subjectivity, Life Policies and Social Power

Maria Teresa URREIZTIETA VALLES, *Simon Bolivar University, Venezuela*

Indigenous

Chair

Ioanna VROUVA, *University College London, UK*

Vice-Chair

Chung Kwei WANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*

Explosion in Values Transmission as a Factor of Socio-Psychological Desadaptation during Modernization

Maria KOZLOVA, *Moscow State Technical University, Russia*

Do They Hold Same Emotional Intelligence Concepts? Comparisons between Elder and Younger Taiwanese with or without Psychological Counseling Training

Chung Kwei WANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*; Kuo Ying LO, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*

Indigenous versus Universal Approaches – A Wrong Dichotomy

Iris CLEMENS, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

The Role and Position of Indigenous Healing in South Africa: Challenges and Prospects

Tholene SODI, *University of Venda, South Africa*

Family Consulting Centre (FCC) in Qatar

Sharifa AL EMADI, *Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; Family Consulting Center, Qatar*

09:30-09:530 Coffee break

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

Science Amphi.

The Daily Lives of Muslim Immigrants in Western Europe: The Newcomer Project

Convenor

John NEZLEK, *College of William & Mary, USA*

Newcomers in the Netherlands

Juliette SCHAAFSMA, *Universiteit van Tilburg, The Netherlands*

Newcomers in Germany

Astrid SCHÜTZ, *TU Chemnitz, Germany; Michela SCHRÖDER, TU Chemnitz, Germany*

The Daily Experience and Emotion of Balkan Newcomers in Greece

Evangelia KATERI, *University of Crete, Greece; Konstantinos KAFETSIOS, University of Crete, Greece*

Chechen Refugees in Poland

Izabela KREJTZ, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland; Magdalena PASKA, Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

G1

Untying the Gordian Knot of Guilt and Shame

Convenor

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium*

Discussant

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium*

Untying the Gordian Knot of Guilt and Shame: The Structure of Guilt and Shame Reactions Based on Situation and Person Variation in Belgium, Hungary, and Peru

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium; Patrick LUYTEN, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Paul DE BOECK, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Jozef CORVELEYN, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Manuel FERNANDEZ, Universidad de Lima, Peru; Dora HERRERA, Universidad de Lima, Peru; Andras ITTZES, Semmelweis Egyetem, Hungary; Theodora TOMCSANYI, Semmelweis Egyetem, Hungary*

The Paradoxical Relationships of Guilt and Shame with Anger

Catherine ESTAS, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Jozef CORVELEYN, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, Ghent University, Belgium; Patrick LUYTEN, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Dora HERRERA, Universidad de Lima, Peru; Rosario QUESADA, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Peru*

When Things Go Wrong: Guilt and Shame among Belgians, Turks and Turkish Immigrants

Hans GROENVYNCK, *Ghent University, Belgium; Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, Ghent University, Belgium*

Shame and Guilt across Methods and Cultures

Seger M. BREUGELMANS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; Ype H. POORTINGA, Tilburg University, The Netherlands; Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, Ghent University, Belgium; Patrick LUYTEN, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Roxana ESPINOZA, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Mexico; Priyo WIDIYANTO, Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

A1

Personality

Chair

Marwan DWAIRY, *Emek Yezreel College; Oranim College, Israel*

Vice-Chair

Neharika VOHRA, *Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India*

Self-Enhancement: Understanding the Process in India Context

Abhishek GOEL, *Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India; Neharika VOHRA, Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India*

Perfectionism and Sport Achievement

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Culture and Holland Type as Predictors of Client Expectations from Career Counselling

Anna PASZKOWSKA ROGACZ, *University of Lodz, Poland*

Relationship of Personality Factor and Expatriate Adjustment

Wustari MANGUNDJAYA, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*

Foundations of Personality Theory of Arab/Muslims

Marwan DWAIRY, *Emek Yezreel College; Oranim College, Israel*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

A2

Acculturation

Chair

Eugene TARTAKOVSKY, *Joint-FSU, Israel*

Vice-Chair

Eri SHIGEMASU, *Yamanashi Gakuin University, Japan*

Acculturation Strategies of the Turkish Students in The United States

Dilek Yelda BEKTAS, *Ege University, Turkey*; Ayhan DEMIR, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

Psychological Adaptation of International Students in Turkey

Dilek Yelda BEKTAS, *Ege University, Turkey*; Ezgi OZEKE KOCABAS, *Ege University, Turkey*; Didar ANNABERDIYEV, *Turkmenistan*

The Effects of Negative Feedback from Japanese Hosts on International Students' Satisfaction with Their Stay in Japan

Eri SHIGEMASU, *Yamanashi Gakuin University, Japan*; Ken'ichi IKEDA, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

The Examination of the Acculturation Process of International Students

Asli BUGAY, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*; Ayhan DEMIR, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*; Aysenur BUYUKGOZE KAVAS, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

Longitudinal and Concurrent Analyses of Post-Migration Acculturation Intentions: Adolescents Immigrating from the FSU to Israel without Parents

Eugene TARTAKOVSKY, *Joint-FSU, Israel*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

A3

Organizational Issues

Chair

Deon MEIRING, *South African Police Services, South Africa*

Vice-Chair

Marie DE BEER, *UNISA, South Africa*

Social Capital as a Function of Individualism-Collectivism and Income Distribution

Hasan KIRMANOGLU, *Bilgi University, Turkey*; Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*

The Cross-Cultural Application of Social Beliefs, Values and the Big Five Personality in South Africa

Deon MEIRING, *South African Police Services, South Africa*; Ian ROTHMANN, *University of North West, South Africa*; Corne WELTHAGEN, *University of North West, South Africa*

School Climate, School Social Capital and Children Learning Readiness in Primary Schools in Uganda

Florence NANSUBUGA, *Makerere University, Uganda*; John C. MUNENE, *Makerere University, Uganda*

Cognitive and Coping Screening Assessment of Police Applicants in South Africa

Marie DE BEER, *UNISA, South Africa*

Gender Differences in Teachers' Efficacy Beliefs: The Case of Arabic School Context

Said ALDHAFRI, *Sultan Qaboos University, Oman*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

A4

Education

Chair

Filia ISARI, *University of Crete, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Jill SCEVAK, *University of Newcastle, Australia*

Implementing the Pedagogy of Experiential Learning: Integrating Service Learning and Study Abroad

Christy TERANISHI, *Texas A&M International University, USA*

Help Seeking Behaviour among Young International Students Studying in Australia

Felicity FALLON, *University of Melbourne, Australia*

A Comparison of Australian and International PhD Students' Responses to Measures of Individual Differences

Robert CANTWELL, *University of Newcastle, Australia*; Jill SCEVAK, *University of Newcastle, Australia*; Anna REID, *Macquarie University, Australia*

Values and Learning Approaches of Students at an International University

Bobbie MATTHEWS, *Flinders Institute of International Education, Australia*; Petra LIETZ, *International University Bremen, Germany*; Darmawan I. GUSTI NGURAH, *University of Adelaide, Australia*

Applying Cross-Cultural Psychology to International Education: Connecting the Dots

Dan WAGNER, *University of Pennsylvania, USA*

11:20-11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Presidential Speech

Wednesday, July 12, 11:25-12:15

What Explains Societal Differences in Culture?

Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Chair

Peter SMITH, *University of Sussex, UK*

12:15-13:15 Lunch break

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Main Amphi.

Multilevel Analysis in Cross-Cultural Psychology

Convenor

Emiko KASHIMA, *La Trobe University, Australia*

Discussant

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; *North-West University, South Africa*

PART I

Conceptual Issues in Aggregation and Disaggregation

Dianne A. VAN HEMERT, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*; Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; *North-West University, South Africa*

Principles of Multilevel Modeling for Cross-Cultural Research

John NEZLEK, *College of William & Mary, USA*

Individual-Level and Nation-Level Predictors of Acquiescent and Extremity Biases: Effects and Implications for Cross-Cultural Research

Peter B. SMITH, *University of Sussex, UK*; Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Multi-Level Approaches in Organizational Settings: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications for Cross-Cultural Research

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

PART II

Culture and Social Situations: A Multilevel Analysis of Situational Constraint

Michele GELFAND, *University of Maryland, USA*

Relationship between Daily Face Experiences and Daily Well-Being in Japanese Culture

Chun-Chi LIN, *University of Tokyo, Japan*; Susumu YAMAGUCHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Individual- and Group-Level Predictors of Immigrant Adjustment in Australia

Emiko KASHIMA, *La Trobe University, Australia*

Culture, Identity, and Intergroup Conflict

Convenor

James H. LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Co-Convenor

John DUCKITT, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*

PART I

The Interface between Ethnic and National Identity: A Cross-National Analysis

Jim SIDANIUS, *Harvard University, USA*

Social Representations of History as Symbolic Resources for Managing Cultural Diversity

James H. LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

New Zealand = Bicultural? Implicit Associations between Ethnicity and Nationality in the New Zealand Context

Chris G. SIBLEY, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*; James H. LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Perception of Racism and Knowledge of United States History

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Toronto, Canada*; Jessica NELSON, *University of Kansas, USA*

PART II

Remembering and Forgetting Wars: Cultural and Political Explanations

Dario PAEZ ROVIRA, *University of Pais Vasco, Spain*; Rosa CABECINHAS, *University of Minho, Portugal*; Jose Luis GONZALEZ CASTRO, *University of Burgos, Spain*

Cross-National Comparisons of Multidimensional Ideological Attitudes

John DUCKITT, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*; Boris BIZUMIC, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*; Stephen KRAUSS, *University of Tennessee, USA*; Sonja BOSNJAK, *University of Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro*

The World Is a Better Place without Saddam Hussein: The influence of Macro-Political Context on Perceptions of Political Events and Intentions to Protest

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; Li-Li HUANG, *Ching Hwa University, Taiwan, PRC*; James LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; Feixue WANG, *Sun Yat Sen University, Taiwan, PRC*; Tomohide ATSUMI, *Osaka University, Japan*; Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA*; Glenn ADAMS, *University of Toronto, Canada*; Chung-Fang YANG, *Sun Yat Sen University, Taiwan, PRC*

Social-Psychological Predictors of Support for Resistance in Iraq: A National Sample Survey

Charles HARB, *American University of Beirut, Lebanon*; A. AL HAFEDH, *American University of Beirut, Lebanon*; Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Acculturation and Ethnic Identities in Multicultural Societies: New Empirical Findings

Convenor

Karen PHALET, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Co-Convenor

Judit ARENDS TOTH, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Discussant

Richard BOURHIS, *Université du Quebec à Montreal, Canada*

PART I

The Interplay between Values, Acculturation and Adaptation: A study on Turkish-Belgian Adolescents

Derya GUNGOR, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Patterns of Perceived Interethnic Relations among Minority Adolescents in The Netherlands

Iris ANDRIESEN, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*; Karen PHALET, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Perceived Cultural Distance, Cultural Identity, and Adaptation among Israeli Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union

Kristel KARU-KLETTER, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; Gabriel HORENCZYK, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

The Factorial Validity of a Behavioral Acculturation Questionnaire: Evidence for the Bi-dimensional Model

Hans GROENVYNCK, *Gent University, Belgium*; Koen BEIRENS, *Gent University, Belgium*; Judit ARENDS-TOTH, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Johnny J. R. FONTAINE, *Gent University, Belgium*

PART II

The Impact of Acculturation and Interdependent-Independent Self Construal on Depression in Turkish Newcomers in The Netherlands

Olga HUNLER, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*; Karen PHALET, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Dominant-Group and Perceived Minority-Group Acculturation Orientations, Relative Fit and Inter-Group Attitudes: The Role of Culture Maintenance and Out-Group Contact

Joke MEEUS, *University of Leuven, Belgium*; Norbert VAN BESELAERE, *University of Leuven, Belgium*

Effects of Media-Induced Threat on Acculturation Orientations and Intergroup Attitudes of Dutch Host Society Members

Annie MONTREUIL, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*; Karen PHALET, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*; Mieke MALIEPAARD, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Ethnic Identity of Dutch Mainstreamers and Turkish and Moroccan Adults

Judit ARENDS TOTH, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

Ekklessia

Impediments to Living Democracy from a Cross-Cultural Point of View

Convenor

Lutz H. ECKENBERGER, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

Co-Convenor

Roderick Fulata ZIMBA, *University of Namibia, Namibia*

Contextualized Moral Judgements and Concepts of Democracy

Lutz H. ECKENBERGER, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

A Psychological and Cultural Perspective on the Practice of Democratic Principles in Southern Africa

Roderick Fulata ZIMBA, *University of Namibia, Namibia*

Democracy and Environmental Issues: Case Study from Russian Perspective

Irina SHMELEVA, *Saint Petersburg State University, Russia*

Conceptions of Trust on Family Ties in relation to Corrupt Social Practices: Morality and Conventions

Clary MILNITSKY, *Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul Brazil, Brazil*

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Science Amphi.

Considering Universals and Variability in Cross-Cultural Psychology

Convenor

Steven HEINE, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

Co-Convenor

Ara NORENZAYAN, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

Implications of an Emerging Integration of Universal and Culturally-Specific Psychologies

Gregory SMITH, *University of Kentucky, USA*; Nichea SPILLANE, *University of Kentucky, USA*; Agnes ANNUS, *University of Kentucky, USA*

Perceptual Universals Reflect Culturally Invariant Features of the Physical Environment: An Explanation of Musical Universals in terms of Speech Acoustics

David SCHWARTZ, *Duke University, USA*; Catharine HOWE, *Duke University, USA*; Dale PURVES, *Duke University, USA*

Considering Universality and Variability in Self-Enhancement

Steven HEINE, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

A Hierarchical Framework for Levels of Universals in Psychology

Ara NORENZAYAN, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

A1

Personality

Chair

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Dennis M. H. HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

An Exploratory Analysis of the Relationship between Perfectionism and Personality

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Comparison of Cross-Cultural Differences in Personality Traits in Iran by NEO-PI-R

Armaghan MOHAMMADI MOEIN, *Iran*; Saeed MALIHI ZUCKERINI, *Iran*; Robert R. McCRAE, *National Institute of Aging, USA*

Comparison Study of Personality Structure on Han, Zhuang, Mongolian and Naxi Nationality

Xu SIAN, *South China Normal University, China*; Zheng XUE, *South China Normal University, China*

Use of Self and Others Resources in Coping with Failures in Hong Kong and in Israel

Dennis M. H. HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Jenny KURMAN, *University of Haifa, Israel*

The Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Scale: Empirical Studies in the Sultanate of Oman

Said ALDHAFRI, *Sultan Qaboos University, Oman*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

A2

Acculturative Strategies

Chair

Jose Luis GONZALEZ CASTRO, *University of Burgos, Spain*

Vice-Chair

Maya BENISH WEISMAN, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Acculturation, Differential Drug Use, and Susceptibility to Preventive Appeals

William CRANO, *Claremont Graduate University, USA*; Eusebio ALVARO, *Claremont Graduate University, USA*; Jason SIEGEL, *Claremont Graduate University, USA*

Elements of Critical Acculturation Psychology: What Do We Study, How Do We Study It, and for What Purpose, When We Investigate Immigration and Acculturation?

Valery CHIRKOV, *University of Saskatchewan, Canada*

Transnational Migration and the Experience of Chinese Immigrant Women in Canada

Guida MAN, *York University, Canada*

Characteristics of Successful and Unsuccessful Immigrants' Stories

Maya BENISH WEISMAN, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Predicting Sociocultural and Psychological Adaptation in a Sample of Immigrants in Spain

Jose Luis GONZALEZ CASTRO, *University of Burgos, Spain*; Silvia UBILLOS, *University of Burgos, Spain*; Rodrigo CARCEDO, *University of Burgos, Spain*; Valeriana GUIJO, *University of Burgos, Spain*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

A3

Cognitive and Emotional Aspects of Acculturation

Chair

Marina DALLA, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Hermann-Gunter HESSE, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

Acculturation, Social Support and Psychological Adjustment of Refugees from the Former Soviet Union in The United States

Dina BIRMAN, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*; Irene CHUNG, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

Responses to Perceived Injustice: The Value of Acculturation

Marina DALLA, *University of Athens, Greece*; Evi GEORGIADOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

The Social Cognition of Immigrants' Acculturation: The Impact of Reference Group, Need for Cognitive Closure and Communication Skills

Marcella RAMELLI, *University of Basle, Switzerland*; Arnd FLORACK, *University of Basle, Switzerland*; Ankica KOSIC, *University of Rome, Italy*

Intercultural Sensibility of Immigrant Students in Germany

Hermann-Gunter HESSE, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

Emotional Care for the Disadvantaged Children in China

Yanyin CHEN, *University of Nottingham, UK*

Learning / Cognition*Chair*

Peggy M. P. C. BOSCH, *University of Bergen; Haukeland University Hospital, Norway*

Vice-Chair

Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Negative Event Experiences (NEE), Negative Attributional Style (NAS) and Depressive Symptoms in Adolescents

Nader MONIRPOOR, *Azad Islamic University-Branch of Qom, Iran*; Rokhsareh YAZDANDOOST, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*; M. K. ATEFVAHID, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*; A. DELAVAR, *Allameh Tabatabaee University, Iran*; Helen KHOOSFI, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*

Cross Cultural Differences in Cognition in Patients with Schizophrenia

Peggy M. P. C. BOSCH, *University of Bergen; Haukeland University Hospital, Norway*; Maurits W. M. L. VAN DEN NOORT, *University of Bergen, Norway*

Impact of Teaching Self-Recording on Enhancement of Attentive Behaviour in Students with Learning Disabilities

Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran*; Mahboobeh MAKAREM, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Attention vs. Thinking: A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Uses of Mind

Reginald PAWLE, *Kansai Gaidai University, Japan*

Cultural Artifacts, As-If Discourse and Learning of Physico-Mathematical Concepts in Two Cultures

Minati PANDA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*; Himani PASBOLA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

14:45-14:50 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 14:50-16:20

Ekklessia

Cultural and Comparative Dimensions of Children's Mirror Recognition*Convenor*

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Co-Convenor

Kim A. BARD, *Centre for the Study of Emotion, UK*

Discussant

Robert W. MITCHELL, *Eastern Kentucky University, USA*

Comparative Perspectives on Self-Awareness

Kim A. BARD, *University of Portsmouth, UK*; Brenda K. TODD, *University of Sussex, UK*; David A. LEAVENS, *University of Sussex, UK*

The Development of an Early Self Concept in Different Socio-Cultural Environments

Joscha KAERTNER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Mental, Cultural, and Behavioural Underpinning of Infants' Behaviour in front of the Self-Image

Andre VYT, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 14:50-16:20

Science Amphi.

Understanding Social Collective in Terms of Their Values*Convenor*

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University, Israel*

Co-Convenor

Sonia ROCCAS, *Open University of Israel, Israel*

Discussant

Mark PETERSON, *Florida Atlantic University, USA*

Culture and Accountability: A Cross-Cultural Assessment of Corporate Governance Models

Amir LICHT, *Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel*

Organizational Artifacts: A Window to Organizational Values

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; Fiona LEE, *University of Michigan, USA*

School as Cultures: A School-Level Analysis of Values, Attitudes and Violence among Jewish and Arab Students in Israel

Ariel KNAFO, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; Ela ORR DANIEL, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Workshop

Wednesday, July 12, 14:50-16:20

A2

The Proposed Handbook of Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology: Issues, Possible Content, and Solicited Advice

Convenor

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA*

Co-Convenor

Colleen A. WARD, *New Zealand*

Poster Session

Wednesday, July 12, 14:50-16:20

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Family Issues, Gender Roles, Human Development

Ground Floor

Perceived Parental Control: A Comparison between Arab and Puerto Rican Parenting

Adrienne ANDERSON ANDRADE, *Brunel University, UK*; Robin GOODWIN, *Brunel University, UK*

Relation of Attachment Styles with Positive and Negative Perfectionism

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran*; Mohsen JOSHANLOO, *University of Tehran, Iran*; Mahmood MIRZAMANI, *Bagheyatollah University, Iran*

A Conceptual Model of Work-Family Conflict and Balance in Chinese Cultural Context

Li ZHANG, *Harbin Institute of Technology, China*; Yezhuang TIAN, *Harbin Institute of Technology, China*; Qiong JIA, *Harbin Institute of Technology, China*; Ping LI, *Harbin Institute of Technology, China*

Childlessness among Highly Educated Women: A Comparison of Germany and Portugal

Mandy BOEHNKE, *University of Bremen, Germany*

Gender Differences of Perceived Father's Behavior and Involvement in a Greek Sample

Nektaria TOULOUPI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Three Generational Perceptions of Grandparents' Representations in UK, Italy, and Greece

Carolina SCIPLINO, *Goldsmiths College, UK*; Peter SMITH, *Goldsmiths College, UK*

The Comparison of the Fixed and Shifted Time Work Effects on Stress and Family Functioning in Employed Married Women

Fatheme HEMATI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran*; Nargess TALEGHANI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran*

Friendship Exclusivity of Indonesian, South Korean, and United States Youth

Doran FRENCH, *Illinois Wesleyan University, USA*; Melissa McCANDLESS, *Illinois Wesleyan University, USA*

Cultural Conception of Friendship: What Do Ecuadorian and Poles Expect from a Friend?

Zuzanna WISNIEWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Friendship Maintenance Strategies in Mexico

Claudia LOPEZ BECERRA, *Justo Sierra University and Cultural Center, Mexico*; Sofia RIVERA-ARAGON, *National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*; Isabel REYES-LAGUNES, *National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*

1st Floor

The Cultural Grounding of Enemyship: Cross-Cultural and Experimental Evidence

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Kansas; University of Toronto, USA*; Sabihya Gokce GÜNGÖR, *University of Kansas, USA*; Ayse K. USKUL, *University of Michigan, USA*; Susan E. CROSS, *Iowa State University, USA*

The Influence of Acculturation on Parental Ethnotheories in African and Afro-German Families Living in Germany

Astrid KLEIS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Cultural Variations in Mothers' Attributions: Influence of Child Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

Janet MAH, *University of British Columbia, Canada*; Charlotte JOHNSTON, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

The Development of Self-Categorisation and National and Ethnic Identification in Roma and Bulgarian Children

Luxa REIZABAL, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Zornitza GANEVA, *Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bulgaria*; Jose VALENCIA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

Gender and Diversity on Self-esteem: A Comparative Inquiry of Self-Esteem between Iranian Female and Male Students

Ali BAYANI, *Islamic Azad University-Central Thran Branch, Iran*

Masculinities and Feminities in The Basque Country. Are Roles Really Changing?

Manuel SANCHEZ DE MIGUEL, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Juan Jose ARROSPIDE, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Izarne LIZASO, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

2nd Floor

Being Grandparent in China, Greece and Poland: Behavioral and Affective Involvement in Grandchildren

Anna FILUS, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology; Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

Continuity and Change in Reproductive Attitudes among Teenage Girls, Their Mothers and Maternal Grandmothers in South Africa

Ingrid O. SPJELDNEAS, *University College of Bergen, Norway*; David L. SAM, *University of Bergen, Norway*; Karl PELTZER, *University of Limpopo, South Africa*

Self Concept in Mexican and Argentinian Children

Jose Luis VALDEZ MEDINA, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Jesus Antonio MONDRAGON, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Gabriela MORELATO, *Universidad del Aconcagua, Argentina*

Self-Concept and Self-Esteem in Mexican and Spanish Mothers

Norma Ivonne GONZALEZ ARRATIA, *Autonomous University of State of Mexico, Mexico*; Jose Luis VALDEZ MEDINA, *Autonomous University of State of Mexico, Mexico*; Martha GIL LACRUZ, *University of Zaragoza, Spain*

16:20-16:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Lecture Wednesday, July 12, 16:25-17:15

Acculturation Strategies in Ethnocultural Groups and the Larger Society

John BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada*

Chair

James GEORGAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

17:15-17:35 Coffee break

Invited Lecture Wednesday, July 12, 17:35-18:25

Is Multiculturalism in Jeopardy? A Review of Dutch Studies

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; North-West University, *South Africa*

Chair

John ADAMOPOULOS, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

18:25-18:30 5 minutes break between sessions

Symposium Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00 Main Amphi.

Cross-Cultural Studies of Spatial Cognition: The Geocentric Frame of Reference

Convenor

Pierre DASEN, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Co-Convenor

Ramesh MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India*

Discussant

John BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada*

The Cultural Relativity of Geocentric Spatial Organisation

Pierre DASEN, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*; Ramesh MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India*

Egocentric and Geocentric Spatial Encoding Compared

Ramesh MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India*; Pierre DASEN, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Geocentric Gestures as a Research Tool

Nilima CHANGKAKOTI, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*; Milena ABBIATI, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*; Pierre DASEN, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*; Harold FOY, *University of Quebec at Rimouski, Canada*; Shanta NIRLA, *Tribhuvan University, Nepal*

Spatial Learning among Yucatecan Maya Children in Quintana Roo

Olivier LE GUEN, *University Paris X – Nanterre, France*

Impacts of National Culture, Social Structure and Work on the Structure of Values

Convenor

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Structural Equivalence of the Values Domain across Cultures: Distinguishing Sampling Fluctuations from Meaningful Variations

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University; Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*; Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*; Luc DELBEKE, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*; Shalom H. SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Extending Schwartz's Motivational Theory to the Work Context: Work Values and Communication Styles among French and British Managers

Gilles SPONY, *Cranfield School of Management, UK*

Value Priorities of Chinese Urban Micro-Business Manager-Owners

Elisabeth MONTGOMERY, *Fielding Graduate Institute, USA*

Comparing Values in an African (Burkina Faso) and a European (France) Country

Monique WACH, *INETOP-CNAM, France*; Noëlle LALLEMAND, *INETOP-CNAM, France*; Issa MOUMOULA, *Laboratoire de Psychologie de l'Orientation, Burkina Faso*

The Contemporary South Asian Diaspora: Acculturation, Mental Health, Identity

Convenor

Josephine NAIDOO, *Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada*

Discussant

Janak PANDEY, *University of Allahabad, India*

Somatic Symptoms and Structural Critique: A Comparison of South Asian Immigrant and Native Born European American Women

Alison KARASZ, *Albert Einstein College of Medicine, USA*

Positioning Shame in the Relationship between Acculturation and Psychological Distress (Specifically Depression) among British South Asian Women

Aradhana ANAND, *Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Trust, UK*; Ray COCHRANE, *University of Birmingham, UK*

South Asians in Scandinavia: Generational Dynamics and Diasporic Identity Formation

Rashmi SINGLA, *Roskilde University, Denmark*

South Asians in the Canadian Mosaic: The Integration-Assimilation Controversy

Josephine NAIDOO, *Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada*

Empirical Studies of Cultural Barriers to Collaborative Decision Making in International Emergency Services Operations

Convenor

Kip SMITH, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden*

Co-Convenor

Rego GRANLUND, *Rationella Datortjänster HB, Sweden*

Introduction: Cultural Barriers to Collaborative Decision Making in The United Nations' On-Site Operations Coordination Centers (OSOCC)

Ida LINDGREN, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden*; Kip SMITH, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden*

Microworlds as a Natural Laboratory for Investigating Cultural Norms for Collaborative Decision Making

Rego GRANLUND, *Rationella Datortjänster HB, Sweden*

Cross-Cultural Analyses of Communication Patterns and Organizational Structure in Microworld Simulations of Multicultural On-Site Operations Coordination Centers (OSOCC)

Ida LINDGREN, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden*

Analyses of Correlations between the Schwartz Value Scale and Team Behavior in Microworld Simulations of Multicultural On-Site Operations Coordination Centers (OSOCC)

Kip SMITH, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden*

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

G1

Culture and Religion

Convenor

Halina GRZYMALA MOSZCZYNSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology; Jagiellonian University, Poland*

Co-Convenor

Pawel BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Religiousness as a Research Subject for Psychology of Culture

Halina GRZYMALA MOSZCZYNSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology; Jagiellonian University, Poland*

Ritualized Prayers in Different Religious Contexts

Anton GEELS, *University of Lund, Sweden*

Acculturation, Culture, and Religious Participation for Assyrian Youth: A Comparative Analysis of Swedish and United States Contexts

Önver CETREZ, *Uppsala University, Sweden*; Valerie DeMARINIS, *Harvard Medical School, USA; Uppsala University, Sweden*

Identification with Religious Symbols and Personalities: Cultural Background and Consequences for Tolerance of Diversity

Pawel BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Halina KOPROWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Anita GLUSZYNSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

A1

Education

Chair

Antigoni Alba PAPAKONSTANTINO, *France*

Vice-Chair

Andrew A. MOGAJI, *University of Lagos, Nigeria*

Causal Attributions and Locus of Control of Children with ADHD: Socio-Cultural Differences

Eleni LIVANIOU, *SDTRU "Spyros Doxiadis", Greece; Sussex University, UK*

Mesosystems at the Interface of Reference Cultures and Identity Dynamics of Minority Youth

Vije FRANCHI, *University of René Descartes – Paris V, France*; Dorit ROER-STRIER, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Gender and Age Differences in the Preference of Temperament Styles among Nigerian Children

Andrew A. MOGAJI, *University of Lagos, Nigeria*

Experiential Learning Model of Intercultural Competency: Experiencing Culture through Thinking and Acting

Lily Ming LI, *University College Dublin, Ireland*; William H. MOBLEY, *University College Dublin, Ireland*; Aidan KELLY, *University College Dublin, Ireland*; Hora TJITRA, *Zhejiang University, China*

Immigrant Family Acculturation and Schooling Performance in Greece

Antigoni Alba PAPAKONSTANTINO, *France*

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

A4

Personality Assessment

Chair

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *University of Tilburg, The Netherlands; University of North West, South Africa*

Vice-Chair

Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

The Development of Cross-Cultural Personality Instrument for the South African Context (SAPI Project)

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *University of Tilburg, The Netherlands; University of North West, South Africa*; Deon MEIRING, *South African Police Services, South Africa*; Ian ROTHMANN, *University of North West, South Africa*; Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*; Cheryl FOXCROFT, *Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa*

Internal and External Bias of Cognitive and Personality Measures in South Africa

Deon MEIRING, *South African Police Services, South Africa*; Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *University of Tilburg, The Netherlands*; *University of North West, South Africa*; Ian ROTHMANN, *University of North West, South Africa*

Personality Assessment in South Africa: Context, History and Challenges

Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

The Cross-Cultural Validity of the Big Five Personality Factors in South Africa

Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*; Nicola TAYLOR, *Jopie Van Rooyen & Partners, South Africa*

Workshop

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

A2

Discussion Group on a “Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychology”

Convenors

Janel GAUTHIER, *Université Laval, Canada*; Lutz H. ECKENSBERGER, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

Meet the Seniors

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

A3

18:30-19:00

Thomas S. WEISNER, *University of California at Los Angeles, USA*

19:00-19:30

Harry TRIANDIS, *University of Illinois, USA*

19:30-20:00

Geert HOFSTEDÉ, *University of Maastricht, The Netherlands*

Poster Session

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Health Psychology, Public Health, Psychopathology

Ground Floor

Biofeedback, Expressive Writing, and Health

Dmitry BURSHTYEN, *Siena College, USA*

Hope for the Future: The Influence of the School Environment on African American Adolescents' Future Certainty and Affective States

Roslyn M. CALDWELL, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*; Susan M. STURGES, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*

Negative Emotions, Coping Strategies and Emotional Regulation across Cultures: A 29-Nation Study

Miryam CAMPOS, *Basque Country University, Spain*; Itziar FERNÁNDEZ, *Open University of Madrid, Spain*; Dario PAEZ, *Basque Country University, Spain*; Pilar CARRERA, *Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain*

Cancer: A Special Relationship between Doctor and Patient

Irene CHRISTODOULOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*; C. POGONIDIS, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*; E. XENODOXIDOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*; D. MICHAELIDOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Not Sponsored Continuous Medical Education and Human Resources in Greek Hospitals

Irene CHRISTODOULOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*; C. POGONIDIS, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*; E. XENODOXIDOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*; D. MICHAELIDOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Psychological Health Indicators in a Relaxation Programme for Older Adults in The Basque Autonomous Community

Izarné LIZASO, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; A. GARCIA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; S. CAMIO, *Lahar Institution, Spain*

Psychological Health Indicators at a Gerontology Centre in The Basque Autonomous Community

Izarné LIZASO, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; A. GARCIA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; S. CAMIO, *Lahar Institution, Spain*; B. MATILLA, *Spain*; M. FERNANDINO, *Spain*; V. MANGAS, *Spain*; P. M. VALOR, *Spain*

Mood and Relationship Correlates of Heavy Smoking across Cultures

Michael LYVERS, *Bond University, Australia*; Fred THORBERG, *Bond University, Australia*; Alana DOBIE, *Bond University, Australia*; Joanna HUANG, *Bond University, Australia*; Priya REGINALD, *Bond University, Australia*

1st Floor

Cross-Cultural Comparison of Sexual Risk Behavior towards AIDS

Sonia MAYORDOMO LOPEZ, *Universidad de Educacion a Distancia, Spain*; Silvia UBILLOS LANDA, *Universidad de Burgos, Spain*

Partner-Specific Condom Use among University Students

Susana ROBLES MONTIJO, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico*; Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico*

Coping in an African Context

Johan POTGIETER, *North-West University, South Africa*; Marie WISSING, *North-West University, South Africa*; Michael TEMANE, *North-West University, South Africa*

Prevention Program for Mothers of Minority Primary School Students in the Prefecture of Rodopi, Greece

Serike SERIF, *Prevention Center of Drug Use in the Prefecture of Rodopi, Greece*; Theodora TZELEPI, *Prevention Center of Drug Use in the Prefecture of Rodopi, Greece*; Spyros VOLTSIS, *Prevention Center of Drug Use in the Prefecture of Rodopi, Greece*; Vasiliki DIMITRIOU, *Prevention Center of Drug Use in the Prefecture of Rodopi, Greece*; Gkaro EASGIAN, *Prevention Center of Drug Use in the Prefecture of Rodopi, Greece*

The Effect of Relaxation during CBT among Children in Japan

Mitsuko YAKABI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*; Junichiro HAYASHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Individual Pathways to Caregiving in Turkish Context

Kemal KUSCU, *Marmara Univeristy Hospital, Turkey*; Uzey DURAL, *Bogazici University, Turkey*; Seda KIZILTOPRAK, *Marmara Univeristy Hospital, Turkey*; Yesim YASA, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

2nd Floor

Interpersonal Impressions based on Gender-Differentiated Sentence Endings in Japanese Conversation

Yukari ARIIZUMI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*; Susumu YAMAGUCHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Ethnic and Gender Biases in Personality Disorder Diagnostic Criteria

Anupama SHARMA, *Eastern Illinois University, USA*; Danna FRANTZ, *Eastern Illinois University, USA*; Christopher LOOTENS, *University of North Carolina Greensboro, USA*; Caridad BRITO, *Eastern Illinois University, USA*; Melissa SAMS, *Eastern Illinois University, USA*

Prediction of Subjective Quality of Life by Independent and Interdependent Self-Construals Mediated by Self-Monitoring among Japanese Students

Yasuhiro SUZUKI, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*; Junko TANAKA-MATSUMI, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

Cross-Cultural Differences in Shyness: Fear of Negative Evaluation or Fear of Causing Discomfort to Others?

Irene VITOROULIS, *Concordia University, Canada*; Andrew RYDER, *Concordia University, Canada*; Donald WATANABE, *Concordia University, Canada*; Jian YANG, *Mt. Sinai Hospital, Canada*; Xiongzhao ZHU, *South Central University, China*; Shuqiao YAO, *South Central University, China*; Neil RECTOR, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Canada*

Thursday, July 13

Invited Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Main Amphi.

Advances in Counseling across Cultures

Convenor

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA*

Discussant

Susanna HAYES, *Western Washington University, USA*

PART I

Health and Counseling in Multiethnic Perspective

Frances ABOUD, *McGill University, Canada*

The Discourse on Self-Concept and Culture: Issues of Construal, Structure and the Unconscious

William CROSS, *City University of New York, USA*; Tuere Binta CROSS, *New York University, USA*

Culturanalysis: A Within-Culture Therapy 2

Marwan DWAIRY, *Emeq Yezreel Academic College, Israel*

PART II

Family and Counseling People from Different Ethnic Groups

James GEORGAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Cross-Cultural Counseling in Schools

Susanna HAYES, *Western Washington University, USA*

International Counseling Psychology: Prospects and Challenges

Frederick T. L. LEONG, *University of Tennessee, USA*

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Erato

Organizations, Values and Culture: Multilevel Approaches

Convenor

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Co-Convenor

Maria Cristina FERREIRA, *Salgado de Oliveira University, Brazil*

Discussant

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*

PART I

Cross-Cultural, Cross-Level OCB Research: Understanding Work Behavior in Context

Charlotte KARAM, *University of Windsor, Canada*; Catherine KWANTES, *University of Windsor, Canada*

A Meta-Analysis of Basic Human Values in Brazil: Observed Differences within the Country

Juliana PORTO BARREIROS, *Universo/MacKenzie University, Brazil*; Claudio V. TORRES, *Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil*

How Do You See the World? Agreement About Cultural Norms and Organizational Practices in a British Organization

Nathalie VAN MEURS, *Open University, UK*; Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

The Factors Leading to the Emergence of a Global Identity: Individual, Organizational and National Levels

Ifat COHAVI, *Technion, Israel*; Miriam EREZ, *Technion, Israel*; Efrat GATI, *Technion, Israel*

PART II

Organizational Culture, Justice and Commitment in Brazilian Organizations

Maria Cristina FERREIRA, *Salgado de Oliveira University, Brazil*; Eveline ASSMAR, *Gama Filho University, Brazil*; Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Extra-Role Behaviour across Cultures: A Multi-Level Framework and Preliminary Data

Eveline ASSMAR, *Gama Filho University, Brazil*; Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; Maria Cristina FERREIRA, *Salgado de Oliveira University, Brazil*; Alicia OMAR, *National Council of Research, Mexico*; Cor HUYNH, *San Jose State University, USA*; Gulfidan BARIS, *Anadolu University, Turkey*; Figen DALYAN, *Anadolu University, Turkey*; Arif HASSAN, *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

Structural Alignment across Units of Employees at Subsidiaries of a Multinational Firm

Sharon GLAZER, *San Jose State University, USA*; Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; Terry BEEHR, *Central Michigan University, USA*; Curtiss HANSEN, *Timken Company, USA*

Culture and Display Rules of Emotional Expression

Convenor

Seung Hee YOO, *Yale University, USA*

Co-Convenor

David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA*

Discussant

David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA*

PART I

Display Rules Differences as a Function of Interactant

Seung Hee YOO, *Yale University, USA*; David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA*

Emotional Display Rules among Turkish University Students: Family and Non-Family Contexts

Diane SUNAR, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey*; Hale Bolak BORATAV, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey*; Bilge ATACA, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

Toward Establishing the Validity of the Concept of Display Rules of Emotional Expressions within the Context of Indonesian Culture

Achmad DJUNAIDI, *Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia*; Urip PURWONO, *Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia*; Kusdiratri SETIONO, *Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia*

Culture, Expression and Context

David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA*

PART II

Emotion Regulation by Personality and Time Perspective: An Exploratory Study

Hung KIT FOK, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Helene H.L. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Effects of Values and Self-Construal on Emotional Display Rules: A Comparison between Germany, Japan, and USA

Wolfgang FRIEDLMEIER, *Grand Valley State University, USA*; Anna KORNADT, *University of Mannheim, Germany*; David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA*; Seung Hee YOO, *Yale University, USA*

Emotional Expression and its Relationship with Personality Traits in a Group of Indian College Students

Anjali GHOSH, *Indian Statistical Institute, India*

Emotional Expressions among Canadian-Born and Immigrant Students: A Comparative Study

Saba SAFDAR, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Lindsey GOUGH, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Rachel RAICIU, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Jaime RANDELL, *University of Guelph, Canada*

The Cultural Reconstruction of Methods

Convenor

Nandita CHAUDHARY, *University of Delhi, India*

Co-Convenor

Joscha KAERTNER, *University Of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Discussant

Thomas S. WEISNER, *University of California at Los Angeles, USA*

PART I

Cultural Reconstruction of Standard Tasks with Indian families

Nandita CHAUDHARY, *University of Delhi, India*; Pooja BHARGAVA, *University of Delhi, India*

Verbal Mother-Infant Interaction across Cultures: Methodological Implications for a Culture-Sensitive Approach

Carolin DEMUTH, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Relindis DZEAYE YOVSII, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Arnold LOHAUS, *Philipps-Universitaet Marburg, Germany*

The Dilemma of Standardized Procedures in Diverse Cultural Settings. Some Illustrations from Research with Cameroonian Nso families

Relindis DZEAYE YOVSII, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

PART II

Assumptions of Standardised Testing: Some Illustrations from Research with Adolescents in India

Indu KAURA, *Lady Irwin College, India*

Ethnographic Fieldwork as the Basis for a Research Program in Psychology: Examples from Studies with the Zinacantec Maya

Ashley MAYNARD, *University of Hawaii, USA*

Approaching and Maintaining Cultural Reality: Issues of Sample Selection in Indian Families

Mila TULI, *University of Delhi, India*; Nandita CHAUDHARY, *University of Delhi, India*

Invited Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

Ekklessia

Comparative Political Psychology

Convenor

Klaus BOEHNKE, *International University Bremen, Germany*

Discussant

Klaus BOEHNKE, *International University Bremen, Germany*

Culture, Self-Construal and Behavioral Intentions: Evidence from Cross-Cultural and Priming Studies

Ulrich KÜHNEN, *International University Bremen, Germany*

Half Century of Animositities among the Neighbors: Cynicism in Polish-Soviet/Russian and Directedness in Polish-German Relations

Pawel BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Joanna WIECKOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Marta PENCZEK, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Natalia GRUSZECKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Mapping Cultural Differences: Value Patterns in Europe and the United States

Franziska DEUTSCH, *International University Bremen, Germany*

Cultural Value Scores Help Explain International Conflicts: The Case of the European Union and Israel

Anat BARDI, *University of Kent, UK*

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

Science Amphi.

Work-Family Conflict Across and Within Continents

Convenor

Roya AYMAN, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*

Theory and Method for Studying Work Family Conflict in a Multi-National Context

Donna LERO, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Roya AYMAN, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*; Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*; Anat DRACH ZAHAVY, *University of Haifa, Israel*; Artiwati MAWARDI, *University of Surabaya, Indonesia*; Steven POELMANS, *IESE University of Navarra, Spain*; Tripti PANDE DESAI, *Institute for Integrated Learning in Management, India*; Ting Pang HUANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*; Ujvala RAJADHYAKSHA, *St. Mary's College, USA*; Anit SOMECH, *University of Haifa, Israel*; Karen KORABIK, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Leslie HAMMER, *Portland State University, USA*; Anne BARDOEL, *Monash University, Australia*

Work Family Conflict in North America: A Comparison of The USA and Canada

Karen KORABIK, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Roya AYMAN, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*; Donna LERO, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Amy ANTANI, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*; Allyson McELWAIN, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Sofiya VELGACH, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*; Nahren ISHAYA, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*

Similarities and Differences between Taiwan and India in Work Family Issues and Cultural Values

Ujvala RAJADHYAKSHA, *St. Mary's college, USA*; Tripti PANDE DESAI, *Institute for Integrated Learning in Management, India*; Ting-Pang HUANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*

How Far is Too Far? Compare Spain, Taiwan, India, The United States and Canada on Work Family Conflict

Steven POELMANS, *IESE University of Navarra, Spain*; Roya AYMAN, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*; Karen KORABIK, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Ujvala RAJADHYAKSHA, *St. Mary's college, USA*; Ting Pang HUANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*; Donna LERO, *University of Guelph, Canada*; Tripti PANDE DESAI, *Institute for Integrated Learning in Management, India*

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

A1

Acculturation

Chair

Polyxeni PARASKEVOPOULOU, *Philekpaideytiki Etairia, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Min ZENG, *University of Hong Kong, PRC*

Testing the Contact Hypothesis Interculturally: Contact between Asian International and Domestic Students in New Zealand

Xiaorong GUO, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; James H. LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Acculturation of the Self: An Examination of the International Student Experience

Sarah C. SHAUGHNESSY, *University of Toronto, Canada*; Romin W. TAFARODI, *University of Toronto, Canada*

An Exploration of Chinese International Students' Social Self-Efficacies

Shu Ping LIN, *University of Maryland, USA*; Nancy BETZ, *Ohio State University, USA*

The Adaptation of Mainland Chinese Postgraduate Students to a Hong Kong University

Min ZENG, *University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Second Language Acquisition: A Study of International Students in the Universities of The Public Republic of China

Baohua YU, *University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; David WATKINS, *University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

A3

Personality

Chair

Jenny KURMAN, *University of Haifa, Israel*

Vice-Chair

Yacoub KHALLAD, *American University in Cairo, Egypt*

Dispositional Optimism and Unrealistic Optimism among American and Jordanian College Students

Yacoub KHALLAD, *American University in Cairo, Egypt*

A Cross-Cultural Study of Power and Power Motivation in China and the United States

Isabel NG, *University of Michigan, USA*

Personality and Learning Styles of Business Administration Students

Parvathy VARMA, *Assumption University, Thailand*

Self-Improvement and Culture: Effects of Chronic and Manipulated Self-Regulation Goals

Jenny KURMAN, *University of Haifa, Israel*; Dennis M.H. HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

A Cross-Cultural-Mythical Looking Glass for the Genesis of Culture

Constantine LEROUNIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

A4

Organizational Issues

Chair

Shahrnaz MORTAZAVI, *University of Shahid Beheshti, Iran*

Vice-Chair

Hora TJITRA, *Zhejiang University, China*

The Work/Family Dilemma for Female Arab Students

Matthew WHOOLERY, *American University in Cairo, Egypt*; Amy ISKANDERA, *American University in Cairo, Egypt*; Aaron JACKSON, *Brigham Young University, USA*

Work-Family Conflict, Role Over-Load and Distress Related to Gender and Culture

Shahrnaz MORTAZAVI, *University of Shahid Beheshti, Iran*

Intercultural Communication Competence for an Excellent Tour Guide: Comparative Studies of Expectation from American, Chinese, German, Indonesian and Taiwanese Tourist

Hora TJITRA, *Zhejiang University, China*; Li GAO, *Zhejiang University, China*

Behavioral and Systemic Dimensions of Differences in National Cultures in Times of M&A

Satu TEERIKANGAS, *Helsinki University of Technology, Finland*

Solving the Cultural Response Bias Problem in Cross-Cultural Organizational Research

Paul HANGES, *University of Maryland, USA*; Peter DORFMAN, *New Mexico State University, USA*

Values and Beliefs*Chair*Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece**Vice-Chair*Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Colombia***Mapping Cyprus' Cultural Dimensions: Comparing Hofstede's and Schwartz's Values Frameworks**Eleni STAVROU COSTEA, *University of Cyprus, Cyprus*; Jacob EISENBERG, *University College Dublin, Ireland*; Chris CHARALAMBOUS, *University of Cyprus, Cyprus***Social Axioms and Coping Styles of Greek Adults**Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*; Chariklia LYBEROPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece***Obligations and Behaviours of Two Generations of Vietnamese in Vietnam and Poland**Ewa GRABOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology; Polish Academy of Science, Poland***Value Structure and Individualism-Collectivism in Colombia and Mexico**Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Colombia*; Isabel REYES-LAGUNES, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico***Values and Contact as Antecedents of Intergroup Threat: A Cross National Integrative Perspective**Katerina TASIOPOULOU, *University of Kent, UK*; Dominic ABRAMS, *University of Kent, UK***09:30-09:50 Coffee break****Invited Symposium**

Thursday, July 13, 09:50-11:20

*Ekklessia***The Role of Cross-Cultural Psychology in Integrating Psychology***Convenor*Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey**Discussant*Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC***Reflections on the Future of Cross-Cultural Psychology**Gustav JAHODA, *University of Strathclyde, Scotland, UK***Cross-Cultural Psychology without Psychology?**Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium***Psychology as a Unitary Science for the Future?**Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany***Does Cross-Cultural Psychology Have the Potential to Contribute to the Unity of Psychology?**Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey***Symposium**

Thursday, July 13, 09:50-11:20

*Science Amphi.***Community and Cultural Psychology: Complementary Disciplines with Rich Potential for Collaboration***Convenor*Clifford O'DONNELL, *University of Hawaii, USA**Discussant*Dharm BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii, USA***Implications of the Development of a Community Cultural Psychology**Clifford O'DONNELL, *University of Hawaii, USA***Early Childhood Education in the Context of Cultural Community Psychology**Richard ROBERTS, *Utah State University, USA***IACCP and SCRA: Interdisciplinary Practices and Research**Eric MANKOWSKI, *Portland State University, USA*

Values

Chair

Michael B. SALZMAN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Vice-Chair

Alexander TATARKO, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*

Hierarchy of Values in High-School Students

Ramazan HASSANZADEH, *Islamic Azad University-Sari, Iran*; Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran*; Alireza KHALILIAN, *Islamic Azad University-Sari, Iran*

“Culture Wars” and Intercultural Conflict from Three Theoretical Perspectives

Michael B. SALZMAN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Subjective Meanings of Life Satisfaction for Japanese and U.S. Students: Dual Scaling Analysis of Qualitative Data

Hidehumi HITOKOTO, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*; Jason KISLING, *Nebraska Wesleyan University, USA*; Junko TANAKA-MATSUMI, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

Differences of Motivational Value System between High End and Low End Cellular Phone User College Students Who Are

Dion AMUDRA, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*; Eka ADITYAWATI, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*

The Impact of Cultural Modernization on Values, Ethnic Identity and Intercultural Attitudes

Alexander TATARKO, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*; Nadezhda LEBEDEVA, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*; Maria KOZLOVA, *Moscow State Technical University, Russia*

Health Psychology

Chair

Alma POLO VELÁZQUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Vice-Chair

Vera OLIVEIRA, *Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Risk Factors and Protective-Preventing Skills in Migrant Mexican Population in Rural and Urban Context

Alma POLO VELÁZQUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*; Alejandra DOMINGUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*; Graciela POLANCO, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Health and Educational Toy Libraries in Brazil

Vera OLIVEIRA, *Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*; Michelle SOUZA, *Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*; Edda BOMTEMPO, *University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*; Luana GOING, *Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*

The Study of Culture: From Theory to Research and Application

Hector BETANCOURT, *Loma Linda University, USA*; Patricia FLYNN, *Loma Linda University, USA*

The Meaning of Pain and the Utilisation of Pain Management Services among Muslims in The UK

J. Rees LEWIS, *University of Surrey, UK*

Social and Cultural Context of HIV Risk Behaviors among Asian American Drug Users in The United States

Tooru NEMOTO, *University of California at San Francisco, USA*; Mariko IWAMOTO, *University of California at San Francisco, USA*; Mary HSUEH, *University of California at San Francisco, USA*

Cognitive Processes

Chair

Alexandra ECONOMOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Minati PANDA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Causal Attributions, Expectations and Task Performance

Anshula KRISHNA, *Vasanta College, India*

Ontological Qualities of Mathematical Experiences: Comparison of Two Cultures

Minati PANDA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Cognitive Model of Culture Acquisition and Change: A Behavioural “Conceptual Dependency” Approach

Thierry MICHAUX, *E-B-E Executive Business English, UK*; Catherine MICHAUX, *E-B-E Executive Business English, UK*

Declarative and Procedural Learning in Culture Assimilator Trainings

Regina H. HERZFELDT, *Aston University, UK*; Felix C. BRODBECK, *Aston University, UK*

Enhancing Psychological Research in Sub-Saharan Africa through Consultation with Target Populations

Amina ABUBAKAR, *Centre for Geographic Medicine Research-KEMRI, Kenya; Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa*; Annelees VAN BAAR, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Penny HOLDING, *Centre for Geographic Medicine Research-KEMRI, Kenya*

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 09:50-11:20

B1

Acculturation

Chair

Jyoti VERMA, *Patna University, India*

Vice-Chair

Crystal Ling ZHANG, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Looking for That Nice Jewish/Maori Boy... Comparisons of Jewish and Maori Continuity

Michelle Amie GEZENTSVEY, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

The Role of Cross Cultural Psychology in Developing Social Policy for a Multicultural Setting

Vassos GAVRIEL, *Office of Ethnic Affairs, New Zealand*

Acculturation through British Higher Education: A Qualitative Exploration in the Malleability of Cognitive Style and Acculturation Process in Chinese Students Following Cross-Cultural Experience

Crystal Ling ZHANG, *University of Edinburgh, UK*; Christopher W. ALLINSON, *University of Leeds, UK*; John HAYES, *University of Leeds, UK*

Acculturation Attitudes, Perception of the Host Group and Relational Outcomes

Jyoti VERMA, *Patna University, India*

The Fuzzy Concept of Being Mauritian: Construing Nationality in Terms of Ethnicity

Caroline NG TSEUNG, *University of Mauritius, Mauritius*

11:20-11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Lecture

Thursday, July 13, 11:25-12:15

Cultures of Infancy

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Chair

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

12:15-13:15 Lunch break

Invited Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Main Amphi.

Emotion and Culture

Convenor

Patricia Maria RODRIGUEZ MOSQUERA, *Brunel University, UK*

Co-Convenor

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Discussant

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

PART I

Channeling Our Feelings: Testing a Model of Emotional Expressivity across Cultures

Sowan WONG, *Brunel University, UK*; Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Country Differences in Crying: Prevalence and Psychological Meaning

Dianne A. VAN HEMERT, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*; Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Ad J. J. M. VINGERHOETS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

The Role of Shame and Anger in Mediating the Relationship between Face Loss and Relationship Deterioration: A Cross-Cultural Study on Americans and Hong Kong Chinese

Chester Chun SENG KAM, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

PART II

Genuine and Non-Genuine Smiling in Relation to Social Closeness: A Cross-Cultural Investigation

Paul REDFORD, *University of the West of England, Bristol, UK*; Piotr SZAROTA, *Advanced School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Culture-Specific Emotions

Seger M. BREUGELMANS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

The Cultural Meaning of Humiliation

Patricia M. RODRIGUEZ MOSQUERA, *Brunel University, UK*

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Ekklessia

Culture and Gender

Convenor

Aneta CHYBICKA, *University of Gdańsk, Poland*

Co-Convenor

Paweł BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Discussant

Robin GOODWIN, *Brunel University, UK*

PART I

Cultural Factors in Perception of Conflicts in Close Relationship: A Cross-Cultural Study

Anna KWIATKOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Joanna ROSZAK, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

The Role of Gender in Experiencing Acculturation Specific and Non-Specific Daily Hassles: Are There More Differences Than Similarities?

Saba SAFDAR, *University of Guelph, Canada*

Stereotypical Gender Roles in the Light of Social Polarization Theory

Aneta CHYBICKA, *University of Gdańsk, Poland*

A Cultural Trend for Preference of Psychological Femininity: Strengthening of Female Gender Identity and a Problem for Males

Paweł BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Magda CHOYNOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Justyna KOZIEJ, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Katarzyna RUSIN, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

PART II

Gender, Religiosity and Positive Society

Lipi MUKHOPADHYAY, *Indian Institute of Public Administration, India*

The Influence of Empathy on Marital Interactions: An Indian Study

Maria KAŻMIERCZAK, *University of Gdańsk, Poland*

How Do We Perceive Women and Men in Stereotypical and Non-Stereotypical Gender Roles: A Cross-Cultural Study

Natasza KOSAKOWSKA, *University of Gdańsk, Poland*

Cross-Cultural Perspective on Gender Differences in Linguistic Functioning

Paulina PETRUS, *University of Gdańsk, Poland*

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Science Amphi.

Leadership in the Context of Social Identity Differences

Convenor

Kelly HANNUM, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*

Discussant

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University, Israel*

PART I

An Introduction to Cross-Cultural Leadership Research

Maxine DALTON, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*

When Identity Groups Collide: What We Know About Cross-Cultural Leadership in Organizations

Donna CHROBOT-MASON, *University of Cincinnati, USA*

A Cross-Cultural Research Design and Conceptual Framework for Investigating Leadership Across Differences in Organizations

Todd WEBER, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*; Kelly HANNUM, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*

A Quantitative Cross-Cultural Perspective on Social Identity Conflict in Organizations

Kelly HANNUM, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*; Todd WEBER, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*

PART II

Triggers of Social Identity Conflicts

Marian RUDERMAN, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*; Donna CHROBOT-MASON, *University of Cincinnati, USA*

Social Identity Tension as a Leadership Challenge in Two Organizations in South Africa: A Case Study

Lize BOOYSEN, *University of South Africa, South Africa*

Social Identity Tension as a Leadership Challenge in Two Organizations in Spain: A Case Study

David DINWOODIE, *Escuela de Alta Direccion y Administracion, Spain*

Invited Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

Erato

Families across Cultures: A 30 Nation Psychological Study

Convenor

James GEORGAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

How Similar and Different are Families across Cultures?

James GEORGAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Ecocultural Approach to the Comparative Study of Family

John BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada*

Toward a Convergence to the Family Model of Psychological/Emotional Interdependence?

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey*

The Role of the Country Portraits in the Family Project

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium*

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

G1

Conflict, Harmony and Apology in Cross-Cultural Encounter

Convenor

Fran BREW, *Macquarie University, Australia*

Discussant

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Face Saving and Management of Conflict in Work Organizations: An Inquiry into the Dynamics of Collectivistic Cultures

Rabi BHAGAT, *University of Memphis, USA*; Annette McDEVITT, *University of Memphis, USA*

A Cross-Cultural Study of Harmony in China and Australia

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Fran BREW, *Macquarie University, Australia*

Communication, Conflict and the Dual-Concern Model of Harmony: A Tale of Two Cities

Fran BREW, *Macquarie University, Australia*; Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Do People Reject Apology for Group Harms? A Cross-Cultural Consideration

Ken-Ichi OHBUCHI, *Tohoku University, Japan*; Emi ATSUMI, *Tohoku Bunka University, Japan*; Seiji TAKAKU, *Soka University of America, USA*

Poster Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

A4

The Role of Values in Group Identity, Tolerance and Immigration

Convenor

Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Values and Immigrants' Adaptation

Anna ZLOBINA, *The Basque Country University, Spain*; Nekane BASABE, *The Basque Country University, Spain*

Predicting Opposition Towards Immigration in Europe: A Comparison of Three Models

Alice RAMOS, *Instituto de Ciencias Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal*; Jorge VALA, *Instituto Superior de Ciencias do Trabalho e da Empresa, Portugal*

Jewish Identity, Values, and Religion in a Globalized World: A Study of Late Adolescents

Vassilis SAROGLOU, *Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium*; Benoît HANIQUE, *Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium*

Reactions to Cultural Heterogeneity: The Moderating Role of Values

Sonia ROCCAS, *The Open University of Israel, Israel*; Adi AMIT, *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Personal Values vs. Social Identities as Antecedents of Xenophobia: Cross-Culturally Unity and Diversity Patterns

Héctor GRAD, *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain*; Alberto SANZ, *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain*

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

A1

Psychometrics

Chair

Romie LITTRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*

Vice-Chair

Urip PURWONO, *Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia*

An Empirical Examination of Response Sets and Cross-Cultural Reliability and Validity of Likert-Scale Items and the Factors Derived from Their Use

Romie LITTRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*

Reliability of a Persian Translation of the SCL-90-R

Ali Asghar BAYANI, *Islamic Azad University-Azadshahr Branch, Iran*; Ashoor Mohamad KOCHEKI, *Golestan Education Organization, Iran*

Assessing Adaptation Equivalence in Cross-Lingual and Cross-Cultural Assessment Using Linear Structural Equations Models

Urip PURWONO, *Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia*; Hariharan SWAMINATHAN, *University of Connecticut, USA*; Jane ROGERS, *University of Connecticut, USA*

A Measure of Patient's Response Style to Therapist and Therapy: The Inter-Rater Reliability of the Patient Response Style Scale (PRSS)

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

A3

Research Strategies

Chair

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Vice-Chair

Hester VAN HERK, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Response Styles and the Validity of Cross-Cultural Comparisons: What Is Style and What Is Bias?

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; Johnny FONTAINE, *Gent University, Belgium*; Fons R. J. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Dianne A. VAN HEMERT, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Response Style: A Regional or a Country Level Phenomenon?

Hester VAN HERK, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands*, Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Clusters of Cross-Cultural Research in Organizational Commitment: An Analysis of Publication Priorities, Patterns and Progress

S. Arzu WASTI, *Sabanci University, Turkey*

A Classification and Regression Tree Analysis for Psychosocial and Cultural Factors Appraisal in Environmental Health between Australia and Taiwan

Shiu-Yun Kimberly FU, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*; Debra ANDERSON, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*; Mary COURTNEY, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*; Brian McAVAN, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

MCA-Minerva: A Software Developed on Phenomenological Principles to Allow for a Text Analysis

Convenors

Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden*; Jonas LUNDSTEN, *Lund University, Sweden*; Henri ADATO, *Onex Corporation, USA*

14:45-14:50 5 minutes break between sessions

Family Autonomy and Relatedness across Cultures

Convenor

Camillo REGALIA, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*

Co-Convenors

Claudia MANZI, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*; Vivian VIGNOLES, *University of Sussex, UK*

Discussant

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey*

Autonomy and the Importance of the Family: A Comparison between First and Second Generation Turkish Migrant Mothers in Germany

Birgit LEYENDECKER, *Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany*; Axel SCHÖLMERICH, *Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany*; Banu CITLAK, *Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany*; Robin HARWOOD, *Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany*

Family Differentiation in Three European Countries

Claudia MANZI, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*; Camillo REGALIA, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*; Vivian VIGNOLES, *University of Sussex, UK*; Bart SOENENS, *Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium*; Eugenia SCABINI, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*

Autonomy and Relatedness in Mothers' Conversational Styles with Infants

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Bettina LAMM, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Astrid KLEIS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Aiming towards Change: An Action Research Program on Teachers' Empowerment and Intercultural Awareness

Convenor

Despina SAKKA, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Co-Convenor

Anastasia PSALTI, *Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece*

Discussant

Despina SAKKA, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Developing Greek Teachers' Cross-Cultural Awareness: An Action Research Approach

Despina SAKKA, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Training Greek Teachers in Intercultural Awareness: A Pilot Program

Anastasia PSALTI, *Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece*

Migrants' Participation in Education in Native Greek Parents' Discourse

Efthalia KONSTANTINIDOU, *University of Western Macedonia, Greece*

Anna BIBOU-NAKOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

Designing Intervention Activities in the School Classroom: The Teacher as an Agent of Change

Evi THEODOSIADOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*; Efi ANTONIADOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

IACCP Archives: A Proposal

Convenors

John W. BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada*; Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA*

Cognitive Processes, Education, Neuropsychological Issues, Vocational Issues**Ground Floor****Culture of Time in Neuropsychological Assessment: Development of a New Measure of Time Attitudes**

Anna AGRANOVICH, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA*; Marilyn HARTMAN, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA*

Generalization of Learning from Multimedia Presentation

Abdullah AL MOZIRAE, *Qassem University, Saudi Arabia*; Abdulkarim AL-SALIF, *Qassem University, Saudi Arabia*

Family Environment and Academic Achievement in Peru in The United States: A Structural Model Approach

Dale DINNEL, *Western Washington University, USA*; Cesar SOTO, *Gonzalo Bravo Mejia School, Peru*

A Transcultural Comparison of Behavioral Assessment System for Children (BASC) in 8-Year-Old Students

Arantxa BELLIDO, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Manuel SANCHEZ DE MIGUEL, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Enrique FREJO-ARRANZ, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

The Age Difference on the Working Memory Function in Korean Adults

Keumjoo KWAK, *Seoul National University, Korea*; Sae-Byul LEE, *Seoul National University, Korea*

Education and Learning in Papua New Guinea: A Psychometric Investigation

Jasmine GREEN, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*; Genevieve F. NELSON, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*; Dennis M. McINERNEY, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*; Martin DOWSON, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

The Normalization of Rey Complex Figure Test

Malek MIRHASHEMI, *Azad University-Roudehen Branch, Iran*; Hassan AHADI, *AllamehTabatabaei University, Iran*

Education in Cross-Cultural Settings: Psychological Underpinnings of Achievement in Papua New Guinea

Genevieve NELSON, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*; Jasmine GREEN, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*; Dennis McINERNEY, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*; Martin DOWSON, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Searching for the Universal Model of Critical Thinking Dispositions: A United States-Japan Comparison Using a Multigroup Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Hisako KAKAI, *Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan*; Katsuya TASAKI, *Ferris University, Japan*

Teacher's Attitudes towards the Gifted Students with Learning Disabilities in Greece

Panagiota KOTSIFAKOU, *University of Athens, Greece*; Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Vassiliki NIKOLOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

1st Floor**Locus of Control and Applied Creativity of Greek and Albanian School Teachers: Intra- and Inter-Cultural Differences**

Polyxeni PARASKEVOPOULOU, *Philekpaideftiki Etairia, Greece*; D. ORDITI, *Philekpaideftiki Etairia, Greece*

Locus of Control and Vocational Interests of Greek and Albanian High School Students. Cultural and Cross-Cultural Differences

Ioanna KOURTI, *Philekpaideftiki Etairia, Greece*; Aikaterini ZACHAROPOULOU, *Philekpaideftiki Etairia, Greece*; Polyxeni PARASKEVOPOULOU, *Philekpaideftiki Etairia, Greece*

Trainers' Characteristics in the Vocational and Educational Training Center of Sibitanidios Faculty: The Experience of the Advisory Center

Theodora KYRIAKIDOU, *Sibitanidios School, Greece*; Maria PETROU, *Sibitanidios School, Greece*; Vasiliki NIKOLOPOULOU, *Sibitanidios School, Greece*; Maria FERENTINOU, *Sibitanidios School, Greece*; Athina XAMILOTHORI, *Sibitanidios School, Greece*

Literacy Difficulties in Dyslexic Children: A Comparative Study between Greek and English Students

Alexandra MICHPOPOULOU, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*; Rodanthi ATHANASIADOU, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*; Vasiliki GOULA, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*; Barbara BELESOTI, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*; Sofia LOUI, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*; Dimitrios GIANNIOS, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*; Panagiota MIHALOPOULOU, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*

Project Method Aiming at the Acceptance of Foreigner Pupils in Preschool

Argyro HAVREDAKI, *Greece*; Agapoula EUTHIMIOPOULOU, *Greece*; Georgia KAROUNTZOU, *Greece*

Self-Esteem and Educational-Professional Choices of T.E.E. Students

Vassiliki NIKOLOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*; Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

2nd Floor

The Impact of Emotional Intelligence on the Quality of Social Relationships

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Willingness to Communicate in Japanese as a Third Language

Mira SIMIC, *Okayama University, Japan*; Tomoko TANAKA, *Okayama University, Japan*; Tomoko YASHIMA, *Kansai University, Japan*

Malingering Detection in a Spanish Population

Raquel VILAR LOPEZ, *Universidad de Granada, Spain*; Maria BELLON, *Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves, Spain*; Carlos RAMOS-FONT, *Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves, Spain*; Miguel PEREZ-GARCIA, *Universidad de Granada, Spain*; Jose Manuel LLAMAS-ELVIRA, *Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves, Spain*; Manuel GOMEZ-RIO, *Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves, Spain*

Examining United States and Chinese Children's Place Value Understandings

Yukari OKAMOTO, *University of California, USA*; Reagan CURTIS, *West Virginia University, USA*; John JABAGCHOURIAN, *University of California, USA*; Nicole MERINO, *University of California, USA*; Alan BATES, *Illinois State University, USA*

16:20-16:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Lecture Thursday, July 13, 16:25-17:15

From the Origins of Reading and Writing to Dyslexia: A Cross-Cultural and Historical View of Some Specific Learning Difficulties in Children

George DELLATOLAS, *Institut de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, France*; SARAH Network of Rehabilitation Hospitals, *Brazil*

Chair

Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*

17:15-17:35 Coffee break

Memorial Thursday, July 13, 17:35-18:25 **to Rogelio Diaz Guerrero**

Memorial Symposium for Rogelio Diaz-Guerrero

Tributes from

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*; Isabel REYES LAGUNES, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*; Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA*; John W. BERRY, *Queens University, Canada*

Others are welcome to speak

18:25-18:30 5 minute break between sessions

Symposium Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00 Main Amphi.

Cross-Cultural Organizational Behavior: A Critical Review of the Literature

Convenor

Michele GELFAND, *University of Maryland, USA*

Discussant

Harry TRIANDIS, *University of Illinois, USA*

Multilevel and Dynamic Model of Culture and Organizational Behavior

Michele GELFAND, *University of Maryland, USA*; Miriam EREZ, *Technion University, Israel*; Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*

Culture's Consequences for Work Motivation and Organizational Attitudes

Miriam EREZ, *Technion University, Israel*

Cross-Cultural Leadership and Expatriation

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*

Teamwork, Negotiation, and Justice from a Cross-Cultural Perspective

Michele GELFAND, *University of Maryland, USA*

Self-Concept within and across Cultures

Convenor

Richard FLETCHER, *Massey University at Albany, New Zealand*

Self-Concept within Culture

Janet CLINTON, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*; John HATTIE, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*

The Measurement of Self-Concept: Within Country Cultural Issues

John HATTIE, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*; Janet CLINTON, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*

A Differential Item Functioning Analysis of the PSDQ with Turkish and New Zealand/Australian Adolescents

Hulya AŞCI, *Başkent University, Turkey*; Richard FLETCHER, *Massey University at Albany, New Zealand*; Emine DOLU ÇAGLAR, *Kirikkale University, Turkey*

Differential Bundle Functioning in Cross Cultural Research: A Comparison of Adolescents from New Zealand/Australia and Turkey Using the Physical Self-Description Questionnaire

Richard FLETCHER, *Massey University at Albany, New Zealand*; Hülya AŞCI, *Başkent University, Turkey*; Emine DOLU ÇAGLAR, *Kirikkale University, Turkey*

On the Relation between Cultural Information Processing and Multicultural Identity Dynamic

Convenor

Virginia KWAN, *Princeton University, USA*

Biculturalism and Cognitive Complexity: Expertise in Cultural Representations

Verónica BENET MARTINEZ, *University of California at Riverside, USA*

Dutch Mills as a Remedy Against Culture Threat?

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Linda TIP, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Jacomijn HOFSTRA, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Synthesizing the Multicultural and Colorblind Models of Diversity: Acknowledging Differences without Essentializing

Tiane L. LEE, *Princeton University, USA*; Virginia S. Y. KWAN, *Princeton University, USA*

Multiple Identities and Emigration: Regional, Dutch and Host Identity among Dutch Emigrants

Karen VAN DER ZEE, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Winnie BAKKER, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*; Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Correlates of Acculturation: Majority and Minority Perspectives

Convenor

Xenia CHRYSOCHOU, *Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece*

Studying Acculturation Orientations amongst Greek Nationals: When Both Domain and Target Group Matter

Theti CHRYSANTHAKI, *University of Surrey, UK*; Evanthia LYONS, *University of Surrey, UK*

Acculturation Attitudes, Perceived Ingroup and Outgroup Expectations, and Adaptation among Immigrant Adolescents

Gabriel HORENCZYK, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Ethnic Identity Development and Strategies of Acculturation: The Importance of Respect

Xenia CHRYSOCHOU, *Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece*

Risk, Resources and Academic Resilience in Albanian Immigrant and Native Greek Adolescents

Frosso MOTTI-STEFANIDI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Vassilis PAVLOPOULOS, *University of Athens, Greece*; Marina DALLA, *University of Athens, Greece*; Jelena OBRADOVIĆ, *University of Minnesota, USA*; Ann S. MASTEN, *University of Minnesota, USA*

Value Development and Measurement: From Children to Adults

Convenor

Ariel KNAFO, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Discussant

Ariel KNAFO, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Value Structure at an Early Age: Basic Findings and Open Questions

Wolfgang BILSKY, *Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Germany*

Nonverbal Assessment of Children's Value Preferences: Conceptual and Methodological Considerations

Anna DÖRING, *Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Germany*; Wolfgang BILSKY, *Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Germany*

Differentiation of the Structure of Values and Emergence of Value Meanings during Adolescence

Gila MELECH, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Measuring Values on the Internet with a New Method

Julie Anne LEE, *University of Western Australia, Australia*; Geoffrey SOUTAR, *University of Western Australia, Australia*; Jordan LOUVIERE, *University of Technology, Sydney, Australia*

Thematic Session**Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00****A2****Organizational Behavior**

Chair

Sharon GLAZER, *San Jose State University, USA*

Vice-Chair

Romie F. LITTRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*

Employee Empowerment in China: Contrary to Popular Belief

Romie F LITTRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*

Cultural Differences in the Relationship between Time Perceptions and Occupational Stress

Nirit HAZAN, *San Jose State University, USA*; Sharon GLAZER, *San Jose State University, USA*

Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction in Two Sectors in Greece: A Comparative Study

Yannis MARKOVITS, *Aston University, UK*; Ann DAVIS, *Aston University, UK*; Doris FAY, *Aston University, UK*; Rolf VAN DICK, *Aston University, UK*

A Cross-Cultural Model of Organizational Commitment, Its Antecedents and Consequences

S. Arzu WASTI, *Sabancı University, Turkey*

A Cross-Cultural Model of Organizational Trust

Hwee Hoon TAN, *Singapore Management University, Singapore*; Holly BROWER, *Wake Forest University, USA*; Arzu WASTI, *Sabancı University, Turkey*

Triandis Award**Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00****A1****The Influences of Sociocultural and Educational Contexts on Approaches to Learning**

Arief Darmanegara LIEM, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*

Chair

Nandita CHAUDHARY, *University of Delhi, India*

Workshop**Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00****A4****Using the Internet to Enhance Scholarly Communication in the IACCP**

Convenors

William GABRENYA, *Florida Institute of Technology, USA*; IACCP Communications and Publications Committee

Meet the Seniors**Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00****A3**

18:30-19:00

Gustav JAHODA, *University of Strathclyde, Scotland, UK*

19:00-19:30

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA*

19:30-20:00

John W. BERRY, *Queen's University Canada*

Acculturation, Ethnic Identity

Ground Floor

Exploring Inter-Ethnic Attitudes within Canada's Multicultural Society

Gira BHATT, *Kwantlen University College, Canada*

Perceived Discrimination and Adaptation among Second Generation Immigrant Adolescents in France: Self-Esteem and Cultural Identities in Mediating and Moderating Roles?

Camille BRISSET, *Université Victor Segalen Bordeaux II, France*; Virginie BOUTRY-AVEZOU, *Université Victor Segalen Bordeaux II, France*

Acculturation Outcomes among Young Immigrants in Spain: The Role of Behaviours and Congruence between Native and Immigrant Attitudes

Sonsoles CALDERON LOPEZ, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*; Rosario MARTINEZ ARIAS, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*; Beatriz LUCAS MOLINA, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*; Brenda MENDOZA GONZALEZ, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*

Attitudes toward Social Diversity and Ethnic Identity Security among Australian Ethnic Minorities

Justine DANDY, *Edith Cowan University, Australia*; Cameron CRAIGIE, *Edith Cowan University, Australia*

Examining the Multidimensional Nature of Acculturation in a Multi-Ethnic Community Sample of First-Generation Immigrants

Jessica DERE, *McGill University, Canada*; Laurence J. KIRMAYER, *McGill University, Canada*; Jean-Claude LASRY, *Université de Montreal, Canada*

Acculturation and Self-Construals in Greek Migrant Adolescents in Germany

Anna DINTSIODI, *University of Konstanz, Germany*; Boris MAYER, *University of Konstanz, Germany*; Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

Psychosocial Profiles Associated to the Acculturation Orientations towards Immigrants in the Autonomous Community of The Basque Country

Hiart ETXEPETELEKU, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Sylvia RUIZ, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Manuel SANCHEZ DE MIGUEL, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Nekane LARRAÑAGA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Maria Jose AZURMENDI, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Jokin APALATEGI, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

Ethnic Identity, Marginality, and Low Self-Esteem

Charles HILL, *Whittier College, USA*

The Development of National and European Identity among Children Living in Italy: A Cross-Cultural Comparison

Cristiano INGUGLIA, *Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy*; Alida LO COCO, *Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy*; Pasquale MUSSO, *Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy*

1st Floor

The Relationship between Traumatic Events and Acculturation Attitudes

Valentina C. IVERSEN, *St. Olav's University Hospital, Norway*; Sheila KHAN, *Department of Spanish and Portuguese Studies, Norway*; Gunnar MORKEN, *St. Olav's University Hospital, Norway*

Factors Related to Acculturation of International Students in Poland

Karolina KOSSAKOWSKA PETRYCKA, *University of Lodz, Poland*; Monika WROBEL, *University of Lodz, Poland*

Life Satisfaction, Stress and Spiritual Well-Being in Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Russian Samples

Ludmila PRASLOVA, *George Fox University, USA*; Sergey BARSUKOV, *Institute for Interpreters and Language Professionals, USA*; Tatiana ISTOCHNIKOVA, *Institute for Educational Translation, USA*

French Children's Ethnic Identification, In-Group Favoritism and Self-Esteem: Effects of Culture and Context

Julie ROUSSEAU, *Université Bordeaux 2, France*

Ethnolinguistic Identity in Bilingual Contexts: The Case of the Autonomous Community of The Basque Country

Manuel SANCHEZ DE MIGUEL, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Sylvia RUIZ, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Jokin APALATEGI, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Maria Jose AZURMENDI, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Nekane LARRAÑAGA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Hiart ETXEPETELEKU, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

Adaptation to the Open World: Academic Mobility Experiences in Mexican Students

Aristeo SANTOS LOPEZ, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Marisa Fatima ROMAN, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Leonor DELGADILLO GUZMAN, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Aida MERCADO MAYA, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Teresa PONCE DAVALOS, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Sergio Luis GARCIA ITURRUIAGA, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*

de Mexico, Mexico; Adelaida ROJAS GARCIA, Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico; Sonia ROCHA REZA, Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico

2nd Floor

Identity and Culture: Analysis of Tadjman and Milosevic's Symbolic Narratives

Silvia SUSNJIC, *George Mason University, USA*

Boundaries of Britishness in British Indians and Pakistanis

Kiren VADHER, *University of Surrey, UK*; Martyn BARRETT, *University of Surrey, UK*

Ethnic Minority Children's Cultural Practices and Patterns of National and Ethnic Identification

Shashika VETHANAYAGAM, *University of Surrey, UK*; Martyn BARRETT, *University of Surrey, UK*

Contextual Differences in the Acculturation Experience of Bosnian Refugees in Canada

Blanka KARANOVIC, *University of Ottawa, Canada*; Marta YOUNG, *University of Ottawa, Canada*

Friday, July 14

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Ekklessia

Intercultural Relations in Plural Societies: International Studies of Mutual Acculturation and Ethnic Attitudes among Ethnocultural Groups

Convenor

John W. BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada*

PART I

Mutual Acculturation: A Forty Year Quest

John W. BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada*

Cultural Security and Immigration Climate: An ISATIS Study with Quebec Francophones

Richard BOURHIS, *Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*; Annie MONTREUIL, *Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*; Elisa MONTARULI, *Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*; Shaha EL-GELEDI, *Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

Portuguese Young People's Attitudes Towards Immigration

Félix NETO, *University of Porto, Portugal*

Identity, Threat, and Ethnic Attitudes in Multicultural Regions of Russia

Nadezhda LEBEDEVA, *Russian Academy Of Sciences, Russia*; Alexander TATARKO, *Russian Academy Of Sciences, Russia*

PART II

Host Attitudes and Immigrant Adaptation: Mutual Acculturation in the Israeli Army

Uzi BEN SHALOM, *Bar Ilan University, Israel*; Gabriel HORENCZYK, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Intergroup Perceptions and Relations of Adolescents in the Indian Cultural Setting

Rama Charan TRIPATHI, *Allahabad University, India*; Ramesh Chandra MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India*

Australian Attitudes towards Social Diversity

Rogelia PE-PUA, *University of New South Wales, Australia*; Justine DANDY, *Edith Cowan University, Australia*

Immigration, Acculturation and Intergroup Relations in New Zealand

Colleen WARD, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; Anne-Marie MASGORET, *Research and Evaluation. Workforce Group, Department of Labour, New Zealand*; Chan-Hoong LEONG, *National University of Singapore, Republic of Singapore*

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Erato

Social Axioms around the World

Convenor

Margareta DINCA, *University Titu Maiorescu, Romania*

Discussant

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

PART I

Application of Values and Social Axioms to Clinical Models: Explaining Lay Beliefs about the Causes and Cures of Psychological and Social Problems

Sylvia Xiaohua CHEN, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Combining Individualism-Collectivism Orientations with Social Axioms in Predicting Conflict Management Behaviour

Günter BIERBRAUER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Edgar W. KLINGER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Aneta CHYBICKA, *University of Gdansk, Poland*; Justyna KOZIEJ, *School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Katrin MEYER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

The Validity of Social Axiom Dimensions in Describing the Culture of a Society: The Case of Ghana

David L. SAM, *University of Bergen, Norway*; Benjamin AMPONSAH, *University of Ghana, Ghana*

PART II

Longitudinal Analysis of Effects of Social Cynicism on Job Satisfaction

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

How Self Beliefs and Social Beliefs Relates to Emotions? An Integrative Model of Belief System in Emotional Experiences

Dennis C. M. HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

A Map of Social Axioms in Romanian Culture

Margareta DINCA, *University Titu Maiorescu, Romania*; Dragos ILIESCU, *D&D Research, Romania*; Alexandru MIHALCEA, *University Titu Maiorescu, Romania*

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

G1

Unemployed Peoples: A Cross-Cultural Study of How They Feel and React to Their Situation and How They Envision their Future Possibilities

Convenor

Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden*; ARIC

Co-Convenor

Mohamed LAHLOU, *Université Lumières Lyon-2, France*; ARIC

PART I

Social Representations of Unemployed Persons: Effects of Acculturation

Anne-Sophie MAÏA, *Université Lumière Lyon 2, France*

Cultural Values and Religious Beliefs: Their Impact on the Phenomenon of Resilience

Anna WYPUSTEK, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; *Lund University, Sweden*; Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden*; ARIC

Resilience Research for Unemployed Persons in Chinese Community

Xiaonan YU, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*; Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden*; ARIC

To Be or Not To Be an Unemployed Academic

Jenny WIJK, *Lund University, Sweden*; Ulrika HANNERVIK, *Lund University, Sweden*

PART II

The Discourses behind Unemployment and the Individual Concern

Jonas LUNDSTEN, *Lund University, Sweden*

Discrimination in Work, Unemployment and Migration: The Case of Young Migrants in France

Mohamed LAHLOU, *Université Lumières Lyon-2, France*; ARIC

Resilience on Unemployment: Cross-Cultural Study with Combination of the Qualitative and Quantitative Approach

Agnieszka OSTASZEWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; *Lund University, Sweden*; Henri ADATO, *Onex Corporation, USA*; Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden*; ARIC

Humor amongst Unemployed: An Intercultural Study

Karolina FRISK, *Lund University, Sweden*; Camilla AHLGREN, *Lund University, Sweden*

Invited Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

Main Amphi.

Reasons for Nation-Level Differences in Leadership

Convenor

Peter B. SMITH, *University of Sussex, UK*

Discussant

Geert HOFSTEDE, *University of Maastricht, The Netherlands*

Climatic Ecology of Charismatic Leadership Ideals

Evert VAN DE VLIERT, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Universal and Culturally Contingent Leadership Styles

Peter DORFMAN, *New Mexico State University, USA*; John HOWELL, *New Mexico State University, USA*; Mansour JAVIDAN, *Thunderbird University, USA*; Paul HANGES, *University of Maryland, USA*

The Second Anglo Cluster: Post World War II Independent Colonies

Mark PETERSON, *Florida Atlantic University, USA*; Abiola FANIMOKUN, *Florida Atlantic University, USA*

Leadership in Sub-Saharan Africa: Deciding Whom to Lead

Romie LITTRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

Science Amphi.

Humane Orientation vs. Dimensions of Impersonal Task Efficiency

Convenor

Pawel BOSKI, *Polish Academy of Sciences Poland*

Discussant

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey*

Methodological Issues Concerning the Humane Orientation Construct

Vipin GUPTA, *Simmons College School of Management, USA*

Humane Orientation as a Dimension of Organizational Culture and Leadership Attribute: Findings from the Globe Project

Hayat KABASAKAL, *Bogazici University, Turkey*; Muzzafer BODUR, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

Local Culture's Humanism or Task Orientation? What Matters More in International Students Adaptation to Hosting University?

Joanna WIECKOWSKA, *Polish Academy Sciences, Poland*

Humanism-Materialism: Embedded in Polish Cultural History and Manifested in Personal Concerns for Public Matters

Pawel BOSKI, *Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

A1

Research strategies

Chair

Edison J. TRICKETT, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

The Measurement Equivalence of Horizontal and Vertical Individualism and Collectivism Scales in Five Countries

Christopher PARKER, *Northern Illinois University, USA*; Dominik C. GÜSS, *University of North Florida, USA*; Maria Cristina FERREIRA, *Universidade Gama Filho, Brasil*

Bicameral Spheres: A Proposal for the Psychology of Mind

Sang Chin CHOI, *Chung-Ang University, South Korea*; Gyuseog HAN, *Chonnam National University Korea, South Korea*; Bong-Yong CHOI, *Korea Aviation College, South Korea*

Cases for Mind Psychology: Shimcheong, Pakikiramdam, and Empathy

Gyuseog HAN, *Chonnam National University, South Korea*; Sang-Chin CHOI, *Chung-Ang University, South Korea*; Ma Cecillia CONACO, *University of Philippine-Diliman, Philippines*

The Use of Proxies in Acculturation Research: An Empirical Investigation

Edison J. TRICKETT, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*; Susan Ryerson ESPINO, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

A2

Acculturation

Chair

John E. LEWIS, *Nova Southeastern University, USA*

Vice-Chair

Annet TE LINDERT, *Tilburg University; Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

Valuation Research of Iranian Migrants in the Netherlands

Annet TE LINDERT, *Tilburg University; Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

Images of Poverty: A Glimpse on How the Poor Understand Their Reality

Jesus Rene LUNA HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain*

The Acculturation of Greek-Americans: Change and Continuity in Traditional Values and Parental Relationships

John E. LEWIS, *Nova Southeastern University, USA*; Maria I. CONSTANTINIDOU, *Nova Southeastern University, USA*

Situated Ethnic Identity in First- and Second-Generation Immigrants to Canada

Kimberly A. NOELS, *University of Alberta, Canada*; Kristie D. SAUMURE, *University of Alberta, Canada*; Richard CLEMENT, *University of Ottawa, Canada*; Tory PINO, *University of Alberta, Canada*; Peter MACINTYRE, *Cape Breton University, Canada*

Career Identities of South African Coloured First-Year Female Students

Johanna GELDENHUYS, *Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa*; Naydene DE LANGE, *University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa*

Attitudes

Chair

Yutaka OKURA, *University of Canterbury, New Zealand*

Vice-Chair

Taciano L MILFONT, *Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil; University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Stress and Loneliness in the Youth of Developing Countries

Ishita SANYAL, *Turning Point, India*

The Comparison of Japanese University Students with New Zealand University Students Concerning Their Images of the Old People

Yutaka OKURA, *University of Canterbury, New Zealand*

The Structure of Environmental Attitudes: A Cross-Cultural Study

Taciano L MILFONT, *Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil; University of Auckland, New Zealand; John DUCKITT, University of Auckland, New Zealand; Claire WAGNER, University of Pretoria, South Africa*

Influence of Cultural Origin on Identifying Child Sexual Abuse

Eva GONZALEZ, *University of Salamanca, Spain*

Mental Health and Acculturation

Chair

Theodore SINGELIS, *California State University, Chico, USA*

Vice-Chair

Elzbieta POLEK, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Language Acculturation, Health and Well-Being in Mexican Americans

Theodore SINGELIS, *California State University, Chico, USA*

The Role of Languages in the Integration of Immigrants. Study in Bilingual Community

Jose ROMAY, *University of Coruna, Spain; Adoracion MARONO, University of Coruna, Spain*

Mental Health and Coping among Adolescents Affected by Violence in Kashmir

Waheeda KHAN, *Jamia Millia Islamia University, India; Ufaq JAN, Jamia Millia Islamia University, India*

Strategies for Respecting Multiculturalism in Disaster Response

K. Bryant SMALLEY, *Nova South-Eastern University, Florida, USA; John LEWIS, Nova South-Eastern University, Florida, USA; Jacob WARREN, University of Miami, Florida, USA*

Cosmopolitanism: The Hitherto Overlooked Factor

Elzbieta POLEK, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands; Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, University of Groningen, The Netherlands; Jos TEN BERGE, University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

09:30-09:50 Coffee break

Sex and Culture: Indigenous and Comparative Contributions

Convenor

William GABRENYA, *Florida Institute of Technology, USA*

Cybersex and Culture: Behaviors, Attitudes, and Values

William GABRENYA, *Florida Institute of Technology, USA; Angelia McCORMACK, Florida Institute of Technology, USA; Stacey FEHIR, Florida Institute of Technology, USA; Marinus VAN DRIEL, Florida Institute of Technology, USA*

Concepts of Love and Sexual Behavior: Comparative Studies of Persons from Different Ethno-Cultural Backgrounds

Paul G. SCHMITZ, *University of Bonn, Germany*

Acculturation, Sexuality, and Intergenerational Conflict in Second Generation South Asian Canadians

Marta YOUNG, *University of Ottawa, Canada; Zohair SYED, University of Ottawa, Canada; Marcela OLAVARRIA, University of Ottawa, Canada*

Negotiations of Sexuality among University Students in Turkey: Attitudes and Expectations in Context

Hale BOLAK-BORATAV, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey*

Identities: Social and Cultural Needs of Forming and Re-Constructing*Convenor*Dona PAPASTYLIANOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece**Discussant*John ADAMOPOULOS, *Grand Valley State University, USA***Exploring the Impact of Individualism and Allocentrism in Current and Future: European Identity among Students**Stavros ASIMAKOPOULOS, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*; Dona PAPASTYLIANOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece***Perceived Discrimination and School Resilience: A Study of Albanian and Pontic Adolescents in Greece**Vassilis PAVLOPOULOS, *University of Athens, Greece*; Frosso MOTTI-STEFANIDI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Jelena OBRADOVIĆ, *University of Minnesota, USA*; Ann S. MASTEN, *University of Minnesota, USA***Studying Group Threat in Terms of Ethnic and Cultural Identity**Efthymios LAMPRIDIS, *University of Ioannina, Greece*; Dona PAPASTYLIANOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece***Thematic Session**

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

A1

Health Psychology*Chair*Frances ABOUD, *McGill University, Canada**Vice-Chair*Charles McHUGH, *Setsunan University, Japan***Japanese Shintoistic Amulets**Charles McHUGH, *Setsunan University, Japan***A New Model of Patients' Values in Medical Decision Making with Cross-Cultural Applications**Theresa J. JORDAN, *New York University, USA*; Richard L. MONTGOMER, *University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, USA*; Gary L. DILLON, *New York University, USA*; Mark KIM, *New York University, USA*; Anna K. TOULOUMAKOS, *New York University, Greece***The Role of Motivational Types of Values as Psychopathological Personality Indicators**Lidia LAKSANA HIDAJAT, *Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia***Personality Factors, Stressful Life Events and Social Support in Patients Suffered from Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) as Compared to Nonpatients**Nader MONIRPOOR, *Azad Islamic University-Branch of Qom, Iran*; Helen KHOOSFI, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*; Behrooz BIRASHK, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*; Rokhsareh YAZDANDOOST, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*; Mohammad Mahdi PEIGHAMBARI, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran***Responsive Feeding in Bangladesh**Frances ABOUD, *McGill University, Canada*; Anna MOORE, *Health and Population Research Centre, Bangladesh*; Sadika AKHTER, *Plan Bangladesh, Bangladesh***Thematic Session**

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

A2

Acculturation*Chair*Angelica OJEDA GARCIA, *Iberoamerican University, Mexico**Vice-Chair*Jo-Pei TAN, *University of Oxford, UK***Parenting and Child Adjustment among Intercultural and Monocultural Families in Malaysia**Jo-Pei TAN, *University of Oxford, UK*; Ann BUCHANAN, *University of Oxford, UK***Intimacy and Marital Communication in Immigrant Mexican Couples: A Study Bicultural**Angelica OJEDA GARCIA, *Iberoamerican University, Mexico*; Celia MANCILLAS BAZAN, *Iberoamerican University, Mexico***Acculturation Strategies and Negotiation of Identities in Language Contact: A Study of Two Ethnolinguistic Tribal Groups in India**Ajit K. MOHANTY, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

The Function of Music and Improvisation as a Method of Non-Verbal Communication in a Cross-Cultural Group
Dimitris GIAKOUMAKIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*; Ourania EFTHIMIADOY, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*; Maro TZANIDAKI, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

A3

Language / Emotion

Chair

Michal TANNENBAUM, *Tel Aviv University, Israel*

Vice-Chair

Joachim GRABOWSKI, *Heidelberg University of Education, Germany*

Language as a Core Value of Immigrant Groups in Israel: An Exploratory Study

Michal TANNENBAUM, *Tel Aviv University, Israel*

Quizshow Knowledge in Different Cultures: Will Linguistic Knowledge Help You to Become a Millionaire?

Joachim GRABOWSKI, *Heidelberg University of Education, Germany*; Amelie VON SPERBER, *University of Munich, Germany*; Ewald KIEL, *University of Munich, Germany*

Constructing Giftedness among the vaShona of Central-Southern Africa

Elias MPOFU, *Pennsylvania State University, USA*; Ephias GUDYANGA, *Midlands State University, Zimbabwe*; Constantine NGARA, *Chinhoyi University, Zimbabwe*

Perceived Emotions of People from Different Ethnic Background in Indonesia

Johana E. PRAWITASARI HADIYONO, *Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia*

Cognitive, Affective, and Behavioral Dimensions of Happy and Shameful Experience among Ethnic Groups in Indonesia

Lalita Wirawan DJIWATAMPU, *Indonesian Psychological Association (HIMPSI), Indonesia*

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

A4

Cognitive Processes

Chair

Athanasios PROTOPAPAS, *Athens University Research Institute for Speech and Language, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Marie Anne BROYON, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Comparative Study of the Formation of Social/Abstract Concepts (Violence, Intelligence, Religion) in Paris and His Suburbs

Annamaria LAMMEL, *University Paris Vincennes-Sant Denis, France*

Cross-Cultural Comparison of Brazilian and French Children on Different Cognitive Tasks

Flavia SANTOS, *Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil*; Maria DE AGOSTINI, *Institut de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, France*; Claudia MELLO, *Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Brazil*; Orlando BUENO, *Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Brazil*; George DELLATOLAS, *Institut de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, France*

Effect of Reading Habits on Visuo-Spatial Performance

Sylvie CHOKRON, *CNRS, France*; Maria DE AGOSTINI, *Institut de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale, France*

Metacognition and Spatial Development: Effects of Modern and Sanskrit Schooling

Marie Anne BROYON, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Primacy of Memory Linkage in Choice among Valued Objects: An International Perspective

Maryanne MARTIN, *University of Oxford, UK*; Gregory V. JONES, *University of Warwick, UK*

11:20-11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Walter J. Lonner

Distinguished Lecture Series

Friday, July 14, 11:25-12:15

Reflections on Two of Our Early Ancestors

Gustav JAHODA, *University of Strathclyde, Scotland, UK*

Chair

Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Innovative Disaster Counseling Approaches with Children and Youth

Convenor

Thomas DEMARIA, *South Nassau Communities Hospital, USA*

Cultural Accommodation in Assessment and Psychological Intervention with School Children in Japan

Junko TANAKA-MATSUMI, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

The Role of the Family Physician as a Counselor to Children following Terrorist Attacks in Israel

Samuel SANDOWSKI, *South Nassau Communities Hospital, USA*

Innovative Earthquake Preparation Training Strategies for the Youth Culture in Greece

Ariadni STOGIANNIDOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*; Ioannis TARNANAS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

Concepts of Relationship across Cultures

Convenors

Monika ABELS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Carolin DEMUTH, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Discussant

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey*

Children's Ideas about Child Care: A Comparison of Rural Nso Children from Cameroon and German Middle Class Children

Bettina LAMM, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Monika ABELS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Mothers' Ideas on Emotional Warmth

Monika ABELS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Spontaneous Attachment Behaviour in One-Year Old Cameroonian Children

Hiltrud OTTO, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Relindis DZEAYE YOVSI, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Cultural Differences concerning Play Interactions between Mothers and their 19-Month Old Children

Jörn BORKE, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Nandita CHAUDHARY, *Lady Irwin College, Delhi, India*

Asians on the Move: The Consequences of the Cultural Transitions Cycle

Convenor

Nan SUSSMAN, *City University of New York, USA*

Value Congruence as a Function of Asian International Students' Adaptation

Sharon GLAZER, *San Jose State University, USA*; Heather SIMONOVICH, *San Jose State University, USA*; Ian MOORE, *San Jose State University, USA*

Cross-Cultural Adaptation: A Model of Social Integration and Life Satisfaction in Chinese Sojourners in New Zealand

Anne-Marie MASGORET, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; Colleen WARD, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

What Happens to Us? Filipino Families Left Behind by Overseas Workers

Ma. Teresa TUASON, *University of North Florida, USA*; Jessica REARICK, *University of North Florida, USA*

How Ancient Greek and Chinese Philosophies Inform Our Understanding of the Return Home of Hong Kong Chinese Immigrants and Western Sojourners

Nan SUSSMAN, *City University of New York, USA*

Gender Roles

Chair

Graciela POLANCO HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana Mexico City, Mexico*

Vice-Chair

Gertina VAN SCHALKWYK, *University of Macau, China*

The Difficult Art of Conciliating Career and Family: Women Managers in Brazil - An Endogenous Perspective

Maria Lucia ROCHA COUTINHO, *Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

Diversity in Fatherhood. The Division of Care Tasks as Perceived by Chinese, Creole-Surinamese and Moroccan Fathers in the Netherlands

Trees PEELS, *Verwey-Jonker Institute, The Netherlands*; Marjolijn DISTELBRINK, *Netherlands Family Council, The Netherlands*; Paul GEENSE, *Parenting and Integration Consultancy, The Netherlands*

The Meaning-Making of Women in Macao: An Exploratory Study of Narrative Identities

Gertina VAN SCHALKWYK, *University of Macau, China*

Gender Roles of Mexican Women from Immigrants' Families: A Cross-Cultural Research

Graciela POLANCO HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana Mexico City, Mexico*

Sex Stereotyping in Three Ethnolinguistically Distinct Swiss Groups

Mallory KINLAW, *Wake Forest University, USA*; Deborah BEST, *Wake Forest University, USA*

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

A2

Attitudes

Chair

Márta FÜLÖP, *Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary*

Vice-Chair

Howard KAPLAN, *Texas A&M, USA*

Subcultural Influences on the Structure of Self-Attitudes: The Expression of Self-Derogation in Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender and Social Class-Differentiated Subgroups

Howard KAPLAN, *Texas A&M, USA*; Diane KAPLAN, *Texas A&M, USA*; Rachel KAPLAN, *University of North Carolina, USA*

Gender, Social Class and Employment Status as Determinants of Stereotype Content and Prejudice

Sabihya Gokce GÜNGÖR, *University of Kansas, USA*; Diane SUNAR, *Bilgi University, Turkey*; Bilge ATACA, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

Finno-Ugric People as Conversational Partners: A Comparison of Auto- and Heterostereotypes

Tiiia TULVISTE, *University of Tartu, Estonia*

Chinese, French and Hungarian Adolescents' Perception and Attitude towards Competition in Economic Life

Márta FÜLÖP, *Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary*; Christine ROLAND-LEVY, *Renée Descartes University, France*; Yiner YA, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*; Mihály BERKICS, *Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary*

Explicit Reminders of Ethnic Biases in Standardized Testing or of Historically Lower In-Group Testing Performance Don't Produce Stereotype Threat Decrements but Out-Group Presence Does

Lloyd SLOAN, *Howard University, USA*; Grady WILBURN, *Howard University, USA*; Deborah CAMP, *Howard University, USA*; Veronica WOMACK, *Howard University, USA*; LeKisha MIXON, *Howard University, USA*; Daniel MARTIN, *CSU, Hayward*

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

A3

Acculturation

Chair

Anna ZLOBINA, *The Basque Country University, Spain*; Saint Louis University, Spain

Vice-Chair

Alejandra DOMINGUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Identifying Social Support Patterns in Migrant Population, through Partial Order Scalogram Analysis by Base Coordinates (POSAC)

Alejandra DOMINGUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*; Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

The Outcomes of Acculturation: Stress and Resilience

Anna ZLOBINA, *The Basque Country University, Spain*; Saint Louis University, Spain

Work with Immigrants, a Challenge for More Human Societies

Evgenia PAPADOPOULOU, *Greece*

Acculturation, Christian Religiosity, and Psychological and Marital Well-Being among the European Wives of Arabs in Israel

Hisham ABU RAYYA, *Cambridge University, UK*; Sakhnin College for Teacher Education, Israel

An Approach to Acculturation Stress from Self-Regulatory Mechanisms and Cultural Intelligence
Carmen TABERNERO, *University of Cordoba, Spain*; Elena BRIONES, *University of Salamanca, Spain*; Alicia ARENAS, *University of Salamanca, Spain*

Poster Session

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Social Attitudes, Social Cognition, Organizational Behaviour

Ground Floor

Autobiographical Memory and Implicit Motives: Can Experimentally Aroused Motives Guide Our Memory?

Michael BENDER, *University of Osnabrück, Germany*; Jan HOFER, *University of Osnabrück, Germany*; Li MING, *University of Henan, China*; Athanasios CHASIOTIS, *University of Osnabrück, Germany*; Florian KIESSLING, *University of Osnabrück, Germany*

The Role of Self-Construal and Context on Self-Enhancement

Berna GERCEK, *Iowa State University, USA*; Bilge ATACA, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

Competitive Attitudes in 29 Nations from Africa, America, Asia, and Europe

Itziar FERNÁNDEZ, *Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Spain*; Isabel CUADRADO, *UNED, Spain*

Materialism, Body Objectification, and Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery

Donna HENDERSON KING, *Grand Valley State University, USA*; Eaaron HENDERSON-KING, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

Comparing Attitudes towards Domestic Violence in Hungary and Ukraine

Svetlana IVANCHENKO, *International Renaissance Foundation, Ukraine*

The New Generation: Cultural and Gender Differences

Joanna KOWALSKA, *Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland*

Working with Cultures: A Cross Institution Comparison

Yvan LEANZA, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*; Nilima CHANGKAKOTI, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*; Frederique GIULIANI, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Model of the Best-Fit Group: The Influence of Individual Performance and Relative Group Performance on Social Mobility

Hungmao LIN, *Taiwan, PRC*; Chienru SUN, *Taiwan, PRC*

Ethnic Stereotypes among Early Adolescents: An Analog Study

Kenneth NEGY, *Discovery Middle School, USA*; Charles NEGY, *University of Central Florida, USA*

1st Floor

Regulatory Focus as a Moderator of Attention toward Positive or Negative Aspects of Self

Yuka OZAKI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Cultural Biases as Regulators of Man-Environment Relations

Maaris RAUDSEPP, *Tallinn University, Estonia*

The Experience of Loneliness in Different Cultures and at Different Life Stages

Ami ROKACH, *Institute for the Study and Treatment of Psychosocial Stress, Canada*

Culture, Relationship Mobility and the Choice of Similar Others

Joanna SCHUG, *Hokkaido University, Japan*; Masaki YUKI, *Hokkaido University, Japan*

Interdependent Self-Complexity and Psychological Adjustment of Chinese

Chien-Ru SUN, *Chung Yuan University, Taiwan, PRC*

Impression Verification and Self-Effacing Behavior of Chinese

Chien-Ru SUN, *Chung Yuan University, Taiwan, PRC*; Ching-Chiao WANG, *Chung Yuan University, Taiwan, PRC*

2nd Floor

Grandparents in Greece: Attitudes and Role Performance

Antonia SVENSSON DIANELLOU, *Goldsmiths University of London, UK*; Peter SMITH, *Goldsmiths University of London, UK*; Elizabeth MESTHENEOS, *Sextant Research, Greece*

From Cultural Frameworks to Cultural Syndromes

Lena ZANDER, *Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden*

The Contribution of Face Familiarity to Ingroup Favoritism and Race Stereotypes

Leslie ZEBROWITZ, *Brandeis University, USA*; Matt BRONSTAD, *Brandeis University, USA*; Hoon Koo LEE, *Yonsei University, Korea*

Attitudes towards Rape Victims: The Role of Culture, Identification, and Honour

Banu CINGOZ, *York University, Canada*; Regina A.SCHULLER, *York University, Canada*; Richard N. LALONDE, *York University, Canada*

14:45-14:50 5 minutes break

General Assembly Friday, July 14, 14:50-16:20

16:20-16:25 5 minutes break

Invited Lecture Friday, July 14, 16:25-17:15

Culture, Psychology's Missing Link: Insights from Ethnopsychology

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Chair

John ADAIR, *University of Manitoba, Canada*

17:15-17:35 Coffee break

Invited Lecture Friday, July 14, 17:35-18:25

From Homer to the 21st Century: Charting the Emergence of the Structure of Interpersonal Meaning

John ADAMOPOULOS, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

Chair

Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*

18:25-18:30 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Symposium Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00 Main Amphi.

Appraisal: An Overview of Cross-Cultural Findings and Interpretations

Convenor

Klaus R. SCHERER, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Co-Convenor

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium*

Discussant

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium*

Narrowing the Gap between Relativist and Universalist Accounts of Appraisal

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium*

A Principled Approach to Studying Intercultural Differences in Emotion-Constituent Appraisal Processes

Klaus R. SCHERER, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*; Tanja WRANIK, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

The Importance of Studying Cultural Differences AND Similarities

Phoebe C. ELLSWORTH, *University of Michigan, USA*

What's in a Word? Studying Emotions Across Cultures

Seger BREUGELMANS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Symposium Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00 Ekklessia

Advances in Ethnopsychology: On Defining and Measuring the Mexican

Convenor

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Discussant

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Pathways to Psychological Empowerment

Tania ROCHA-SANCHEZ, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*; Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Assertiveness in Mexico: Etnopsychological Conceptualization and Measurement

Mirta FLORES-GALAZ, *Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mexico*; Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México*

An Ethno-Psychometrical Approach to Coping Measurement

Isabel REYES-LAGUNES, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México*

The Ethnopsychological Meaning of Power

Sofia RIVERA-ARAGON, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México*; Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México*

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

Science Amphi.

Values, Morality and Religion

Convenor

Sonia ROCCAS, *Open University, Israel*

Value Priorities, Empathy and Guilt in Finland, Bulgaria and Portugal

Klaus HELKAMA, *University of Helsinki, Finland*; Liisa MYYRY, *University of Helsinki, Finland*; Mia SILFVER, *University of Helsinki, Finland*; Kristina PETKOVA, *Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria*; Joaquim PIRES VALENTIM, *University of Coimbra, Portugal*

Value Priorities and Types of Moral Dilemma in Finland and Bulgaria

Liisa MYYRY, *University of Helsinki, Finland*; Klaus HELKAMA, *University of Helsinki, Finland*; Kristina PETKOVA, *Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria*

The Schwartz Values and Shweder's "Big Three" Moralities

Martti PUOHINIEMI, *University of Helsinki, Finland*; Klaus HELKAMA, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

Value Priorities and Religiosity among a Sample of Baha'is in Germany

Nadi HOFMANN, *University of Potsdam, Germany*; Stefan HUBER, *University of Mainz, Germany*

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

Erato

Complex Problem Solving around the World: Adventures among Individuals, Groups, and Different Methodologies

Convenor

Dominik C. GÜSS, *University of North Florida, USA*

Stages of Complex Problem Solving in Brazil, Germany, India, Philippines, and the United States

Dominik C. GÜSS, *University of North Florida, USA*; Ma. Teresa UASON, *University of North Florida, USA*

Complex Problem Solving in Chinese, German and Indonesian Workgroups: Cultural Differences or Performance Issues?

Hora TJITRA, *Zhejiang University, China*

SYNPRO: An Analysis Instrument for the Measurement of the Interaction Behavior in Intercultural Work Groups

Patricia SIMON, *University of Regensburg, Germany*

Social Investment as a Culture-Specific Strategy for Complex Problem Solving of Indonesian Workgroups

Hana PANGGABEAN, *Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia*

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

G1

Cross-Cultural Personality Assessment: Recent Applications of the Fairy Tale Test

Convenor

Carina COULACOGLOU, *Greece*

The Fairy Tale Test on a Turkish sample

Tevfika TUNABOYLU IKIZ, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*; Elif YAVUZ, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*; Irem ERDEM, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*; Bengi PIRIM, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*; Neslihan ZABCI, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*; Funda AKKAPULU, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*

The Fairy Tale Test on an Italian sample

Anna Paola ERCOLANI, *University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy*; Francesca ORTU, *University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy*

The Fairy Tale Test on an Indonesian sample

Magdalena HALIM, *Atmajaya Indonesian Catholic University, Indonesia*

The Fairy Tale Test on a Chinese sample

Jianxin ZHANG, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*; Yuhui LI, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

A1

Culturally Sensitive Counseling Services to Minority Group Members

Convenor

Thomas DEMARIA, *South Nassau Communities Hospital, USA*

Engagement of Minority Group Members Following Natural Disasters

Minna BARRETT, *South Nassau Communities Hospital; State University of New York at Old Westbury, USA*

Provision of Culturally Sensitive Clinical Services to Minority Group Members from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

Jovita CRASTA, *South Nassau Communities Hospital, USA*; Seeth VIVEK, *Flushing & Brookdale Hospitals, Jamaica*

Outreach to Minority Group Members Following Terrorism

Lynette RENTOUL, *North London Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, UK*

Poster Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

A4

Cross-Cultural Study of Contemporary Careers

Convenor

Jon BRISCOE, *Northern Illinois University, USA*

The New Career in China

Douglas T. HALL, *Boston University, USA*; Changjun DAI, *Donghua University, China*; Yan SHEN, *Boston University, USA*;

Ping CANG, *Donghua University, China*

Contemporary Career Patterns in the United States

Jon BRISCOE, *Northern Illinois University, USA*; Julie UNITE, *Northern Illinois University, USA*; Eric JONES, *Northern Illinois University, USA*; Asya PAZY, *Tel Aviv University, Israel*; Melody SUCHAREWICZ, *Tel Aviv University, Israel*

Car... - What? Career and Career Success Concepts in Austria – A Qualitative Study

Katharina CHUDZIKOWSKI, *Wirtschaftsuniversitaet Wien, Austria*; Barbara DEMEL, *Wirtschaftsuniversitaet Wien, Austria*;

Wolfgang MAYRHOFER, *Wirtschaftsuniversitaet Wien, Austria*; Rosina GASTEIGER, *University of Munich, Germany*

Toward a Definition of “Career” in Serbia and Montenegro

Biljana BOGICEVIC MILKIC, *University of Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro*; Jelena ZIKIC, *Instituto de Empresa, Spain*

Contemporary Career Patterns in Japan

Mami TANIGUCHI, *Waseda University, Japan*

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

A3

Ethnic Identity

Chair

Artemis GIOTSA, *University of Ioannina, Greece*

Identity and Social Tension: A Comparison of Four Ethnic Groups of Manipur

Nurjahan BEGUM, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India*

Variations in Ethnic Identification among Mixed-Ethnic Individuals during the Developmental Stage of Adolescence: Predictors and Outcomes

Hisham ABU RAYYA, *Cambridge University, UK*; Sakhnin College for Teacher Education, *Israel*

Multifaceted Identity Negotiation among Korean-Chinese: A Qualitative Study

Jungsik KIM, *Western Washington University, USA*; Eugene KIM, *Western Washington University, USA*

The Role of Ethnic and American Values in Outgroup Attitudes

Brian JACOBY, *University of California, Los Angeles, United States*

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

B1

Psychotherapy

Chair

Vassilis MENOUTIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Marwan DWAIRY, *Emek Yezreel College; Oranim College, Israel*

Ixxiv

Culturalanalysis: A Within-Culture Therapy

Marwan DWAIRY, *Emek Yezreel College; Oranim College, Israel*

Group Counselling and Psychotherapy Based on the Culture of Kurdish Populations

Fatheme HEMATI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran*; Nargess TALEGHANI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran*

The Role of Christian Religion on Psychotherapy in Nigeria

Esthe AYENI, *Nigeria*

Linking African and Western Models: Psychotherapeutic Interventions in the Contexts of African Traditional Cultures

Esther NZEWI, *California Institute of Integral Studies, USA*

Group-Analytic 'Koinonia' and Idioprosopia

Vassilis MENOUTIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Workshop**Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00****A2****If There Is a Host Culture - Who Are the Guests?***Convenor*

Berrin Özlem OTYAKMAZ, *Germany*

Co-Convenor

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *The Netherlands*

Moderation

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *The Netherlands*

Discussants

John W. BERRY, *Queens University, Canada*; Dina BIRMAN, *University of Illinois, USA*; Pawel BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*; Gabriel HORENCZYK, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; Ankica KOSIC, *University Institute Florence, Italy*; Karen PHALET, *University of Utrecht, The Netherlands*

Poster Session**Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00****Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor****Values, Social Influence, Aggression-Violence, Post-Traumatic Stress****Ground Floor****A Contrastive Analysis of Paradigms of Power in The United States and Japan**

Robin ANTEPARA, *Waseda University, Japan*

Intergenerational Transmission of Values: An Italian Three-Generation Study

Daniela BARNI, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*; Rosa ROSNATI, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*

Pathways toward Criminality: An Examination of the Relationship between Cultural Issues and Criminogenic Behavior among Adult Female Offenders

Roslyn M. CALDWELL, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*; Nicole S. HAVAS, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*

Cross-Cultural Comparison of the Relations between Work Values and Life Role Salience in South Africa

Karina DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*; Ann CARVALHO, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*; Willem SCHOEMAN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*; Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

Greek Students' Attitudes and Stereotypes toward Rape

Artemis GIOTSA, *University of Ioannina, Greece*; Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*; George GEORGOULEAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Sri Lankan Students' Attitudes and Feelings: Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses

Charissa SILVA, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*; Kalani MAKANUI, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*; Gaithri FERNANDO, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*

Judgments of Culpability in a Filicide Scenario

Christopher J. FERGUSON, *Texas A&M International University, USA*; Stacey FRITZ, *University of Wisconsin at Whitewater, USA*; Heather MILLER-STRATTON, *University of Wisconsin at Whitewater, USA*; Emily HEINRICH, *University of Wisconsin at Whitewater, USA*; Shawn SMITH, *University of Wisconsin at Whitewater, USA*

South African Street Children and Their Aggression

Johanna GELDENHUYS, *Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa*

Comparing Trinidadians' and Americans' Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

Sandy-Ann GRIFFITH, *University of Central Florida, USA*; Charles NEGY, *University of Central Florida, USA*; Derek CHADEE, *University of The West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago*

1st Floor

The Effect of Social Networks on Modest Self-Presentation among Japanese: Comparison of Rural and Urban Area

Motoko HARIHARA, *Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan*; Ryuhei TSUJI, *Meiji Gakuin University, Japan*

The Picture of Self in School: A Case Study of an Eight-Year-Old Refugee Girl

Argyro HAVREDAKI, *Greece*; Georgia KAROUNTZOU, *Greece*; Agapoula EUTHIMIOPOULOU, *Greece*

Moving towards an Emic Understanding of Honor in the Turkish Context

Uzay DURAL, *Bogazici University, Turkey*; Gizem ERDEM, *Bogazici University, Turkey*; Ayse USKUL, *University of Michigan USA*

Aggression, Victimization, and Social Status: Self and Peer Reports

Beatriz LUCAS MOLINA, *Complutense University, Spain*; Rosario MARTINEZ ARIAS, *Complutense University, Spain*; Brenda MENDOZA GONZALEZ, *Complutense University, Spain*; Sonsoles CALDERON LOPEZ, *Complutense University, Spain*

Narratives from Caregivers of Children Surviving the Terrorist Attack in Beslan: Issues of Health, Culture, and Resilience

Ughetta MOSCARDINO, *University of Padua, Italy*; Sara SCRIMIN, *University of Padua, Italy*; Fabia CAPELLO, *University of Padua, Italy*; Giovanna AXIA, *University of Padua, Italy*

Comparison of the Acquaintanceship Volumes in Japan and The United States

Ryuhei TSUJI, *Meiji Gakuin University, Japan*; Motoko HARIHARA, *Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan*

2nd Floor

A Study of the Disintegration and Reintegration Stages of White Racial Identity, Non-Violence and Power: A Cultural Perspective

Silvia SUSNJIC, *George Mason University, USA*

The Values in Mexican and French Children

Jose Luis VALDEZ MEDINA, *Universidad Autonomo del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Ivonne GONZALEZ, *Universidad Autonomo del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*; Claudia CAMBRON, *Universidad Paul Valerie, Francia*; Sanchez ZAIRA, *Universidad de Colima, Mexico*

Secondary Education Students' Values regarding the European Family, Marriage and Religiosity in Greece

Loukas KARKATZOUNIS, *University of Athens, Greece*; Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Value Adaptation and Differentiation in Korean and Asian Immigrants in New Zealand

Beatrice KIM, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Emotion Recognition in Children from Beslan: Trauma and Cultural Issues

Sara SCRIMIN, *University of Padua, Italy*; Ughetta MOSCARDINO, *University of Padua, Italy*; Giovanna AXIA, *University of Padua, Italy*

Farewell Dinner

Friday, July 14, 21:00

Saturday, July 15

Invited Symposium Round Table Discussion

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

Main Amphi.

Cultural Concomitants of Variations in Appraisal – Initiating a Project Proposal

Convenor

Klaus R. SCHERER, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Co-Convenor

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium*

Discussant

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium*

Identifying the Meaning of Emotion Words across Cultural Groups: The Grid-Approach

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium*; Klaus R. SCHERER, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*; Etienne ROESCH, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Ekklessia

Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations

Convenor

Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

Co-Convenor

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey*

PART I - Value of Children and the Family in Times of Social Change

Value of Children and Family Change in Turkey: Thirty Years Later

Bilge ATACA, *Bogazici University, Turkey*; Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey*

Family Perspectives, Family Values and Values of Children of Adolescents in Two Modern Societies. A Japan-French Comparison

Colette SABATIER, *Université Victor Segalen, France*; Chiaki YAMADA, *Lycée Franco-Japonais, Japan*; Lyda LANNEGRAND, *Université Victor Segalen, France*

Social Change and Future Family-Orientation in Adolescents

Mihaela FRIEDLMEIER, *GVSU, USA*; Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*; Bernhard NAUCK, *University of Chemnitz, Germany*

Exploring the Effects of the Family Control Policy on Value of Children in China

Gang ZHENG, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*; Shaohua SHI, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

The Value of Children in Palestine and Turkey: Differences and its Consequences for Fertility

Jana SUCKOW, *University of Chemnitz, Germany*; Daniela KLAUS, *University of Chemnitz, Germany*; Bernhard NAUCK, *University of Chemnitz, Germany*

PART II - Intergenerational Relations in Different Cultures

The Structure of Fertility Attitudes among Sub-Sahara African Women: The Case of Three Generations of Ghanaian Women

David L. SAM, *University of Bergen, Norway*; Benjamin AMPONSAH, *University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana*; Jørn HETLAND, *University of Bergen, Norway*

Role of Parenting and Parent-Child Relationship for Adolescents' Life Satisfaction: A German-Indian Comparison

Boris MAYER, *University of Konstanz, Germany*; Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*; Ramesh MISHRA, *Benares University, India*

Intergenerational Transmission of Attachment in Three Generational Family System: Results of Pilot Study in Value-of-Children Project on Polish Sample

Katarzyna LUBIEWSKA, *Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland*; Anna ROKOWSKA, *Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland*; Ludmiła ZAJAC-LAMPARSKA, *Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland*

The Relation between Attachment and Intergenerational Support in Korea, China, and Germany

Beate SCHWARZ, *University of Basle, Switzerland*; Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

Intergenerational Transmission of Values in Different Cultural Contexts: A Study in Germany and Indonesia

Isabelle ALBERT, *University of Konstanz, Germany*; Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*; Lieke WISNUBRATA, *Padjadjaran University, Indonesia*

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

Erato

Linking Theory and Findings of Cross-Cultural Organisational Research to Applications in Work Settings

Convenor

Julia HECKER, *University of Sussex, UK*

Discussant

Dharm BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Cultural Intelligence: Domain and Assessment

David C. THOMAS, *Simon Frasier University, Canada*; Elizabeth C. RAVLIN, *University of South Carolina, USA*; Gunter STAHL, *INSEAD, France*; Andre PEKERTI, *University of Queensland, Australia*; Martha MAZNEVSKI, *IMD, Switzerland*; Mila B. LAZAROVA, *Simon Frasier University, Canada*; Duncan J. R. JACKSON, *Massey University, New Zealand*; Efrat ELRON, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; Bjørn Z. EKELUND, *Human Factors Norway, Norway*; Jean-Luc CERDIN, *ESSEC, France*; Richard BRISLIN, *University of Hawaii, USA*; Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*; Kevin AU, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

The Intercultural Effectiveness Training

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Effectiveness Ratings of Influence Behaviour among German, Migrant Turkish and Home Turkish Employees: Reflecting on the Practical Applications

Julia HECKER, *University of Sussex, United Kingdom*

Cross-National Work Relationships in Theory and in Practice

Peter B. SMITH, *University of Sussex, UK*; Julia HECKER, *University of Sussex, UK*

Meet the Seniors

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:00

A4

08:00-08:30

Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

08:30-09:00

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

Science Amphi.

Education

Chair

Robert CANTWELL, *University of Newcastle, Australia*

Vice-Chair

Emiko KATSURADA, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

Evaluation of a Preschool Program in Bangladesh

Frances ABOUD, *McGill University, Canada*; Anna MOORE, *Health and Population Research Centre, Bangladesh*; Sadika AKHTER, *Plan Bangladesh, Bangladesh*

Cultural Factors in Thai Tertiary Students' Conceptions of Self-Directed Learning: Some Qualitative Evidence

Nongkran WONGSRI, *Saint Louis College, Thailand*; Robert CANTWELL, *University of Newcastle, Australia*; Jennifer ARCHER, *University of Newcastle, Australia*

Comparisons of Social Abilities between Japanese and Chinese 5th Graders

Emiko KATSURADA, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*; Xiaowei LIAO, *Akita University, Japan*; Yoko SUGIHARA, *Los Angeles Country Department of Mental Health, USA*; Roberta GOLIHAR, *University of Iowa, Japan*

Relationship between Religious Attitudes and Depression among Students

Ali Asghar BAYANI, *Islamic Azad University-Azadshahr Branch, Iran*

Cultural Similarities and Differences in Student Motivation to Learn a Foreign Language

Tehmina GLADMAN, *Miyazaki International College, Japan*; Layton CURL, *Metropolitan State College of Denver, USA*

Organizational Issues

Chair

Rabi BHAGAT, *University of Memphis, USA*

Vice-Chair

Claudio V. TORRES, *University of Brasilia, Brazil*

Usage Value, Exchange Value and Semantic Value in Identities Construction

Emily ITO, *National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*; Blanca REGUERO, *National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*

Consumer Behavior and Cultural Values: Examining Differences in Consumer Decision Making for Holiday Destination in Australia and Brazil

Claudio V. TORRES, *University of Brasilia, Brazil*; Michael W. ALLEN, *University of Sydney, Australia*

Entrepreneur Traits of Javanese, Chinese and Balinese Students and Their Intention to Be an Entrepreneur

Benedicta Prihatin Dwi RIYANTI, *Atma Jaya Catholik University of Jakarta, Indonesia*; Angela Oktavia SURYANI, *Atma Jaya Catholik University of Jakarta, Indonesia*

Temporal Orientation and Its Relationships with Organizationally Valued Outcomes - Results from a 15 Country Investigation

Rabi BHAGAT, *University of Memphis, USA*; Tejinder BILLING, *University of Memphis, USA*; Annamaria LAMMEL, *Universidad de Paris, France*

Can Biographical Variables Predict Job Insecurity?

Johanna Hendrina BUITENDACH, *North-West University, South Africa*; Illana Janneta HUMAN, *North-West University, South Africa*

Developmental Issues

Chair

Cidhinnia M. TORRES CAMPOS, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*

Vice-Chair

Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Impact of Teaching Self-Recording on Enhancement of Attentive Behaviour in Students with Learning Disabilities

Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran*; Mahboobeh MAKAREM, *University of Tehran, Iran*

The Motivation Theory of Non-Attachment: A Study of Professional Students in a Non-Western Culture

Govind Swaroop PATHAK, *Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, India*

Model of Emotional and Sexual Attitude Developmental Pathways for Latino and African American Adolescents

Cidhinnia M. TORRES CAMPOS, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*; Angélica LÓPEZ CHÁVEZ, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*; Charissa Ann SILVA, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*; Cinthya RAMIREZ, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*

Integrative and Instrumental Attitudes towards Acculturation and Perceived Ethnolinguistic Vitality in Bodo-Assamese Language Contact

Ajit K. MOHANTY, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*; Jayashree SAIKIA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Greek Schoolchildren's Humorous Speech Play with Ethnic and Racial Characteristics: Case Studies of Four Public School Classes

Aristea PIGIAKI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Values

Chair

Susannah PALETZ, *UC Berkeley, USA*

Vice-Chair

Ludmila PRASLOVA, *George Fox University, USA/Russia*

Values and the Importance of Novelty and Appropriateness to Creativity

Susannah PALETZ, *UC Berkeley, USA*; Kaiping PENG, *UC Berkeley, USA*

Applying Cultural and Individual Values to Development Concerns in Africa

John C. MUNENE, *Makerere University, Uganda*; Florence NANSUBUGA, *Makerere University, Uganda*

Values in Intercultural Mediation, towards World Citizenship

Roya MASSARRAT, *University of Barcelona, Spain*

Foucauldian Discourse Analysis as Method of Research on Cultural Dynamics

Ludmila PRASLOVA, *George Fox University, USA/Russia*

Values in Ingroup Favoritism: Preference for Ingroup Culture When Core Value Importance Is under Threat

Ching WAN, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*; Chi-yue CHIU, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

A3

Psychopathology

Chair

Ioanna VROUVA, *University College London, UK*

Vice-Chair

Juanita RYAN, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*

Factors Driving Chinese's Problem Gamblers' Motivation to Change

Johanna LAI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Going "Walli" and Having "Jinni": Considerations in the Evaluation and Treatment of Somali Refugees

Juanita RYAN, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*; Bernard GUERIN, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*; Jo THAKKER, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*; Pauline GUERIN, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*; Fatuma H. ELMI, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*

Demographic and Clinical Differences between Psychotic and Non Psychotic Immigrant Patients

Eleni LEMBESI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Fragiskos GONIDAKIS, *University of Athens, Greece*; Kamal KATTAN, *University of Athens, Greece*; Dimitrios PLOUBIDIS, *University of Athens, Greece*

09:30-09:50 Coffee break

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

G1

Value Priorities as Predictors of Socially Significant Attitudes and Behaviors

Convenor

Anat BARDI, *University of Kent, UK*

The Role of Values in the Personalization of Politics

Gian Vittorio CAPRARA, *Universita di Roma "La Sapienza", Italy*; Michele VECCHIONE, *Universita di Roma "La Sapienza", Italy*

Individual Values, Gender, Education, Work Status and Political Preferences among Young People in Urban Turkey

Hale BOLAK-BORATAV, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey*

Is Opinion about Global Warming Linked to Value Priorities? Findings in Several European countries

Beatrice HAMMER, *Electricité de France, France*; Monique WACH, *INETOP-CNAM, France*

Personal Values as Motivational Bases of Internet Usage

Eyal RABIN, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

Erato

Hawaii as a Model of Multiculturalism for the Global Village: Issues and Prospects

Convenor

Dharm BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Discussant

Dan LANDIS, *University of Hawaii at Hilo, USA*

Multiculturalism and the Limits of Cultural Relativism

Michael SALZMAN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Decline of the Majority Community and the Rise of the Minority Community: Cultural Changes and Acculturation Dynamics in Hawaii

Dharm P. S. BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*; Kathryn ANBE, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Reaching Out Across Religious Boundaries: A Case Study of an NGO Effort in Multicultural Hawaii

Dharm P. S. BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*; Charles CHEN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*; Kathryn ANBE, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*; Susan MRAZEK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Multiculturalism: Defining its Landscapes

Vijayan MUNUSAMY, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

Science Amphi.

Gender Roles

Chair

Laura ALIPRANTI MARATOU, *National Centre for Social Research, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Graciela POLANCO HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Semantics Network in the Cross-Cultural Psychology: Comparative Study of the Instrumental and Expressive Characteristics Attributed to Gender Roles in Mexico and in the UK

Graciela POLANCO HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Masculinity Construction and Gender Role Strain - Qualitative Study (Maghrebians and Poles)

Agnieszka NOWAKOWSKA, *University of Bialystok, Poland*

Private Sphere and Gendered Differentiations

Laura ALIPRANTI MARATOU, *National Centre for Social Research, Greece*

Sex Role Identity as Predictors in Impulsive Buying Behavior on Discounted Clothing Product

Mega DIARSARI, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*; Eka ADITYAWATI, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

A1

Indigenous

Chair

Ioanna VROUVA, *University College London, UK*

Vice-Chair

Ruth MONTEITH, *University of South Dakota, USA*

Subjective Culture in Diverse Sub Cultural Groups of Mexico

Tonatiuh GARCIA CAMPOS, *Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico*; Isabel REYES LAGUNES, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Reflections in Psychology in India and Greece: Rediscovering the Local in Light of the Global

Manasi KUMAR, *University College London, UK*; Ioanna VROUVA, *University College London, UK*

Network Patterns in Scientific Productivity and Cooperation in Mexican Psychology

Jesus Rene LUNA HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez*; *Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain*

Disaster and Trauma: Perspectives of Indigenous Women of the Great Plains of North America

Ruth MONTEITH, *University of South Dakota, USA*; Beth BOYD, *University of South Dakota, USA*

Qin, Li, Fa. Chinese Values and Fairness Heuristics

Weining C. CHANG, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

A2

Aggression

Chair

Christina VALLIANATOU, *Saint Ann's Hospital; Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*

Vice-Chair

Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Colombia*

School Violence and Social Exclusion in Spanish Adolescents

Rosa PULIDO, *Autonoma University, Spain*; Gema MARTIN, *Alcala University, Spain*; Rosa VERA, *Complutense University, Spain*

Psychological Meaning of Violence and Aggression in Colombia and Mexico

Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Colombia*; Alejandra DOMINGUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Partner Violence in University Students

Beatriz VIZCARRA, *Universidad de La Frontera, Chile*

Exploring National Identity amidst Violence

Mohammed HUSAIN, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India*

School Violence and Substance Use in Spanish Adolescents

Gema MARTIN, *Alcala University, Spain*; Rosa PULIDO, *Autonoma University, Spain*; Rosa VERA, *Complutense University, Spain*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

A3

Social Influence

Chair

Artemis GIOTSA, *University of Ioannina, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Antonis GARDIKIOTIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

Perceived Prejudice in the School Setting as a Predictor of School Attendance and Academic Performance: An Examination of Race and Gender

Roslyn M. CALDWELL, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*; Susan M. STURGES, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*

Motivated Multicultural Minds – Acculturation Motives Alternate Biculturals' Reactions to the Cultural Influence

Xi ZOU, *Columbia University, USA*; Michael M. MORRIS, *Columbia University, USA*; Verónica BENET-MARTINEZ, *University of California, USA*; Aurelia MOK, *Columbia University, USA*

Majority and Minority Group Representation in the American and the Greek Press. A Cross Cultural Comparison

Antonis GARDIKIOTIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*; Christine SMITH, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

The Dynamics of Face Loss Following Harm in Two Culture Group

Yuan LIAO, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

On the Legitimacy of Applying Ethical Frameworks in Decision-Making: A Cross-Cultural Perspective

Stacey FITZSIMMONS, *Simon Fraser University, Canada*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

A4

Environmental Issues

Chair

Panagiotis SARANTAKOS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Edison TRICKETT, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

How Does Culture Affect Environmental Commitments and Sensibilities?

Anna D. EISLER, *Stockholm University, Sweden*; Hannes EISLER, *Otemae University, Japan*; Mitsuo YOSHIDA, *Otemae University, Japan*

Culture and Context in Cultural Research: A Community Psychology Perspective

Edison TRICKETT, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

Light and Colors in Greek Civilization. Psychotherapeutic and Psychoanalytic Approaches

Panagiotis SARANTAKOS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Socializing Children to Speak Their Mind: A Comparative Study of Estonia and Sweden

Luule MIZERA, *Södertörn University College, Sweden*; Tiia TULVISTE, *Södertörn University College, Sweden*; Boel DE GEER, *Södertörn University College, Sweden*

Poster Session

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Psychological Well-Being, Emotion, Personality, Assessment and Methodological Issues

Ground Floor

What Makes Estonians Happy?

Anu REALO, *University of Tartu, Estonia*; Jüri ALLIK, *University of Tartu, Estonia*

The Experience of Joy in Infancy: Cross-Cultural and Cross-Species Comparisons

Kirsty M. BROWN, *University of Portsmouth, UK*; Kim A. BARD, *University of Portsmouth, UK*; Masaki TOMONAGA, *Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University, Japan*; Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabruck, Germany*; Relindis DZEAYE YOVSI, *University of Osnabruck, Germany*

Norm Violation in Turkey and The Netherlands: Effects on Feelings of Guilt and Shame

Nevra CEM ERSOY, *Erasmus University, The Netherlands*; Marise BORN, *Erasmus University, The Netherlands*; Henk VAN DER MOLEN, *Erasmus University, The Netherlands*; Eva DEROUS, *Erasmus University, The Netherlands*

The Relation of Trait Procrastination, Negative Mood and Negative Cognition in a Japanese Sample

Junichiro HAYASHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*; Mitsuko YAKABI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Cultural Differences in Spontaneous Emotional Poses by Gabonese and Quebecois Men and Women: Evidence for Cultural Dialect Theory

Ursula HESS, *University of Quebec at Montreal, Canada*; Hillary Anger ELFENBEIN, *University of California at Berkeley, USA*; Martin BEAUPRE, *University of Ottawa, Canada*

Predicting Generativity across Cultures

Jan HOFER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Holger BUSCH, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Athanasios CHASIOTIS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Joscha KARTNER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Domingo CAMPOS, *University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica*

Toward an Encyclopaedic Account of “Emotion Concepts”: A Comparison between the Concept of Shame in the USA and the Concept of Verguenza in Spain

Alejandra HURTADO DE MENDOZA CASAUS, *Universidad Autonoma De Madrid, Spain*; Jose Miguel FERNANDEZ-DOLS, *Universidad Autonoma De Madrid, Spain*; Clara MOLINA, *Universidad Autonoma De Madrid, Spain*

National and European Identity of Bulgarian and Dutch Students

Velichko VALCHEV, *University of Athens, Greece*; Tilburg University, *The Netherlands*; Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

1st Floor

The Acceptance of Amae Influencing the Subjective Well-Being

Mizuka OHTAKA, *University of Tokyo, Japan*; Susumu YAMAGUCHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Class Identification, Well-Being and Social Mobility

Joaquina PALOMAR LEVER, *Iberoamerican University, Mexico*

African Cultures and the Five Factor Model of Personality: Evidence for a Pan-African Profile?

Jérôme ROSSIER, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*; Sabrina VERARDI, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*; Marcel ADJAHOUISSO, *University of Benin, Benin*; Jennifer AH-KION, *University of Mauritius, Mauritius*; Denis AMOUSSOU-YEYE, *University of Benin, Benin*; Oumar BARRY, *University Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal*; Uma BHOWON, *University of Mauritius, Mauritius*; Cherifa BOUATTA, *Algerian Society for Psychological Research, Algeria*; Donatien DAHOUROU, *University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso*; Mamadou MBODJI, *University Cheikh Anta Diop, Senegal*; David MINGA MINGA, *University of Kinshasa, Congo*; François ONDONGO, *University of Brazzaville, Congo*; Mohamed Nouri ROMDHANE, *Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis, Tunisia*; Nicole SFAYHI, *Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis, Tunisia*; Caroline TSEUNG-WONG, *University of Mauritius, Mauritius*; Dieudonné TSOKINI, *University of Brazzaville, Congo*; Franz MEYER DE STADELHOFEN, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

Cultural Background Affects Emotion Recognition and Memory for Emotional Faces

Wolfgang H. PRINZ, *University of Vienna, Austria*; Birgit HOHEISEL, *University of Vienna, Austria*; Ute HABEL, *RWTH University Aachen, Germany*; Ilse KRYSPIN-EXNER, *University of Vienna, Austria*

2nd Floor

A Comparison of Iranian Adolescents Means of Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Scales with English Adolescents

Abbas RAHIMINEZHAD, *Tehran University, Iran*

A Pilot Study on the Perceived Effectiveness of Ayurvedic Herbs on Respiratory Health and Psychological Well Being

Rashmi JAIPAL, *Bloomfield College, USA*; Samuel SHIFLETT, *American College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, USA*

Psychometric Properties of American and Spanish Versions of the ECR Adult Attachment Scale: A Comparative Study

Itziar ALONSO ARBIOL, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Nekane BALLUERKA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*; Phillip R. SHAVER, *University of California at Davis, USA*; Omri GILLATH, *University of California at Davis, USA*

Assessment of Pavlovian Temperament Survey in a Greek Population

Kalliopi MANTZAVINOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

11:20-11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Recent Advances of Social Axioms Research

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Chair

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

12:15-13:15 Lunch break

The Next Generation of Cross-Cultural Psychology: Visions for Theory, Methodology, Applications, Training, and IACCP

Convenors

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*; Pawel BOSKI, *Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

Discussant

Susumu YAMAGUCHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

PART I**Theory Building in the Next Generation of Cross-Cultural Research**

Hector BETANCOURT, *Loma Linda University, USA*; Wolfgang FRIEDLMEIER, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

Cross-Cultural Theory Development: Multilevel Analysis

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

A Brazilian Point of View of the Future of Cross-Cultural Psychology: An Emic Perspective

Elaine PEDREIRA RABINOVICH, *Universidade Catolica do Salvador, Brazil*

From a XXth Century Club of Individualist Gentlemen-Scientists to the Web of Institutional Networks in XXI Century

Pawel BOSKI, *Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

PART II**Applications of Cross-Cultural Psychology: Cultural Context of (Mental) Health and Treatment**

Ted SINGELIS, *California State University, Chico, USA*; Marta YOUNG, *University of Ottawa, Canada*

Applications of Cross-Cultural Psychology: Management of Global Organizations and Cross-Cultural Conflicts

David THOMAS, *Simon Fraser University, Canada*; Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Training of Future Generation of Cross-Cultural Psychologists: Interdisciplinarity, Methodological Diversity and Problem Orientation

Valery CHIRKOV, *University of Saskatchewan, Canada*

Visions for IACCP

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*

Cross-Cultural Research on Personal Relationship

Convenor

Ayse USKUL, *University of Michigan USA*

Co-Convenor

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Kansas, USA; University of Toronto, Canada*

PART I**A Culture-General Model of Dyadic Relationship Repair Following Harm**

Victoria Ka-Ying HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Ken-Ichi OHBUCHI, *Tohoku University, Japan*; Brian QUIGLEY, *University at Buffalo, USA*

Equality and Propriety: A Cultural Models Approach to Understanding Social Hierarchy

Annie Y. TSAI, *Stanford University, USA*

Cultural Differences in Sources of Personal Honor and Responses to Honor-Attacking Situations

Ayse K. USKUL, *University of Michigan, USA*; Glenn ADAMS, *University of Kansas USA; University of Toronto, Canada*; Susan CROSS, *Iowa State University, USA*

Relationship Values and Emotion: Honor and Happiness

Patricia Maria RODRIGUEZ MOSQUERA, *Brunel University, UK*; Nesrien ABU GHAZALEH, *Brunel University, UK*

PART II

The Cultural Grounding of Friendship: Cross-Cultural and Experimental Evidence

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Kansas, USA; University of Toronto, Canada*

Cultural Grounding of Marital Experience: Evidence from Ghana and the UK

Joseph Kordzo ADONU, *University of Luton, UK*

The Day-To-Day Experience of Emotional Intimacy in European Canadian and Japanese Romantic Relationships

Tara MARSHALL, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Kim CHUONG, *University of Toronto, Canada*

Culture, Relationships, and Social Support

David SHERMAN, *UC Santa Barbara, USA; Heejung KIM, UC Santa Barbara, USA; Shelley TAYLOR, UC Los Angeles, USA*

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

G1

Culture, Psychology and the Law

Convenor

Graham TYSON, *Charles Sturt University, Australia*

PART I

Decisions to Participate in Restorative Justice Conferences: Effects of Convenor Identity and Power-Distance

Diane SIVASUBRAMANIAM, *City University of New York, USA; Jane GOODMAN-DELAHUNTY, University of New South Wales, Australia*

Gender and Consequences of Workplace Stress in Australia: Sexual Harassment is Underrated

Jane GOODMAN-DELAHUNTY, *University of New South Wales, Australia; Regina SCHULLER, York University, Canada*

Sentencing Philosophies of Turkish Criminal Court Judges

Galma JAHIC, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey*

Cultural Differences in the Relationship between Values, Social Axioms and Punishment Goals

Dzing Man LAU, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC; Graham TYSON, Charles Sturt University, Australia; Michael Harris BOND, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

PART II

What Do Recent Meta-Analyses Tell Us About Detecting Deception? Implications for Practitioners

Siegfried SPORER, *University of Giessen, Germany; Charles BOND, University of California at Santa Barbara, USA*

Investigating Cross-Cultural Factors in Judgments of Deception

Paola CASTILLO, *Charles Sturt University, Australia; David MALLARD, Charles Sturt University, Australia*

Do Content Cues to Deception Travel Well Across Language Borders

Siegfried SPORER, *University of Giessen, Germany; Michael CRAMER, University of Giessen, Germany; Jaume MASIP, University of Salamanca, Spain*

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

Erato

The Role of Culture in Economic Development: An Examination of Three Asian Economies

Convenors

Dharm P. S. BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA; Vijayan P. MUNUSAMY, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Discussant

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

The Japanese Economic Miracle: Cultural and Organizational Perspectives

Keith SAKUDA, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Economic Development in Korea: The Role of Culture and Chaebols

Tohyun KIM, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Will China Dominate World Economy Again? A Cultural Analysis

Charles CHEN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Parenting Goals and Practices in Different Cultures*Convenor*Ayfer DOST, *Koç University, Turkey**Co-Convenor*Charissa CHEAH, *University of Maryland, USA**Discussant*Birgit LEYENDECKER, *Ruhr Universität, Germany***Aboriginal and European Canadian Mothers' Parenting Beliefs and Practices regarding Aggression**Charissa CHEAH, *University of Maryland, USA***Relations between Parenting Practices and Cognitive Development in Turkish Immigrant and German Preschoolers**Sinem OLCAY, *Koç University, Turkey*; Birgit LEYENDECKER, *Ruhr Universität, Germany*; Bilge YAGMURLU, *Koç University, Turkey*; Banu CITLAK, *Ruhr Universität, Germany***The Role of Education for Cultural Models of Parenting**Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Monika ABELS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Bettina LAMM, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*; Joscha KAERTNER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany***Mothers' Long-Term Socialization Goals: The Role of Education in Long-Term Socialization Goals Set by Turkish mothers**Ayfer DOST, *Koç University, Turkey*; Banu CITLAK, *Ruhr Universität, Germany*; Bilge YAGMURLU, *Koç University, Turkey*; Birgit LEYENDECKER, *Ruhr Universität, Germany***Thematic Session**

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

A1

Family Issues*Chair*Berrin Özlem OTYAKMAZ, *University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany**Vice-Chair*Paul VEDDER, *Leiden University, The Netherlands***Changing Family Structure and Social Values**Nisha DHAWAN, *University of Allahabad, India***Autonomy and Relatedness in Immigration Societies - A Comparison of German and Turkish-German University Students**Berrin Özlem OTYAKMAZ, *University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany*; Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey***Childrearing Values in the United States and Turkey: Understanding Different Facets of Independence and Relatedness in Cultural Context**Zeynep CATAY, *Bilgi University, Turkey***Adolescents' Obligations towards Their Family: Intergenerational Discrepancies, Conflicts and Adaptation in Three Ethnocultural Groups in the Netherlands**Paul VEDDER, *Leiden University, The Netherlands***Greek Parental Marital Conflict and the Emotional and Behavioural Impact on Young Persons**Dimitra GINI, *Manchester Metropolitan University, UK***Thematic Session**

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

A2

Education*Chair*Nikos PAPADOPOULOS, *University of Athens, Greece**Vice-Chair*Konstantina SKLAVOU, *Greek Council for Refugees, Greece***The Impact of Hardiness on Mental Health and Academic Success**Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran***Conceptions of a Good Tertiary EFL Teacher**Qunying ZHANG, *University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

A Comparative Study of Academic Learning between Girl and Boy Students

Ali Reza ESMAILI, *Islamic Azad University-Azadshahr Branch, Iran*

A Study on Educational Needs and Attitudes toward Education in Adults Immigrants and Refugees: The Case of City of Athens

Konstantina SKLAVOU, *Greek Council for Refugees, Greece*

Self Esteem, Perceived Control and Communal Relationship Strength as Predictors of Students' Emotional Distress

Esther AKINSOLA, *University of Lagos, Nigeria*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

A3

Counseling

Chair

Christina VALLIANATOU, *Saint Ann's Hospital; Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*

Vice-Chair

Moshe TATAR, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

The Role of Maternal Group Training with Cognitive Behavior Therapy in Decreasing Behavior Disorders among 6-10 Year-Old Boys

Mohsen GOLMOHAMMADIAN, *Islamic Azad University of Dezful, Iran*; Jalal YONESI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, Iran*; Nargess TALEGHANI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, Iran*

Client Perception of Cultural Issues in an Eating Disorder Service

Christina VALLIANATOU, *Saint Ann's Hospital; Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*; Gerard LEAVEY, *Saint Ann's Hospital; Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*; Gill HEATH, *Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*

Psychosocial Adjustment and Self-Esteem in a Sample of Immigrants Living in Greece. An Empirical Study

Theodoros GIOVAZOLIAS, *University of Crete, Greece*; Andromahi KOLLIA, *University of Crete, Greece*

Israeli University Student's Strategies of Coping with Traumatic and Non Traumatic Stressful Events: Cultural and Gender Differences

Moshe TATAR, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*; Sima AMRAM, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Understanding the Identity of Children with Parents of Two Different Cultures

Gella RICHARDS, *London Metropolitan University; Roehampton University, UK*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

A4

Leadership

Chair

Martin EUWEMA, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Vice-Chair

Mustapha M. ACHOU, *KFUPM, Saudi Arabia*

Cross-Cultural Constructs: Developing Measures of Interpersonal Leadership Preferences

Lena ZANDER, *Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden*

Culture as a Contingency Variable for Leadership Effectiveness: A Case of Service Organizations

Arvind SINHA, *Indian Institute of Technology, India*

Saudi Executives and Middle Managers Decision Making Styles

Mustapha M. ACHOU, *KFUPM, Saudi Arabia*

Leadership and Group Organizational Citizenship Behavior: A Comparative Study in 38 Countries

Martin EUWEMA, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*; Hein WENDT, *Haygroup, The Netherlands*; Hetty EMMERIK, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Cartography of Cultural Dimensions in Romanian Organizations. Case Study in the Banat Region

Alin GAVRELIUC, *West University of Timisoara, Romania*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

B1

Organizational Issues

Chair

Yan WENHUA, *East China Normal University, China*

Vice-Chair

Stephen BENTON, *University of Westminster, UK*

Business Ethics Perception: A Comparison of Year 2005 and 1999

Carol Yeh Yun LIN, *National Chengchi University, Taiwan, PRC*; Te Yi LIN, *National Chengchi University, Taiwan, PRC*

Diversity Management Strategies of Indonesians in International Workgroups

Hana PANGGABEAN, *Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia*

Indonesian Organizational Change: A Clash of Opportunities

Stephen BENTON, *University of Westminster, UK*

Stressors, Strains, Resources and Outcomes in China and Germany

Yan WENHUA, *East China Normal University, China*

14:45-14:50 5 minutes break between sessions

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

Erato

Getting Older in Different Contexts: Cross-Cultural Socioemotional Aging

Convenor

Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Discussant

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Construal of Future Time Perspective in Germany and China: Predictors and Predictions of Future Time Perspective in a Cross Cultural Context

Franziska S. RESCHKE, *Martin-Luther-University of Halle, Germany*; Frieder R. LANG, *University of Halle, Germany*; Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

The Role of Adherence to Renqing on Social Network Composition of Chinese Adults

Dannii Yuen-lan YEUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Age Differences in Personality among Canadians and Hong Kong Chinese

Hung KIT FOK, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*; Siu Kei NG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Age Differences in Memory for Emotional Information: Testing the Positivity Effect in Hong-Kong

Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong Hong Kong, PRC*

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

Science Amphi.

Metric Issues and Cross-Cultural Research

Convenors

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*; Norman FEATHER, *Flinders University, Australia*

The Person-Job Fit Scale: Psychometric Properties for Three Samples of Greek Employees

Elli GEORGIADI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

The Construction and Validation of Measures of Cultural Dimensions at Individual Level in French, English, Italian and Spanish

Marco CAMELLI, *University of Montpellier II, France*

Toward a Model of Acquiescence and Extremity Scoring in Cross-Cultural Research

Tobias K. VAN DIJK, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Femke DATEMA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Anne-Lieke J. H. F. PIGGEN, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Stephanie C. M. WELTEN, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Cross-Cultural Factor Analysis: Re-Evaluation of a Metric Bias Reduction Method

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*; Eftichia PRIBA, *Panteion University, Greece*

Poster Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

A4

Dimensions of Well-Being: Cross-Cultural Studies in Various “Communities”

Convenor

Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Co-Convenor

Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Cross-Cultural Approach of the Economic Aspect of the Community Well-Being

Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*; Vassiliki NIKOLOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*; Sophia CHRISTAKOPOULOU, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*; John DAWSON, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*

Political and Social Parameters of the Community Well-Being across Cultures

Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*; Eugenia PAPAELEFThERIOU, *University of Athens, Greece*; Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Sophia CHRISTAKOPOULOU, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*; John DAWSON, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*

Cross-Cultural Approach of Urban Community Physical and Mental Health as Correlates of Well-Being

Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*; Anastasia SOFIANOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*; Sophia CHRISTAKOPOULOU, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*; John DAWSON, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*

Social Order and Well-Being

Dario DIAZ, *Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain*; Amalio BLANCO, *Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain*; Manuel RODRIGUEZ, *Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain*

Psychological Well-Being, a Cross-Cultural Study

Ehsan H. BAHRAMI, *Tehran University, Iran*; Said POURNAGHASH-TEHRANI, *Tehran University, Iran*

The Effects of Family Functioning and Quality of Community Environment

Mohsen PAKNEJAD, *ACECR, Tehran, Iran*; Abbas RAHIMINEZHAD, *Tehran University, Iran*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

A1

Organizational Issues

Chair

Daphne HALKIAS, *American College of Greece, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Minwen Sophie CHANG, *Aston University, UK*

The Predictive Negative Relationship of Job Characteristics on Housekeeping Employees' Occupational Stress

Eka ADITYAWATI, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*; Indra SANTOSO, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*

Cultural Diversity at the New Zealand Workplace

Astrid PODSIADLOWSKI, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Overarching Themes and Culture-Specific Experiences of Migrants in New Zealand

Ma. Socorro DIEGO, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*; Astrid PODSIADLOWSKI, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

The Effect of Downsizing on the Behaviors and Motivations of Survivors: A Cross-Cultural Comparison between Employee Experiences in Greece and the United States

Daphne HALKIAS, *American College of Greece, Greece*; David JALAJAS, *Long Island University, USA*; Michael BOMMER, *Clarkson University, USA*; Geoffrey MILLS, *American College of Greece, Greece*; Nicholas HARKIOLAKIS, *Hellenic American University, Greece*; Matina KONTOGEORGI, *Alliant International University, USA*; Dimitris AKRIVOS, *Greece*

Teamwork for Innovation in the Chinese Context

Minwen Sophie CHANG, *Aston University, UK*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

A2

Education

Chair

Vassilis PAVLOPOULOS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Stavroula PANAGIOTAKOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Greek Teachers' Empowerment in Primary Education. Teaching and Pedagogical Techniques to Diverse Students

Stavroula PANAGIOTAKOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Self-Efficacy Beliefs about Teaching for Pre-Training and Post-Training Teachers

Abdullah AL MOZIRAE, *Qassem University, Saudi Arabia*

Academic Satisfaction in Students from Different Ethnic Origin

Elena BRIONES, *University of Salamanca, Spain*; Carmen TABERNERO, *University of Cordoba, Spain*; Alicia ARENAS, *University of Salamanca, Spain*

Teacher Motivation, Job Satisfaction and Job Stress in Canada and Cyprus

Robert KLASSEN, *University of Alberta, Canada*; Anastasios GEORGIU, *Ministry of Education and Culture, Cyprus*; Georgios GEORGIU, *University of Alberta, Canada*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

A3

Psychopathology

Chair

Andrew RYDER, *Concordia University, Canada*

Vice-Chair

Haruhiko SHIMOYAMA, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Emerging Issues and New Challenges

Christina VALLIANATOU, *Saint Ann's Hospital, UK*; Theodoros GIOVAZOLIAS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Eating Disorders in Mediterranean Area

Giovanni Maria RUGGIERO, *"Psicoterapia e Ricerca", Italy*

Depression in China and Canada: Does Alexithymia Modify Cross-Cultural Presentation of Symptoms?

Andrew RYDER, *Concordia University, Canada*; Jian YANG, *Mt. Sinai Hospital, Canada*; Shuqiao YAO, *Central South University, China*; Xiongzhao ZHU, *Central South University, China*; Jinyao YI, *Central South University, China*; Michael BAGBY, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Canada*

The Role of Science and CBT in Developing Clinical Psychology as a Profession from the Comparative Point of View between Japan and Britain

Haruhiko SHIMOYAMA, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

B1

Anthropological Issues

Chair

Dionisis KOULOGIANNIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Afrodita MARCU, *University of Surrey, UK*

Dilemmatic Aspects of the Human-Animal Boundary and Their Implications for Theories of Dehumanization

Afrodita MARCU, *University of Surrey, UK*; Evanthia LYONS, *University of Surrey, UK*; Peter HEGARTY, *University of Surrey, UK*

Polychromatic Phenomena in a Cross-Cultural Interaction

Snezhana KOROVINA REYMERS, *Ufa State Aviation & Technical University, Russian Federation, USA*

The Decline of Paternity in Modern Western Society

Anastassios KOUKIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Herodotus and Cross-Cultural Psychology

Dionisis KOULOGIANNIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*; Christos GEORGOPOULOS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Britain and the United States: Going Down the Roman Path

Constantine LEROUNIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

End of Congress

Saturday, July 15, 16:20-17:00

The BOOK of ABSTRACTS

&

Detailed Scientific Program

Pre-Congress Activities

**Advanced Research and
Training Seminar (ARTS)**

**Saturday, July 8
to Monday, July 10**

**Anargyrios and Korgialenios
School of Spetses**

on “**Universal and Ethnosynchronic Couple Patterns: From Evolution to Culture and From Theory to Research**”

Convenor

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Pre-Congress Workshop

**Monday, July 10
to Tuesday, July 11 (noon)**

**University of Athens Campus,
Panepistimiopolis, Ilisia, Athens**

Department of Chemistry,
Multimedia Lecture Hall of the M.Sc. Studies
in Chemical Education and New Educational Technologies

on “**Meta-Analytic Techniques in Cross-Cultural Psychology**”

Convenors

Dianne VAN HEMERT, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa*

**IACCP Executive
Committee Meeting**

**Monday, July 10
to Tuesday, July 11 (afternoon)**

Main Program

Tuesday, July 11

Registration

Tuesday, July 11, 15:00-19:30

**Opening Ceremony
Invited Speech**

Tuesday, July 11, 20:00-21:30

From Herodotus to Cultural Psychology

Harry TRIANDIS, *University of Illinois, USA* ✉ triandis@uiuc.edu

Herodotus had the insight that ecology shapes culture. He identified the fertility of soils as a factor that draws people to some locations increasing or decreasing population density in different locations. In fertile locations people fought to defend their location. In infertile Athens people came from different parts of Greece to escape the fighting. Since they were diverse, they developed democracy as a means to deal with differences of opinion without fighting. This created a culture in which individual opinions were respected, and started the miracle that was ancient Athens. Scholars examined the relationship between culture and psychology from that time on to the present. The paper will summarize the history of these explorations. It is based on the history chapter for the Kitayama and Cohen *Handbook of Cultural Psychology*.

Reception Dinner

Tuesday, July 11, 21:30

Research Progress in Groningen on Relating to Others

Convenor

Evert VAN DE VLIERT, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ E.Van.de.Vliert@rug.nl

Discussant

Robin GOODWIN, *Brunel University, UK* ✉ robin.goodwin@brunel.ac.uk

This symposium, organized by social and organizational psychologists from the University of Groningen, focuses on cross-cultural aspects of relating to others. Although more than 70 national cultures are covered, special attention is paid to specifics and particulars of relating to others in The Netherlands, Germany, Spain, China, and Australia. The common denominator of these presentations is that they highlight the management of ingroup-outgroup relationships by addressing the following questions: Why do we focus on either similarities or dissimilarities with others? Which personality styles and social-psychological orientations influence our cognitive, affective, and behavioral reactions towards outgroup members? What competences facilitate intercultural adjustment and effectiveness, and how well can they be trained? Under what micro-situational circumstances are we willing to act prosocially or to identify and side with ingroup members (friends) and outgroup members (acquaintances)? Under what macro-contextual circumstances are we willing to act altruistically rather than egoistically? There are 7 presentations with a duration of 20 minutes each, including 5 minutes for discussion, followed by an overall discussion starting with a discussant presentation with a duration of 10-15 minutes. The discussant is Robin Goodwin, Brunel University, UK.

PART I

Social Comparison in Organizations in The Netherlands and in Spain

Carmen CARMONA, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ C.Carmona@rug.nl

Abraham P. BUUNK, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Jose M. PEIRO, *University of Valencia, Spain*

Arie DIJKSTRA, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

This study among 409 Dutch and Spanish employees showed that the Spanish were in their social comparisons more focused on similarities with others, and the Dutch more on differences with others. The Spanish experienced more identification with their organization than the Dutch, especially when their social comparisons focused on similarities with successful colleagues. Moreover, the Spanish, but not the Dutch, experienced less burnout when they focused on similarities with successful colleagues, and more burnout when they focused on similarities with unsuccessful colleagues. These differences are interpreted in relation to differences in collectivism versus individualism between Spain and The Netherlands.

Attachment Styles and Attitudes towards Immigrants

Jacomijn HOFSTRA, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ J.Hofstra@rug.nl

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

This study focused on the relationship between attachment styles of majority members and their attitudes towards adaptation strategies of immigrants. Three hundred forty-five first-year students participated in the study. As predicted, results showed that the secure style was positively related to the attitude towards integration, whereas dismissive attachment correlated negatively with integration, and positively with separation. Furthermore, we examined whether attachment styles predicted variance in the attitude towards the adaptation strategies over and above the Big Five-dimensions. The attachment styles appeared to explain extra variance in the attitude towards integration, in contrast to the attitude towards separation. In addition, among a group of 120 adults, we observed that the effect of the attachment styles on the reactions to immigrants varied depending on the work vs. school domain.

Attachment Styles, Psychological and Sociocultural Adjustment of East European Immigrants in The Netherlands

Elżbieta POLEK, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ E.P.Polek@rug.nl

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Jos M. F. TEN BERGE, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Recent years have seen intensive immigration movements within Europe, especially East to West Europe. Growing numbers of East European immigrants give a rationale for conducting the in-depth research on psychological and sociocultural adjustment of these immigrants. In our study we examined the role of attachment styles in predicting immigrants' adjustment. Attachment styles, formed in early childhood, are relatively stable ways in which people relate to others. Previous research showed that they are predictors of immigrants' adjustment. Additionally, we examined the role of demographic variables such as length of residence in the immigration country, age at immigration, and education. We conducted a questionnaire study among 625 Russian, Polish, and Hungarian immigrants in The Netherlands. Respondents' attachment styles were assessed with the scales for secure, fearful, preoccupied, and dismissive attachment. Sociocultural adjustment was measured with items concerning attitude towards, and involvement in, the host and native societies. Psychological adjustment was assessed with well-established

scales. The results show that secure attachment is a positive predictor of psychological and sociocultural adjustment of immigrants while fearful and preoccupied attachment are negative predictors.

A Cross-Cultural Evaluation of the Intercultural Effectiveness Training among Employees in Western Immigrant Countries

Selma HERFST, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ selmaherfst@hotmail.com

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Drew NESDALE, *Griffith University, Australia*

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate a new intercultural training instrument based on the training of personal competences. The target groups of the training were employees in Western countries that have to deal with cultural diversity. The first objective of the study was to determine whether three personal competences (Cultural Empathy, Open-mindedness, and Social Initiative) and intercultural effectiveness can be assessed in a reliable and valid way. The second objective was to investigate whether the training instrument is applicable in several important Western immigrant countries. Results show that the three competences can be reliably assessed, and that intercultural effectiveness is validly related to competences measured by a construct related instrument, in particular to Open-mindedness and Flexibility. Moreover, the study yielded support for the cross-cultural applicability of the training. Experts from three countries agreed in their judgements about intercultural effectiveness, and answer patterns of lay respondents from the three countries corresponded.

PART II

Identification and Prosocial Behavior in Diverse Workgroups: The Role of Identity Orientation

Karen VAN DER ZEE, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ K.I.van.Oudenhoven-van.der.Zee@rug.nl

Menno VOS, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

In two studies we examined if a relational orientation undermines negative effects of subgroup forming on identification and willingness to act prosocially towards outgroup members. In study 1, 169 non-sorority members were primed with a personal, relational or collective orientation. Subsequently, they received a scenario in which they had to imagine being part of a diverse workgroup and either a non-sorority member or sorority member asked for help. Results showed that participants with a relational orientation were willing to help both ingroup and outgroup members, whereas participants with a personal or collective orientation were only willing to help ingroup members. In study 2, focusing on individual differences in identity orientation, 82 Dutch subjects read a workgroup scenario in which a Dutch ingroup or German outgroup member wanted to cooperate. Again, the results showed that a relational orientation is associated with high identification with both ingroup and outgroup members. This pattern was replicated for participants' willingness to cooperate.

Whose Side Are You On?

Huadong YANG, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ H.Yang@rug.nl

Evert VAN DE VLIERT, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Informal relationships at workplaces often influence employees, in the role of initial outsider, to intervene in an interpersonal conflict between colleagues. In this study, we investigated the effect of relational norms and culture on outsiders' intentions of choosing sides between a friend and an acquaintance in a workplace dispute. A scenario study was conducted among 105 Chinese and 104 Dutch employees. As hypothesized, the results indicated that the sharing-concerned communal norm tends to motivate employees, especially Chinese employees, to side with their workplace friend; and that the interests-concerned reciprocity norm leads employees, especially Dutch employees, to side with the acquaintance that has a greater potential to return the favor. Explanations and implications of the findings are discussed.

Altruism around the Globe: A Climatoeconomic Contextualization

Evert VAN DE VLIERT, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ E.Van.de.Vliert@rug.nl

Existence needs for thermal comfort, nutrition, and health make colder and hotter climates more demanding than more temperate climates. Affluence may help to meet those thermoclimatic demands, with the possible consequence that mismatches of climate-based demands and wealth-based resources produce more egoistic cultures whereas matches of climate-based demands and wealth-based resources produce more altruistic cultures. A 71-nation study indeed demonstrated that inhabitants of lower-income countries in more demanding climates have more egoistic values whereas inhabitants of higher-income countries in more demanding climates have more altruistic values. Inhabitants of countries with temperate climates have moderately egoistic versus altruistic values irrespective of the country's income per capita.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Ekklessia

Making Sense – New Developments in Cognition and Culture

Convenor

Symen BROUWERS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands* ✉ s.a.brouwers@uvt.nl

Co-Convenor

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa* ✉ fons.vandevijver@uvt.nl

Discussants

Ramesh MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India* ✉ rcmishra_2000@yahoo.com

Pierre DASEN, *University of Geneva, Switzerland* ✉ pierre.dasen@pse.unige.ch

A Once and Future Discipline, subtitle of Michael Cole's celebrated book *Cultural Psychology*, aptly captures the present-day status of the study of human cognition among cross-cultural psychologists. Cross-cultural psychology has an unprecedented popularity, but cognition is only marginally featured. Historically, human cognition was a prime force in developing cross-cultural psychology. The early anthropological concept of primitive thought attracted scholars to the exotic and remote corners of our world. Empirical progress, particularly blossoming during the late sixties and seventies, replaced this early conception by a more detailed view on differences and similarities in thinking across cultures. Much of this work was grounded in Piagetian and Vygotskian concepts. In the last decades we saw a decline in cross-cultural studies using these concepts. At the same time, however, we witnessed an increase of studies in the social psychological domain that were devoted to cognition and that theoretically are extensions of the individualism-collectivism distinction. The present symposium provides an overview of current approaches to the study of cognition across cultures. Some of the contributions are examples of the more classical oriented approach to cognition, while some other contributions belong more to the social psychological domain. Collectively, these eight symposium contributions demonstrate that the field of cognition and culture has diversified in the last two decades and that it is very much alive.

PART I

Analytic and Holistic Cognition across Three Cultures

Ara NORENZAYAN, *University of British Columbia, Canada* ✉ ara@psych.ubc.ca

Analytic and holistic cognition has been documented in North American and East Asian cultural groups; however relatively little is known about Middle Eastern cultural groups. A cross cultural study examined patterns of thinking in a sample of Arab university students living in Vancouver, Canada. The thinking patterns of this sample were then compared to similar samples of European Canadians and Chinese. Two different cognitive tasks were administered, one perceptual, measuring field independence (the Group Embedded Figures Test) and the other conceptual measuring the belief bias effect (deductive reasoning). Overall, holistic thinking was the highest in the Arab sample, intermediate in the Chinese sample, and lowest in the European Canadian sample. Possible explanations of these cultural differences are explored. The literature on cultural differences in cognition is evaluated in light of the current study.

Speech and Silence: Culture and the Effect of Verbalization on Psychological Processes

Heejung KIM, *University of California at Santa Barbara, USA* ✉ kim@psych.ucsb.edu

Cultures differ in their assumptions about the role of speech in thinking. The Western assumption that speech is connected to thinking is not shared in the East. The present research examines how psychological processes reflect these different cultural assumptions. A series of studies showed that the effect of verbalizing thoughts on cognitive problem solving performance differs across different cultural groups in that verbalization interferes with cognitive performance among East Asians/East Asian Americans, but not among European Americans. Studies also examined cultural differences in the levels of cognitive resources required by verbalization of thoughts and the neuroendocrine consequences of talking while thinking. The results showed that verbalization of thoughts creates greater cognitive demands among East Asian Americans, and leads them to release a higher level of cortisol (i.e., indicating greater stress due to talking) compared to when they worked on a problem set in silence, whereas European American did not differ whether they were verbalizing or silent. The findings demonstrate how the same act of verbalization could lead to systematically different psychological and biological experiences for people from different cultural contexts.

Uncertainty Orientation: A Theory of Self-Regulation Within and Across Cultures

Richard M. SORRENTINO, *University of Western Ontario, Canada* ✉ rsorrent@uwo.ca

Andrew SZETO, *University of Western Ontario, Canada*

Satoru YASUNAGA, *Kurume University, Japan*

Yasu OTSUBO, *Fukuoka University, Japan*

John NEZLEK, *College of William and Mary, USA*

The core of the self-regulatory theory of uncertainty orientation (Sorrentino & Short, 1986; Sorrentino & Roney, 2000) is that there exists a primary motive in people around the world in the way they cope with uncertainty in all aspects of their lives. Different people within and across cultures develop an orientation towards uncertainty in one of two ways, attaining clarity by confronting uncertainty in an attempt to reduce it, or maintaining clarity by adhering to familiar and predictable situations. One's uncertainty orientation is an informational variable that transcends all domains of behavior and interact with motives relevant to specific situations. Previously touted cultural variables such as individualism-collectivism, interdependent-independent selves and uncertainty avoidance are seen to be in the service of one's uncertainty orientation and that of their culture. Only when one's uncertainty orientation matches that of one's cultural milieu will an individual's motivation to actively engage in approach or avoidance behavior relevant to specific situations be aroused. In mismatched situations, that is, where one's uncertainty orientation is discordant with culturally appropriate ways of coping with uncertainty, motivational activity and resultant affective experiences will be passive. Data from Canada, Japan, China, and the U.S. in support of these assertions are presented.

Implications of Culture for Question Comprehension and Response in Survey Context

Ayse K. USKUL, *University of Michigan, USA* ✉ auskul@isr.umich.edu

Daphna OYSERMAN, University of Michigan, USA

In this paper, we integrate cross-cultural literature with broader literature in survey methodology, human cognition and communication. First, we briefly review recent work in cognitive survey methodology that advances our understanding of the processes underlying question comprehension and response. We will do this by outlining first the conversational logic of the research context and its impact on question understanding, second the use of subjective theories to reconstruct plausible estimates of past behaviors, and third editing that occurs prior to answering questions. Using a process model of cultural influence (Oyserman, Kimmelmeier, & Coon, 2002), we provide a framework for hypothesizing how cross-cultural differences may systematically influence each of these and therefore the answers participants are likely to give. Specifically, we outline how culture is likely to influence the meaning respondents make of the questions researchers ask, how memory is organized, and participant's subjective theories about what constitutes an appropriate answer. By taking into account cultural influences on the meaning participants are likely to make of researchers' questions, what participants are likely to remember, and the theories participants are likely to use to reconstruct memory cross-cultural psychologists may avoid making unwarranted substantive interpretations about answers.

PART II

Adaptation of the Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children, Second Edition: A Study in India

Maike MALDA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands* ✉ m.malda@uvt.nl

Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa

K. SRINIVASAN, St. John's Institute of Population Health and Clinical Research, India

Catherine TRANSLER, Unilever Food and Health Research Institute, The Netherlands

Kirthi RAO, St. John's Institute of Population Health and Clinical Research, India

The current study aims at examining the validity and reliability of an Indian adaptation of 8 core subtests of the Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children, second edition (KABC-II). The KABC-II is a measure of children's cognitive abilities. It has been developed for an American population and could therefore show cultural bias. An extensive test adaptation and pilot were required to ensure the applicability and sensitivity of the KABC-II for children of low socioeconomic status in Bangalore, South India. The translation into Kannada, the local language, consisted of a committee approach in combination with a back translation. The core of the pilot study comprised a non-standard test administration, providing an appropriate check on the suitability of the instrument for the target group. The children were encouraged to indicate how they interpreted the stimuli and instructions and to motivate their responses. Extensive adaptations were made to test instructions as well as to test content. Seven psychologists were systematically trained to enable standardized administration of the adapted measurement. The adapted KABC-II was administered to 600 children aged 7-9 years of low socioeconomic status in Bangalore. Analyses of the validity and reliability of the instrument are presented.

The Development of Theory of Mind and Inhibitory Control in Three Cultures: A Longitudinal Study on the Relationship between False Belief Understanding, and Conflict and Delay Inhibition in Germany, Costa Rica, and Cameroon

Athanasios CHASIOTIS, *University of Osnabrück, Germany* ✉ achasiot@uos.de

Florian KIESSLING, University of Osnabrück, Germany

Domingo CAMPOS, University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica

This longitudinal study involving two time points over six months investigates the relationship of theory of mind and inhibitory control in three samples from Europe, Africa, and Latin-America differing in relevant socioeconomic and psychological background. The relationship between false belief understanding and inhibitory control was tested using samples of three to five year old preschoolers from Germany (N = 116), Costa Rica (N = 82) and Cameroon (N = 116). Inhibitory control and theory of mind were examined using test batteries. Age, gender, siblings, language understanding, and mother's education were controlled. Results of regression analyses controlling for moderating effects of culture at the first time point showed a culture-independent relation between conflict inhibition and false belief understanding while delay inhibition was not a significant predictor for false belief understanding across cultures. Conflict inhibition is discussed as a universal developmental prerequisite for the development of theory of mind in the preschool years.

The Role of Daily Conversations in the Development of False Belief Understanding in Germany, Costa Rica and Cameroon

Florian KIESSLING, *University of Osnabrück, Germany* ✉ florian.kiessling@uos.de

Athanasios CHASIOTIS, University of Osnabrück, Germany

Domingo CAMPOS, University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Discourse between parents and their children is regarded as a medium by which children gain access to the psychological world of motivation, cognition, and emotion. Evidence from longitudinal studies supports this view, showing that mental state discourse in particular facilitates a representational understanding of mind. Cross-cultural research has indicated variability in children's age of onset regarding false belief understanding, with theoretical arguments pointing in the same direction, i.e.,

assuming differences in the degree that members of cultural communities emphasize mentalistic behaviour explanations. Therefore, the present study focuses on the nature of everyday discourse between mothers and their children in Cameroon, Costa Rica and Germany and its relation to the child's representational understanding of mind to further our understanding of the cross-cultural variation in age of onset of false belief understanding. In a longitudinal design with two time measurements six months apart, mother-child conversations about (jointly) experienced past events, as well as experimental false belief measures like a location and contents false belief task, were used. It is expected that intracultural as well as cross-cultural differences in children's understanding of mind are related to differences in mothers' mentalistic language.

The Role of Age and Schooling in Representational Development: A Longitudinal Natural Experiment among Kharwar Children in India

Symen A. BROUWERS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands* ✉ s.a.brouwers@uvt.nl

Ramesh C. MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India*

Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa*

Two contrasting views on the nature of cognitive development prevail in the literature. The dominant view of development is that children develop through the construction of observable exemplars into general schemata. The alternative view holds that children intuitively induce schemata from classes of exemplars and concretize these schemata only after detailed familiarization. The current study investigates which of the two prevailing views on cognitive development is the best vehicle for understanding school effects. The study employs a longitudinal design among 191 primary school-attending and unschooled children of the Kharwar in India. The educational system among the Kharwar provides a natural experiment that overcomes the confounding of chronological with educational age and that of schooling with socioeconomic status. Tests that measure reasoning, memory, crystallized intelligence, mathematics and attention were administered twice, with an interval of three years. Confirmatory factor analyses showed two patterns of growth: growth of intuitively induced schemata and concretization. Whereas chronological age broadly affects both patterns of growth, educational age solely affects concretization. These findings illustrate the way by which schooling adds to children's everyday experience during the development of the basic features of cognitive functioning.

Invited Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Erato

The Six Culture Study: Past and Present Influences on Cross-Cultural Developmental Psychology

Convenor

Deborah BEST, *Wake Forest University, USA* ✉ best@wfu.edu

Co-Convenor

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ hkeller@uos.de

This symposium will examine the research roots of cross-cultural developmental psychology by looking at the original Six Culture Study and how its key concepts have helped to shape past and present research agendas in the field. Bea Whiting's follow-up to the Six Culture Study, *Children of Different Worlds*, was co-authored by Carolyn Edwards with contributions by Tom Weisner and Lee Munroe. These three researchers, along with Rebecca New, will describe central themes in the Whittings work that continue to influence their own and others' research on the role of culture in development. Deborah Best will begin the symposium by briefly highlighting the methods and major findings of the classic Six Culture Study and follow-ups to it, and relating it to her work on gender stereotypes. Heidi Keller will close the symposium by summarizing the impact of the Whittings work for the field, and she will use her own studies with mothers and infants to illustrate the continuity of the research.

PART I

Overview of the Six Culture Study and the Role of Gender

Deborah BEST, *Wake Forest University, USA* ✉ best@wfu.edu

Growing from the anthropological tradition pioneered by researchers such as Mead and Benedict, the Six Culture Study (Edwards & Whiting, 1974; Minturn & Lambert, 1964; Whiting, 1963; Whiting & Edwards, 1973) was begun in 1954 by teams of social scientists from Harvard, Yale, and Cornell. The Six Culture Study and its sequel, the *Children of Different Worlds* (Whiting & Edwards, 1988) represent the first systematic cross-cultural data sets collected in multiple cultures using standard methods. The data focused on child and family life observed over 20 years in communities undergoing immense economic, political, and cultural changes. Mothers and their 3- to 11-year-old children were observed in India, Kenya, Mexico, Okinawa, the Philippines, and the USA. Behaviors such as nurturance, aggression, peer interactions, task assignments, and proximity to adults showed age, gender, and cultural differences. The methods and major findings of these influential studies will be reviewed. In addition, gender differences in behaviors found in these studies will be related to Williams and Best's research on gender stereotypes.

The Whittings' Concepts of Culture and How They Have Fared in Contemporary Developmental Psychology

Carolyn Pope EDWARDS, *University of Nebraska at Lincoln, USA* ✉ cedwards1@unl.edu

This paper will consider several key ideas in Beatrice and John Whiting's work and how they have (and have not) shaped contemporary cross-cultural developmental psychology. They coined the term cultural learning environment, to refer to all of the dimensions (macro and micro) of everyday life which set the stage for child development and socialization. This term was the predecessor of the concepts, developmental niche and activity setting, widely used today in the new emphasis on context. They

also drew psychologists' attention to the most powerfully predictive dimensions of the learning environment: gender, age, status/rank, and kinship relationships of social partners; the ongoing activities of work, play, and rest; and the basic organizing features associated with social structure, including subsistence strategies, division of labor between males and females, family and household structure, residential patterns, education, media, technology, and social networks and community institutions. However, some key ideas have had less impact but are worthy of more discussion. For example, the Whittings theorized that how families live is primary and predictive of parental values and beliefs, and they hypothesized that changes in parenting are brought about by socioeconomic and population changes, rather than by the introduction of new ideologies. This view influenced their interpretation of women's agency in their roles as mothers in their study of Ngecha, Kenya. They were also strong functionalists arguing for the psychic unity of mankind, an intensely controversial idea today.

The Most Important Influence on Human Development: Why the Vision of the Six Cultures Studies Matters Even More Today

Thomas S. WEISNER, *University of California at Los Angeles, USA* ✉ tweisner@ucla.edu

Culture and context are the most important influences on the lives of children and families, though certainly not the only ones. The vision of John and Beatrice Whiting was to have not six but 100 cultural places around the world where researchers could collaborate to systematically explore and test that idea. In the contemporary globalizing world, researchers, practitioners, and citizens interested in human development are increasingly driven to better understand culture and context. Cross-cultural researchers and psychological anthropologists have always had that goal. This intellectual project requires integrated methods - ethnography, family case studies, interviews, sociolinguistic data, behavior observations, developmental assessments. This vision of the researcher as a backpacker with many methods tools available for use, collaborating with specialists and community members, also is a growing trend and should be the gold standard for the best developmental research. I will illustrate with prior and current research on rural-urban migration and the socially distributed care of children in Kenya; attachment and the socialization of trust; the correlates and consequences of bedsharing; and experiments to assist working poor families in the United States by improving their parenting and work supports.

PART II

Following the Whittings: How Male Pregnancy Symptoms Get Studied

Robert L. MUNROE, *Pitzer College, USA* ✉ rmunroe@pitzer.edu

Beatrice and John Whiting's Six Culture Study provided a template as Ruth Munroe and I undertook an investigation of children in four small-scale communities around the world. Concomitantly, in line with the Whittings' evolving, multi-faceted approach -- ethnography, systematic observations, tests, interviews, and biological data-- we were attempting to comprehend the antecedents, correlates, and consequences of a fairly common but not well-understood phenomenon, male pregnancy symptomatology (mps). So far, the results, including those from our four-culture investigation, have been promising and provocative, yet there are further issues to be explored and new measures to be applied. In brief: (a) cross-culturally, a very high level of mps (fatigue, morning sickness, backache, etc.) is associated with the institution of couvade, a postnatal ritual in which fathers abstain from normal routines as a means of magically protecting newborns; (b) mps is also associated with identifiable early experiences and sociocultural contexts (these factors are addressed in our four-culture investigation); (c) men with high mps exhibit both female-like and hypermasculine responses, indicating that the masculinity-femininity dimension is psychologically salient to them. Current efforts to clarify the nature of mps include both case studies and investigation of male hormonal levels (e.g., paternal prolactin, estradiol, cortisol, and testosterone).

Cross-Cultural Research on Child Development: Deep Roots and New Branches

Rebecca S. NEW, *Tufts University, USA* ✉ becky.new@tufts.edu

This paper considers the contributions of the Six Culture Study to new understandings and new research paradigms in the study of psychological functioning, social activity and human development in a broad array of social sciences. Conceived mid-century and implemented prior to the U.S. civil rights movement and War on Poverty, this study served as backdrop to researchers eager to demonstrate that perceived cultural deficits might, rather, be cultural differences. With its focus on the interface between micro and macro layers of eco-cultural environments as they influenced family functioning and parenting practices, the Six Culture study both anticipated and exceeded the promise of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory. Bea Whiting's challenge to unpackage 'the packaged variables' is now a tenet of qualitative inquiry and a major research focus of contemporary scholars in the field of cultural psychology; traces of this orientation can be found in sociolinguistic studies, and those on early parenting as well as adolescence. As studies have accumulated that build upon the premises of the Six Culture study, so, too, have new appreciations of the value of collaborative cross-cultural research, many of which now include an interdisciplinary component. These same studies have revealed a diversity of pathways and outcomes of child development, such that mono-cultural theories as well as ethnocentric social policies and standardized educational practices are increasingly suspect. School reform initiatives targeted at multicultural populations as well as changing interpretations of the notion of developmentally appropriate educational practices are two other ways in which the Whittings' work—and that of their students—continues to inform contemporary discourse. Recent examples of research on Italian and Chinese immigrant socialization goals and parenting practices will be used to highlight ways in which the work of the Whittings continues to influence research of the 21st century.

Discussion

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ hkeller@uos.de

The Six Culture Study has anticipated the integration of evolutionary and cultural approaches to the understanding of behavior and development. The foundation of development in socioeconomic and sociodemographic parameters emphasizes the adaptation perspective of individual development to the environment. Behavioral practices and beliefs are shared within these environments. The human lifespan is conceptualized as expressing structural continuity when adult psychology is described as contingent to the childhood experiences. The systematic multicultural study program addresses multiple developmental pathways and not one single strategy. With these cornerstones, this research program has outlined modern developmental science. Based on our study program of self development across cultures, the importance and vision of this approach is highlighted.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

Science Amphi.

New Aspects of Research on Cultural Transmission

Convenor

Ute SCHOENPFLUG, *Free University Berlin, Germany; ICS Boulder, CO, USA* ✉ schoenpf@zedat.fu-berlin.de

Co-Convenor

Colette SABATIER, *Université Victor Segalen, France* ✉ Colette.Sabatier@u-bordeaux2.fr

Discussant

Ute SCHOENPFLUG, *Free University Berlin, Germany; ICS Boulder, CO, USA* ✉ schoenpf@zedat.fu-berlin.de

The symposium presents four papers that introduce new aspects into research on cultural transmission. Cultural transmission is traditionally understood as a process of non-genetic transfer of cultural elements. The symposium has a focus on intergenerational transmission from parents to children, and on transmission results indicating congruence between parents and their children. Cultural transmission research usually excludes genetic transmission. In this symposium one paper deals with various sources for value congruence between parents and their children (Ariel Knafo) including also genetic transmission. Other new aspects are the role of social identity for value transmission (Bilha Paryente), the role of immigrant adolescents' perception of their parents' acculturation attitudes and the mediating role of parental goals for acculturation values transmission (Boutry-Avezou), and issues of bidirectional transmission influences and transmission belts across a ten-year period (Roest et al.).

Value Stability, Similarity, and Transmission among Fathers, Mothers, and Their Children across a 10-Year Period

Annette ROEST, *Radboud University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands* ✉ annetr@socsci.ru.nl

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Many studies have been conducted investigating intergenerational transmission of values. However, most of these studies were cross-sectional or were longitudinal with a rather short time interval. The present study focuses on intergenerational value transmission across a 10-year period in which the offspring make their transition from adolescence to young-adulthood. In particular, this research investigates: (a) the stability of fathers', mothers', and adolescents' socio-cultural value orientations, (b) the extent of value similarity among fathers, mothers and their adolescent children, and (c) whether there are uni- and/or bi-directional value transmissions among fathers, mothers, and their children. Furthermore, we explore (d) whether personal characteristics of the children and family relational factors influence fathers', mothers', and their children's value similarities and transmissions. These predictors and the results will be discussed in terms of the theoretical notion of transmission belts, i.e. 'conditions favourable for transmission in a particular socioeconomic and cultural context' (Schönpflug, 2001). We use data gathered from a cross-sequential longitudinal study of 660 Dutch families with at least one adolescent child across three measurement waves (1990, 1995, and 2000) and apply structural equation modelling.

Family Acculturation Dynamics: The Intergenerational Transmission of Acculturation Attitudes Issues. The Case of Moroccan Families in France

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Colette SABATIER, *Université Victor Segalen, France*

Studies on immigrant families indicate in one hand the specific role of adolescents' perceptions of their parents' acculturation attitudes on their own attitudes (Sam, 1995) and in the other hand the mediation of parental goals for transmission of values (Phalet & Schönpflug, 2001). Immigrant parents have ideas of their adolescents' wishes in terms of acculturation. They may hold expectations on the way their children position themselves towards the host culture and the culture of origin. Thus, intergenerational transmission of acculturation attitudes likely occurs indirectly through parental socialization goals, preadolescents' perceptions of these parents' expectations, and mutual perceptions of acculturation attitudes. 75 Moroccan immigrant mothers living in France and their preadolescents filled three questionnaires on acculturation within Berry's framework. The first one focuses on their own acculturation attitudes, the second on their perception of the other member's acculturation attitude and the third on the acculturation the mothers wish for their child. Results indicate a complex system of

intergenerational transmission of acculturation attitudes which includes direct and several indirect paths. This transmission seems to happen more indirectly through perceptions of mother's socialization goals in terms of acculturation and the perceptions of mother's acculturation attitudes for herself.

Intergenerational Transmission of Hegemonic and Emancipated Values: The Case of Religious Jewish Israelis

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Emda ORR, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

Hegemonic values are defined here as widely shared by members of a society. Our first hypothesis was that they are closely related to the group's social identity and constructed by children from both parental values and parental social identity. Emancipated values are defined as relatively varied, and our hypothesis was that they are loosely connected to the group's social identity, and constructed by children mainly from parental values. These hypotheses were tested in a sample of 412 religiously observant Jewish families in Israel ($n = 1236$, parental dyad and their 16-18 year old son or daughter), using Schwartz's PVQ scale and an originally constructed identity representation questionnaire. On the basis of former findings for the same group, values of tradition and a religious identity were identified as hegemonic representations for this research group, while values of self-enhancement and an Israeli liberal identity were identified as emancipated representations. Results indicated that 1. Hegemonic values were significantly higher for parents and children than emancipated ones. 2. As predicted, children's hegemonic values were constructed from both parental values and identity representations, whereas the emancipated ones were constructed mainly from parental values, and 3. As predicted, the effect of parental values on children's values was significantly higher for emancipated values compared to the hegemonic ones.

From "Value Transmission" to a Complex but Realistic Model of Parent-Child Value Similarity: Parent-Child Reciprocal Influences, Genetics, and Demographics

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The influence of parents on their children's values has interested parents, philosophers and educators for thousands of years. Yet, despite evidence of some parent-child value congruence, it has been extremely difficult to prove empirically that parents influence their children's values through their socializing efforts, and competing explanations have been proposed. However, instead of seeing (a) parental influence, (b) child influence, (c) demographic influence, and (d) genetic influence as competing explanations for parent-child value congruence, they should all be considered as interdependent potential sources for congruence. I propose a framework that considers together all these sources of influence, along with their interactions and correlations. Two studies exemplify the importance of the overlap of the genetic and environmental antecedents of parents' and children's values. In one study, results from 500 Israeli families of adolescents with varying levels of religiosity and immigration experience largely supported the hypothesis that cultural and religious overlap between parents and children would predict increased congruence. In a second study, I use DNA data of 80 young adult Israeli sibling pairs to exemplify the importance of genetic factors to the development of some values. The relationships among the four paths for parent-child value congruence are discussed.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

G1

Educators and Psychologists Facing the Challenge of Multiculturalism: The Case of the Greek Educational System

Convenor

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, University of Crete, Greece ✉ anastassiosmatsopoulos@yahoo.com

Discussant

Filia ISARI, University of Crete, Greece ✉ isari@otenet.gr

The purpose of the symposium is to bring attention to some of the challenges that Greek educators and psychologists who work with students face in the new era of multiculturalism in the Greek school. Attitudes of professionals are vital in understanding their behavior, therefore, the first two papers (empirical studies) have studied attitudes of educators towards minority students such as Gypsy, Albanian, Bulgarian and Russian children from samples in Athens and Crete. Furthermore, counseling international students in the Greek universities is a new reality. The third paper highlights main issues as they related to international students and effective practices of counseling them. Finally, school psychologists are dealing with a new reality in the schools, which redefines part of their role since the minority students are becoming more and more, and the educational system needs to find ways to include them in all possible levels. The fourth paper, presents some of the challenges school psychologists face in today's Greek school and strategies on how to deal with them are discussed.

Preschool and Elementary School Educators: Their Attitudes and Challenges in Teaching Gypsy Children in Greece

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, University of Crete, Greece ✉ anastassiosmatsopoulos@yahoo.com

Efstratia KARAGRIGORIOU, Aspropirgos School District, Greece

Preschool and elementary school teachers are among the first who deal with minority students in the educational system. This empirical study explores teachers' attitudes about multiculturalism and the challenges they face educating gypsy children in a

low socioeconomic status school district of Athens, Greece. The results of the present study have applications for teacher training and educational policy regarding gypsy students in Greece.

Elementary School Educators: Their Attitudes and Challenges in Teaching Minority Students in Greek School

Mariza GAVOGIANNAKI, *Private Practice, Greece* ✉ marizag@hotmail.com

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Paraphrasing Vandenberg (2004), the goal of the educational system is to prepare educators for life in the 21st century which means learning to live in the context of an ever-changing society and learning to accept others who are different from us (minorities) and promoting these values to students and practice them in the educational system. The present empirical study explores the attitudes about multiculturalism of a sample of elementary school teachers along with the challenges they face in their daily teaching practice in a school district in Crete teaching minority children and dealing with their parents. The results of the present study have applications for teacher training and educational policy regarding minority students in Greece. The profession of school psychologist is a new one in the Greek educational system and is gaining further support by the educational and psychological communities. The school psychologist, among other things related to his professional identity and roles, which are necessary to be resolved, faces a new challenge. This is the challenge of working with minority students and assisting the entire educational system of Greece to include them in the social and academic life of the school. This paper underlines some challenges and offers ideas for practicing school psychologists. Furthermore, it provides suggestions for trainers of school psychologists in this new era of multiculturalism in Greece.

Counseling International Students: The case of ERASMUS Students in Greece

Filia ISARI, *University of Crete, Greece* ✉ isari@otenet.gr

The global nature of today's society has created greater mobility and exchange of international students than ever. These students, however, face a variety of demands and challenges while living and studying abroad, and counselors can be one of the key resources available to them. This paper examines the case of ERASMUS international students who study in Greece, and in a series of in-depth interviews explores their experiences concerning such issues as: cross-cultural transition, assistance and guidance on administrative and academic matters, quality of accommodation, integration in academic, social and cultural life of the host institution, overall integration in the host country, various problems faced, and perceived value and experience of study abroad. Furthermore, it addresses the need for multicultural counseling competencies and significant training in cross-cultural issues for counselors working in higher education in order to better assist and serve the needs of this population.

A School Psychologist's Challenges Related to Multiculturalism in the Greek Educational System

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, *University of Crete, Greece* ✉ anastassiosmatsopoulos@yahoo.com

The profession of school psychologist is a new one in the Greek educational system and is gaining further support by the educational and psychological communities. The school psychologist, among other things related to his professional identity and roles, which are necessary to be resolved, is faced with a new challenge. This is the challenge of working with minority students and assisting the entire educational system of Greece to include them in the social and academic life of the school. This paper underlines some challenges and offers ideas for practicing school psychologists. Furthermore, it provides suggestions for trainers of school psychologists in this new era of multiculturalism in Greece.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

A1

Health Psychology

Chair

Johan POTGIETER, *North-West University, South Africa*

Vice-Chair

Nadezhda LEBEDEVA, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*

Toward a Cross-Cultural Positive Psychology

Johan POTGIETER, *North-West University, South Africa* ✉ psgicp@puknet.puk.ac.za

Ilse STEENKAMP, *North-West University, South Africa*

Malan HEYNS, *University of the Free State, South Africa*

In spite of the 'rebirth' of both Cross-Cultural Psychology (Segall, Lonner & Berry, 1998) and Positive Psychology (Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, 2000) after World War II, relatively little research has explored the potential benefits of merging these two fields. Specifically, the sources of psychological strength and resilience that Positive Psychology has identified in Euro-American contexts have not yet been adequately verified in third world (e.g. African) cultures. This study explores the similarities and differences of the psychological strengths displayed by participants from two different cultural groups (N = 17), who found themselves in the stressful situation of caring for a person with a terminal illness. A one shot cross sectional design with triangulation of data assessment techniques was used. The caregivers completed the Sense of Coherence Scale (SOC) (Antonovsky, 1987) after which individual and focus group discussions were conducted. Data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Results revealed important similarities and differences in the psychological strengths employed by participants from different cultural backgrounds to cope with this particularly stressful situation. Concerted efforts to integrate the fields of

Cross-Cultural and Positive Psychology hold much promise for the prevention of psychopathology and the maintenance of psychological well-being in cultures facing stressors like poverty, HIV and the pressures associated with urbanization.

Perceived Social Capital and Its Relations to Health Attitudes, Behavior and Motivation among Chinese and Russian Students

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Valery CHIRKOV, *University of Saskatchewan, Canada*

Alexander TATARKO, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*

Congying LUI, *Harbing Normal University, China*

Peter HALL, *University of Saskatchewan, Canada*

This paper presents the results of a comparative research on the socio-cultural and personal antecedents of health attitudes and behaviors among Russian and Chinese students. Hypotheses about the predictions of health behavior parameters (frequencies of health-promoting and health-destructive behaviors and their motivation, health attitudes, and psychological well-being) by the perceived social capital indicators (ethnic and civic identity, radius of trust, trust as a belief, horizontal collectivism, interpersonal connectedness) were tested on the samples of Chinese (N = 103) and Russian (N = 95) students (ages 20-26). This research investigates the influence of socio-cultural conditions on youth's health attitudes and health behaviors through the psychological mechanisms of self-determination (Deci & Ryan, 2001) and time perspective (Fong, G. T. & Hall, P. A., 2003). The results were in the predicted direction: identity and trust predicted psychological well-being, and identity, trust and horizontal collectivism predicted health attitudes in both samples. Between samples differences in the mean level of the measured indicators and in some relations among them have also been discovered. The future directions of this project are discussed.

Ethnic Tribal Groups, Individualistic-Collectivistic Values and Mental Health

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Akbar HUSSAIN, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India*

M. G. HUSAIN, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India*

The present study aimed to examine the mental health of different ethnic tribal groups i.e. Ao, Angami and Lotha in relation to individualism and collectivism. All the groups differed from one another in a number of ways i.e. culturally, traditionally, linguistically and so on. 180 males and females served as the sample of the study. Subjects were from working and non-working status. In order to examine the mental health and individualism and collectivism two scales namely Mental Health Scale by Husain and Sharma (1996) and Individualism and Collectivism Assessment Inventory by Husain (2001) were used. The obtained scores of this 3x2x2 factorial design were analyzed with the help of ANOVA and t-test in order to see the significance of difference among different groups. Results obtained showed that no significant differences were found between male and female subjects and three ethnic groups on mental health scores. As regards working status, high significant differences were found among different groups. On individualistic and collectivistic values too all the groups irrespective of ethnicity, sex and working status didn't show any significance of difference.

Somatic Symptoms and Sensations in Natives and Turkish and Moroccan Immigrants

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Johnny FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium*

Former research has demonstrated that immigrants experience more somatic symptoms than natives. However, in much of those studies, the comparability of the questionnaire that measures somatic symptoms and sensations is not considered. In the current research, a sample of 160 Turkish and Moroccan immigrants and a sample of 519 Belgian natives were compared using a somatic symptoms and sensation questionnaire, based on the Bradford Somatic Inventory. In the native sample, an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) showed a good domain representation of the questionnaire. Based on this EFA and conceptual analysis, 20 parcels were created that formed a 6-factorial structure that was rather stable in the native group. Three of the six factors found were comparable in the immigrant group. Those factors referred to concrete symptoms related to parts of the body. The factors that were more difficult to compare were those factors that referred to more vague symptoms that were susceptible to interpretation. Furthermore, we found that the immigrant group had much higher scores on all somatic symptoms and sensations we have measured.

The Relationship between Country of Residence, Gender and Cultural Values in Midlife Australian and Taiwanese Men and Women

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Debra ANDERSON, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Mary COURTNEY, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Brian McAVAN, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Australian and indeed western cultures are generally believed to hold values which are individually oriented while Taiwanese and Asian cultures are believed to exhibit values that are culturally collective in nature. The objectives of the study were to explore the effect of country of residence and gender on cultural values in midlife Australian and Taiwanese men and women. Analysis showed that country of residence does have an impact on cultural values, specifically the areas of horizontal or vertical

individualism and collectivism with significant differences seen between midlife Australian and Taiwanese men and women, $F = 213.68$, $p < .001$. The findings from this study have found that Taiwanese midlife men and women value vertical cultures, and tend to accept hierarchical status easily, and consequently appear to be more competitive with each other. This finding is important as this behaviour may negatively affect a person's health and well-being. In contrast Australian midlife men and women value horizontal cultures more which may acknowledge equality as a given right sharing of resources. This may produce better health outcomes and consequently an enhancement of quality of life. In view of an expected and phenomenal rise in the number of midlife people and thus elderly populations in both Australia and Taiwan, further investigation would be useful in determining how cultural characteristics affect peoples' quality of life from a cross-cultural perspective.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

A2

Social Cognition

Chair

Alexandra ECONOMOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Annette McDEVITT, *University of Memphis, USA*

The Development of a New Measure of Self-Complexity

Wenshu LUO, *The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ luows@hkusua.hku.hk

A new measure of self-complexity was developed to tap the two components of self-complexity as conceptualized by Linville (1985, 1987). This new measure (in study 1) was called self-complexity task which included a trait-sorting subtask and a distinction rating subtask. Based on this new measure, two indicators of self-complexity would be obtained, the number of self-aspects (NOASP) and the average distinction among self-aspects (DIST). A computer program was designed to administer this new measure, based on which, two studies (study 2 and study 3) were conducted to improve the understanding of this structural construct and validate this new measure. Study 2 examined the structural correlates of self-complexity, including compartmentalization, self-concept fragmentation and self-concept clarity. A modest positive relationship existed between NOASP and DIST, and both indicators were correlated with the three other self-structural variables. Study 3 explored the non-structural correlates of self-complexity, including role variables, personality and psychological well-being. The average distinction level was correlated with well-being variables, and some role variables and personality tendencies. These results provided some support to this new measure, and the implications of them were discussed.

The Psychology of Bewitchment in South Africa: A Qualitative Study

Gavin IVEY, *University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa* ✉ Iveyg@umthombo.wits.ac.za

This paper reports the findings of a qualitative study based on interviews with a small sample of South African respondents who believed they had been bewitched. While anthropological studies of this phenomenon abound, little psychological research has been conducted. A phenomenological analysis of the research data provided a descriptive account of the psychic reality of bewitchment. Those understanding their experience in this way attribute misfortune to the malicious intentions and actions of hated others, who are believed to employ supernatural means to harm their 'victims', with real symptomatic consequences for those afflicted. This supernatural interpretive framework relies on a discursive network of witchcraft-related gossip, media reports, folklore, and diagnostic confirmation by traditional healers. Bewitchment beliefs arise within a context of hostile and envious familial and social relations. Despite the distress accompanying the experience of bewitchment, this supernatural understanding was found to offer participants a meaningful explanation for negative life events, especially during times of transition. Muti (magical substances) featured prominently in accounts of how bewitchment is effected, and provides the grounds for the experience of being poisoned or possessed by an evil entity. Treatment of bewitchment symptoms by sangomas (African traditional healers) and spiritual leaders is felt to be superior to that offered by Western medicine or psychotherapy.

Attributing Success and Failure

Augustinus SUPRATIKNYA, *Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia* ✉ supratiknya@yahoo.co.uk

This study aimed at uncovering the way Indonesian students attribute success and failure in an achievement-related situation. Eighty-three college sophomores (56 females and 27 males) were asked to identify all possible causes for their success or failure in a course exam. Their responses were coded by two independent judges for their kind (ability, effort, task-difficulty, or luck), locus (internal-external), stability (stable-unstable), and controllability (controllable-uncontrollable). In general, subjects tended to attribute more to internal, unstable, and controllable causes. It is stronger in females than in males. The causal factors that subjects identified include effort, ability, the presence or absence of both personal and family problems, self-confidence, physical health, positive or negative attitude toward both the course and the teacher, physical environment as well as their relationship with both family and teachers, internal motivation in the forms of high intention and enthusiasm to learn, external motivation including supports from parents, siblings, and other close persons, as well as prayer and God's grace. They were interpreted as indicating that subjects tend to adopt an incremental theory of self that is typical among members of collectivistic cultures of Southeast Asia.

The Impact of Self-Construal and Target of Trust on Social Trust: Comparing Romania and Canada

Mirona GHEORGHIU, *University of Sussex, UK* ✉ m.a.gheorghiu@sussex.ac.uk

Yamgishi & Yamagishi (1994) propose that the ingroup focus which is prevalent in collectivistic cultures like Japan may account for the low levels of trust in general others. In accordance, the focus on the individual as independent from others may account for the high levels of trust that were found in the more individualistic US. However, Gheorghiu, Vignoles and Smith (2005) showed that interdependent self-construal was positively and independent self-construal negatively associated with trust. This finding holds especially in the more collectivistic Romanian culture but not in the more individualistic UK. To elucidate the relationship between social trust and self-construal, a priming study is carried out in Romania and Canada. Independent, relational and collective self-construals are primed with Trafimow's priming task and TST is employed as a manipulation check. Three hypothetical scenarios measuring participants' decision making based on trust followed. Furthermore, the target of trust was varied (stranger, ingroup member, social network member) to determine whether the two cultures differ on the effect on trust of the social distance between the trustor and trustee. Measuring self-construal and manipulating the relationship to the target of trust, this study will thus shed more light on cross-cultural differences in social trust and interdependence.

Role of Self Construal and High versus Low Context in Intercultural Negotiation: A Closer Look

Annette McDEVITT, *University of Memphis, USA* ✉ amcdevitt@att.net

Ian McDEVITT, *Embry Riddle University, USA*

Rabi BHAGAT, *University of Memphis, USA*

An important concern in cross-cultural psychology has been with the various antecedents of successful negotiation across the individualism-collectivism divide. In our presentation, we examine the role of (1) Self-construal and (2) context (high versus low), as two important predictors of negotiation that involve cultural differences. It has been found that individualists who are mostly from low context cultures and use independent mode of self construal in communicating tend to experience significant difficulties in negotiating with collectivists who are mostly from high context culture and are likely to emphasize interdependent mode of self-construal. Our research with university students shows that individuals with independent modes of self construals and from low context cultures do not put high premiums on relational outcomes in intercultural negotiations compared to individuals who use interdependent mode of self construal and are from high context cultures. Relational issues are more emphasized by individuals who employ interdependent modes of self construal and whose origins are from high context cultures. Just opposite is the case for individuals with low context cultures who are predisposed to using independent modes of self construals. We examine the effects of such differences on a number of important outcomes that are valued by both parties.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

A3

Ethnic Identity

Chair

Vassilis MENOUTIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Athens, Greece*

Cross-Cultural Activities among Balkan Armed Forces

Vassilis MENOUTIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Athens, Greece* ✉ menoutis@hagap.gr

At first sight it would appear that cross-cultural interventions and activities contradict the objective of armed forces in general, which is to provide a solution when a political impasse has been reached: "war is the continuation of politics with different means" to quote the all-too-familiar Carl von Clausewitz. Nevertheless, in some cases and to the great surprise of everyone involved, broader co-operation and cross-cultural contacts develop between the armed forces of bordering countries that have fought bitterly over the years. Such an attempt started about 12 years ago in the Balkan region. Following a three-year long preparatory stage, four Balkan countries agreed to institute an annual Congress intended for their respective Medical Corps. Thus, the Balkan Military Medical Committee (BMMC) was created, which in addition to a variety of functions, is responsible for organizing the annual Congress that takes place in rotation in each of the founding members according to an established order: Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania. The 10th Congress took place in October 2005 in Varna (Bulgaria) and hence the 11th will take place in Greece. This paper will describe the basic structure of BMMC and concentrate on endeavours for cross-cultural contacts and collaboration.

Perceptions of Opportunities, Traditionalism and Self Regulatory Focus among Jews and Arabs in Israel

Mouna KARKABI, *University of Haifa, Israel* ✉ mouna.karkabi@gmail.com

Do perceptions of opportunities explain cultural differences in Self Regulatory Goals between Jews and Arabs? The present study investigates this option. Self Regulatory Goals as suggested by Higgins (1997) refers to two distinct types of regulatory focus: promotion focus, centered on promoting and nurturing success, and prevention focus, which is concerned with avoiding failures and attaining security. Previous findings have shown cultural differences between Jews and Arabs in SRG. Jews reported more promotion goals than Arabs who reported more prevention goals. The present research tested a possible explanation based on the idea that the Arabs in Israel form a minority group that experience the outside environment as limiting their options and opportunities to fulfill themselves. Therefore they tend to adopt more achievable goals that are not always the ones they aspire for. A new scale was developed for measuring perceptions of opportunities and was tested in various groups

within the Arabic and Jewish society. Since the Arabic society in Israel is very heterogeneous, Traditionalism was examined as another possible mediator between cultural differences and SRG. Findings confirmed the hypothesis that perceptions of opportunities are positively correlated with promotion. As opposed to prediction, no correlation was found between Traditionalism and SRG.

Collective Self-Esteem and Time Perspective in Children Perceptions

Giorgi KIPIANI, *Institute of Psychology, Georgia* ✉ gkipiani@yahoo.com

Children views about the past and the present situation of their ethnic group maybe quite different depending on child socio-cultural setting and identity orientations. Georgian children in Russian and Georgian language schools and Armenian children in Russian schools completed open-ended sentences about the past, present, future of their ethnic group and relations with other nations. Georgians in Georgian and Russian schools and Armenians evaluate past very positively. Georgians in Russian schools evaluate the past positively; the theme of underdevelopment of nation is prevalent in negative responses. Georgians evaluate present situation very negatively. Georgians are characterized as oppressed and the economic situation in Georgia as poverty. Georgians in Russian schools give almost an equal number of negative, positive and neutral evaluations. Most of the Armenians evaluate present situation positively; negative evaluations are few. Georgians in Russian and Georgian schools see the future more positively, but negative responses are not uncommon. The future perspective for Armenians is positive without any doubt. Georgians in Georgian schools often mention themes of competition or dominance by other nations. In responses of Armenians and Georgians in Russian schools positive descriptions of relations with other nations prevail.

Conceptions of Parenting among Indians in the United States: A Tale of Remade Lives, Rearticulated Dreams, and Methodological Implications

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Robert SERPELL, *University of Zambia, Africa*

Linda BAKER, *University of Maryland Baltimore County, USA*

What dreams do Indian American parents in the United States have for their children? This was one question in this descriptive, ethnographic study of parental ethnotheories among Indian American, African American, and European American parents. A caregiver diary maintained by caregivers and an ecological inventory of resources available to the child were used to negotiate an understanding of the child's developmental niche. Repeated, in-depth interviews with the parents were supplemented by ethnographic notes to collect information about parents' beliefs. The inductive, constant comparative method was used for analyzing the data qualitatively into codable categories. For each culture, the proportion of responses in different domains was determined. Using negotiated dialogue with individuals from each cultural group and ethnogenetic analysis, interpretations of findings were generated. Results showed that parents in the three cultural groups wanted their children to develop interpersonal skills and find personal fulfillment. All parents emphasized setting an example and creating a loving, supportive family environment. However, parents in different cultures unpackaged the constructs "close family ties" and "independence" very differently. Furthermore, Indian American parents eloquently emphasized academic success and the need for their children to learn the values and language of their original culture. This study highlights the significance of cultural ideologies in parental beliefs regarding children and parenting. Most importantly, this investigation has methodological implications, in terms of the research possibilities that the combination of methods in this study offers.

Globalization and Cultural Discomfort: Subjectivity, Life Policies and Social Power

Maria Teresa URREIZTIETA VALLES, *Simon Bolivar University, Venezuela* ✉ mturreiz@usb.ve

The objective of this paper is to relate the transformations that have occurred in late modernity and their effects on everyday culture to the globalization context, starting with the contributions of Giddens', Beck's and Bauman's interpretative sociology and social psychology. From a critical and hermeneutic perspective, the most relevant psycho-social processes are analyzed in relation with the configuration of new subjectivity projects and life policies. Furthermore, in the framework of studies about collective action, the new global movements are analyzed and considered as to their contribution to new emerging types of social agents and social power in present days' democracies, as an answer to and an expression of the new cultural discomforts.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 08:00-09:30

A4

Indigenous

Chair

Ioanna VROUVA, *University College London, UK*

Vice-Chair

Chung Kwei WANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*

Explosion in Values Transmission as a Factor of Socio-Psychological Desadaptation during Modernization

Maria KOZLOVA, *Moscow State Technical University, Russia* ✉ makozlova@yandex.ru

We examine modernization as a complex phenomenon of cultural dynamics. Socio-psychological consequences of the modernization are concluded in the transformation of values and meanings structure of ethnocultural societies. The results of our

investigations (2000-2005) demonstrated essential changes during modernization of the structure of cultural values and notions about "ideal personal type". Persons in some ethnocultural groups can consciously control changes of the socio-economical characteristics, but changes of the profound system of values can not be realized and consciously regulated. So, we connect "stress of modernization" in the "traditional" cultures to the intensive transformations of psychological basis of culture. In this liaison we tried to reveal coping mechanisms in psychological sphere too. Analyzing problems of traditional people's adaptation to the changing world conditions, we confirm that these problems' decision demands to take into consideration not only characteristics of modernization, but also particularities of traditional culture of ethnic communities that we investigate. That is why the researcher has to refuse stereotyping approach to the investigation of coping mechanisms and ways of optimizing adaptation to the modernized conditions.

Do They Hold Same Emotional Intelligence Concepts? Comparisons between Elder and Younger Taiwanese with or without Psychological Counseling Training

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Kuo Ying LO, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*

In order to test the hypothesis that traditional Chinese emotional display rule might influence people's indigenous emotional intelligence (EI) concept, we conducted an EI concept survey on students and their supervisors or teachers with or without psychological counseling training. In comparison to younger generations, elder workers thought high EI people were more able to be aware of their inner emotions, while younger generation thought high EI people were more likely to exert emotion control in interpersonal situations and to disclose their emotions. In comparison to liberal arts and law majors college teachers and students, supervisors and students with psychological counseling training believed that high EI people were more able to be aware of and to disclose their emotions, less likely to control or suppress their emotions and more able to enjoy positive emotions. Results were discussed and interpreted in cultural context.

Indigenous versus Universal Approaches – A Wrong Dichotomy

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In this individual presentation, recent discussions in social sciences about the tensions between the ongoing universalization of (scientific) knowledge and theories on the one hand and the increasing prevalence of indigenous thinking as a counterpart will be reflected upon from a systems point of view. Rather than treating the different approaches from an either-or perspective, one has to take the difference itself as a reality that has to be explained and reflect on the challenges this poses for both sides. Accordingly, the consequences of these challenges for the evolution of scientific knowledge cultures and the reframing of the organization of scientific processes will be analysed. Science and the production of scientific knowledge are regarded as (social) constructions. The new and rapid emergence of indigenous concepts is an understandable opposition to the still dominant monothetic and universalizing models, especially in the social or life sciences, but the former have to be functionally reanalyzed and questioned regarding their potential to reformulate the possibilities and chances of future science as well as social development.

The Role and Position of Indigenous Healing in South Africa: Challenges and Prospects

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In the past three decades, indigenous healing in South Africa has developed from being a neglected resource to becoming an officially recognised health care system that exists side by side with Western oriented forms of healing. The role and position of indigenous healing was further entrenched when the Traditional Health Practitioners Act of 2004 was passed by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. The purpose of this Act, among others, provides for the registration, training and practices of traditional health practitioners. In this paper, the author traces these historical developments whilst identifying the challenges and prospects associated with the recognition of indigenous healing. Specific challenges like intellectual property rights on indigenous healing knowledge and the training/registration of traditional healers are explored and discussed. The paper is concluded by making suggestions on how indigenous healing can best be utilised to benefit the majority of people in South Africa and other developing countries.

Family Consulting Centre (FCC) in Qatar

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Due to rapid social, economic and educational changes in Qatar, (an Arab Moslem country) during recent decades, marriage counselling has gained greater importance. Families in Qatar experience social, psychological, legal and economic problems, such problems, in addition to the increasing rate of divorce, have necessitated the formation of the Family Consulting Centre. The government of Qatar established the FCC to help people who have serious marital problems and to reduce the divorce rate. The FCC, which commenced its activities in August 2003, renders help and support to both Qatari and non-Qatari families. The FCC aims to help four categories of the population: young people preparing for marriage, married couples facing serious problems, couples planning for divorce and divorced couples who need to know their legal and religious rights after divorce. This includes taking care of affected children by guiding and instructing parents on how to deal with children. The FCC offers free counselling services, individual counselling sessions, hot line services and it arranges training courses and seminars. The FCC includes a number of qualified counsellors and consultants specializing in the religious, legal, social and psychological

aspects of family issues. My PhD thesis explores the important values of the FCC in Qatar society and how effective the FCC might be for Qatari people by showing the result of how FCC might help women, men, couples, families and society in Qatar.

09:30-09:530 Coffee break

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

Science Amphi.

The Daily Lives of Muslim Immigrants in Western Europe: The Newcomer Project

Convenor

John NEZLEK, *College of William & Mary, USA* ✉ jbnzl@wm.edu

The influx of people into Western Europe from nations outside of Western Europe is the focus of considerable attention. Although informative, we believe that previous research on this topic is limited. Social interaction is a key element of theories of acculturation; yet, there is little research on actual, daily social interaction. The present project is meant to complement existing research by studying the daily social interactions of people who are relative newcomers to Western Europe. Daily social interaction consists of what people do, whom they see, how they react to these contacts, and so forth. In this project we focused on individuals who were relative newcomers in four countries: Netherlands, Germany, Greece, and Poland. They used the same standardized technique, a variation of the Rochester Interaction Record, to describe the social interactions they had each day. Using this diary, they indicated with whom they had interacted (e.g., other newcomers vs. established residents), how they felt about the interaction (e.g., enjoyment, feeling respected), and other characteristics of the interaction. They also completed measures of acculturation, identity, and general personality. Within each country, analyses were done examining patterns of, and reactions to social interaction and relationships between these measures and individual differences in acculturation, identity, and personality. The results of the analyses in all four sites are discussed in terms of contemporary theories of acculturation theories (e.g., Berry, Bourhis) that emphasize the joint effects of identity and social contact between newcomers and established residents. A detailed description of the project can be found at: <http://survey.wm.edu/newcomer>

Newcomers in the Netherlands

Juliette SCHAAFSMA, *Universiteit van Tilburg, The Netherlands* ✉ j.schaafsma@uvt.nl

For various reasons, Turkish and Moroccan immigrants in the Netherlands have attracted considerable attention from the public and from social scientists. Many events have led to an intensified debate on their level of integration in Dutch society and on the social distance between these groups and native Dutch. Recent findings suggest that second generation Turkish and Moroccan immigrants have a relatively strong orientation toward their ethnic in-group, and that their contacts with native Dutch have been declining in recent years. The aim of this study was to establish whether second generation Turkish and Moroccan immigrants react differently to social contacts with ethnic in-group members than they do to contacts with native Dutch, and whether their reactions vary as a function of acculturation orientations and rejection sensitivity.

Newcomers in Germany

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Michela SCHRÖDER, *TU Chemnitz, Germany*

Turkish immigration to Germany has been an important aspect of German society for some time, and Turkish immigrants to Germany have attracted considerable attention from the public and from social scientists. Participants in this study were residents of Germany who were of Turkish descent. Most participants were second generation immigrants, i.e., they were born in Germany whereas their parents had been born in Turkey, and some had been born in Turkey, although they had come to Germany at a very early age, younger than 4 or 5. The analyses focused on differences in reactions to interactions with fellow newcomers (primarily individuals of Turkish descent) and interactions with long time residents.

The Daily Experience and Emotion of Balkan Newcomers in Greece

Evangelia KATERI, *University of Crete, Greece*

Konstantinos KAFETSIOS, *University of Crete, Greece* ✉ k.kafetsios@psy.soc.uoc.gr

As part of a larger study of emotion in social interaction we collected information about economic migrants' daily experience in Greece. During the past decade, immigration into Greece from other countries in the Balkans and Southeastern Europe has increased. Less is known about these newcomers' daily interactions, emotions, and well-being. The paper will report results from these studies with particular attention to newcomers' daily emotions and social interactions. Previous research on cross-cultural differences on daily emotion and affect has shown that in Greece, individualist self-construal is inversely associated with positive emotion during social interactions. The participants in this study were residents of Crete who were of Albanian or Bulgarian origin. The aim of the study was to compare the present results with previous findings in terms of absolute levels of idiocentric or allocentric self-construal and also with how self-construal may interact with the dominant cultural values to influence emotion in everyday interactions.

Chechen Refugees in Poland

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Magdalena PASKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

During the past decade, immigration into Poland from countries that were part of the former USSR has increased. Often, these immigrants are political refugees. Little is known about how these newcomers adjust to life in Poland, particularly given that many of them spend a considerable amount of time in refugee camps before they receive refugee status. Participants in this study were Chechens living in refugee camps in Poland or in Polish society. This study is somewhat different from the others in that some participants had a limited range of contacts because they were living in camps and did not have jobs or much contact with native Poles. Nevertheless, we expected that the nature of their contacts and their reactions to them would provide a unique and valuable insight into the experience of refugees.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

G1

Untying the Gordian Knot of Guilt and Shame

Convenor

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium* ✉ Johnny.Fontaine@UGent.be

Discussant

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium* ✉ poort@uvt.nl

Ever since the anthropologist Ruth Benedict identified Japan as a shame culture and the US as a guilt culture, both emotions have played an important role in anthropological and cross-cultural theorizing. Unlike what one could expect from an area of research with such a long-standing tradition, there is no cumulative body of theory and empirical data. Rather on the contrary, the domain is full of contradictions and inconsistencies. For instance, at the theoretical level some approaches predicted that guilt would be more salient in individualistic, independent cultural groups (e.g. Hofstede & Triandis), while other approaches predicted just the opposite (Eid & Diener, 2001). At the empirical level, Wallbott and Scherer (1995) found that in more collectivist cultural groups, the reported shame experiences were shorter and were having less impact on the person. This is in contradiction with the widely shared view that shame would be more important in collectivist/interdependent cultural groups. The main cause of this inconsistency in the guilt and shame domain has to be sought in the lack of consensus about the precise meaning of and differentiation between these two emotions. In the present symposium a new and culturally sensitive approach to identify and compare the meaning of guilt and shame across cultural groups will be proposed. This approach has now been applied in more than six cultural groups around the world. Besides a cross-cultural stability in their meaning, this approach reveals a clear differentiation between guilt and shame. This opens new perspectives for cumulative theory building.

Untying the Gordian Knot of Guilt and Shame: The Structure of Guilt and Shame Reactions Based on Situation and Person Variation in Belgium, Hungary, and Peru

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Patrick LUYTEN, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*

Paul DE BOECK, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*

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Manuel FERNANDEZ, *Universidad de Lima, Peru*

Dora HERRERA, *Universidad de Lima, Peru*

Andras ITTZES, *Semmelweis Egyetem, Hungary*

Theodora TOMCSANYI, *Semmelweis Egyetem, Hungary*

In this study, the structure of guilt and shame reactions was investigated in three cultural groups (Peru, Hungary, and Belgium) using two newly constructed scenario-based inventories. Results showed that it was possible to distinguish between a structure of guilt and shame reactions based on person variation, and a structure based on situation variation. Moreover, both the person-based and the situation-based structures of shame and guilt were very similar across the three cultural groups, while within cultural groups the two structures were quite different. The dimensions “guilt versus shame” and “inter- versus intrapersonal orientation” spanned the situation-based structure, while the dimensions “control versus lack of control” and “appraisals versus subjective experiences and action tendencies” spanned the person-based structure.

The Paradoxical Relationships of Guilt and Shame with Anger

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Rosario QUESADA, *Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Peru*

Across various studies, and depending on the used methodology, differing relationships were found between guilt and shame on the one hand and anger on the other hand. Essentially, a-situational measurements of both guilt and shame yield a positive relationship with anger (e.g., Harder, 1995), whereas situational measurements reveal a negative relationship between guilt and

anger (e.g., Tangney, 1995). Cross-cultural research leads to yet other predictions (e.g., a negative relationship between shame and anger, Markus & Kitayama, 1991). Based upon previous studies with the Leuven and Lima Guilt and Shame Scales, which are scenario instruments for measuring guilt- and shame- proneness (Fontaine et al., in press), a working model aimed at integrating the seemingly contradictory conceptualizations of guilt and shame and the contrasting findings on the relationships with anger, was developed. A sequence of studies in which this working model was tested and modified in Belgium and Peru, will be presented.

When Things Go Wrong: Guilt and Shame among Belgians, Turks and Turkish Immigrants

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Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium*

Guilt and shame are important self-regulatory emotions of social interactions that have a broad impact on the way we deal with situations, both at home and at the workplace. Cultural groups have been differentiated in the literature according to the relative salience of guilt versus shame. Guilt would be more salient in independent cultural groups, while shame would be more salient in interdependent cultural groups. In the present study, 200 native Belgians (independent), 200 native Turks (interdependent) and 100 Turkish immigrants living in Belgium were asked to describe two situations (one at home and one at the workplace) where something went wrong and where the situation was at least partly triggered by the participant. Each participant was asked to rate the presence of a set of guilt- and shame-related reactions in each situation. Factor analysis revealed an internal-focused and an external-focused emotional factor across cultural groups and across the home and work contexts. No cultural differences in emotional reactions were observed in the home situation. Moreover, in the work situation no differences were observed with respect to the internal-focused reactions. However, increased external-focused reactions were observed for workers with a Turkish background.

Shame and Guilt across Methods and Cultures

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Roxana ESPINOZA, *Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Mexico*

Priyo WIDIYANTO, *Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia*

The differentiation between the social emotions shame and guilt is an important topic in the psychology of emotions. However, the cross-cultural generalizability of this differentiation is far from clear. Numerous claims have been made for substantial cultural variation in the definition and use of shame and guilt. We present data from three cross-cultural studies of shame and guilt in Belgium, Indonesia, Mexico, and the Netherlands that address the extent to which the difference between these emotions replicates across methods and cultures. First, we present a comparison of the results of a scenario-based method (participants rated various shame and guilt scenarios) and a word-based method (participants rated their own experiences of shame and guilt). The results suggest that various characteristics of shame and guilt are not stable across methods, but that the stable characteristics also tend to be stable across cultures. Second, we present an extension of these results to non-student samples from Indonesia and Mexico. More cultural variation was found, but a core of cross-culturally stable shame and guilt characteristics was also found with these samples.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

A1

Personality

Chair

Marwan DWAIRY, *Emek Yezreel College; Oranim College, Israel*

Vice-Chair

Neharika VOHRA, *Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India*

Self-Enhancement: Understanding the Process in India Context

Abhishek GOEL, *Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India*

Neharika VOHRA, *Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, India* ✉ neharika@iimahd.ernet.in

The jury on cultural universality of several self related concepts is still out. Among these concepts, self-enhancement has caught attention comparatively recently. There are ongoing debates on self-enhancement conceptualizations and methods in cross-cultural situations. Two camps seem to have emerged in studying self-enhancement in cross-cultural settings. One argues for its universal nature (e.g., Sedikides, Gaertner, & Vevea, 2005), and the other argues for its presence only in Western cultures (e.g., Heine, 2005). The extant literature does not explain the process of self-enhancement. This study argues that understanding of the process of self-enhancement is required for its sound conceptualization in cross-cultural contexts. This study attempts to understand - how do people enhance themselves - in Indian context. It was found that contextual factors play an important role in exhibition of self-enhancing behaviors and such behaviors are modified according to social norms. It is argued that the measures used in previous studies have been unable to capture self-enhancement behavior as culturally sanctioned.

Perfectionism and Sport Achievement

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran* ✉ besharat2000@yahoo.com

To examine the relationship between perfectionism and sport achievement in a sample of athletes, 74 students (44 males, 30 females) from the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, the University of Tehran, were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete Farsi version of the Positive and Negative Perfectionism Scale (FPANPS). To measure sport achievement, athletes' coaches were asked to rate the Sport Achievement Scale (SAS). Analysis of the data involved both descriptive and inferential statistics including means, standard deviations, analysis of variance, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and regression analyses. A simple positive and negative correlation was found between positive and negative perfectionism with sport achievement, respectively. However, positive perfectionism was the only significant predicting factor for changes of sport achievement. Positive perfectionism is supposed to increase levels of sport achievement through characteristics such as realistic thinking, acceptance of personal limitations, flexibility, satisfaction from personal performance, enhancement of self-esteem self-confidence, as well as positive perception of social supports and evaluations.

Culture and Holland Type as Predictors of Client Expectations from Career Counselling

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The main aim of the study was to investigate the variables that influence clients' expectations with regard to career counselling as not all interventions will benefit all types of clients. A sample of 1,296 subjects-students of secondary schools, from six European countries (Austria, Cyprus, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden, and UK) completed the "Counsellor Attitude Scale", "Cultural Manifestation Questionnaire (CMQ)" and "The Party" method estimating vocational personality type. Age, gender, nationality, the cultural background and vocational interests were analyzed as potential factors to measure and identify expectations. Theoretical grounds for in-depth intercultural comparison were found in works of Peavy (1997) and Hofstede (1980). A 'Multiple Regression Model' was used to analyze the relation between the dependent variable (score for client-centered expectations) and the independent variables age and culture: The remaining variables, nationality and the forced multiple-choice task "The Party", were analyzed by applying analyses of variance (ANOVAs). The collected data shows that the younger the clients are, the more 'directiveness' they need. Low Uncertainty Avoidance turned out to be a predictor for client-centered counselling expectations. The highest expectations of the client-centered counsellor activities are presented by the students with Artistic and Enterprising vocational personalities.

Relationship of Personality Factor and Expatriate Adjustment

Wustari MANGUNDJAYA, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia* ✉ wustari@yahoo.com

One of the biggest challenges in working in different countries is adjusting to the cultural setting. Without the ability to understand and adjust to the culture, employees often "hit the wall," failing to bridge the cultural divide that manifests itself in decision-making systems, communication patterns, organizational structures, and orientations to time and risk. In this regard, the ability to understand and adjust to the new culture is a must to every expatriate in order to be an effective officer. This study will identify the individual characteristics that contribute to the effectiveness of expatriate adjustment. Respondents are 112 expatriates who work in Indonesia from many different organizations and positions. The results show that there is a positive and significant correlation between type B personality and expatriate adjustment. Furthermore, the results also show that there are no significant effects of the longevity of the employee; numbers of countries that the expatriates have been experienced; the time that they have been served in Indonesia; the numbers of visit to Indonesia; the duration of training; the numbers of companies that they have been working to; the countries they come from; age; and family briefing to the effectiveness of expatriate adjustments. On the other hand, from the study it is shown that the experience of working abroad has significant impact on the expatriates in adjusting to the cultural setting in Indonesia. Type of business and position that they hold also has significant impact on their adjustment. Moreover, there is a significant effect of marital status to the effectiveness of expatriate adjustment in Indonesia.

Foundations of Personality Theory of Arab/Muslims

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The collective experience and cultural features of Arab/Muslims have a significant impact on their psycho-social development, personality, psycho-diagnosis, psychopathology, and psychotherapy. The psycho-social development of Arab/Muslim children does not go through the same separation-individuation process that is described in Western theories of psychological development. Adaptation to the interdependent collective system, rather than to independence, is the ultimate goal of healthy development in Arab societies. The main drama of Arab/Muslims' life takes place within the intra-familial domain rather than the intra-psychic one. The self is not differentiated from the family's identity, and the internal constructs of control such as ego, self, or super-ego are therefore not autonomous. Within the diffused inner world of Arab/Muslims' the main distinction that can be found is between "social layer" and "private layer" of personality. External pressures are the main source of control, and familial approval is the main source of esteem and joy. Social norms and values explain the consistency in peoples' behavior; individuation and social status explain the individual differences. To deal with threat and shame Arab/Muslims need social mechanisms to manipulate the external oppressor, such as Mosayara, Istighaba and identification with the oppressor, rather than unconscious defense mechanisms

Acculturation

Chair

Eugene TARTAKOVSKY, *Joint-FSU, Israel*

Vice-Chair

Eri SHIGEMASU, *Yamanashi Gakuin University, Japan*

Acculturation Strategies of the Turkish Students in The United States

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Ayhan DEMIR, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

The purpose of this study was to examine the moderating factors prior to acculturation and factors that arise during acculturation as mentioned in Berry's (1997) acculturation framework in predicting the acculturation strategies of the Turkish students in the U.S. The data in the study were collected by a demographic variable questionnaire, a modified version of Acculturation Attitudes Scale (Ataca & Berry, 2002), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965), Perceived Social Support by Friends Questionnaire (Procidano & Heller, 1983), and Cultural Distance Scale. In the present study students expectations about the education system, friendship and life style in the U.S. prior to and after their arrival were also asked. According to the results, separation and the integration attitudes were found to be the most preferred acculturation attitudes and female students were found to adapt integration attitude more than male students. Results indicated that moderating factors prior to acculturation, namely self-esteem and cultural distance, and the factor that arises during acculturation, namely met expectations, both contributed significantly to prediction of separation attitude of the Turkish students. In terms of integration attitude, factors that arise after acculturation, namely the perceived support from American friends, was found to be significant predictor of integration attitude.

Psychological Adaptation of International Students in Turkey

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Didar ANNABERDIYEV, *Turkmenistan*

The purpose of this study is to examine psychological adaptation of the international students in Izmir, Turkey. In order to examine the psychological adaptation, factors as the acculturation attitudes, perceived social support, cultural distance, length of residence, language proficiency will be examined in detail. The data will be collected in two sections. In the first section, General Health Scale (Goldberg, 1972), General Self Efficacy Scale (Swarzer & Jerusalem, 1979), modified version of Acculturation Attitudes Scale (Ataca & Berry, 2002), Perceived Social Support by Friends Questionnaire (Procidano & Heller, 1983), Cultural Distance Scale and a demographic variable questionnaire will be used to collect data. In the second section, randomly selected students will be interviewed about their adaptation experiences and their instructors will be interviewed about their perceptions of the students' adaptation process. Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods will be used to analyze the data. Analysis of the data will be completed by March, 2006. This presentation will include the discussion of the results and the suggestions for the interventions related with the topic.

The Effects of Negative Feedback from Japanese Hosts on International Students' Satisfaction with Their Stay in Japan

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Ken'ichi IKEDA, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

This study focuses on the negative feedback from advisors and friends with respect to international students' way of thinking and opinions. As Japanese hosts' indirect expression of negative messages have been identified by international students in Japan in terms of interpersonal difficulties (Tanaka, 2000), we hypothesized that Japanese hosts' negative feedback paradoxically leads to positive outcomes for international students. We analyzed data from 262 international graduate students in Japan (180 males and 86 females, with an age range of 22-44 years). Their national origins were Chinese 27%, Korean 18%, Thai 8%, Taiwanese 8%, European 7%, and others 32% (84% Asian). The results indicate that international students who receive negative feedback from Japanese hosts evaluate their relationships more positively and perceive that Japanese people in general have less exclusive attitudes towards foreigners. Furthermore, these more positive evaluations of their relationships and of Japanese people in general are related to the international students' higher level of satisfaction with their stay in Japan. Further analyses comparing the relationships with their Japanese advisor and with their friends reveal that there are qualitative differences regarding negative feedback and relationship evaluations between these two relationships. The implications of investigating graduate students and Asian-to-Asian communication are discussed.

The Examination of the Acculturation Process of International Students

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Ayhan DEMIR, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Aysenur BUYUKGOZE KAVAS, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

The aim of the study is to examine the acculturation process of the international students at Middle East Technical University, in Turkey. The sample of the study will consist of voluntary international students enrolled in various departments of Middle East Technical University (METU). A demographic information form and structured interviews will be used to collect data. Demographic information form will include information about gender, age, the duration of being in Turkey and place of residency. Structured interviews will be used to gather information about the acculturation process of the international students. The interviews will last approximately 30 minutes with each participant. The method of "Content Analyze" will be used to analyze the data. Analysis of the data will be completed by April, 2006. The results of the study will be discussed in the light of current literature and culture.

Longitudinal and Concurrent Analyses of Post-Migration Acculturation Intentions: Adolescents Immigrating from the FSU to Israel without Parents

Eugene TARTAKOVSKY, Joint-FSU, Israel ✉ etartakov@hotmail.com

Goal of the research: The main goal of this research was to investigate the effect of pre- and post-migration factors on the acculturation intentions of immigrants. The following variables were investigated: identification with the homeland and the host country, attitudes toward the homeland and the host country, psychological problems, perceived social support, perceived discrimination, and place of living in the host country. Method: Adolescents immigrating from the FSU to Israel without their parents participated in this research (n = 151). These adolescents came to Israel at the age of 15. They lived in boarding schools and kibbutzim and studied in high school. The adolescents filled in questionnaires half a year before their emigration from the FSU and three years later in Israel. Results: Pre-migration variables did not predict integration and marginalization acculturation intentions in the post-migration stage. However, a positive pre-migration attitude toward the host country and a negative attitude toward the homeland predicted assimilation post-migration intentions. In addition, pre-migration psychological problems predicted separation acculturation intentions in the post-migration stage. Concurrent analysis in the post-migration stage demonstrated that integration acculturation intentions were associated with weak perceived discrimination and strong perceived social support from friends. Assimilation intentions were associated with a negative attitude toward the FSU, a strong identification with Israel, weak perceived social support from friends, and strong perceived social support from adults. Separation intentions were associated with a positive attitude toward the FSU, psychological problems, and strong perceived discrimination. Marginalization acculturation intentions were associated with a negative attitude toward Israel and strong perceived social support from parents. In religious boarding schools, immigrant adolescents expressed stronger integration intentions and weaker marginalization intentions than their peers in secular boarding schools. No difference was found between secular boarding schools and secular kibbutzim.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 09:50-11:20

A3

Organizational Issues

Chair

Deon MEIRING, *South African Police Services, South Africa*

Vice-Chair

Marie DE BEER, *UNISA, South Africa*

Social Capital as a Function of Individualism-Collectivism and Income Distribution

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Zeynep AYCAN, Koç University, Turkey

In a stimulating paper, Allik and Realo (2004) found that "in the USA, states with a high level of social capital were likely to be more individualistic". They observed "in the comparison of different countries a correspondingly strong association between individualism and social capital". They relate this finding to Durkheim's view that "when individuals become more autonomous and seemingly liberated from social bonds, they actually become even more dependent on society". Although their finding and their interpretation are interesting, their empirical work is based solely on the computation of partial correlation coefficient (the only control variable being per capita income). In our paper, we relate social capital not only to individualism-collectivism but also to income distribution. We borrow this latter explanatory variable from Uslaner (1994). According to Uslaner, there is a positive causality running from income distribution (as measured by the gini coefficient) to social capital (in the sense of interpersonal trust), i.e. more even income distribution implies higher level of social capital. In Uslaner's view, income equality generates optimism in the society which constitutes the main determinant of social capital. Our empirical work is based on 1990 Inglehart's World Values Survey data for 24 countries and various data bases for individualism-collectivism (e.g., Hofstede, GLOBE, Schwartz). Findings indicate that, controlling for per capita income, countries: (1) with more even income distribution and with (2) higher scores on individualism dimension are more likely to have higher levels of social capital.

The Cross-Cultural Application of Social Beliefs, Values and the Big Five Personality in South Africa

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Ian ROTHMANN, *University of North West, South Africa*

Corne WELTHAGEN, *University of North West, South Africa*

Different beliefs, value and personality systems are a major source of diversity between people and culture groups. The South African multi-cultural society makes the perfect setting to investigate these differences. The objective of this study was to investigate the underlying relationship, construct equivalence of social beliefs (e.g. Survey on Social Beliefs), values (e.g. Work and Organizational Values Scale) and Big Five personality (e.g. Basic Trait Inventory). New applicants in the South African Police Service (SAPS) formed the sample ($N = 1670$) to investigate the relationship between beliefs, value and personality patterns of different language and gender groups. Descriptive statistics, correlations, exploratory factor analyses, and multivariate analysis of variance were used to analyse the results. Initial results indicate significant differences between the value priorities of different language groups as well as genders. However, larger practically significant differences were found between males and females than between different language groups.

School Climate, School Social Capital and Children Learning Readiness in Primary Schools in Uganda

Florence NANSUBUGA, *Makerere University, Uganda* ✉ pila@infocom.co.ug

John C. MUNENE, *Makerere University, Uganda*

Organizational climate is the formal and informal perceptions of organizational policies and practices. Employees often make judgement on the comfort level of the policies and practices and react to them accordingly. It is therefore important to involve employees in the design of policies and procedure. This creates cooperation, solidarity and trust between employees and employers which are components of social capital. However, there is limited research linking organisational social capital and organisational climate. This study investigated the link between school social capital and school climate in 60 primary education schools Ugandan. The study employed a grounded theory approach to develop quantitative items to measure school social capital and school climate. Findings indicated that school social capital positively correlated with school climate. Implications for research and policy were identified and discussed.

Cognitive and Coping Screening Assessment of Police Applicants in South Africa

Marie DE BEER, *UNISA, South Africa* ✉ dbeerm@unisa.ac.za

In South Africa, in light of the country's socio-political history, legislation regulates psychological assessment, requiring tests and assessment procedures to be scientifically developed, reliable and valid, fair and unbiased. Due to the multicultural composition of the South African population, any assessment must take this complexity into account. The South African Police Service (SAPS) embarked on a transformation process to ensure that the police force is representative of the population demographics of South Africa. For this reason large samples of applicants are screened to provide entry level constables from all population groups. Screening comprises cognitive, personality and physical assessment as well as security and qualification checks. Due to the very difficult work environment in which police officers have to function, a coping questionnaire was added to the screening battery. During 2004/2005, new cognitive and coping screening tests were developed for the SAPS. The psychological assessment battery consists of four cognitive tests (verbal reasoning, error checking, spelling and reading comprehension), a standard personality questionnaire and a coping questionnaire. The initial results in terms of psychometric properties and predictive validity of the new instruments will be presented, with specific reference to cross-cultural comparison.

Gender Differences in Teachers' Efficacy Beliefs: The Case of Arabic School Context

Said ALDHAFRI, *Sultan Qaboos University, Oman* ✉ aldhafri@hotmail.com

Little research has been done in gender difference in Arabic culture (as a possibly collective culture), especially in school context. The current study examined gender differences in teachers' efficacy beliefs (Bandura, 1997), using a sample of Omani elementary teachers. This sample consisted of 24 public single-sex Omani schools, of which eleven schools were for boys. A total number of 447 teachers participated in the study, 43% were males. The participants responded to two efficacy belief measures: the Teacher Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES, Tschannen-Moran & Woolfolk Hoy, 2001) and a new Teachers' Perceived Collective Efficacy Scale (TPCES, Aldhafri, in progress). Demographic information was also obtained. The scores from both measures showed high reliability coefficients and demonstrated evidence for construct validity of these measures when used in Arabic school contexts. Gender differences were found in the teachers' perceived collective efficacy scale (the organizational level of efficacy beliefs) but not in the teacher sense of efficacy scale (the individual level of efficacy beliefs). Male teachers showed lower levels of collective efficacy beliefs than females, $t(445) = -2.583$, $p = .010$. I discuss this finding in terms of Individualist-Collectivist perspective and I give implications for cross-cultural research. Future research recommendations are also given.

Education

Chair

Filia ISARI, *University of Crete, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Jill SCEVAK, *University of Newcastle, Australia*

Implementing the Pedagogy of Experiential Learning: Integrating Service Learning and Study Abroad

Christy TERANISHI, *Texas A&M International University, USA* ✉ cteranishi@tamiu.edu

Using mixed methods of inquiry, this study examined the impact of experiential learning through a program that integrated service learning and study abroad. Eleven undergraduate and graduate Latino/a college students from a Southwest border community reflected in their daily journals and completed a pre- and post-assessment survey. Utilizing grounded theory, four overarching themes emerged: (1) self and identity development, (2) relational development (family, professor, and peer relations), (3) awareness of structural inequalities, and (4) connectedness to community. Survey results indicated that students developed more positive attitudes towards community service: They developed an enhanced sense of self-efficacy, civic participation, and career preparedness, and were more open to issues of diversity and multiculturalism. Findings underscore the importance of experiential learning for future educators and community leaders.

Help Seeking Behaviour among Young International Students Studying in Australia

Felicity FALLON, *University of Melbourne, Australia* ✉ ffallon@trinity.unimelb.edu.au

Three hundred and sixty eight international students from South East Asia each identified a problem that they had experienced since coming to study in Australia eight months earlier. The students indicated the sources from which they sought help and how serious, intimate, acute, and stigmatising the problems were as well as the degree of personal responsibility felt. Problems relating to education and interpersonal relations were chosen most often. Problems in the area of education were seen to be the student's own fault and something that they could solve on their own. When help was sought in this area it was from professionals at their education provider and not from their parents. Problems relating to their families were seen as arising more rapidly than other problems and the students did not feel that they could solve these problems on their own. For problems relating to interpersonal relations the students sought help from their friends rather than family or professional people. Whether students felt that they could solve a problem on their own or not depended on their country of origin. Similarities and differences were found with the findings of similar research conducted with Australian adolescents.

A Comparison of Australian and International PhD Students' Responses to Measures of Individual Differences

Robert CANTWELL, *University of Newcastle, Australia*

Jill SCEVAK, *University of Newcastle, Australia* ✉ Jill.Scevak@newcastle.edu.au

Anna REID, *Macquarie University, Australia*

Doctoral study involves commitment to a complex programme of research over an extended period of time, with an outcome that represents a significant contribution to the field of study. The demands on the individual student are large, and how candidates respond to these demands contributes in a significant way to timely and successful completion. In this project we examine an array of metacognitive factors we hypothesise to be significant in explaining the quality of students' responses to the demands of doctoral study. Following Cantwell's (2004) and Vermunt's (1996) emphasis on the interaction of affective and metacognitive factors in determining how learning is undertaken, we surveyed current doctoral students on various aspects of their affective and metacognitive beliefs and linked these to candidature characteristics, progression rates and attrition. Measures included Coping; Need for Cognition; Metacognitive Awareness, Epistemological beliefs, Volitional strategy use, Procrastination, Doctoral responsibility and Doctoral efficacy. In this paper, we contrast the responses to these measures of domestic and international research students studying in an Australian context. Following Wongsri et al. (2005), we argue that conceptions of learning beyond personality factors (Allik, 2005) may be mediated by specific cultural factors which in turn have implications for students' adjustment to doctoral study and for supervisory practices.

Values and Learning Approaches of Students at an International University

Bobbie MATTHEWS, *Flinders Institute of International Education, Australia* ✉ Bobbie.Matthews@adelaide.edu.au

Petra LIETZ, *International University Bremen, Germany*

Darmawan I. GUSTI NGURAH, *University of Adelaide, Australia*

This study indicates that values are statistically significant precursors to approaches to learning in a cohort of predominantly Bulgarian, German and Romanian students studying at a German university where the language of instruction in all subject areas is English. Values have been measured with the *Portrait Values Questionnaire* (PVQ) (Schwartz et al., 2001), and approaches to learning have been assessed by the *Study Process Questionnaire* (SPQ) (Biggs, 1987). The relationships between values and approaches to learning have been estimated by the canonical correlation analysis macro in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 11.5). Results of the analysis suggest that values can be linked to learning approaches in a situation where students have left their home countries to undertake tertiary studies in a new social, cultural and educational environment.

Four distinct pairings between values and learning approaches emerge whereby: (a) self-enhancement is linked to the achievement learning variable, (b) self-transcendence relates to the surface learning variable, (c) openness to change is linked to the deep learning variable, and (d) social conservatism is related to the learning strategies variable.

Applying Cross-Cultural Psychology to International Education: Connecting the Dots

Dan WAGNER, *University of Pennsylvania, USA* ✉ wagner@literacy.upenn.edu

A basic component of work within the domain of cross-cultural psychology has been a focus on understanding behaviours that could be said to be universal versus culturally specific among various populations around the world. One of the practical domains where cultural variations in human behaviour need to be understood is that of educational development. And within both cross-cultural psychology and within educational development, the field of literacy has seen specific efforts over the years. What is less well known is how cross-cultural studies of literacy and international literacy development efforts intersect. Building on work in literacy over two decades, examples from Morocco, India and South Africa will provide evidence that the connections between these two approaches are real and important, even though each scientific approach remains largely shut off from the work of the 'other side.'

11:20-11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Presidential Speech

Wednesday, July 12, 11:25-12:15

What Explains Societal Differences in Culture?

Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ msshassch@mscc.huji.ac.il

Chair

Peter SMITH, *University of Sussex, UK*

For thousands of years, people have recognized major cultural differences among societies. Where do these cultural differences come from? That is the question I will address. Like many others, I consider the prevailing value emphases in societies the most central feature of culture. These value emphases express shared conceptions of what is good and desirable in the culture. They are cultural ideals that shape and justify institutions and policies and influence the attitudes and behavior of societal members. Recent attempts to explain cultural value differences emphasize the causal impact of religion, socio-economic development, literacy, and political and demographic features of societies. But two serious problems undermine most of these attempts. First, they overlook the very slow pace at which basic culture changes. Evidence suggests that core cultural values change over periods of many decades or even centuries. Yet researchers typically measure country affluence, religious affiliations, population characteristics, democracy levels, etc. either contemporaneously with their culture measures or at most a decade or two earlier. Such recent factors are unlikely to have caused the cultural differences we see. Second, many of the presumed causes of culture are themselves reciprocally influenced by culture. I will demonstrate such reciprocal relations with culture for country affluence, household size, and democracy. If we are to explain the sources of culture effectively, we need to find truly exogenous causes, causes that may shape culture but are unlikely to have been shaped by it. I will analyze possible sources of differences among 76 societies from around the world in two basic cultural value orientations: cultural egalitarianism as the preferred way to elicit cooperative, productive activity among societal members, and cultural embeddedness as the preferred way to manage relations between individuals and the groups of which they are part. Likely causes of societal differences in these cultural value orientations include the historical religious heritage of the societies, their experience in the 19th and early 20th century of wars of state formation and of self-government, their ethnic heterogeneity, and their experience of totalitarian communist rule. Except for the last, which was imposed from without, these causes substantially predate contemporary cultural differences. Theoretically plausible causal links explain the influence of these historical factors on culture. Moreover, the variable most often claimed to cause culture -country affluence- adds little to the explanatory power of these historical causes. This emphasis on historical factors can serve as a guide to future attempts to explain the sources of various aspects of culture.

12:15-13:15 Lunch break

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Main Amphi.

Multilevel Analysis in Cross-Cultural Psychology

Convenor

Emiko KASHIMA, *La Trobe University, Australia* ✉ e.kashima@latrobe.edu.au

Discussant

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa* ✉ fons.vandevijver@uvt.nl

Cross-cultural psychological research almost always involves multiple levels of analysis; cultures, individuals, and perhaps other intermediate groups such as organizations. The multilevel data structure prevalent in cross-cultural research has historically instigated many interests and debates on issues concerning levels of analysis. Adoptions of multilevel analysis in recent years, especially by researchers with interests in culture and organizations, may perhaps be one of the outgrowths of such debates in our field. More recently, however, multilevel analysis is gradually being embraced by cross-cultural researchers of different fields more broadly. In this symposium, we will explore the potential usefulness of this methodological approach in diverse areas

of cross-cultural psychology. Eight papers will be presented in the symposium. Some papers will focus especially on conceptual, theoretical, and analysis aspects of multilevel analysis approach. Others will introduce their empirical research that involves various multilevel models, and discuss relevant theoretical and methodological issues and their implications for cross-cultural psychology.

PART I

Conceptual Issues in Aggregation and Disaggregation

Dianne A. VAN HEMERT, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands* ✉ d.a.vanhemert@uva.nl

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa*

We address the history of conceptualizing multilevel problems in cross-cultural psychology, distinguishing between equivalence-oriented and mapping-oriented models. Equivalence-oriented models are concerned with the difference in meaning of a construct at different levels of (dis)aggregation. Different types of multilevel designs are evaluated. Mapping-oriented models focus either on the mapping of the relative size of differences in scores at different levels (e.g., what is the size of country-level differences in anxiety as compared to individual-level differences within a country?) or on the explanation of a phenomenon at different levels of aggregation (e.g., educational achievement can be a function of different predictors at individual level (intelligence and socioeconomic status), school level (school quality), and country level (educational expenditure per capita)). We will discuss concepts and mechanisms that have been proposed in the literature to relate individual- and culture-level phenomena, such as social representations and national character. We will conclude with conceptual and methodological recommendations for future cross-cultural research.

Principles of Multilevel Modeling for Cross-Cultural Research

John NEZLEK, *College of William & Mary, USA* ✉ jbnezl@wm.edu

Almost by definition, cross-cultural research relies upon multilevel (or hierarchically nested) data structures. Multiple observations (typically people) are sampled from multiple cultures (usually countries), i.e., people are nested within cultures. Frequently, hypotheses of interest concern how individual level (within-country or culture) relationships between variables (or simply means) vary across countries or cultures. Although such relationships can be, and have been, examined with ordinary least squares (OLS) techniques such as variants of multiple regression, a class of techniques often referred to as multilevel random coefficient modeling (MRCM), provide more accurate estimates of such relationships than OLS techniques. In this presentation, I will discuss the basic principles of MRCM as they pertain to cross-cultural research. This will include why MRCM is better than corresponding OLS techniques, how hypotheses can be formulated and tested using MRCM, and issues that can arise when conducting MRCM analyses and when interpreting the results of such analyses.

Individual-Level and Nation-Level Predictors of Acquiescent and Extremity Biases: Effects and Implications for Cross-Cultural Research

Peter B. SMITH, *University of Sussex, UK* ✉ psmith@sussex.ac.uk

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

The widespread use by cross-cultural researchers of survey instruments that contain only positively worded items is a continuing threat to their validity. We need a clearer understanding of the extent to which response biases are associated with dispositional factors and with response to particular survey instruments and particular types of cultural context. An HLM analysis is reported, based on data derived from a previously published survey of event management by managers from 51 nations (Smith, Peterson & Schwartz, 2002). Dispositional variance was assessed in terms of respondents' orientation toward collectivism. Nation-level predictors were based principally upon the published scores provided by Hofstede, Schwartz and the GLOBE project. Significant individual-level and nation-level effects of collectivism were found, as well as interactions between levels. The implications of the results are discussed both in terms of their substantive relevance to our understanding of communication styles and in terms of their implications for cross-cultural research methodology.

Multi-Level Approaches in Organizational Settings: Opportunities, Challenges and Implications for Cross-Cultural Research

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand* ✉ ronald.fischer@vuw.ac.nz

This presentation provides an overview over level of theory and analysis issues within organizational settings. Organizations are multilevel in nature with different levels being relatively easy to identify. Consequently, organizational research is relatively rich in theoretical, empirical and statistical discussions of level issues. The presentation has three related aims. First, a brief review of level related research on organizational climate and leadership is presented. Some important issues stemming from this work are discussed, in particular the identification of theoretical assumptions, issues of perceptual agreement and composition models. Second, theoretical frameworks and guidelines for developing level conscious theory and research in the organizational literature are discussed. A number of frameworks have been developed to guide and assist researchers with developing and testing multilevel theory (e.g., Chen, Chen, Mathieu & Bliese, 2004; Hoffman & Jones, 2004; Klein & Kozlowski, 2000; Kozlowski & Klein, 2000). Third, these frameworks and guidelines are then used to highlight some problematic areas in contemporary cross-cultural research. Two issues are addressed in particular: the nature and conceptualization of cultural dimension at individual and cultural levels and efforts to unpackage cultural differences at an individual level.

PART II

Culture and Social Situations: A Multilevel Analysis of Situational Constraint

Michele GELFAND, *University of Maryland, USA* ✉ mgelfand@psyc.umd.edu

In this presentation, I will describe a multilevel theory of culture and social situations. I argue that cultures' influence on the structure of social situations has generally been neglected, yet the structure of social situations is an important mediating mechanism in linking ecocultural and historical factors and individual level processes. The theory posits that cultures vary in the degree to which situations are generally strong versus weak (Mischel, 1977), and that the structure of situations is related predictably to a number of ecocultural and historical factors (population density, history of conflict) and a number of micro-level psychological attributes (e.g., prevention focus and need for structure). A multilevel study of 6,111 individuals across 35 nations was conducted to test the theory. I will discuss regression and Hierarchical Linear Modeling analyses of the relationship between ecocultural and historical factors, the structure of situations, and micro level attributes. I will also discuss the relationship between the structure of situations and other aspects of culture, mostly notably, tightness-looseness and collectivism. Implications for cross-cultural psychology will be discussed.

Relationship between Daily Face Experiences and Daily Well-Being in Japanese Culture

Chun-Chi LIN, *University of Tokyo, Japan* ✉ chunchi@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Susumu YAMAGUCHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

The present study examined the relationship between daily face experiences and daily well-being in Japanese culture. Because the maintenance of face is an important agenda in Japanese social life, effects of individuals' face experiences on their psychological well-being were expected. Forty-eight Japanese adults were asked to answer the following questions twice a week up to ten weeks: whether events relevant to own face occurred, consequence of the events (face saved or lost), whether events relevant to others' face occurred, consequence of the events (others' face saved or lost), and daily measures of moods, self-esteem and social anxiety. In addition, Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale and Public Self-Consciousness Scale were administered. Multilevel random coefficient analyses were conducted by using the Hierarchical Liner Model. Results indicated that own face events increased daily negative moods and social anxiety, whereas other's face events did not. Participants with high public self-consciousness tended to be more socially anxious when their own face was at stake. Also, the participants generally reported higher daily self-esteem and lower social anxiety when their face was saved. They also had better moods when others' face was saved. However, trait self-esteem had a strong negative moderating effect on the relationship between consequences for own face and moods.

Individual- and Group-Level Predictors of Immigrant Adjustment in Australia

Emiko KASHIMA, *La Trobe University, Australia* ✉ e.kashima@latrobe.edu.au

Effects of culture-level and individual-level factors on immigrant adjustment were examined with data from Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia conducted by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs in Australia. The survey involved a random sample of over 5000 immigrants from 49 countries/regions, who arrived in Australia in 1993-5 and participated in the study 5-6 months after arrival, then one year and two years later. The present talk will focus on psychological adjustment of the immigrants measured by a 12-item General Health Questionnaire. A variance components model suggested that 97% of variability in psychological adjustment was due to individuals and 3% due to groups. Nevertheless, at the group level, psychological adjustment correlated positively with Diener's subjective well-being score (SWB), and negatively with cultural distance based on Smith et al. value dimensions, and with former Eastern European origin. When individual-level variables such as age, sex, and employment status were controlled for, SWB still contributed significantly to psychological adjustment and the size of contribution increased with time, suggesting that a cultural group's tendency to be more or less satisfied with their life predicts individuals' psychological adjustment in a new society.

Culture, Identity, and Intergroup Conflict

Convenor

James H. LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand* ✉ james.liu@vuw.ac.nz

Co-Convenor

John DUCKITT, *University of Auckland, New Zealand* ✉ j.duckitt@auckland.ac.nz

Despite the prevalence of cultural factors (e.g., ethnicity, nationality, religion, tribe) in warfare, prejudice, discrimination and other forms of intergroup conflict, social psychology has only recently turned its attention to developing theories of intergroup relations that incorporate cultural features of conflict. This symposium brings together different approaches to understanding intergroup conflict across cultures and its flipside the management of cultural diversity. Social representations of history are considered as symbolic resources providing culturally sanctioned repertoires for legitimizing social order and managing cultural diversity within nations and willingness to engage in warfare between nations. These lend content-based resources and constraints to the motivational system provided by the social identities that link the individual to national and/or ethnic groups. New Zealand and the United States provide contrasting case studies of the historical and current positions of different minorities in the national imagination, with Maori holding a more central place in NZ's national identity compared to African Americans in the United States. Following the dual process model, social dominance orientation and right wing orientation are theorized to provide indicators of the prevalence of different worldviews relating to intergroup conflict and diversity management across cultures. Finally, perceptions of justice and morality, religion and identity are applied to support for or opposition to the American occupation of Iraq, both within Iraq itself and in a cross-cultural sample of other nations.

PART I

The Interface between Ethnic and National Identity: A Cross-National Analysis

Jim SIDANIUS, *Harvard University, USA* ✉ sidanius@psych.ucla.edu

This paper will explore the possible conditions under which one would expect symmetry and asymmetry in the interface between ethnic and national identity within multiethnic nations across a number of cultures around the world. We examine the interface between ethnic and national identity with respect to three separate questions: (1) What are the conditions under which ethnic majorities and minorities will show the same levels of identification with the nation as a whole? (2) What are the conditions under which ethnic majorities and minorities will show the same positive relationship between ethnic and national identification? (3) What are the conditions under which ethnic majorities and minorities will show the same relationship between national identity and xenophobia against immigrant groups? Results will be discussed in terms of subgroup relations within superordinate categories and recent models of intergroup relations.

Social Representations of History as Symbolic Resources for Managing Cultural Diversity

James H. LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand* ✉ james.liu@vuw.ac.nz

Socially shared representations of history have been important in creating, maintaining and changing a people's identity. Their management and negotiation are central to managing cultural diversity within nations. A narrative framework is presented that represents how collectively significant events become (selectively) incorporated in social representations that enable the positioning of ethnic and national identities. New Zealand provides a case study of how the "charter" embedded within an historical representation can dramatically condition intergroup dynamics between an ethnic minority (Maori) and majority (Pakeha/NZ Europeans). Issues such as in-group favoritism, the creation and maintenance of national identity, the assimilation vs integration of minority groups, and the allocation of resources between groups and individuals are viewed through lenses provided by social representations of history.

New Zealand = Bicultural? Implicit Associations between Ethnicity and Nationality in the New Zealand Context

Chris G. SIBLEY, *University of Auckland, New Zealand* ✉ c.sibley@auckland.ac.nz

James H. LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Five studies examined perceptions of ethnicity and nationhood in the New Zealand (NZ) context. NZ Europeans/Pakeha (the majority group in NZ) explicitly rated liberal democratic values such as equality and tolerance as among the most important qualities defining NZ identity (Study 1). Pakeha also endorsed a bicultural perspective and explicitly rated both their own ingroup and Maori (the indigenous peoples of NZ) as contributing equally to NZ national identity and culture (Study 2). Contrary to the divergence between explicit and implicit ethnic-national associations observed in the USA, implicit associations in NZ were also consistent with this bicultural pattern of responses. Namely, Pakeha and Maori, but not Asian New Zealanders, were both strongly implicitly associated with the national category "NZ" (Studies 2-4). Furthermore, the small tendency for Pakeha to implicitly associate NZ more strongly with their own ingroup relative to Maori was erased by using moderately well-known Pakeha and Maori rugby players as targets (Study 5). These findings contrast with the consistent American = White implicit associations described by Devos and Banaji (2005), and provide insight into the ways in which sociocultural realities foster convergence or divergence between explicit and implicit beliefs about equality and the function of ethnicity in nationhood.

Perception of Racism and Knowledge of United States History

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Toronto, Canada* ✉ adamsg@kansas.edu

Jessica NELSON, *University of Kansas, USA*

White Americans tend to perceive less racism in US society than do people from oppressed groups. Prevailing accounts of this difference emphasize group-serving motivations that lead people from oppressed groups to exaggerate the extent of racism. Our research challenges prevailing accounts in two ways. First, we emphasize that differences reflect not only tendencies of oppressed groups to exaggerate racism, but also tendencies of White Americans to understate racism. Second, we hypothesize that differences reflect not only group-serving motivations, but also community-specific constructions of history that imply different levels of racism in past and present society. To investigate this hypothesis, we conducted a survey measuring historical knowledge about racism, racial identity, and perceptions of anti-Black racism among White American (University of Kansas) and African American (2 historically Black universities) students. Across groups, perceptions of present racism were positively related to knowledge of past racism. However, African Americans demonstrated greater knowledge of past racism and perceived more present racism than did White Americans. Mediation analyses support the hypothesis that group differences in perception of anti-Black racism are partly the product of White Americans' relative ignorance about incidents of racism in US history.

PART II

Remembering and Forgetting Wars: Cultural and Political Explanations

Dario PAEZ ROVIRA, *University of Pais Vasco, Spain*

Rosa CABECINHAS, *University of Minho, Portugal*

Jose Luis GONZALEZ CASTRO, *University of Burgos, Spain* ✉ jlgoca@ubu.es

This study analyzed at the collective level, using nations as units of analysis, and national means and percentages as measures, the relationships between historical experience, national pride and remembering WW II. A questionnaire asking for most important historical events, national identification and remembering of traumatic family experience, student samples from 20 nations in Asia, the America's and Europe (Liu et al, 2004; Pennebaker et al, 2002, own data) and indexes from World Value Surveys, ISSP survey and Hofstede's cultural values indexes were used. Cultural indexes were unrelated to historical pride, disconfirming cultural hypothesis that suggests lower remembering of II World War in Asiatic "shame cultures" and higher remembering in "guilt culture". Results suggest that political factors, like being categorized as a victim nation (e.g. Austria) or a low level of assumption of responsibilities were associated to high historical pride and lower mention of WW II as an important event. However, direct involvement in the II WW, particularly being part of the allied forces or historical winners, was related to higher remembering of the II WW and higher historical pride. Both factors were associated to higher willingness to participate in new wars to defend the country. Being a nation who wins the WW II, belonging to the Allies ($\rho = .57$) and participation in II WW ($\rho = .58$) correlates with national percentage of mentioning WW II- belonging to Axis or German-Austria-Italy-Japan coalition was negatively related. Results are discussed in terms of collective learning and construction of a positive identity.

Cross-National Comparisons of Multidimensional Ideological Attitudes

John DUCKITT, *University of Auckland, New Zealand* ✉ j.duckitt@auckland.ac.nz

Boris BIZUMIC, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Stephen KRAUSS, *University of Tennessee, USA*

Sonja BOSNJAK, *University of Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro*

Right wing authoritarianism has typically been conceptualized as a unidimensional personality based construct. We suggest it might be better viewed as a syndrome of three generally covarying ideological attitude dimensions: Authoritarianism, Conservatism, and Traditionalism. Psychometric measures of these three constructs were developed and shown to be reliable and factorially distinct with clear evidence for their discriminant validity. A comparison of mean scores on these three scales and the Social Dominance Orientation scale from samples in New Zealand (NZ), the USA, Israel, Romania, and Serbia (obtained between 2000 and 2002) revealed sharp differences. The profiles for NZ, the USA, and Israel were similar and suggested a pattern typical of well entrenched democratic cultures. Romania and Serbia were very different from these three countries but also from each other, with the profile for Serbia seemingly characteristic of revolutionary ferment in an authoritarian culture.

The World Is a Better Place without Saddam Hussein: The influence of Macro-Political Context on Perceptions of Political Events and Intentions to Protest

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Li-Li HUANG, *Ching Hwa University, Taiwan, PRC* ✉ lilyhg@giga.net.tw

James LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Feixue WANG, *Sun Yat Sen University, Taiwan, PRC*

Tomohide ATSUMI, *Osaka University, Japan*

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA*

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Toronto, Canada*

Chung-Fang YANG, *Sun Yat Sen University, Taiwan, PRC*

The present study focuses on perceptions and reactions to the war in Iraq among 1338 students from five countries with different political positions. The US and Japan sent combat troops to Iraq, while the People's Republic of China and New Zealand did not.

Taiwan is aligned with the US, but did not send troops. It is argued that these political positions at a national level will influence how individuals react to the war. First, it is shown that perceptions of the Iraq war (justification for the war, evaluation of US actions and war outcomes) are strongly influenced by nationality. US, Taiwanese and Japanese students had more favourable perceptions and justified the war more than did New Zealand and PRC students. Observed differences exceed cultural differences normally reported in the cross-cultural literature, highlighting the importance of the political context for attitudes and perceptions. Second, perceived justice of US actions in Iraq was only a weak predictor of protest actions, compared with moral positions on the war. Challenging previous research on the importance of justice for collective action, this indicates that outside an immediate conflict situation moral mandates are good predictors of protest intentions, but justice perceptions are not.

Social-Psychological Predictors of Support for Resistance in Iraq: A National Sample Survey

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A. AL HAFEDH, *American University of Beirut, Lebanon*

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

The aim of the present study is to understand the process that leads to support for resistance against American occupation forces in Iraq. Previous research on predicting political violence had highlighted the importance of social identities, values, threat, deprivation, religious and fundamental beliefs as well as demographic and socio-economic variables. Based on a literature review, the following variables were included as potential predictors: values, identities, perceptions of justice, life satisfaction, religiosity, perceived threat to group, ethnic and religious background, gender, age, socio-economic and educational indices. This survey was administered to a representative sample of Iraqis (N = 2950) covering all governorates (except two of the semi-autonomous Kurdish provinces). Data was collected between March 20th and March 25th of 2005. Results show that the three highest predictors of support for resistance are perceptions of justice, a drop in life satisfaction (compared to 2003), and strong Arab identity. While significant differences did emerge between Kurds and Arab participants, no differences were found between Muslim Sunnis and Shias in Iraq (challenging the popular notion of a “Sunni triangle”). Furthermore, the results indicate that support for resistance is driven by social factors, rather than by religious fundamentalism as portrayed in the media or by dysfunctional personality as discussed in clinical or intelligence circles.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

G1

Acculturation and Ethnic Identities in Multicultural Societies: New Empirical Findings

Convenor

Karen PHALET, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands* ✉ K.Phalet@fss.uu.nl

Co-Convenor

Judit ARENDS TOTH, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands* ✉ j.v.arends@uvt.nl

Discussant

Richard BOURHIS, *Université du Quebec à Montreal, Canada* ✉ bourhis.richard@uqam.ca

Acculturation and ethnic identity are complex processes that involve numerous aspects. No single measure can reveal their complexity in a comprehensive manner. The aim of this double symposium is to present papers that deal with empirical studies addressing different aspects of acculturation and ethnic identity, as well as contextual and outcome variables (psychological and sociocultural adaptation). Gungor starts this symposium with a structural model of acculturation of Turkish-Belgian adolescents, in which the interrelationships among values, acculturation attitudes, and outcome variables were addressed. Karu-Kletter and Horenczyk examine the role of perceived cultural distance in the relationship between cultural identities and psychological and sociocultural adaptation of Russian-speaking immigrants in Israel. Andriessen and Phalet validate a most parsimonious typology of acculturation and perceived ethnic relations, using Latent Class Analysis, which successfully predicts the school adjustment of ethnic minority youth in The Netherlands. Groenvynck, Beirens, Arends-Toth, and Fontaine present a validation study of a short behavioral acculturation scale. Hunler and Phalet studied the relationship of self-construals, acculturation and perceived discrimination with psychological health among Turkish newcomers in the Netherlands. Meeus and van Beselaere focus on the role of relative fit between the (perceived) acculturation orientations of ethnic minorities and the dominant group in predicting outgroup attitudes of Belgian host society members. Montreuil, Phalet, and Maliepaard discuss the results of an experimental study of priming effects of a ‘threatening’ media message on acculturation orientations and intergroup attitudes among Dutch host society members. Arends-Toth discusses different aspects Dutch identity of ‘native’ Dutch, and the role of language, culture, and religion in ethnic identity among Turkish-Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch adults. Finally, Bourhis discusses the presentations from a broad comparative psychological perspective of acculturation and intergroup relations across different receiving societies.

PART I

The Interplay between Values, Acculturation and Adaptation: A study on Turkish-Belgian Adolescents

Derya GUNGOR, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands* ✉ gungorder@hotmail.com

Interrelationships among values, acculturation and adaptation were examined within a framework of a proposed causal model. It was hypothesized that individualism (separatedness) would predict sociocultural adaptation (academic success, self-reported language efficacy and feeling of belongingness) directly and indirectly via adoption of the dominant culture whereas normative collectivism (conformity) would predict psychological adaptation (lower symptomology) directly and indirectly via maintenance

of the heritage culture. The model was tested on 287 adolescents from Turkish immigrant families in Belgium. SEM analysis confirmed the hypothesized indirect links. In addition, higher individualism predicted poorer psychological adaptation. Results were discussed with reference to the consequences of normative collectivism and phenomena called 'cultural trade-off'.

Patterns of Perceived Interethnic Relations among Minority Adolescents in The Netherlands

Iris ANDRIESSEN, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands* ✉ I.Andriessen@fss.uu.nl

Karen PHALET, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

This study develops an interactive approach to acculturation and minority school achievement. To this end, a new and most parsimonious twofold typology of interethnic relations is successfully validated using Latent Class Analysis (LCA), combining acculturation orientations with perceived discrimination and acceptance in ethnic relations. Specifically, latent class analysis among Turkish, Moroccan and Assyrian adolescents in Dutch secondary schools produces two relational types: the separation type and the integration type. Adolescents in the separation type seem to prefer the ethnic culture over the majority culture, and perceive low acceptance while those in the integration type give preference to both ethnic and majority cultures, and perceive high acceptance. The typology shows the expected pattern of associations with ethnic composition of the classroom, with ethnic self-identification of the adolescent, and with parental attitudes regarding acculturation and education. Stronger ethnic identification and a family background that reinforces culture maintenance increase the likelihood of belonging to the separation type of interethnic relations. Moreover, the most adaptive integration type successfully predicts students' task motivation and study strategies, but not their current track positions.

Perceived Cultural Distance, Cultural Identity, and Adaptation among Israeli Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union

Kristel KARU-KLETTER, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Gabriel HORENCZYK, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ gabriel@vms.huji.ac.il

We propose a multidimensional conceptualization of perceived cultural distance, conceptualized as the extent of cultural dissimilarity that the individual perceives to exist between himself/herself and various reference groups (in-groups and out-groups), or between two reference groups. We will examine the role of the various Perceived Cultural Distances in the relationship between immigrants' cultural (ethnic and national) identities and their psychological and sociocultural adaptation. Participants in the study were Russian-speaking immigrants from the Former Soviet Union, who arrived in Israel between the years 1989-2001.

The Factorial Validity of a Behavioral Acculturation Questionnaire: Evidence for the Bi-dimensional Model

Hans GROENVYNCK, *Gent University, Belgium* ✉ Hans.Groenvynck@ugent.be

Koen BEIRENS, *Gent University, Belgium*

Judit ARENDS-TOTH, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Johnny J. R. FONTAINE, *Gent University, Belgium*

In the present study, a 10-item acculturation questionnaire focusing on behavior was developed and assessed for its factorial validity. Acculturation is measured using two separate subscales: one representing the relationships with the mainstream culture and the other representing the relationships with the heritage culture. An item pool consisting of 64 behavioral acculturation statements belonging to five broad content domains (language, culture, cultural activities, behavioral rules, social relationships) was generated. Based upon a sample of 306 Turkish and Moroccan immigrants living in Belgium, the best item referring to the mainstream culture and the best item referring to the heritage culture were selected for each domain. In this way the number of items was reduced to 10. By applying confirmatory factor analysis on the 10-item version, two almost unrelated factors (relationship with the mainstream culture and relationship with the heritage culture) were identified. Moreover, this structure was confirmed in a second sample of adult immigrants (N = 306) and a sample of immigrant adolescents (N = 283) of Turkish and Moroccan origin.

PART II

The Impact of Acculturation and Interdependent-Independent Self Construal on Depression in Turkish Newcomers in The Netherlands

Olga HUNLER, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey* ✉ hunler@metu.edu.tr

Karen PHALET, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

The purpose of the present study is to investigate the relationships between personality variables, namely independent and interdependent self-construals, acculturation orientations, social support, perceived discrimination, and depression in Turkish immigrants who recently arrived in The Netherlands. Eighty-one Turkish newcomers participated in this study. Preliminary results show that interdependent self-construal and perceived discrimination are both positively related to the orientation of newcomers towards heritage culture maintenance. Conversely, their orientation towards host culture contact is positively related to independent self-construal and social support, and it is negatively related to perceived discrimination. Finally, perceived discrimination and interdependent self-construal increase the vulnerability of newcomers to develop depression, while an independent self-construal reduces vulnerability to depression. The interrelationships between personality, acculturation and depression will be further explored and discussed.

Dominant-Group and Perceived Minority-Group Acculturation Orientations, Relative Fit and Inter-Group Attitudes: The Role of Culture Maintenance and Out-Group Contact

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Norbert VAN BESELAERE, *University of Leuven, Belgium*

In order to take the broader acculturative context in the development of outgroup attitudes into consideration, dominant group members were asked not only to indicate their own acculturation orientations, but also the acculturation orientations they perceived in important minority groups. Difference scores for the two main dimensions (cultural maintenance and outgroup contact) were calculated in order to establish a measure of fit. Contrary to past research, we did not work with absolute difference scores, since the discrepancy can go in two directions. A negative discrepancy means that minorities do not comply with the preferences of majority members, while a positive discrepancy implies that minorities conform to the norm or that they even do better. Our results indicate that outgroup contact is the most important determinant of outgroup attitude, while cultural maintenance plays a minor role. When there is a positive discrepancy concerning outgroup contact, the magnitude of the difference and negative outgroup attitude are not correlated. When there is a negative discrepancy, negative attitude will increase, when the misfit enlarges. In future research we will include minority groups, which will allow us to also consider actual differences between those groups.

Effects of Media-Induced Threat on Acculturation Orientations and Intergroup Attitudes of Dutch Host Society Members

Annie MONTREUIL, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Karen PHALET, Utrecht University, The Netherlands ✉ K.Phalet@fss.uu.nl

Mieke MALIEPAARD, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

This study explored the effects of a « threatening » message communicated by the press media on acculturation orientations and intergroup attitudes of host society members. Dutch undergraduates were randomly assigned to one of three conditions. Respondents primed with a threatening theme read a fictitious newspaper article about integration problems of Moroccans in NL. Respondents primed with a counter-threatening theme were presented with evidence that Moroccans are integrating better than the image given by the media would suggest. Respondents in the control condition read an article dealing with a topic unrelated to intergroup relations. Respondents then completed the Host Community Acculturation Scale and intergroup attitudes towards Moroccan immigrants. Results showed that acculturation orientations of host society members were less affected by the message of the article read than were intergroup attitudes. Respondents who read a newspaper article with a threatening theme felt more threatened in their Dutch identity than respondents who read a neutral article. Unexpectedly, reading a counter-threatening article also seemed to induce feelings of identity threat, compared with reading a neutral article. The effects of exposure to media content dealing with immigrants and immigration issues on intergroup attitudes, acculturation orientations and intergroup relations will be discussed.

Ethnic Identity of Dutch Mainstreamers and Turkish and Moroccan Adults

Judit ARENDS TOTH, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands* ✉ j.v.arends@uvt.nl

People living in plural societies continuously define and re-define their ethnic identities. The current research project aimed at examining how immigrants and 'native' Dutch referred to their ethnic background and to what extent language, culture, and religion (important markers of ethnic identity) contributed to their ethnic identity. The first study focused on the Dutch identity of 'native' Dutch and examined what the key values of Dutch identity were, how 'native' Dutch referred to their ethnic identity, and if they thought that their ethnic identity was threatened. The study also addressed the conditions of 'being Dutch', who was seen as a Dutch person, and what 'native' Dutch thought about the acculturation process of immigrants. The second study addressed the ethnic identity of Turks and Moroccans (the two largest groups of immigrant) in The Netherlands. In particular, the role of language, culture, and religion in ethnic identity of Turks and Moroccans, and the effects of social network and group vitality on ethnic identity were examined. Results showed that Dutch and Turkish/Moroccan identities were unrelated and different ethnic markers contributed to the two identities. Implications of the results of both studies will be discussed.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

Ekklessia

Impediments to Living Democracy from a Cross-Cultural Point of View

Convenor

Lutz H. ECKENSBERGER, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany* ✉ eckensberger@dipf.de

Co-Convenor

Roderick Fulata ZIMBA, *University of Namibia, Namibia* ✉ rzimba@unam.na

The question of democracy has become ever more salient in a globalized world. Although the political idea of democracy is basically Western (even of Greek origin), it is assumed that it can be realized and be spread across the entire globe. The most important aspects of democracy are: 1.Participation of citizens in power/decisions 2.Control of power 3.Equality of everybody vis a vis the law and chances 4.Principle of delegation (political parties representing interests) 5.Efforts to keep/create a balance between individual freedoms and control exerted by the system 6.Freedom of opinion, of speech and of the press. The symposium will have to relate these dimensions to psychological concepts. Delegation, for instance, implies trust; participation

can occur in decisions of larger or smaller import; equality, of course, is a basic ethical value or ideal; freedom of speech also implies the ability to formulate one's own perspectives and to formulate them freely, etc. But from a cross-cultural perspective one basic problem seems to be that the ideal of equality is dominated in some cultures by equity. There are basic convictions that the elderly should have more rights than younger persons, that men should have more rights than women etc.

Contextualized Moral Judgements and Concepts of Democracy

Lutz H. ECKENSBERGER, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany* ✉ eckensberger@dipf.de

Historically and practically, there is a close relation between ideas of morality and ideas of democracy. Consequently, research on and educational programs on "learning and living democracy" are based upon research on moral development. Research on contextualized moral judgments, which is particularly relevant to the context of democracy, makes it clearly evident, however, that thinking in "moral terms", in "moral interactions between concrete subjects" is quite different from thinking in systems. While the former is based on consensus, for instance, the latter is based on compromise. In addition law replaces morality in systems. This is also reflected in cross cultural contexts, the Kami and Kita mode in Indonesia.

A Psychological and Cultural Perspective on the Practice of Democratic Principles in Southern Africa

Roderick Fulata ZIMBA, *University of Namibia, Namibia* ✉ rzimba@unam.na

This discussion will reflect on the practice of democratic principles of fairness, honesty and "majority rule" in the running of governments and their institutions in Southern Africa. Specifically, issues such as those of "free and fair" elections, corruption, poverty alleviation and moral decadence will be explored, from a psychological and cultural perspective. Using moral development and moral judgment concepts, the main purpose of the discussion will be to raise concerns about the practice of Western type of democracy under psychological and cultural conditions that are inherently "undemocratic".

Democracy and Environmental Issues: Case Study from Russian Perspective

Irina SHMELEVA, *Saint Petersburg State University, Russia* ✉ irina_shmeleva@hotmail.com

Citizens and state authorities are interconnected in the formation of civil society based on the principles of democracy. The period of transition of Russia to the democratic society is the case when citizens begin to realize not only their obligations but their rights, for example, for safe and beneficial environment. Environmental and ecological conflicts are the field for interaction between citizens and local authorities. Participation of citizens in decisions concerning city planning and environment is the way to democracy but the real cases demonstrate how difficult it is to act democratic in the society with indeterminate forms of moral and legal consciousness. The practice of conflict resolution between citizens, administration and investors on the problem of destruction of "Green zones" - squares, parks, public gardens in St. Petersburg - and building instead the commercial property demonstrates the complexity of democracy development. From the residents' side it could be viewed as awakening of ecological consciousness, understanding of recreational and esthetics values of "Green zones", their role for living and future generations, and efforts for civil actions. On the side of city authorities: breach of trust and laws, corruption, absence of social responsibility and morality. Psychological reasons and results for future democracy development would be analyzed.

Conceptions of Trust on Family Ties in relation to Corrupt Social Practices: Morality and Conventions

Clary MILNITSKY, *Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul Brazil, Brazil* ✉ sapiro@ufrgs.br

Brazil is a highly bureaucratized country with great disparity in the economic conditions of persons in different social classes. In the Brazilian context, such behavior as nepotism, bribery, and corruption are widespread involving participation at some level by most of the population. Current research and theory on social development still generates controversy in Brazil regarding loyalty to family ties, nepotism and corruption. To contextualize individuals' sociomoral values in order to justify nepotism may also mean to undermine ethic in politics. Prevailing political practices in Brazil apparently ignore ethical standards of justice and public welfare, which are fundamental to human interaction independent of the particular social order. The presentation brings up to date previous studies done in Brazil (Milnitsky-Sapiro, 1996; Milnitsky-Sapiro, C & Nucci, L. 1999) in which this issue was examined by investigating the ways in which adolescent and adult members of Brazilian society identified a set of common practices that are discussed in the light of objective criteria of justice and democracy. Subjects distinguished between standard moral and conventional items thus exhibiting differential concepts of morality and convention. On corruption items, the majority of subjects employed moral criteria and justifications. Implications for social cognitive theory and for democracy will be discussed.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Science Amphi.

Considering Universals and Variability in Cross-Cultural Psychology

Convenor

Steven HEINE, *University of British Columbia, Canada* ✉ heine@psych.ubc.ca

Co-Convenor

Ara NORENZAYAN, *University of British Columbia, Canada* ✉ ara@psych.ubc.ca

Two theoretical perspectives that have gained preeminence in recent decades are those of cross-cultural psychology and evolutionary psychology. For the most part, these two research traditions have existed independently of one another, or even

superficially appear to be in opposition to each other. However, a more careful consideration reveals many ways in which these two perspectives are embracing similar goals in their efforts to illuminate our understanding of human nature. The recent growth of these two research programs has called attention to the important question of what is universal and what is culturally variant in psychological functioning. This symposium will focus on how the study of psychological universality and variability can converge, and jointly serve to further psychological theory development. The four presentations in this symposium will address the question of how researchers can integrate understandings of universality and cultural variability across a broad array of psychological processes. Smith will discuss how considerations of universality and variability inform models of psychopathology; Schwartz addresses the question of universality of acoustic perception in consonance ordering; Heine considers how cross-cultural research on self-enhancement suggests ways of understanding the level at which such motivations are universal; and Norenzayan proposes an hierarchy of levels by which universality can be considered and used to inform theory development.

Implications of an Emerging Integration of Universal and Culturally-Specific Psychologies

Gregory SMITH, University of Kentucky, USA ✉ gsmith@uky.edu

Nichea SPILLANE, University of Kentucky, USA

Agnes ANNUS, University of Kentucky, USA

Psychological researchers increasingly recognize that human behaviour reflects a complex interplay of universal human capacities, cultural responses to unique histories and circumstances, and individual differences. Many psychological processes appear to reflect culturally-specific instantiations of universal capacities. Current integrative research focuses on further clarifying definitions of universality and on refining methods for identifying universal and cultural components of psychological processes. In this presentation, we consider implications of this emerging integration. To provide one example of its implications, we apply it to the study of psychopathology. We report on formal models that explain why some cultures embrace dysfunction among members. We then describe methods for determining whether putative disorders bring universal or contextual life dysfunction, and for clarifying etiological models of certain disorders. Some disorders, such as bulimia nervosa, appear to be cultural syndromes that are influenced by both universal and culturally specific processes. Other disorders, such as anorexia nervosa, appear to be universal, although there are cultural differences in how the disorder is explained. Models of psychopathology can be more informed and precise if they include careful consideration of both (a) universal and cultural influences on behaviour and (b) whether a behaviour is dysfunctional in a given culture or universally.

Perceptual Universals Reflect Culturally Invariant Features of the Physical Environment: An Explanation of Musical Universals in terms of Speech Acoustics

David SCHWARTZ, Duke University, USA ✉ Schwartz@neuro.duke.edu

Catharine HOWE, Duke University, USA

Dale PURVES, Duke University, USA

Listeners of all ages and societies produce a similar consonance ordering of chromatic scale tone combinations. Despite intense interest in this perceptual phenomenon over several millennia, it has no generally accepted explanation in physical, psychological, or physiological terms. Here, we show that the musical universal of consonance ordering reflects a culturally invariant feature of the human sound environment, namely the acoustics of human vocalization. Since human speech is the principal naturally occurring source of tonal sounds for human listeners, we analyzed the spectra from more than 100,000 recorded speech segments from ten different languages. The culturally invariant pattern of sound energy derived from these spectra predicts both the fundamental frequency ratios that define the chromatic scale intervals and the consonance ordering of chromatic scale tone combinations. These findings suggest that the existence of psychological universals is not necessarily inconsistent with environmental determinism.

Considering Universality and Variability in Self-Enhancement

Steven HEINE, University of British Columbia, Canada ✉ heine@psych.ubc.ca

Self-enhancement is often described as a universal human motivation; however, evidence for this motivation is strikingly weak in East Asian cultural contexts. Evidence for cultural variation in self-enhancement motivations will be discussed, along with alternative explanations for the cultural differences. It will be argued that one reason for this pronounced cultural difference is that East Asians place greater weight on face maintenance, whereas North Americans place greater emphasis on self-esteem maintenance. Although both concerns reflect a similar desire to behave in culturally sanctioned ways, these two motivations implicate some divergent psychological processes. Discussion will focus on how evolutionary hypotheses can be entertained in the face of great cultural variability.

A Hierarchical Framework for Levels of Universals in Psychology

Ara NORENZAYAN, University of British Columbia, Canada ✉ ara@psych.ubc.ca

Psychological universals are a foundational postulate in psychology, yet explicit analysis of how to identify such universals is lacking. A conceptual framework is presented to guide the empirical investigation of genuine psychological universals across cultures. Four distinct levels of hierarchically organized universals are described: from strongest to weakest claims for cross cultural universality, a phenomenon is an (1) accessibility universal if it emerges across cultures and in the same magnitude; it is a (2) functional universal if it emerges across cultures but differs in magnitude; it is an (3) existential universal if it exists in

principle in the psychological repertoire of various cultures but is elicited by different contingencies; and it is a (4) non-universal if it is absent from the psychological repertoire of some cultures. Examples of these levels of universals are presented from the cross cultural literature, and the ways by which these universals inform theory development is discussed.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

A1

Personality

Chair

Anastassios MATSOPOULOS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Dennis M. H. HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

An Exploratory Analysis of the Relationship between Perfectionism and Personality

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran* ✉ besharat2000@yahoo.com

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between dimensions of perfectionism and personality in a sample of students from the University of Tehran. An exploratory analysis was performed to assess the kind of association that exists among three dimensions of perfectionism (self-oriented, other-oriented, socially prescribed) and five personality dimensions including neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness. Five hundred twenty students (260 boys, 260 girls) were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete Farsi version of the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS) and Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R). Analysis of the data involved both descriptive and inferential statistics including means, standard deviations, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and regression analyses. The results revealed that all three dimensions of perfectionism were positively associated with neuroticism and conscientiousness, and negatively associated with openness. Girls had higher scores on socially prescribed perfectionism than boys. Dimensions of perfectionism seemed to influence Big Five factors through their facets.

Comparison of Cross-Cultural Differences in Personality Traits in Iran by NEO-PI-R

Armaghan MOHAMMADI MOEIN, *Iran* ✉ Armaghan82@yahoo.com

Saeed MALIHI ZUCKERINI, *Iran*

Robert R. McCRAE, *National Institute of Aging, USA*

The aim of this research was to find out the differences and similarities between different ages and sexes regarding their personality traits and then compare them with other cultures that Dr. McCrae investigated. In this research 36 cultures were compared. The conclusions are the same as those of McCrae's research. The sample consisted of 120 subjects, 60 of which are 20-30-year-old male and female university students, and another 60 subjects 30-50 years old, male and female non-university students who live or work in Karaj (city near Tehran). Personality traits were measured with the NEO-PI-R, an instrument by Dr. Robert R. McCrae and Dr. Paul T. Costa (1989). Simple random sampling was used. The main findings are summarized as follows: Women and university students (20-30 years old) scored high in N scale; university students (20-30 years old) scored high in E scale; women and university students (20-30 years old) scored high in O scale; and women and 30-50 years old scored high in A and C scales.

Comparison Study of Personality Structure on Han, Zhuang, Mongolian and Naxi Nationality

Xu SIAN, *South China Normal University, China* ✉ xusian2003@yahoo.com.cn

Zheng XUE, *South China Normal University, China*

Using the methods of natural assessment on Adjective Rating Scale on Chinese Personality (QZPAS), the study investigated the personality structure on Han (985 subjects), Zhuang (200 subjects), Mongolian (583 subjects) and Naxi Nationality (207 subjects). The results showed that Han, Zhuang, Mongolian and Naxi Nationality had the common personality structure, namely "Big Four" model. Besides these common dimensions, each nation had its own personality structure. Research showed that the personality structure of the four nations had something in common and something different. The personality structure of the four nations had some common characteristics with the whole Chinese nation, for they were influenced by long-term social contact and Chinese cultural. It also showed that each different nationality had peculiar personality characteristics which were influenced by different national culture and natural environment.

Use of Self and Others Resources in Coping with Failures in Hong Kong and in Israel

Dennis M. H. HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ dennis_hkfun@hotmail.com

Jenny KURMAN, *University of Haifa, Israel*

Cross-cultural differences in ways of coping with failures are studied. Participants from Israel and from Hong Kong described all the options they would consider as a way of coping with 6 hypothetical failures. On top of Cross-cultural differences in number of options mentioned (higher in Israel), qualitative differences in the type of the suggested options were obvious. A careful reading of the material led us to distinguish between two main categories, using self-resources and using resources of other. Each category was divided into two more refined strategies, the second being an indirect strategy (The categories are: Put active effort and create possibilities for concrete self-improvement; Get information that will help future self-improvement; Try to influence

the authority that affected the failure; Try to activate indirect entities that can help in the situation, or find indirect ways to achieve the goal). The groups differed significantly in all four categories: Israelis (n = 100) mentioned more resources of others whereas HK participants (n = 103) mentioned more self-resources. Promotion and prevention goals were weak correlates of resources use. Harmony, Locus of control and Face are studied as possible mediators in an additional study conducted in HK and Israel (n = 200).

The Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Scale: Empirical Studies in the Sultanate of Oman

Said ALDHAFRI, *Sultan Qaboos University, Oman* ✉ aldhafri@hotmail.com

The Teacher Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES, Tschannen-Moran & Woolfolk Hoy, 2001) has been increasingly used in the teacher efficacy literature. Aldhafri and Ambosaidi (in progress) adapted this scale to the Arabic language and used it to examine Omani teachers' sense of efficacy. The adaptation of the TSES allowed examining the existence of the teachers' sense of efficacy construct in Arabic culture and tested for the universality of perceived self-efficacy concept (Bandura, 1997). I report here additional two studies aimed to further examine the psychometric properties of this scale when used in the Arabic culture. Both of these studies took place in Oman. In the first study, a short version of the TSES was developed and examined using 370 teachers from different school-grade levels. In the second study, a total of 2424 elementary school teachers responded to the original longer form of the TSES. Results showed that the scores from both versions of the TSES demonstrate evidence of high reliability and construct validity. Scale-level analyses showed evidence for construct comparability of these Arabic versions of the TSES when examined with Omani teachers. I discuss the findings in the context of social cognitive theory and I provide implications for cross-cultural research.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

A2

Acculturative Strategies

Chair

Jose Luis GONZALEZ CASTRO, *University of Burgos, Spain*

Vice-Chair

Maya BENISH WEISMAN, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Acculturation, Differential Drug Use, and Susceptibility to Preventive Appeals

William CRANO, *Claremont Graduate University, USA* ✉ william.crano@cgu.edu

Eusebio ALVARO, *Claremont Graduate University, USA*

Jason SIEGEL, *Claremont Graduate University, USA*

Campaigns designed to ameliorate problem behaviors often fail because they adopt a one-size-fits-all approach, which seriously underestimates effects of acculturation differences. Our research investigated marijuana and inhalant use of Anglo and Hispanic schoolchildren (N > 1000) from southwest Arizona. Hispanic children exhibited higher usage across all measures. Highly acculturated Hispanics used inhalants more frequently and marijuana less frequently, than their less acculturated peers. Parental monitoring and family cohesion strongly attenuated usage, and interacted with children's knowledge. Respondents from heavily monitored, or more cohesive families, and who were knowledgeable about drugs and their effects, were practically immune from drug use. The ameliorative effects of family on those of low knowledge were attenuated. Experimental research following from this study revealed that Hispanic school children were extremely reactive to the kinds of persuasion techniques that characterized much of the U.S. government's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, a multi-million dollar program designed to stem the tide of children's drug use. Changes in scope and approach are indicated in our research. Approaches tailored to the proclivities of the target sample must be developed, and may be informed by experimental studies of differential susceptibility to various persuasive techniques, many of which are discussed in this presentation.

Elements of Critical Acculturation Psychology: What Do We Study, How Do We Study It, and for What Purpose, When We Investigate Immigration and Acculturation?

Valery CHIRKOV, *University of Saskatchewan, Canada* ✉ v.chirkov@usask.ca

This presentation provides a critical analysis of research in the psychology of immigration and acculturation. Based on an examination of the publications on these topics in the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* and the *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* over the span of five years: 2000-2005, the author will discuss, among other topics, the following aspects of the discontent with acculturation psychology research: the lack of a psychological definition of acculturation and the limitations of the theoretical analysis of the acculturation process; the absence of the cultural analysis of the home and host cultures for acculturating individuals; the dominance of a cross-sectional design that is not suitable for studying a process that stretches over time; the lack of longitudinal comparative studies; the dominance of the ill-related model of acculturation based on the idea of culture shock as a distressful event, with practically no acknowledgment of the positive, growth-provoking consequences of immigration and acculturation; very few references to the research conducted by sociologists and anthropologists; and finally, no account or explanation of the various 'paradoxes of acculturation'. In conclusion, the author will provide some suggestions regarding the improvement of acculturation research.

Transnational Migration and the Experience of Chinese Immigrant Women in Canada

Guida MAN, *York University, Canada* ✉ gman@yorku.ca

The Chinese constitute the largest ethnic group in Canada according to the 2001 census data. Until recently, the lives of immigrant women have been little explored. This paper examines the transnational migration processes of Chinese immigrants, both historically and in contemporary society. In particular, it explores how migration transforms Chinese immigrant women's experiences in the labour market as well as in the family. It contends that Chinese immigrant women's work and its contradictory nature is paramount in the social construction of transnational families and communities. Using a perspective which argues that ethnicity, race, gender, and class are social relations which have to do with how people relate to each other through productive and reproductive activities, the presenter investigates Chinese immigrant women's experiences as they are embedded in the historical, social, cultural, economic and political processes of Canadian society.

Characteristics of Successful and Unsuccessful Immigrants' Stories

Maya BENISH WEISMAN, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ maya533@mscc.huji.ac.il

This paper introduces a focus on "success" as a new approach for evaluating immigrant absorption. In contrast with other absorption definitions, I evaluate good absorption according to the subjective experience of the immigrant. From a sample base of 337 emigrants from the Former USSR to Israel in the early 1990's, I have interviewed 11 men and 11 women, who represent the extreme poles of the "success" dimension (felt that their story was either very successful or very unsuccessful). These individuals were interviewed in a semi-structured interview. Narrative psychology focuses on the story that people tell about their lives. The data of the present study are analyzed using two perspectives: the content of the story (e.g. themes, categories) and the form of the story (e.g. metaphors, use of words, and organization of the story). Interesting findings emerged from the comparison of the two groups and the examination of the stories of men versus women. Among other findings, immigrants' success stories include themes of activation and agency and themes of serendipity, and reveal an ability to temporarily give up control of the situation, and to let themselves "drift with the flow".

Predicting Sociocultural and Psychological Adaptation in a Sample of Immigrants in Spain

Jose Luis GONZALEZ CASTRO, *University of Burgos, Spain* ✉ jlgoca@ubu.es

Silvia UBILLOS, *University of Burgos, Spain*

Rodrigo CARCEDO, *University of Burgos, Spain*

Valeriana GUIJO, *University of Burgos, Spain*

A study regarding the sociocultural and psychological adaptation of a sample of immigrants from Ecuador, Morocco, Colombia and Brazil in Spain will be presented. The sample comprised 944 people, with a mean age of 32,54 years, and a mean length of stay of 50,34 months. The aim of the study was to test which variables were better predictors of both sociocultural and psychological adaptation. Regression analyses were performed including different variables: age; gender; identification with country of origin and host country; length of stay; expectations the people had when coming to Spain; if the occupation or job they had in Spain was better or worse than in their own country; indices of social support (both host and origin), perceived discrimination, and if they were "legal" or "non legal" immigrants. Results show that the best predictors for sociocultural adaptation were perceived discrimination, length of stay and legal vs. illegal status. With regard to psychological adjustment, the predictors were expectations and perceived discrimination. Results show that the variables involved in both types of adaptation are different, although perceived discrimination is always an important factor, especially for sociocultural adaptation.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

A3

Cognitive and Emotional Aspects of Acculturation

Chair

Marina DALLA, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Hermann-Gunter HESSE, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

Acculturation, Social Support and Psychological Adjustment of Refugees from the Former Soviet Union in The United States

Dina BIRMAN, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA* ✉ dbirman@uic.edu

Irene CHUNG, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

This paper will describe a study of acculturation, psychological adjustment, and social support among 484 adult refugees from the former Soviet Union resettled within the State of Maryland in the United States. Questionnaire data were collected in 2000 from a sample selected at random from state records of those resettled within a 10 year time frame. Bilingual and bicultural data collectors conducted extensive outreach with the selected sample, resulting in excellent response rates. Extensive demographic information about the refugee's backgrounds and circumstances was collected. Acculturation was assessed using the Language, Identity, and Behavior scales developed by Birman & Trickett (2001). Three aspects of psychological adjustment were assessed, including measures of life satisfaction (Fazel & Young, 1988), symptoms of anxiety and depression (Hopkins Symptom

Checklist-21 (Green, Walkey, McCormick, & Taylor, 1988), and alienation (Nicassio, 1983). Satisfaction with social support received from Russian friends, American friends, spouse, and other family members was also assessed using an adaptation of the measure by Seidman, Aber, Allen & French (1996). All measures were translated into Russian and adapted based on pilot testing with this population. Analyses examine the contributions of acculturation to psychological adjustment and explore the ways in which social support mediates and moderates this relationship.

Responses to Perceived Injustice: The Value of Acculturation

Marina DALLA, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ marinantalla@yahoo.gr

Evi GEORGIADOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

The study highlights the value of acculturation to account for reactions to perceived injustice and discrimination. The subjects of the study were 120 immigrants from Albania, 80 immigrants from Bulgaria and 200 Greek people aged between 18 to 64 years. Participants were asked to imagine that an acquaintance (an immigrant woman) had sent them an e-mail relating that, despite her excellent professional qualifications for the job, the ministry of education turned down her application. After reading this account, the participants completed measures that assessed: a) Acculturation (Ryder et al, 1999), Intergroup Stereotypes (Georgas et al, 2004) and b) cognitive, emotional and behavioural reactions to the occasion (Devos et al, 2002). Acculturation and identification are discussed in relation to behavioural intentions of dealing with the situation and emotional processes underlying these intentions. Key-words: Acculturation, Discrimination and Negative Emotions

The Social Cognition of Immigrants' Acculturation: The Impact of Reference Group, Need for Cognitive Closure and Communication Skills

Marcella RAMELLI, *University of Basle, Switzerland* ✉ Marcella.Ramelli@stud.unibas.ch

Arnd FLORACK, *University of Basle, Switzerland*

Ankica KOSIC, *University of Rome, Italy*

The present study examined the impact of reference group, need for cognitive closure and communication skills on acculturation orientations of Spanish speaking immigrants in Switzerland. It was found that immigrants with high need for closure were more likely to adopt the host culture when they joined Swiss people within the first three months after arrival. However, people with no Swiss reference group at this time were equally likely to adopt the host culture as immigrants with a Swiss reference group when they were characterized by a low need for cognitive closure (Kruglanski & Webster, 1996). Thus, the present study successfully replicated previous studies (Kosic, Kruglanski, Arie, Pierro, & Mannetti, 2004) demonstrating the moderating impact of need for cognitive closure on the relation between the reference group and acculturation strategies. In extension of these findings, the present study showed the importance of communication skills. It was found that the reference group at time of arrival affected the contact with the host community at following stages of the acculturation process when people had insufficient communication skills at time of arrival, but not when they had good communication skills initially.

Intercultural Sensibility of Immigrant Students in Germany

Hermann-Gunter HESSE, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

Intercultural sensibility is important for the cultural cohesion of a society. German school curricula define intercultural sensibility as an educational goal to be reached at via foreign language teaching. To which degree is this goal approached in real school settings? In a national representative sample of students of ninth grade in German schools (total about 9.000 students; project "DESI: Deutsch-Englisch-Schülerleistungen International [Students' achievements in German and English]") three immigrant groups in Germany of Russian, Polish and Turkish mother tongue are compared with German students considering intercultural sensibility in the context of English as a foreign language classroom. A culture specific instrument has been developed for the assessment of intercultural sensibility based on the model of Milton Bennett and analyzed by hypothesis-oriented latent class analysis. The development of the instrument, the test of the model and the resulting profiles will be presented. The procedure will be proposed as a method for the construction of "tailored" testing instruments of intercultural sensitivity in a variety of contexts. The results of the analysis of structural relationships between intercultural sensibility types and migration context, family variables, cognitive prerequisites and educational affordances will be shown comparing immigrant groups and resident students.

Emotional Care for the Disadvantaged Children in China

Yanyin CHEN, *University of Nottingham, UK* ✉ texyc3@nottingham.ac.uk

City migrant phenomenon is particular in China, due to China's historical and cultural background. With China's economic development, the number of city migrants increases. Their migrant status and living styles lead to the difficulties in their lives. Another social concern is raised in the recent years, as the second generation of city migrants comes into being, city migrants'—children. They form a unique disadvantaged group in China. Many social discussion and research have been carried out on city migrant children's welfare. However, not much attention has been put on these children's mental health. The World Health Organisation defines health as: "A complete state of physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." This means that a person cannot be classified as healthy without emotional and social wellness. In fact, there is an increasing acknowledgement of the impact of people's emotional wellness on their physical health, and an extending belief that people's emotional life is critical for their success in life This paper is a study of China's city migrant children's emotional state and the impact that the unique migrant social and family background makes on their emotional health.

Suggestions are made for schools and the government's educational policy to provide emotional care to city migrant children and help them enhance their emotional well-being.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 13:15-14:45

A4

Learning / Cognition

Chair

Peggy M. P. C. BOSCH, *University of Bergen; Haukeland University Hospital, Norway*

Vice-Chair

Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Negative Event Experiences (NEE), Negative Attributional Style (NAS) and Depressive Symptoms in Adolescents

Nader MONIRPOOR, *Azad Islamic University-Branch of Qom, Iran* ✉ monirpoor1357@yahoo.com

Rokhsareh YAZDANDOOST, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*

M. K. ATEFVAHID, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*

A. DELAVAR, *Allameh Tabatabaee University, Iran*

Helen KHOOSFI, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*

The main goal of this research is to study the relation between Negative event experiences (NEE), Negative attributional style (NAS) and depressive symptoms in adolescents. 388 High school students (222 females and 166 males) were selected on the base of stratified random sampling from Rey City and completed Beck depression inventory, attributional style questionnaire and negative life events questionnaire. Data were analysed through independent t-test and ANOVA-I. The results indicate that: 1) the adolescents with NEE were significantly more depressed than adolescents without NEE, 2) the adolescents with NAS were significantly more depressed than the adolescents without NAS, 3) the depressed adolescents as compared to non depressed ones significantly had more NAS, 4) the adolescents with both NEE and NAS were significantly more depressed than ones with only NAS, but they were not different from the adolescents with only NEE. The findings of this study support NEE, NAS and their combined presence in intensity of depressive symptoms.

Cross Cultural Differences in Cognition in Patients with Schizophrenia

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Maurits W. M. L. VAN DEN NOORT, *University of Bergen, Norway*

Schizophrenia is a complex bio-behavioural disorder that manifests itself primarily in cognition. In order to find newer and better treatments for schizophrenia, we need to fully understand the cognitive mechanisms behind it, and the exact impairments that cause - or are caused by, this disease. We might be able to help patients more adequately by concentrating on these impairments when looking for new therapies. One way to come to a better understanding of cognition in patients with schizophrenia is to look at the cross cultural differences between these patients. In this presentation, a review on the state of the art in cross cultural cognition research on patients with schizophrenia will be presented.

Impact of Teaching Self-Recording on Enhancement of Attentive Behaviour in Students with Learning Disabilities

Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran* ✉ bghobari@ut.ac.ir

Mahboobeh MAKAREM, *University of Tehran, Iran*

This study aims at investigating the effect of self-recording on improvement of attentive behaviour in students with learning disabilities. Investigators were also interested in exploring the impact of eliminating cues (audio prompts and omission of record sheet) on variations of behaviour change due to self-recording. To this end, five elementary students (ages 11-12) were selected on the basis of their difficulties in academic progress due to lack of attention. After gathering the baseline data, 3 distinct treatment procedures were implemented using a multiple base line design. Variations of attentive behaviour were recorded in the following three phases of treatment: 1) self-monitoring with an audio cue plus visual display of a sheet to record the attention, 2) self-monitoring with an audio cue without visual display of a sheet, and 3) using self-monitoring without any cues. In all three phases, teacher and students recorded attentive behaviours. There was high reliability (agreement) between teacher's recording and students' recording. The results revealed that in all phases of treatment, especially in phase 1, the attentive behaviour was significantly higher than base line indicating that self-monitoring can improve the attentive behaviour of learning disabled students. Implications and applications of the findings are discussed in the paper. Keywords: Attentive behaviour, students with learning disabilities, self-monitoring, elementary school.

Attention vs. Thinking: A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Uses of Mind

Reginald PAWLE, *Kansai Gaidai University, Japan* ✉ reggiepawle@yahoo.com

Various explanations have been proposed regarding differences and similarities in cognitive styles in different cultures. These include field-dependent/field-independent (Witkin et al., 1962) and dialectical/nondialectical reasoning (Nisbett, 2003). An additional way to understand cognitive styles is to examine which functions of mind are emphasized and developed in a particular culture. Two psychological functions that are significantly influenced by culture are attention and thinking. These are both universal functions of mind that can both be developed in different ways during a person's lifetime. Cultures often

emphasize one over the other. Generally speaking, thinking tends to be much more developed in Western cultures, while attention tends to be more developed in Asian cultures. In each case cultures tend to under-appreciate the value of the function they de-emphasize. This presentation will examine what are the functions of thinking and attention, how culture affects their development, and what are the expressions of developed attention and thinking in religions, education systems, and personal relationships. The focus will be particularly on Japan and America, but will also more broadly include references to Asia and the West.

Cultural Artifacts, As-If Discourse and Learning of Physico-Mathematical Concepts in Two Cultures

Minati PANDA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India* ✉ pandam66@yahoo.com

Himani PASBOLA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Children construct physico-mathematical concepts through particular kinds of discursive practices in their community in which primary roles are played by intentional adults, availability of resources and other eco-cultural conditions. An ethnographic study of two villages in India - one Garhwali village from Uttaranchal and one Saora village from Orissa - examined what kind of as-if assumptions underlie various eco-cultural activities that children engage in, how cultural objects and artifacts shape these discursive environments and what kind of as-if assumptions adults advance while transmitting the cultural wisdom to children. The study also used non-participant observation technique, extensive interview and case study method for collection of data. The findings showed that the adults use complex cultural models in organizing the eco-cultural environment in which children construct their physico-mathematical knowledge by making some artifacts more salient than others. While the processes of cultural construction of such knowledge are invariant, the strategies used by the adults in structuring cultural experiences for children vary from one culture to another leading to different discursive practices in physico-mathematics learning.

14:45-14:50 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 14:50-16:20

Ekklessia

Cultural and Comparative Dimensions of Children's Mirror Recognition

Convenor

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ hkeller@uos.de

Co-Convenor

Kim A. BARD, *Centre for the Study of Emotion, UK* ✉ kim.bard@port.ac.uk

Discussant

Robert W. MITCHELL, *Eastern Kentucky University, USA* ✉ robert.mitchell@eku.edu

This symposium presents empirical studies that address the development of the categorical self during early childhood, especially concentrating on mirror recognition. The Mirror Recognition Test (MSR) is one of the most widely used assessments of children's awareness of the self with an equally long research tradition in the comparative field. Since mirror recognition is assumed to be a maturationally based cognitive ability, cross cultural comparisons are widely missing. This symposium brings together scholars from the comparative and the cross cultural fields in order to highlight this important developmental milestone. Bard, Todd & Leavens take a comparative perspective and present data on the development of MSR in human and chimpanzee infants, using similar procedures. Vyt employs a longitudinal research design with a video recognition task with toddlers and argues that parents and culture can exert influence on this learning behaviour. Kaertner and Keller demonstrate with a short term longitudinal study of Cameroonian Nso farmer and German middle class toddlers that the relative importance placed on the development of autonomy influenced the development of the categorical self concept. Robert Mitchell will discuss the papers.

Comparative Perspectives on Self-Awareness

Kim A. BARD, *University of Portsmouth, UK* ✉ kim.bard@port.ac.uk

Brenda K. TODD, *University of Sussex, UK*

David A. LEAVENS, *University of Sussex, UK*

Self-awareness is studied using the mark-and-mirror test. The objective target behavior is touching the face (or the mark on one's own face) while watching in the mirror, resulting in mirror self-recognition (MSR). We take a comparative perspective, investigating the development of MSR in human and chimpanzee infants, using similar procedures. Human and chimpanzee infants pass the test and engage in contingency testing: humans in attempting to localize the mark, and chimpanzees by monitoring the one-to-one correspondence between their actions and the actions of the mirror image. We suggest that passing the mark test isn't about the understanding the reflective properties of the mirror, isn't about discovery of the mark by looking at the mirror image, but is about being self-aware. When the self who is acting can become represented in the mirror, then mirror-guided touching of the self can occur. One of the characteristics of being self-aware is contingency testing, which is evident in MSR but also in recognition of being imitated, characteristics shared by humans and chimpanzees but not by monkeys. The comparative evidence suggests that self-awareness evolved no later than about 15 million years ago when humans and the great apes diverged from the old world monkey lineage

The Development of an Early Self Concept in Different Socio-Cultural Environments

Joscha KAERTNER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ joscha.kaertner@uni-osnabrueck.de
Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

In this study we followed groups of 40 toddlers between 18 and 19 months in a prototypically independent (German middle-class) and an interdependent (urban Cameroonian Nso farmers) socio-cultural environment over a course of six weeks. The theory-driven selection of samples was supported by the relative importance attached to socialization goals directed towards the toddlers' development of autonomy and relatedness. Each week we conducted the Rouge-test, a behavioural measure of the categorical self-concept. We found remarkable differences in the percentage of toddlers demonstrating mirror self-recognition as an indicator of the categorical self between the two samples. Furthermore, in both samples the rates of mirror self-recognition increased over time. In line with previous research, there was no indication that the familiarity with mirrors affected mirror self-recognition. From these findings we drew the conclusion that the socio-cultural environment within which the child is socialized influences the development of an early self concept. Namely, the relative importance placed on the development of autonomy influenced the development of the categorical self concept.

Mental, Cultural, and Behavioural Underpinning of Infants' Behaviour in front of the Self-Image

Andre VYT, *University of Ghent, Belgium* ✉ Andre.Vyt@UGent.be

Experiments with infants in front of a mirror or video self-image may reveal interplays between maturation and learning in the development of self-awareness. Both the behavioural indicators and the experimental factors are to be seen within a (cross-) cultural framework. The widely used spot-on-the-nose technique is hypothesized to be related to things like the appreciation of standards and the sensitivity to bodily and facial marks. In a longitudinal study, 60 infants are observed at the ages of 12, 16 and 20 months of age. At 16 and at 20 months they are confronted with a surprising self-image on television by using a video-technique, in which the background of the video image is replaced by another background, presenting a hand virtually touching the ear of the infant. Also the infants' exploratory and mastery behaviour, their sustained visual attention to video images, and their temperamental (dis)inhibition is measured in standardised play settings. The consistency of their performance during the second year is studied. It is hypothesized that the way infants observe and explore their environment plays a role in learning about and in performing on VSR tasks. Parents and culture can exert influence on this learning behaviour.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 14:50-16:20

Science Amphi.

Understanding Social Collective in Terms of Their Values

Convenor

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University, Israel* ✉ mslilach@mscc.huji.ac.il

Co-Convenor

Sonia ROCCAS, *Open University of Israel, Israel* ✉ soniaro@openu.ac.il

Discussant

Mark PETERSON, *Florida Atlantic University, USA* ✉ mpeterso@fau.edu

Cultural analyses of values are usually used to understand national cultures. In this symposium we extend the use of cultural analyses of values and apply it to various types of social collectives. The presentations examine different types of groups in terms of their values: Licht discusses the role of accountability in corporate governance. He analyzes the cultural assumptions that underlie support for accountability and argues that this approach is especially compatible with the culture of English speaking societies but less so of other cultures. Sagiv and Lee study artifacts that embody cultural values of organizations. They examine the effect of organizational values that are reflected in annual reports to companies' shareholders, on attitudes towards the organizations. Knafo and Orr-Daniel focus on schools values. They examine the relationships between student's violence and the values emphasized by schools. They show that attitudes towards violence mediate the relationships between values and behavior. Roccas and Amit study perceptions of multiple real-life groups. They analyze the groups in terms of the values that can be attained through group membership. They show that groups can serve to attain multiple, even opposing, basic motivations. Finally, Peterson, will comment on the theoretical implications of the presentations.

Culture and Accountability: A Cross-Cultural Assessment of Corporate Governance Models

Amir LICHT, *Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel* ✉ alicht@idc.ac.il

When it comes to designing or reforming corporate governance systems accountability is the only game in town. From international financial institutions to national legislators to stock exchanges around the world new regulations are advanced with a view to enhancing accountability. This wave of reform is inspired by the Anglo-American approach to corporate governance. This paper will argue that at the heart of this approach lie several cultural assumptions characteristic of English-speaking cultures but not of others. First, accountability reflects an emphasis on certain cultural values – specifically, high autonomy and moderate hierarchy. Societies high on cultural embeddedness would find it difficult to implement laws that establish strict accountability. Second, accountability as a mode of governance strives to identify conflicts of interests and to resolve such problems by defining unifocal loyalty duties. Such strategy relies on modes of reasoning that prevail in Western (and, it will be argued, mostly English-speaking) cultures but not in East Asian ones. Third, accountability reflects certain social axioms whose

acceptance varies between English-speaking and East Asian cultures. In conclusion, it will be noted that cultural assessments may point to more effective ways for improving corporate governance.

Organizational Artifacts: A Window to Organizational Values

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ mslilach@mscc.huji.ac.il

Fiona LEE, *University of Michigan, USA*

Like larger societies, business corporations have to cope with multiple dilemmas and problems in their everyday operations. Cultural values emerge from the solutions they develop in response to these challenges. Values of organizations are expressed in the personal values and goals that their members emphasize, and in the way these organizations operate and function. In this research, we study organizational values through organizational artifacts. That is, the objects and symbols produced by the organization, such as, company statements, records, and products. Here, we focus on the annual reports companies publish. To experimentally study organizational culture, we produced prototypes of annual reports, reflecting different profiles of cultural values. Drawing from actual annual reports, we created eight mocked-up annual reports written to reflect the eight combinations of the three dimensions of cultural values identified in Schwartz theory of cultural values: embeddedness versus autonomy, hierarchy versus egalitarianism, and mastery versus harmony. MBA students read these "artifacts" and reported their impressions of each company, and their preferences for working in the company, buying its products, and investing money in it. Participants' preferences were related to the values emphasized by each company, and to the congruency between the organizational values and their personal values.

School as Cultures: A School-Level Analysis of Values, Attitudes and Violence among Jewish and Arab Students in Israel

Ariel KNAFO, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ msarielk@mscc.huji.ac.il

Ela ORR DANIEL, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Schools are social systems with distinctive climates and cultures. In this study we focus on school values, as indicators of school culture. We examined the relationships between school values and students' attitudes and violent behavior. 900 Jewish and Arab adolescents in Israel, attending 35 schools, reported their values (Schwartz et al., 2001), their attitudes towards the law, violence, and the outgroup, and the violence at their school (Benbenishty et al., 2001). All measures were aggregated within schools. We applied to the school level Homer & Kahle's (1988) model, proposing that relationships between values and behavior are mediated by attitudes. Values-behavior: School violence correlated positively with school emphasis on security values, and negatively with school emphasis on achievement and conformity values, accounting for 73% of the variance in violence. Values-attitudes: School values correlated meaningfully with students' attitudes. For example, school emphasis on universalism values correlated positively with pro-peace attitudes, and negatively with militaristic attitudes and with perceptions that the Arab-Israeli conflict was irresolvable. Law-abiding attitudes related positively to conformity values. Attitudes-behavior: Pro-violence attitudes and negative attitudes towards law abiding predicted increased school violence. Students' negative attitudes towards violence mediated the achievement-violence relationship, as predicted by our model.

Value Attainment through Group Membership: Four Prototypical Cultures

Sonia ROCCAS, *Open University of Israel, Israel* ✉ soniaro@openu.ac.il

Adi AMIT, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

One way to conceptualize group culture is through the personal values that are attainable for members of that group. Groups provide opportunities and resources that may facilitate individuals' pursuit and attainment of values, as well as constraints that may thwart them. Drawing on Schwartz theory of individual-level values we created descriptions of four prototypes of context-free groups. Each group was described in terms of one of the four higher-order values: self-enhancement, self-transcendence, openness to change and conservation. In Study 1 participants rated the extent to which real-life groups were similar to the each of the four descriptions. Findings indicate that groups can serve to attain each of the four basic value types and that people may attain opposing values by virtue of their group memberships. In Study 2 participants reported their personal values and the extent to which they wish to be involved in groups that represent the four basic values. Findings indicate that involvement in groups results from value congruency between person and group.

Workshop

Wednesday, July 12, 14:50-16:20

A2

The Proposed Handbook of Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology: Issues, Possible Content, and Solicited Advice

Convenor

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ Walt.Lonner@wwu.edu

Co-Convenor

Colleen A. WARD, *New Zealand* ✉ Colleen.Ward@vuw.ac.nz

Handbooks of cultural and cross-cultural psychology, of applied psychology, and of specific culture-oriented areas within psychology have added to a rich and exceptionally helpful literature. To date, however, no handbook focusing exclusively on *practical applications* of theory and research in cross-cultural psychology has been published. Associates of the Center for Cross-Cultural Research at Western Washington University and the Centre for Applied Cross-cultural Research at Victoria

University of Wellington are in the process of planning a handbook to help rectify this situation. With plans to call it the *Handbook of Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology*, discussion and consultation about the handbook's development have been in progress for more than a year. This workshop will feature our emerging ideas and invite critical, informal comment. The workshop will include a presentation and discussion of the results of an international survey on the efficacy and content of the proposed handbook. We cordially invite all who are interested to share their visions about what such a handbook should achieve. The workshop will be organized by Colleen A. Ward (New Zealand) and Walter J. Lonner (USA). Ronald Fischer (New Zealand) and Susanna A. Hayes (USA) will also be involved.

Poster Session

Wednesday, July 12, 14:50-16:20

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Family Issues, Gender Roles, Human Development

Ground Floor

Perceived Parental Control: A Comparison between Arab and Puerto Rican Parenting

Adrienne ANDERSON ANDRADE, Brunel University, UK ✉ adripsyc@yahoo.com

Robin GOODWIN, Brunel University, UK

The study explores parental practices, specifically perceived parental control, of two cultural groups which have received scant scientific attention in this area: The Arab and Hispanic cultures. Two methods; from a qualitative and a quantitative perspective, were implemented to investigate parents' attitudes towards control practices in childrearing. First, parents answered the Parental Perceived Locus of Control Scale and the results were analyzed to expose significant differences between the two groups. Puerto Rican parents scored significantly higher in Parental Responsibility and Parental Efficacy than Arab parents. Arab parents' endorsement of fate and chance in the process of childrearing was significantly higher than that of Puerto Rican parents. Secondly, a sample of respondents from each group was selected for interviews. These interviews provided further information about how parents of each group regarded the concept of control and the actual practice of control in childrearing.

Relation of Attachment Styles with Positive and Negative Perfectionism

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, University of Tehran, Iran ✉ besharat2000@yahoo.com

Mohsen JOSHANLOO, University of Tehran, Iran

Mahmood MIRZAMANI, Bagheyatollah University, Iran

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between attachment styles and perfectionism in a sample of Tehran University students. One hundred and seventy students (97 girls, 73 boys) were included in this study. Participants were asked to complete the Adult Attachment Inventory (AAI) and the Positive and Negative Perfectionism Scale (PANPS). Analysis of the data involved both descriptive and inferential statistics including means, standard deviations, t-test, correlation coefficient, and analysis of regression. The results revealed that attachment styles were associated with perfectionism. Secure attachment style was positively associated with positive perfectionism and negatively related to negative perfectionism. Insecure attachment styles (avoidant, ambivalence) were negatively associated with positive perfectionism and positively related to negative perfectionism. Analysis of the data revealed that positive perfectionism was predicted by secure attachment style, while negative perfectionism was predicted by insecure attachment styles. The quality of perfectionism is influenced by attachment styles through "internal working models" and mechanisms such as "affect regulation", "repression", "denial", and "idealization".

A Conceptual Model of Work-Family Conflict and Balance in Chinese Cultural Context

Li ZHANG, Harbin Institute of Technology, China ✉ Izhang@uoguelph.ca

Yezhuang TIAN, Harbin Institute of Technology, China

Qiong JIA, Harbin Institute of Technology, China

Ping LI, Harbin Institute of Technology, China

This paper describes a conceptual model of work-family conflict and balance among female married professionals with children in Chinese cultural context. According to the prior research, this paper analyzes the four parts of the work-family conflicts: job-spouse conflict, job-parent conflict, job-homemaker conflict and job-childcare conflict. As part of an international research project on work-family balance, by interviewing with the female professionals in mainland China, this paper analyzes their work and family life, and explains their four work-family conflicts. By combining culture-specific factors and managerial methods, this paper develops a model of work-family conflict and balance in Chinese cultural context. The paper finally delineates the coping strategies for Chinese female professionals to balance the work-family conflict. The results show that there is a significant correlation between work and family life, and there are possible measures for female professionals to manage in the context of Chinese culture.

Childlessness among Highly Educated Women: A Comparison of Germany and Portugal

Mandy BOEHNKE, University of Bremen, Germany ✉ boehnke@empas.uni-bremen.de

According to UN sources, the total fertility rate (mean number of children born by a woman) currently is at 1.47 in Portugal (PO), whereas in Germany it is 1.32, with West Germany (WG) slightly above and East Germany (EG) slightly below even this low figure. At the same time childlessness figures, i.e., number of women who never give birth to a child, in EG, WG, and PO follow quite a different pattern. Most pronouncedly this difference is found for the highly educated women. Relying on different

sources, estimates of the percentage of childlessness run as high as 40% for female WG academicians, while for EG this percentage lies only at around 15%, with PO even below the latter figure. Family studies have offered structural as well as value explanations for worldwide fertility differences, but have little to say regarding differences in childlessness in general, and among highly educated women in particular. Using predominantly data from the World Value Survey and the Fertility and Family Surveys, the poster will explore different hypotheses to explain cross-cultural variation in childlessness, combining structural and value explanations with an analysis of possible differences in the impact of educational attainment on lifestyle.

Gender Differences of Perceived Father's Behavior and Involvement in a Greek Sample

Nektaria TOULOUPI, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ nec_toul@yahoo.gr

Children's motivation to succeed may be influenced by the balance between emotional support, control, and challenge. This balance depends on gender, developmental stage or age of the child, on cultural variables, as well as on parental attitudes. These parental attitudes may be related to academic performance through the children's academic self-beliefs, which may work as mediators between parenting and academic success (Eccles et al., 1998). In this study was examined the relationship between father's involvement and his behavior towards the child with the child's academic self-efficacy. The sample consists of 175 school-age children from 4 public primary schools of the wider Athens area, Greece. It seems that statistically significant gender differences of perceived father's behavior and involvement were found. Control and Loving behaviors of father affect boys' and girls' self-perceptions respectively and work as mediators for their academic performance. Results will be discussed in terms of relevant literature of fathers' involvement in children's academic self-efficacy.

Three Generational Perceptions of Grandparents' Representations in UK, Italy, and Greece

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Peter SMITH, *Goldsmiths College, UK*

Grandparenthood is changing rapidly in different societies. Assumptions about the roles and potential of grandparents may not be keeping pace. Children learn and develop attitudes towards grandparents in part through media representations. The media and children's books often portray grandparents as aged and stereotyped (Janelli, 1988, 1993; McElhoe, 1999; Janelli & Sorge, 2001; Hagestad, 1985). The present study explores how media representations of grandparents are perceived by different generations in the UK, in Italy and in Greece. A total of 180 participants, 20 children, 20 parents and 20 grandparents were interviewed in each country while being shown 6 illustrations of grandparents from children books (3 grandfathers, 3 grandmothers). Participants in semi-structured interviews were asked whether the illustrations were fair representations of grandparents, which pictures better represented a grandfather and a grandmother, and to estimate every grandparent's age on an 11-point scale. Over 70% of participants considered the pictures fair representations of grandparents, except for one, the picture of an old grandfather. Results from logistic regression analysis on the choice of grandmother and grandfather show that parents and grandparents preferred the younger grandmother, whereas children favoured the older one. Children chose the very old grandfather significantly more than the grandparents did. As to the age of grandparents cross-generational and cross-national differences were found. Children viewed the older grandparents as significantly younger than the other generations did. The Greeks rated some grandparents as significantly younger than the Italians and the English did. Implications of these different perceptions will be discussed.

The Comparison of the Fixed and Shifted Time Work Effects on Stress and Family Functioning in Employed Married Women

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Nargess TALEGHANI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran*

This study was conducted with the aim of establishing the effect of employment status on mental stress and its effects on family functioning. The scope of the study has narrowed to cover only married employed women with fixed or shift work hours. Studied variables were: employment status, stress (mental pressure), family functioning and its sub-scales (problem solving, communication, emotional involvement, emotional responsiveness, roles, behaviour control, and overall family functioning). The sample consisted of 528 married employed women who worked for Islamic Republic of Iran broad casting in the city of Tehran. They were selected through random stratified Sam method and were divided into two groups. One group was those who worked in the office department and had fixed work hours. They worked as directions, writers, news broad casters, news staff, program announcers, mixers, etc. The method of this study was the post-incident type. The study tools were family assessment device (FAD) and Markham's stress assessment questionnaire. In order to analyze the obtained data, the Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare groups of the independent variable, because of non-normal distribution of population. Study findings showed that there is a significant relation between the rate of stress in married employed women and their fixed or variable work hours ($z = 2.22, p < .05$). In other words, the women with variable work hours reported higher stress variables. Considering the seven family functioning micro-scales, in problem solving, communication and behaviour control there was no significant relation between the women with fixed or variable work hours, yet, in micro-scales of roles, emotional involvement, emotional responsiveness and overall family functioning, a significant relation was observed between the women with fixed and variable work hours. Secondary findings indicated high rates of stress among sample group women who had children. Moreover, there was a positive and significant relation among all the family functioning aspects. Micro-scales of overall family functioning and emotional involvement were recognized as stress predicting variables. Finally, it can be concluded that shifting work hours effects different aspects of family relationship, maternal health and life quality, therefore paying attention to employment status and the problems arising from that helps boost women's general health, marital relationship quality and family functioning.

Friendship Exclusivity of Indonesian, South Korean, and United States Youth

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Melissa McCANDLESS, *Illinois Wesleyan University, USA*

Cultural blueprints detail the expected form of friendship relationships; one such parameter that likely varies across cultures is exclusivity. This refers to the permeability of friendship boundaries; i.e., the extent to which close friend groups allow inclusion of non-friends. The friendship exclusivity of Korean, Indonesian, and U.S. adolescents and college students was explored in three studies. Multi-method assessments of exclusivity included a diary assessment of two weeks of interactions, the Friendship Quality Questionnaire, and a measure of friendship norm violations. Consistent results emerged across studies, ages, and measures. Korean youth exhibited the most exclusivity and Indonesian youth exhibited the least; U.S. youth fell between these extremes. For example, the diary assessment revealed that 78% of Korean college student friendship interactions (compared to 62% of U.S. and 51% of Indonesian students) were exclusive. Whereas the Korean results appear consistent with suggestions that individualists are less likely than collectivists to restrict interaction to networks of in-group members, the Indonesian findings appear difficult to explain using this model. These exclusivity findings parallel our findings of friendship intimacy; Korean youth are high in intimacy, Indonesian youth are low, and U.S. youth fall between these extremes.

Cultural Conception of Friendship: What Do Ecuadorian and Poles Expect from a Friend?

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The present study investigates similarities and differences in perception of emotional support and conversational intimacy between close friends. Participants (Ecuadorians = 87, Poles = 60) completed a questionnaire that was constructed in two cultural versions. The questionnaire consists of five episodes-dialogues between two women whose behaviours were constructed reflecting two variables: 2 (Type of emotional support: low versus high) x 2 (Reason for self-disclosure: success versus failure). Burleson's (1994) typology of emotional support is a theoretical framework for the study. It was hypothesised that prototypical for Polish cultural conception of friendship would be offering personal support for someone in trouble. The idea was to compare it with Latin American notion of friendship, based on less demanding togetherness. The findings indicated that comforting messages low in person centeredness were evaluated higher by Ecuadorians in comparison to Poles. Additionally, low person centeredness of a supporting person had a significant effect on the evaluations of the actor who was seeking for a support. The results also indicated that intimate conversations between close friends were evaluated higher in a Polish sample in compare to the daily conversations. The opposite result was observed in an Ecuadorian group.

Friendship Maintenance Strategies in Mexico

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Friendship development makes reference to the course that people follow since they know each other until they are or decide not to be close friends. In this process, the actions that can make possible the progress of the relationship should be considered, as well as what makes to get the attraction from one person to another and the actions that maintain and deepen the relationship. Blieszner & Adams (1992) agree that friendship develops from knowing each other to obtain emotional closeness and they talk about phrases that describe the changes in friendship. They also agree that those phrases do not happen according to a permanent sequence, for some friendships become quite close and other ones remain in an occasional level; so the stages of friendship are not static events. The stage of maintenance involves both dynamic behaviors and activities influenced by culture (Dainton, 2003). So the interest is to know how Mexicans among 19 and 40 years old maintain their friendships. Therefore, an inventory was developed to assess such strategies. The outcomes reveal that among the way of maintaining the best friend is the fulfillment of behaviors in order to avoid discussions, surpass the setbacks, give support, listen, show affection and have many things in common as well.

1st Floor

The Cultural Grounding of Enemyship: Cross-Cultural and Experimental Evidence

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Ayşe K. USKUL, *University of Michigan, USA*

Susan E. CROSS, *Iowa State University, USA*

Previous research documents that people across Ghanaian settings report greater experience of enemyship -personal relationship of hatred and malice from ingroup spaces- than do people across American settings (Adams, 2005). The present study extends this research by (a) including Turkish participants and (b) using an experimental manipulation to test a hypothesis about the source of enemyship differences. Students at Bogazici University (Istanbul, Turkey; n = 111), the University of Ghana (Legon, Ghana; n = 78), and the University of Kansas (Lawrence, KS, USA; n = 118) first completed either a friend diagram (voluntaristic-independent condition), a family diagram (embedded-interdependence condition) or no diagram (control condition). All participants then completed a questionnaire about relationships. Replicating previous research, Ghanaian students reported greater enemyship than did American students. Turkish students resembled American students in enemyship responses. Results also revealed the hypothesized effect of the manipulation, but only among Ghanaian students. Ghanaian students in the embedded-interdependent (family diagram) condition reported greatest experience of enemyship, followed by students in the

control (no-diagram) condition, and then students in the voluntaristic-independent (friend diagram) condition. Discussion of results focuses on implications for concepts such as collectivism and interdependence.

The Influence of Acculturation on Parental Ethnotheories in African and Afro-German Families Living in Germany

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Parental ethnotheories have been described as manifestations of sociocultural orientations into ideas about good parenting and child care practices. Therefore, parental ethnotheories can be regarded as mediators between broader cultural meta-models and concrete behaviour contexts and child care practices. Cultural differences have been documented with respect to the orientation towards autonomy and relatedness in ideas about parenting, socialization goals and child care practices. The broader context of the study is aimed at analyzing parental ethnotheories in four different groups: German middle class as embodying a high orientation towards autonomy and a low orientation towards relatedness are contrasted with Guinean (West African) middle class families as embodying a high orientation towards relatedness and a low orientation towards autonomy. Furthermore, Afro-German families and African families living in Germany as two groups representing both autonomy and relatedness are assessed. Since both groups are having acculturation experiences, the influence of acculturation on parental ethnotheories is analyzed and comparisons to the mono-cultural German and African families are made. Ideas about parenting and socialization goals are assessed for both - fathers and mothers - by questionnaires and interviews. Preliminary results reveal differences regarding the consistency of parental ethnotheories through the acculturation process.

Cultural Variations in Mothers' Attributions: Influence of Child Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

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Charlotte JOHNSTON, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

This project investigates attributions made by Chinese-Canadian and Euro-Canadian mothers regarding the causes of prosocial and problem behaviors exhibited by children with and without Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). The attributions of 31 mothers of 5- to 9-year-old boys were elicited using audio-taped scenarios of child behavior that mothers rated regarding causal attributions for the child behaviors. Results indicate that all mothers attribute less responsibility to children with an ADHD diagnosis ($M = 7.23$, $SD = 1.78$) compared to children described as nonproblem ($M = 8.06$, $SD = 1.63$; $F = 14.62$, $p < .01$). In comparison to Euro-Canadian mothers, Chinese-Canadian mothers attributed less responsibility to the child ($M = 8.30$, $SD = 1.25$, $M = 7.00$, $SD = 2.16$, respectively; $F = 6.65$, $p < .05$), and more to themselves for the child's problem/prosocial behaviors ($M = 4.64$, $SD = 1.66$, $M = 5.89$, $SD = 2.12$, respectively; $F = 4.77$, $p < .05$). Further recruiting and analyses of the relations between mothers' attributions and expectations for child behavior, knowledge of ADHD, and acculturation level will be available at the time of presentation. Findings will have implications for gaining a better understanding of the cultural uniqueness of maternal attitudes regarding ADHD.

The Development of Self-Categorisation and National and Ethnic Identification in Roma and Bulgarian Children

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Zornitza GANEVA, *Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bulgaria*

Jose VALENCIA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

This poster shows a study about the development of self-categorisation and national and ethnic identification in Roma and Bulgarian children and adolescents growing up in Bulgaria. The sample consisted of 322 children aged 6, 9, 12 and 15 years. It was found that the development of self-categorisations and national and ethnic identifications differ in these two ethnic groups. It is concluded that traditional cognitive-developmental theories, which postulate that all children develop in a similar way irrespective of their specific socio-cultural context, are unable to explain the variability in the development of self-categorisation, national and ethnic identification in these two ethnic groups. In this sense, it could be argued that alternative social-psychological approaches may provide more useful conceptual frameworks for understanding children's development in this domain.

Gender and Diversity on Self-esteem: A Comparative Inquiry of Self-Esteem between Iranian Female and Male Students

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This paper focuses on the study of relationship between gender and self-esteem, concerning boy and girl students. To achieve this aim, 355 boy and girl students of high schools of Gorgan (156 boys, 199 girls) were asked to complete Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. The analysis of the data indicates that: (1) Boys scored significantly higher degree of self-esteem than girls. (2) Those who study math-physics have meaningfully greater self-esteem than the students who study experimental science. (3) Those who study math-physics have meaningfully greater self-esteem than the students who study humanities and literature.

Masculinities and Feminities in The Basque Country. Are Roles Really Changing?

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Juan Jose ARROSPIDE, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

Izarne LIZASO, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

In 1973 Constantinople proposed masculinity and femininity as independent constructs and not opposite ends of a unidimensional continuum. This gave rise to the androgyny theory, whereby individuals could be both masculine and feminine. Nearly three decades after the development of the androgyny theory and one of its most popular measures, the Bem Sex Role Inventory

(Bem, 1974), it seems wise to reevaluate masculinity and femininity in different cultures. Therefore, the Bem inventory (1974) was conducted in reverse order ($n = 300$) to see whether the same masculine and feminine adjectives are still valid nearly 30 years later, or if changes could be detected in the roles of men and women in the Basque Country. Only two masculine adjectives and two femininity adjectives were validated using Bem's criteria. In a second study, 312 couples ($n = 624$) reported several adjectives about femininity and masculinity. EVOCAT software was used to analyse inter- and intra-gender perceptions and to classify adjectives depending on physical, psychological (emotions, cognitions, behaviours) and social characteristics. Results on different subjectivities concerning the reproduction or transformation of the traditional gender roles are discussed.

2nd Floor

Being Grandparent in China, Greece and Poland: Behavioral and Affective Involvement in Grandchildren

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Should the current wave of interest in psychology of family be limited to parent-child relationships or the scope of analysis be extended to three generations? The main goal of research was to explore the meaning of having grandchildren, of roles played and emotions experienced by grandparents towards grandchildren. The study was conducted in China, Greece and Poland - cultures characterized by traditionally extended family systems and differentiation of gender roles within family. The research questionnaire was constructed by the author. Results showed that in all three cultures the fact of having grandchildren has an overwhelming positive meaning, beneficial psychologically and socially. Grandparents from China, Greece and Poland fulfill two basic roles towards grandchildren: recreational- educational and caring. Grandparents from China performed these two roles with the same frequency, whereas the recreational- educational role dominated in Poland and Greece. Common result was bigger engagement of grandmothers than grandfathers in activities concerning grandchildren. The results showed that in China, Poland and Greece contact with grandchildren provides grandparents with Positive emotional balance, the highest felt by Polish grandparents, the lowest by Chinese. Analyses revealed that main variables responsible for these differences were two cultural dimensions from GLOBE project (House et al., 2004): Power distance and Humane orientation, both as negative predictors of Positive emotional balance.

Continuity and Change in Reproductive Attitudes among Teenage Girls, Their Mothers and Maternal Grandmothers in South Africa

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David L. SAM, *University of Bergen, Norway*

Karl PELTZER, *University of Limpopo, South Africa*

What kind of reproductive attitudes do South African teenage girls have and to what extent are attitudes similar to that of their mothers and grandmothers? These are the central questions addressed in this poster, and the study is part of a larger study exploring Values of Children in 9 cultures from different parts of the world. Three generations of women ($N = 515$) from the Limpopo Province were interviewed using structured questionnaires. The findings indicate a significant change from the grandmothers to the teenage girls' attitudes towards having children. The young girls prefer having their first child at an older age than their older relatives do. Also, the young girls prefer fewer children in life, and they tend to prefer daughters instead of sons. Regardless of generation, factor analysis indicated that emotional/social reasons and utilitarian/traditional reasons were the most important reasons for why they wanted to have a child. The values attached to having a child is highly influenced by the socio-political changes in the country. However, it is still to be seen whether the young girls actually will act upon their attitudes or not, as their opportunities to fulfil their reproductive goals may be inhibited.

Self Concept in Mexican and Argentinian Children

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Jesus Antonio MONDRAGON, *Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico*

Gabriela MORELATO, *Universidad del Aconagua, Argentina*

The present study was based on a sample of 67 Mexican and 108 Argentinian participants of both sexes, from 11 to 13 years old, with the purpose of comparing their mental structure of the self-concept. The self-concept questionnaire of Valdez-Medina (1994) was used, adapting it for the Argentinian sample, which demonstrated good results. By means of principal components factor analysis with varimax rotation, similarities and differences in the structure and the content of the self-concept of both samples were found, as an effect of culture. Thus, it was ratified that the subjects of both samples, tend to perceive themselves as affiliative and respectful of norms, although the Mexicans perceived that they are more obedient and passive than Argentinian, who perceived that they are more oriented to the intellectual work or personal development.

Self-Concept and Self-Esteem in Mexican and Spanish Mothers

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Jose Luis VALDEZ MEDINA, *Autonomous University of State of Mexico, Mexico*

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Starting from the fact that the exposition in the cultural context and the atmosphere influences the form in which the individuals perceive themselves and value to themselves, the objective of this study was to observe differences and similarities in the self-concept and the self-esteem of Mexican and Spanish mothers. The sample consisted of 183 women, mothers of at least one son, between 20 and 55 years of age, housewives and with remunerated work in Zaragoza, Spain ($n = 100$), and Toluca, Mexico ($n =$

83). The questionnaire of self-concept and self-esteem of Valdez (1994) was applied, adapting five items for the Spanish sample. Factorial analyses with varimax rotation were conducted for each sample. The results show that the factors of self-concept in the Mexican sample are: social expressive, revolt, normative intellectual, and social work. In the Spanish sample, the factors of self-concept are: social normative, ethical moral, social expressive, revolt and intellectual work. Regarding self-esteem, the Student's t test was applied and significant differences were found, with the Spanish women reporting higher level of self-esteem than the Mexicans. These results confirm the existence of differences in the self-concept and self-esteem and show the importance of the culture of the individuals on both psychological constructs.

16:20-16:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Lecture

Wednesday, July 12, 16:25-17:15

Acculturation Strategies in Ethnocultural Groups and the Larger Society

John BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada* ✉ berryj@king.igs.net

Chair

James GEORGAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Acculturation has become a dominant topic in cross-cultural psychology. A conceptual framework has identified two levels of acculturation phenomena (cultural and psychological) that take place in all groups in contact (the larger society and various ethnocultural groups). At the cultural level, there are three phenomena: features of the groups prior to their contact, the nature of their relationships, and the cultural changes that take place following contact. At the psychological level, there are also three phenomena: behavioural changes, stress reactions and adaptations. Underlying all these phenomena is the idea that groups and individuals engage in their intercultural relations in highly variable ways. This idea, using the concept of "acculturation strategies", is examined in this talk. The origins of the idea in the 1960's are discussed, when the terms used were "relational attitudes" and "acculturation policies". Later, new terms were developed to take into account other aspects, such as "acculturation attitudes", "group goals", and "multicultural ideology". At present, my preferred concept is "acculturation strategies", which incorporates other phenomena, including individual preferences, identities, behaviours and motives. This concept will be illustrated by relating it to other concepts, such as "identity strategies" and "segmented assimilation", and by recent empirical findings with immigrant youth.

17:15-17:35 Coffee break

Invited Lecture

Wednesday, July 12, 17:35-18:25

Is Multiculturalism in Jeopardy? A Review of Dutch Studies

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; North-West University, South Africa* ✉ fons.vandevijver@uvt.nl

Chair

John ADAMOPOULOS, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

The presentation examines the seemingly widespread view that multiculturalism in Western Europe is in jeopardy. I specifically consider the case of the Netherlands and review studies we have done in our research group in the last ten years. Multiculturalism is more supported by Dutch immigrant groups than by Dutch mainstreamers. The latter group is neutral toward multiculturalism; Dutch mainstreamers strongly feel the need for equal rights and opportunities for all ethnic groups in the society but are not willing to actively support multiculturalism in the Netherlands; moreover, they think that immigrants are insufficiently adapted to the Dutch society. Whereas immigrants often favor cultural maintenance (notably separation) in the private sphere and adaptation (notably integration) in the public sphere, mainstreamers prefer assimilation by immigrants in both life spheres. It is concluded that public attitudes toward multiculturalism have not undergone appreciable changes in the last five years and that the presumed deteriorated state of multiculturalism in the Netherlands cannot be accounted for by a decline in views from the public. Reasons for the remarkable discrepancy between views on changes in multiculturalism expressed in public discourse and findings of our research data are discussed.

18:25-18:30 5 minutes break between sessions

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

Main Amphi.

Cross-Cultural Studies of Spatial Cognition: The Geocentric Frame of Reference

Convenor

Pierre DASEN, *University of Geneva, Switzerland* ✉ pierre.dasen@pse.unige.ch

Co-Convenor

Ramesh MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India* ✉ rcmishra_2000@yahoo.com

Discussant

John BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada* ✉ berryj@king.igs.net

Recent studies in comparative linguistics have discovered that there are a number of languages in which a so-called geocentric frame of reference (where objects are located according to large-scale spatial orientation, such as North/South or up/down) is used in addition to the universal intrinsic frame (where objects are located one in reference to the other). In these languages, the geocentric frame is either the preferred mode (as a sort of cognitive style), but in some (usually hunting-gathering, nomadic) societies the geocentric frame may be the exclusive one. In European languages, the geocentric frame is never used in small-scale space inside a room, and the preferred mode is the egocentric frame, where objects are located in relation to the speaker's body (left, right, front, back). This symposium reports on a number of studies exploring the features of this particular cognitive style, as a phenomenon that has been ignored by mainstream psychology. In particular, the studies look at developmental trends in child development, and cultural (including religious) and social determinants in addition to language.

The Cultural Relativity of Geocentric Spatial Organisation

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Ramesh MISHRA, Banaras Hindu University, India

According to Western developmental psychology, the child constructs egocentric spatial concepts, i.e. those in relationship to his or her own body (in front, behind, left, right) before developing geocentric concepts. In a series of cross-cultural studies in Indonesia, India and Nepal, we find that while the local language allows for both frames of spatial reference, the geocentric one is preferred systematically. This is true even of very young children (age 4 to 6), and is promoted by early language socialization. The study is based on a total of 1143 children, in Bali, Banaras, Kathmandu, and Geneva, aged 4 to 15, using three language elicitation tasks and three spatial encoding tasks. Socio-cultural background data is obtained through interviews, and additional cognitive measures (e.g. field-dependent/independent cognitive style) are used with part of the samples. Language socialization was observed in 60 mother-child dyads (children aged 1 to 5 years). A comparison with a group of children studied in Geneva shows that we are facing a developmental process that does not exist in Western societies: Even small-scale, table-top space is organised according to a large-scale, geocentric spatial orientation system. At least some of the children are able to constantly update their position within this system, even in indoor settings where no external spatial cues are available.

Egocentric and Geocentric Spatial Encoding Compared

Ramesh MISHRA, Banaras Hindu University, India ✉ rcmishra_2000@yahoo.com

Pierre DASEN, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Within the larger cross-cultural study presented in the first paper, the second one provides detailed results from one location: Varanasi, India. 376 children aged 11 to 15, 221 from a Hindi-medium school and 155 from Sanskrit schools, have participated in this study. This allows, first of all, a comparison of the impact of type of schooling: Sanskrit schools impart a particularly precise knowledge of cardinal directions because many religious rituals are spatially oriented. This is shown to impact also on the spatial frame of reference used for encoding spatial arrays into memory. Within this larger sample, 80 participants were selected because they systematically chose either a geocentric (G) or an egocentric (E) frame of spatial reference and/or systematically used geocentric or egocentric language. The study explores several variables that may help to explain the choice of a G or E cognitive style: psychological differentiation (field dependence/independence), hemispheric lateralization and socio-cultural indicators (obtained through child and family interviews). Some significant relations were found with all three categories of variables, leading to a complex picture of determinants and interactions.

Geocentric Gestures as a Research Tool

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Milena ABBATI, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Pierre DASEN, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Harold FOY, University of Quebec at Rimouski, Canada

Shanta NIRLA, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

Can gestures be used to clarify the meaning of language? To answer this question, 234 video recordings of Nepalese children performing the "Perspectives" task (in which they have to describe the location of three objects placed on a table in front of them) were analysed separately for both language and gestures. The results show a systematic correspondence between language and gestures in 9 to 12 year olds. This, then, allows us to interpret the ambiguous "deictic" answers of the younger children, who just say "this way" accompanied with a gesture. We had already found this in our previous study in Nepal (Niraula, Mishra & Dasen, 2004), and had commented on the ambiguous nature of this behaviour, that could be either egocentric or geocentric, but we had no way of distinguishing between these alternatives. With the video data, we can now do this. In fact, out of 367 items on which young children (4 to 8 years) give an ambiguous deictic answer, only 17 % are accompanied with an egocentric gesture, and 83 % with a geocentric one (combining 48% large gestures linked to the use of cardinal directions, and 35% medium-large gestures linked to the use of situational local landmarks). This shows that a geocentric frame is at play as early as age 4, even when the child cannot express it clearly in the language.

Spatial Learning among Yucatecan Maya Children in Quintana Roo

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In running three different verbal and non verbal tests (such as the MPI tasks; see Levinson 2003), we found that the preferred Frame of Reference among Yucatec Mayas seems to be the geocentric one, although, in their majority, people do not use this

frame in their verbal descriptions. So, how can we determine if people are really using a geocentric representation of space? In their spatial indications, Yucatec Mayas only employ Landmarks and movement verbs, saying for instance “after the palm tree, go this way”. But, in complement with their verbal indications, they use gestual deixis: pointing with their arm at the direction they linguistically indicate as “this way” or “go like that”. Using video records of natural speech, and comparing the directions of gestual indications with the orientation of the real world, we are able to show how Yucatecan Mayas use oriented mental maps. Landmarks are used to determine new indexical frames while gestures are a complement, giving angular direction in accordance to the real world.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

Ekklessia

Impacts of National Culture, Social Structure and Work on the Structure of Values

Convenor

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Substantial cross-cultural evidence demonstrates that the motivational oppositions and compatibilities among the ten values identified by Schwartz give rise to a circular value structure. The motivational circle is the key postulate of the value theory. This symposium examines impacts on and extensions of this aspect of the value theory. Fontaine, et al., investigate variation in the circular structure with SVS data from 38 countries. They identify types of samples that fit the structure more and less closely and distinguish random sampling fluctuation from meaningful systematic deviations. They discover that the strength of opposition between two sets of values depends upon level of societal development. Spony extends the motivational relations among basic values, to work values and communication styles. He presents new measures of work values and communication styles and examines their structure in data from French and British managers in two sectors. He then notes applications of his approach in management. Montgomery studies values among micro-business owner-managers in China. She compares their value priorities with those of Chinese teachers and students in order to identify tensions in Chinese society regarding desirable values. She relates her findings to issues in the emergence of middle classes in developing nations. Wach, Lallemand and Moumoula compare value structures and priorities in Burkina Faso and France, exemplary African and European countries. They present data from 9th and 12th grade high school students with the PVQ expanded to include two types of truth. They test hypotheses regarding differences based on national culture and social structure.

Structural Equivalence of the Values Domain across Cultures: Distinguishing Sampling Fluctuations from Meaningful Variations

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Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*

Luc DELBEKE, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*

Shalom H. SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

We examined the cross-cultural equivalence of the internal structure of the values domain, as measured by the Schwartz Value Survey. Data came from 38 countries, each represented by a student and a teacher sample. We sought to distinguish poor fit of the theorized value model from a lack of equivalence between cultural groups, and the impact of random sampling fluctuations from valid structural differences. We found that (1) the Schwartz value theory provides an excellent representation of the average value structure across samples; (2) sampling fluctuation causes deviations from this average structure; (3) sampling fluctuation cannot account for all these deviations; (4) samples of students fit the overall value structure better than samples of teachers, and samples from western countries better than those from non-western countries; and (5) the deviations from the average structure exhibit a systematic pattern: the higher the level of societal development of a country the greater the contrast between protection and growth values.

Extending Schwartz's Motivational Theory to the Work Context: Work Values and Communication Styles among French and British Managers

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The purpose of this research was to explore how an analytical model may extend Schwartz's motivational theory to the work context. It tests his theory in the domains of work-values and communication styles. Two new questionnaires were developed: 1) a work-values questionnaire based on both Schwartz's and Hofstede's conceptual frameworks, 2) a communication style questionnaire based on the same concepts as developed in the work-values. The model was empirically tested with a population of French and British managers. In order to control for the impact of organisational culture, managers were sampled from 2 different sectors (bank/insurance and pharmaceutical). For each country, an average of 280 work-value questionnaires and 740 communication style questionnaires were gathered. Schwartz's 57-item values questionnaire was also included in the survey in order to assess convergent validity. I will present results of the SSA structural analyses of the work-values and communication style questionnaires and their internal reliability. I will then examine the correlations between the variables measured by the two new questionnaires and the basic values in the Schwartz value survey. I will briefly note applications of the new approach in management.

Value Priorities of Chinese Urban Micro-Business Manager-Owners

Elisabeth MONTGOMERY, *Fielding Graduate Institute, USA*

Urban micro-businesses are often viewed as the economic engines for growth in both developed and developing nations. They are associated with concurrent changes in social values and provide fertile ground for studying change in global economics. This study examined the individual value priorities of two types of urban micro-business owner-managers in China: 108 ordinary store-front owners and 89 government-sponsored incubator entrepreneurs who receive subsidized rent for three years during their start-up. This revealed some of the subtle individual values related, in part, to China's emerging socialist market economy. In 2004, 197 micro-business owner-managers from Shenzhen, China, completed the Mandarin Chinese version of the Schwartz Values Survey. The values rated as most important were security, conformity, achievement, self-direction, followed by benevolence, and then, universalism, power, hedonism, tradition, and stimulation. These ratings differ substantially from those of Chinese teacher and student samples. This indicates that there are sectors of the Chinese society contesting the desirable individual value priorities. I will discuss what these value priorities reflect about the complex social and economic orientations among micro-business owner-managers in China and what they may imply about attitudes and behavior in the nation's emerging middle class.

Comparing Values in an African (Burkina Faso) and a European (France) Country

Monique WACH, INETOP-CNAM, France ✉ wach@cnam.fr

Noëlle LALLEMAND, *INETOP-CNAM, France*

Issa MOUMOUA, *Laboratoire de Psychologie de l'Orientation, Burkina Faso*

This presentation will compare value structures and value priorities in two countries, one European (France) and one French speaking African (Burkina Faso). We examine the ten values in the theoretical model developed by Schwartz (1992) plus two additional values, rational truth and subjective truth. We measured values with the PVQ (40 items) to which we added 3 items for each of the types of truth. Data were collected in schools in 2005 in the 9th and 12th high school grades in both countries (Burkina Faso N = 400 & N = 400, France N= 578 & N = 645). We will ask: Are the differences between countries in the importance of various values larger or smaller than differences within countries attributable to age, level of education, or gender? We focus primarily on differences in conservation versus openness to change values and on rational truth versus subjective or non-rational truth values. We expect (1) conservation values to have higher importance in the African country and openness to change values to have higher importance in the European country and 2) rational truth values to have higher importance in the European country and subjective or non-rational truth to have higher importance in the African country.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

Erato

The Contemporary South Asian Diaspora: Acculturation, Mental Health, Identity

Convenor

Josephine NAIDOO, *Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada* ✉ jcnjdl@golden.net

Discussant

Janak PANDEY, *University of Allahabad, India* ✉ janakpandey@usa.net

The papers presented focus on issues of acculturation, mental health, and identity that generate psychological distress in contemporary first generation South Asian women in western host countries, and create challenges for the next generation of young people. Oftimes, the conflicting demands of tradition and modernity absorb the energies of South Asian families, their ethnic organizations, and their religious institutions. Mostly South Asian immigrants are rooted in cultural values regarding family, religion, and marriage. They are adamant that these values define personal and group identity and should be retained. Canada's integrationist philosophy embedded in its multicultural policy attempts to accommodate this cultural imperative. By contrast, they are generally open to the opportunities for economic, political, educational, and career advancement offered by western host countries. Not all host societies are sympathetic to such autonomous selectivity. The pressure to assimilate host values in their entirety is becoming more pronounced in some European countries. The literature indicates that South Asian women have become a target population for research. There is a striking paucity of research involving South Asian men, the real power brokers to social change in South Asian communities. Interestingly, the research on South Asian women populations is largely conducted by women researchers, including women of South Asian origins. One positive outcome of this development is the identification of cultural, religious, and philosophical concepts that provide insight into the women's life experiences and mental health. Such concepts augment the growing body of knowledge of indigenous psychology and broaden our perspective of "human nature".

Somatic Symptoms and Structural Critique: A Comparison of South Asian Immigrant and Native Born European American Women

Alison KARASZ, *Albert Einstein College of Medicine, USA* ✉ akkarasz@montefiore.org

Across cultures, women are particularly vulnerable to medically unexplained symptoms (MUS). In the anthropology and sociology literature, such syndromes are commonly viewed as a mechanism in traditional societies, among those lacking rural power, for the expression of distress that eschews the explicit critique of sacred institutions and powerful others. However, studies rarely explore women's understanding of the structural realities associated with symptoms. The present study examined

this question directly, comparing 36 South Asian immigrant women and 37 native-born European American women living in two New York City communities. We presented participants with vignettes of MUS and used a model of illness representation from the health psychology literature (Leventhal et al., 1997) to investigate their conceptual models of illness. Data were analyzed using standard qualitative techniques. Results showed that EA women were more likely to ‘psychologize’ women’s vulnerability to MUS; SA women, interestingly, more often linked symptoms to structural inequalities such as women’s low status, the strains of joint family life, and the semi-confinement associated with traditional domestic roles. Thus, far from ‘masking’ perceptions of oppression, somatic symptoms served to articulate an indigenous, “homegrown” feminism. More research is needed to understand the effects of acculturation on this phenomenon.

Positioning Shame in the Relationship between Acculturation and Psychological Distress (Specifically Depression) among British South Asian Women

Aradhana ANAND, *Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Trust, UK* ✉ anand_aradhana@hotmail.com
Ray COCHRANE, *University of Birmingham, UK*

This study was designed to explore relations between acculturation (Berry’s bi-dimensional model (1986)), psychological distress (specifically depression) and the propensity to experience shame. Ninety British South Asian women were drawn from the general population of five culturally diverse cities in the UK and completed measures of acculturation (AIRS-B), psychological distress (GHQ-28) and shame proneness (ESS). Bi-variate Pearson’s product moment correlation coefficients, one-way ANOVA and partial correlation analysis with Pearson’s *r* were performed to delineate relations between the constructs. The results showed that low acculturation was related to poorer psychological health. Significant associations were found between acculturation strategy and psychological distress (specifically depression) but these relationships were mediated by the intervening mechanism of shame. A preliminary model of possible relations between the different psychological constructs was developed from the findings of the study. Full or partial identifications with South Asian culture (corresponding to Berry’s ‘Separation’ and ‘Integration’ acculturation strategies) were related to a higher degree of shame proneness which in turn was associated with higher levels of depression. The associations between acculturation and shame proneness provide a tentative understanding of the dynamics involved in the development of psychological symptoms for South Asian women living in the UK.

South Asians in Scandinavia: Generational Dynamics and Diasporic Identity Formation

Rashmi SINGLA, *Roskilde University, Denmark* ✉ rashmisingla@yahoo.com

This paper probes selected social-psychological dimensions in the acculturation of young South Asians in their host countries of Denmark and Norway, based on the diasporic conceptualisation postulated by Kalra, Kaur, & Hutnyk (2005) focussing on human centeredness, socio-psychological and cultural processes in migration. This study is a follow up of an initial project conducted in the mid-nineties, investigating life trajectories of 14 young Danish and South Asians adults (now 26-30 years) in Denmark, combined with a secondary source in Norway (Bredal, 2004). The open-ended questions were subjected to qualitative analysis, involving categorisation and condensation of the narratives within a broad cultural historical approach. The young adults are perceived as active actors in their life situations. The themes emerging from the ongoing analysis show the diasporic families’ (both parental and the younger generation) reinterpretation of the self, “other” and home. The paper depicts initial and current generational conflicts and their reduction/resolution, as well as patterns of familial interdependence. Furthermore, the young adults’ diasporic identities are depicted. These identities involve the ancestral countries as well as the Scandinavian welfare societies, which have turned increasingly restrictive in migration policies in the past years. Recommendations for appropriate psychological interventions will be proposed.

South Asians in the Canadian Mosaic: The Integration-Assimilation Controversy

Josephine NAIDOO, *Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada* ✉ jcnjdl@golden.net

In the current zeitgeist of unrest within immigrant populations in the cities of Europe, the call for homogeneity, assimilation, and a unified national identity, is loud and clear. By contrast, the 1988 Canadian Multiculturalism Act laid the foundation for a pluralistic Canadian society in which all cultures have an equal right to flourish. This study delineates the demographic profile for immigrants to Canada originating directly from South Asia and people of Indian ancestry from Guyana, Uganda, and Fiji. Data drawn from a comprehensive review of the psychological and social science literature, government documents, and media articles were examined to identify South Asian cultural preferences within an integrationist philosophy of immigrant-host relationships. The extensive Canadian studies of psychologist, Josephine Naidoo, sociologists, Helen Ralston and Vanaja Dhruvarajan, and psychiatrist, Jaswant Guzder, attest to the saliency of rootedness in traditional cultures for sense of self-worth, psychic integrity, and insulation from negative life experiences. Mostly immigrants are selective in their acculturation attitudes, admiring and wanting from western host countries opportunities for achievement, education, and careers. Results are placed in the context of John Berry’s (1986) model and world-wide studies of in-group/out-group relationships, and Harry Triandis’ (1995) conceptualization of collectivist-individualist “balance”.

Empirical Studies of Cultural Barriers to Collaborative Decision Making in International Emergency Services Operations

Convenor

Kip SMITH, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden* ✉ kipsm@ikp.liu.se

Co-Convenor

Rego GRANLUND, *Rationella Datortjänster HB, Sweden* ✉ rego.granlund@c3fire.org

This symposium presents a series of empirical studies of the influence of cultural norms on collaboration, decision making, and the distribution of control in emergent organizations. The results of these laboratory experiments are intended to generalize to On-Site Operations Coordination Centers (OSOCC), emergent multicultural organizations established by the United Nations in response to natural disasters. The inherently multicultural composition of an OSOCC makes it a natural laboratory for cross-cultural research. The goal of the research program is to identify clusters of expectations and behaviors that vary systematically across cultures and have the potential to raise barriers to collaboration and decision making. An OSOCC that is aware of their differences should be better able to work with and around them. Participants in our experiments are drawn from four ethnic groups living in Sweden (immigrant Bosnians, Indians, Iranians, and native Swedes). In our first series of experiments, we kept the composition of the teams ethnically homogenous (e.g., four Indians or four Swedes) so we could capture baseline data and test hypotheses about differences in cultural norms for decision making and collaboration. The papers in this symposium discuss these baseline data. In our second series of experiments we are mixing the ethnic groups. The first paper in the symposium introduces the OSOCC concept and the hypotheses examined by the research program. The second paper describes the platform and method used in our series of laboratory experiments. The third and fourth papers present and analyze the behavioral, communication, and questionnaire data.

Introduction: Cultural Barriers to Collaborative Decision Making in The United Nations' On-Site Operations Coordination Centers (OSOCC)

Ida LINDGREN, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden* ✉ idal@ikp.liu.se

Kip SMITH, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden*

An OSOCC is an ad-hoc collection of skilled individuals from around the world who come together to organize and control emergency services activities following a natural disaster. Swedish veterans of OSOCC, firemen and fire-chiefs who are employees of the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, have reported that cultural differences appear to have posed barriers to collaboration, decision making, and performance in some OSOCC. The SRSA has responded to this concern by sponsoring this program of research. Our directive is to identify clusters of expectations and behaviors that vary systematically across cultures and have the potential to raise barriers to collaborative decision making in OSOCC. In this paper we present a theory-driven analysis of the structure and functioning of OSOCC. The analysis provides the framework for our empirical work, generates a series of hypotheses to be tested, and provides the audience with an introduction to the pragmatic issues associated with naturalistic experimentation.

Microworlds as a Natural Laboratory for Investigating Cultural Norms for Collaborative Decision Making

Rego GRANLUND, *Rationella Datortjänster HB, Sweden* ✉ rego.granlund@c3fire.org

This paper discusses our empirical approach to identifying clusters of expectations and behavior that vary systematically across the four ethnic groups and that may pose barriers to collaboration in an OSOCC. The platform for our laboratory work is the C3Fire microworld simulation of an OSOCC-like setting. C3Fire uses a network of computers to form ad-hoc teams of four individuals. The team's task is to work together to control and extinguish a series of simulated forest fires. Data collected with the team as the unit of analysis include (a) communication patterns, (b) communication content, (c) the allocation of resources, (d) the distribution of responsibilities, and (e) fire-fighting behavior. Individual data include responses to a series of questionnaires including the NEO-FFI and the 57-item Schwartz value scale.

Cross-Cultural Analyses of Communication Patterns and Organizational Structure in Microworld Simulations of Multicultural On-Site Operations Coordination Centers (OSOCC)

Ida LINDGREN, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden* ✉ idal@ikp.liu.se

To find out if, why, and how multiculturalism can raise barriers to communication, coordination, and decision making in an OSOCC, we are analyzing our participants' use of language. Data sources are their written (e-mail) communication during the C3Fire sessions and their verbal communication during debriefing sessions. The content of their communication is scored using categories based on (a) a task analysis of OSOCC functions and (b) affect. Task-relevant categories include tactics, commands, requests, information transfer, and management. Affective categories include clarification, correction, and encouragement. The structure of their communication is revealed by dialog charts and transition maps. Preliminary results suggest that both the content and patterns of communication vary systematically across the four cultural groups (Bosnian, Indian, Iranian, Swede) and that these differences are correlated with differential norms for organizational structure during the C3Fire sessions.

Analyses of Correlations between the Schwartz Value Scale and Team Behavior in Microworld Simulations of Multicultural On-Site Operations Coordination Centers (OSOCC)

Kip SMITH, *Linköping Institute of Technology, Sweden* ✉ kipsm@ikp.liu.se

Each participant individually completed six questionnaires: a demographic packet, the 57-item Schwartz value survey, the NEO-FFI, and 20-item surveys on conflict avoidance, tolerance for uncertainty, and time horizon. Plots of partial correlations between the 10 value types and measures of fire-fighting effectiveness during the C3Fire trials reveal a systematic pattern that appears to be invariant across the ethnic groups: correlations with fire-fighting success are highest for conformity, benevolence, and power, and lowest for stimulation. This suggests that the qualities that make a good fireman may be universal. In marked contrast, plots relating value types to responses to the other questionnaires and to communication patterns reveal patterns that vary systematically across groups. For example, Iranian participants who indicated a relatively high need to achieve are much less adverse to conflict and much more tolerant of uncertainty than similarly ambitious Swedes. If these driven individuals were asked to collaborate in a pressure cooker like an OSOCC, such differences in values might raise barriers to collaboration. We hypothesize that the variations we observe in value structure (1) reflect cultural differences that have been retained even though all participants live in Sweden and (2) may be largely responsible for barriers to collaboration that have been noted in multicultural OSOCC.

Symposium

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

G1

Culture and Religion

Convenor

Halina GRZYMALA MOSZCZYNSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology; Jagiellonian University, Poland*

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Co-Convenor

Pawel BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland* ✉ boskip@psychpan.waw.pl

Rapid changes during recent years in the presence of religion in both private and public life require us to make a more systematic evaluation of the role of culture as it impinges on the functioning of religion, and the role of religion as a factor influencing cultural processes. Four presentations will address these issues on both theoretical and empirical level. First of all, obstacles for analysis of religion from the perspective of cultural psychology will be presented. Secondly, cultural embeddedness of religious values and practices will be illustrated on the example of different types of repetitive prayers, and attitudes towards teaching of Pope John Paul II, as well as on the example of the role of culture in designing treatment strategies aiming in meeting spiritual needs of substance abusing patients. Thirdly, role of religion in the psychological processes widely researched in psychology of culture namely acculturation, culture shock, multicultural counselling and therapy, as well as conflict/mediation processes will be characterized.

Religiousness as a Research Subject for Psychology of Culture

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The first part of the presentation will be concentrated on an analysis of the reasons why there is a sharp discrepancy between two facts. The undeniable importance of religion to both individuals and groups and the fact that science of psychology has paid only sporadic attention to the psychological processes underlying human religiousness. The second part will present specific obstacles to the analysis of religion from cultural perspective posed by a research paradigm operating in psychology of religion. The third part will emphasize the role of religion in psychological processes which are widely researched in psychology of culture namely acculturation, culture shock, multicultural counselling and therapy, cultural differences in conflict and mediation. The final part will offer the multilevel interdisciplinary paradigm which hopefully will advance research on religiousness from which psychology of culture can benefit.

Ritualized Prayers in Different Religious Contexts

Anton GEELS, *University of Lund, Sweden* ✉ Antoon.Geels@teol.lu.se

Prayer has often been regarded as the most central aspect of religious life. Within world religions, the role of prayer is particularly important in Islam. Ritual prayer (salat), performed five times a day, belongs to the fundamental obligations of all Muslims. In addition, there is another type of prayer (dhikr), associated with mystical orders in all Islamic countries. It is a type of repetitive prayer, similar to for example the Jesus-prayer within Orthodox Christianity, Nembutsu within Japanese Buddhism, or Japa in Hinduism. This ecstatic, ritualized type of prayer will be presented (including a DVD illustration) and a tentative psychological interpretation of its effects will be discussed.

Acculturation, Culture, and Religious Participation for Assyrian Youth: A Comparative Analysis of Swedish and United States Contexts

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Valerie DeMARINIS, *Harvard Medical School, USA; Uppsala University, Sweden* ✉ Valerie.demarinis@teol.uu.se

Beginning from the findings of two research studies within psychology and cultural psychology, Assyrian youth and religious participation in Sweden and The United States are compared. The comparison is set against the respective cultural contexts, which differ vastly on the nature and role of religion in the host culture. Case examples are constructed from the two studies, highlighting Assyrian religiosity and culture respectively and host culture. Similar results found in both populations are higher levels of Assyrian affiliation and lower levels of host society affiliation. Both studies also indicate higher levels for the importance of marrying an ethnic Assyrian, the importance of speaking the ethnic language, and a statistically significant positive correlation between ethnic affiliation and religious participation. However, differing is the religious participation, being stronger among the Assyrian-American youth. A wider cultural analysis of the two host cultures provides a means for explaining this difference. The case example constructions of the two studies allow culture-specific analysis of how ethnic language maintenance and religious participation are important in identity formation. Identity formation is multidimensional, where both Assyrian and host culture play important roles. In both studies, identity is shown to be situational and strategic, although with different behavioural patterns related to the Swedish and American cultural contexts.

Identification with Religious Symbols and Personalities: Cultural Background and Consequences for Tolerance of Diversity

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Halina KOPROWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Anita GLUSZYNSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Cultural identification with important religious symbols and icons was explored in two cross-cultural studies. The degree to which personal values of young Italians and Poles resembled those articulated by late Pope John Paul II was measured in the first research. Residents of Warsaw reported more of Catholic religiosity and felt closer to their Polish Pope than residents of Rome to their Bishop of Rome, particularly on the dimension of humanism, personified by JP II. Italians, who showed more appreciation for liberal values and preference for autonomous self, differed in this respect with the Pope. The second study compared perception and evaluation of two icons: Mary God's Mother (from one of Warsaw parishes) and Goddess Kali from Bubaneswar in India, among Polish Catholics and Hindus. Our interest was also in possible consequences of this contact with deity for tolerance towards religious and cultural diversity, including non-traditional family and life styles. Results demonstrated that contacting Christ's Mother substantially decreased tolerance levels, particularly in those who gave her most favorable ratings, and if they were Poles. These results are discussed in a broader context as paradoxical effects of religiosity which preaches love for human fellow-beings and yet may create walls of intolerance.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

A1

Education

Chair

Antigoni Alba PAPAKONSTANTINO, *France*

Vice-Chair

Andrew A. MOGAJI, *University of Lagos, Nigeria*

Causal Attributions and Locus of Control of Children with ADHD: Socio-Cultural Differences

Eleni LIVANIOU, *SDTRU "Spyros Doxiadis", Greece; Sussex University, UK* ✉ kalh@ath.forthnet.gr

The research is predicated on a causal attributions paradigm, regarding locus and a predisposition to helplessness. The purpose of this study is twofold: a) to investigate whether there would be a difference in the locus of control of ADHD children from two different socio-cultural populations (Greece-Britain) - reflecting socio-cultural concerns and knowledge or lack of knowledge about the disorder, and b) would such children manifest differences in persistence on task and self-evaluations following a failure experience. The 2 comparable samples consist of children with ADHD, the main difference between them being that the Greek sample was seen by family and teachers as non-disordered since neither party had knowledge about the disorder; whereas the British sample had been diagnosed as disordered, and both family and school knew about ADHD and the children were treated with MPH.

Mesosystems at the Interface of Reference Cultures and Identity Dynamics of Minority Youth

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Dorit ROER-STRIER, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Drawing on Roer-Strier's (1996) research on the adaptive strategies of immigrant parents, the present paper examines the interactions between the adaptive socialising strategies of parents and teachers of minority youth born and schooled in France. Ongoing qualitative action-research into immigrant parents' and educators' styles of socialising children and youth at the interface of asymmetrical reference cultures in France provides support for applying Roer-Strier's model to an analysis of the mesosystemic effect that the interaction between these two interdependent sets of socialising strategies has on identity. It suggests that this interaction creates the socialising conditions of a given context and the specific stakes for identity. The data supports the hypothesis that minority youth are more sensitive to the nature and quality of the relationship between their respective family and school socialising agents (undermining, respectful, collaborative, competitive), than to their respective identity expectations. Drawing on a second set of data collected through an extensive questionnaire study undertaken among 850

school-going youth between the ages of 10 and 18 (50% girls), the paper hypothesizes the possibilities and limitations that these mesosystems offer for the socialisation of minority youth in Europe and the implications for minority identity development and orientation in discriminatory social contexts.

Gender and Age Differences in the Preference of Temperament Styles among Nigerian Children

Andrew A. MOGAJI, *University of Lagos, Nigeria*

Data were collected from 400 children randomly selected from two public schools, a primary school and a secondary school in Lagos, Nigeria. The sample included 100 subjects in four different age groups: 9-10; 11-12; 13-14; and 15-17 years. Fifty percent of the subjects in each age group were males. The subjects responded to the Student Styles Questionnaire (SSQ) which was administered to them in their various classes with the assistance of their class teachers. The instrument was used to assess the subjects' preferred behaviours associated with one of the four bipolar qualities: extroversion-introversion (E-I); practical-imaginative (P-I); thinking-feeling (T-F); and organized-flexible (O-F) styles. Analysing the data with Chi-Square, showed no gender and age differences in E-I and P-I styles. There was no age by gender difference in T-F styles. However, there were age and gender differences in O-F styles. The implications of the results for test adaptation and interpretation were discussed.

Experiential Learning Model of Intercultural Competency: Experiencing Culture through Thinking and Acting

Lily Ming LI, *University College Dublin, Ireland* ✉ lilyliming@hotmail.com

William H. MOBLEY, *University College Dublin, Ireland*

Aidan KELLY, *University College Dublin, Ireland*

Hora TJITRA, *Zhejiang University, China*

Numerous studies have been conducted on intercultural competencies in the past three decades. Most of them either define the traits or the process people go through to be interculturally competent. There is also a growing number of research and theories to support the notion that intercultural effectiveness depends on how well a manager can learn from intercultural experience. As a process likely to occur outside any formal educational system, intercultural learning fits naturally under the category of experiential learning theory developed by Kolb (1984) which remains one of the most pervasive theories of managerial learning. We apply experiential learning theory to study the learning that occurs in intercultural encountering situations. Through field study of in-depth interviews and survey questionnaires, we explore (1) The approaches people often take to learn from intercultural experience. (2) The more effective learning styles in developing intercultural competency. (3) The answer to the dilemma that culture novelty facilitates certain types of adjustment or results in adjustment difficulties. Finally, we will make recommendations for managerial implementation on personnel selection, management development and so on, and these recommendations will be discussed.

Immigrant Family Acculturation and Schooling Performance in Greece

Antigoni Alba PPAKONSTANTINO, *France* ✉ albapap@hotmail.com

In the last decade the cultural constellation of Greek schools has undergone radical change. The paradigm of the presumed homogeneity and mono-culturality of the Greek classroom is being challenged and the reception, integration and acceptance of immigrant offspring constitute significant challenges for the national education system. Within the framework of the present research project our objective is to focus on the relationship between the social integration of immigrant families in Greece on the one hand and the performance of their children in school on the other. Our working hypothesis is that the degree of the family's acculturation is proportional to the progress of their children in school. More specifically, we assume that the higher the family's acculturation the higher will be the students' performance. On the contrary, in the cases that the family has chosen strategies of self-marginalization or segregation, the performance and evaluation of their offspring is lower and their integration within the class results more difficult. In order to confirm our working hypothesis we intend to carry out semi-structured interviews with immigrant mothers the children of whom manifest either very high or very low performance. In essence, we aim to investigate the nexus between the level of the mother's acculturation and the performance of the child.

Thematic Session

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

A4

Personality Assessment

Chair

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *University of Tilburg, The Netherlands; University of North West, South Africa*

Vice-Chair

Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

The Development of Cross-Cultural Personality Instrument for the South African Context (SAPI Project)

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *University of Tilburg, The Netherlands; University of North West, South Africa*

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Deon MEIRING, *South African Police Services, South Africa*

Ian ROTHMANN, *University of North West, South Africa*

Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

Cheryl FOXCROFT, *Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa*

Currently, none of the available personality questionnaires used in South Africa have been found to provide a reliable and valid picture of personality for all cultural (language) groups in South Africa, despite the obvious societal need for such an instrument. The study to what extent South African personality shows both universal and culturally specific factors has never been studied systematically. The aim of the presentation is to describe the first phase of the new South African personality inventory (SAPI), to be developed for South Africa. The project aims to develop a comprehensive questionnaire to assess personality among all South-African language groups. Comprehensiveness of the measure should be interpreted as covering all major aspects of personality as deemed relevant in a South-African context. The project does not start from well-known conceptualizations of personality such as Costa and McCrae's Big-Five or Eysenck's "Giant Three". Rather, the project tries to start from everyday conceptualizations of personality as found in South-African language groups. An overview of the current state of the project is provided.

Internal and External Bias of Cognitive and Personality Measures in South Africa

Deon MEIRING, *South African Police Services, South Africa* ✉ meiringd@yebo.co.za

Fons VAN DE VIJVER, *University of Tilburg, The Netherlands; University of North West, South Africa*

Ian ROTHMANN, *University of North West, South Africa*

Internal and external bias were studied in two independent cohorts of entry-level applicants at the South African Police Service (N = 723 and 597). Two cognitive tests and two personality questionnaires were used to predict training outcomes. We evaluated the test battery for compliance with the technical standards put forward in the fourth edition of the Principles for the Validation and use of Personnel Selection Procedures. Neither study showed evidence for internal bias or differential prediction. Personality questionnaires were a less powerful predictor than cognitive tests. Our study points to the cross-cultural generalizability of western findings regarding internal and external bias in selection procedures. The fairness of the battery raised concerns especially for the disadvantaged majority Black group.

Personality Assessment in South Africa: Context, History and Challenges

Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa* ✉ gpdb@lw.rau.ac.za

South Africa has 11 official languages, four major ethnic groups and a history of troubled interethnic and intercultural relations. Recently, these relations are much improved as a result of profound political and social transformations. It appears, however, that two major views of the person continue to apply in South Africa: (a) an African interdependence view, and (b) a Western independence view. These different person views appear to require different psychological models and tools for personality assessment. However, the socio-political climate and formal legislation in South Africa demands that personality assessment tools should be applicable across cultural boundaries. The implications of the different person views and the prevailing socio-political climate for personality assessment in South Africa are examined.

The Cross-Cultural Validity of the Big Five Personality Factors in South Africa

Deon DE BRUIN, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa* ✉ gpdb@lw.rau.ac.za

Nicola TAYLOR, *Jopie Van Rooyen & Partners, South Africa*

Recently there have been diverging claims about the universality of the so-called Big Five factors of personality, with some authors claiming that they apply universally and other authors being less optimistic. Attempts to isolate the Big Five factors among South Africans have yielded mixed (but mostly disappointing) results. Recently Taylor and de Bruin developed the Basic Traits Inventory as a measure of the Big Five. They attempted to promote cross-cultural equivalence by making the items (a) as brief as possible, (b) screening all items for cross-cultural appropriateness with regard to content and comprehensibility, (c) presenting the items in content blocks, (d) avoiding reverse scored items, and (e) clearly labelling the response categories of the five-point Likert-type response scale. Results show that the Big Five structure replicates well across different cultural groups in South Africa, but that some interesting cross-cultural differences do emerge.

Workshop

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

A2

Discussion Group on a "Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychology"

Convenors

Janel GAUTHIER, *Université Laval, Canada* ✉ Janel.Gauthier@psy.ulaval.ca

Lutz H. ECKENSBERGER, *German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany*

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The project of developing a universal declaration of ethical principles for psychologists is a joint endeavor involving the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP). Dr. Janel Gauthier from Canada is leading the international initiative that is responsible for developing this universal declaration. Work on the *Universal Declaration* began in 2002, following the International Congress of Applied Psychology in Singapore. Much has been accomplished during the last three years. I have already written two progress reports: the first was published in 2005 (in M.J. Stevens & D. Wedding (Eds.). Psychology: IUPsyS Global Resource, Hove, UK: Psychology Press), and the second (completed in October, 2005) will be published in 2006 (in M.J. Stevens & D. Wedding (Eds.). Psychology: IUPsyS Global Resource, Hove, UK: Psychology Press). A full draft of the *Universal Declaration* was completed last June. Janel Gauthier presented it as an invited speaker at the 30th

Interamerican Congress of Psychology in Buenos Aires (Argentina), June 26-30, 2005, as well as at a symposium entitled "Cultural implications for a universal declaration of ethical principles" during the 9th European Congress of Psychology in Granada (Spain), July 3-8, 2005. In both instances, it was very well-received. This is still a work in progress. The current draft will be discussed and revised in the light of broad consultations in order to determine the cultural appropriateness of the definitions, concepts and language. Until now, reactions to the draft have been very positive, which augurs well for the Congress in Athens, where a final draft of the *Universal Declaration* will be submitted for discussion/approval to the IUPsyS General Assembly, the IAAP Board of Directors, and the IACCP Executive Committee. Dr. Janel Gauthier will introduce into the declaration. Dr. Lutz Eckensberger will then open the discussion by elaborating on some aspects, which are particularly sensitive from a cross-cultural perspective. Additionally colleagues from different regions/cultures, covered by the IACCP membership will be asked to comment on the proposal. The group will prepare the meeting and will be announced in the conference.

Meet the Seniors

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

A3

18:30-19:00

Thomas S. WEISNER, *University of California at Los Angeles, USA* ✉ tweisner@ucla.edu

19:00-19:30

Harry TRIANDIS, *University of Illinois, USA* ✉ triandis@uiuc.edu

19:30-20:00

Geert HOFSTEDE, *University of Maastricht, The Netherlands* ✉ hofstede@bart.nl

Poster Session

Wednesday, July 12, 18:30-20:00

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Health Psychology, Public Health, Psychopathology

Ground Floor

Biofeedback, Expressive Writing, and Health

Dmitry BURSHTEYN, *Siena College, USA* ✉ dburshteyn@siena.edu

Empirically, it has been revealed that expressive writing can generate new understanding of the past events and this new understanding has been associated with improvements in physical and psychological health (Pennebaker, 1989). Clinically, Lepore and Smyth (2002) argued that combining writing with other treatments could facilitate the effects of expressive writing. According to Burshteyn, et al. (2005), both therapeutic modalities effectively regulate emotion but tend to yield different outcomes depending on a sample of students used in a particular study. As such, it would be a great interest to investigate whether combination of biofeedback and expressive is equally effective in different student populations. Two student samples were compared in this study. For the City University of New York (CUNY), many students are ethnic and religious minorities. The majority of students come from middle or lower SES. They are relatively older than the small liberal arts college sample, and they play multiple roles, including workers, parents, etc. As such, their sources of their stress are quite different from the small liberal arts college students who live on campus and come from higher SES. Analysis of variance indicated statistically significant differences in training efficacy in students as a function of college.

Hope for the Future: The Influence of the School Environment on African American Adolescents' Future Certainty and Affective States

Roslyn M. CALDWELL, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA* ✉ rcaldwell@jjay.cuny.edu

Susan M. STURGES, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*

School adjustment for African American adolescents is of great concern, considering that African American adolescents have historically achieved at remarkably lower levels in comparison to other ethnic/racial groups (Attaway & Bry, 2004; Fox, Connolly & Snyder, 2005). Academic underachievement, which is related to the adolescent's experience in the school environment, has contributed to limiting this population from future economic and occupational success (Dornsbush, Erickson, Laird & Wong, 2001; Gonzales, Cauce, Friedman & Mason, 1996). However, few studies examine the link between an adolescent's experience at school and their outlook on their future and affective states. This study consists of a sample of 112 male and 24 female adjudicated African American adolescents, who were administered a measure to assess future certainty, the MOSS to assess school environment, and the MAYSI to assess affective states (anger-irritability, and depression-anxiety). Preliminary Pearson's product moment correlations reveal a significant positive relationship between school and negative outlook for the future among males, however, not among females. Results also reveal a significant positive relationship between school environment and anger-irritability for male participants. Multivariate analyses of variance will be conducted to further examine the relationship among the variables, where a main effect is expected between school environment and negative future outlook as well as school environment and affective states (depression-anxiety, and anger-irritable). Implications and limitations for treatment and interventions within the school will be discussed as well as gender differences.

Negative Emotions, Coping Strategies and Emotional Regulation across Cultures: A 29-Nation Study

Miryam CAMPOS, *Basque Country University, Spain* ✉ mircam10@hotmail.com

Itziar FERNANDEZ, *Open University of Madrid, Spain*

Dario PAEZ, *Basque Country University, Spain*

Pilar CARRERA, *Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain*

The relationship between emotional regulation and coping strategies has been examined in 29 nations, based on self-reports of University students of Africa, America, Europe and Asia (N = 5172). A scale of typical reactions to sadness and anger episodes has been applied in order to evaluate the forms of coping with negative emotions. Indicators of intensity assessment, pleasure-displeasure and control perceived regarding the emotional episode were used to measure the perceived regulation. A sub-scale on Triandis familiar beliefs was used to evaluate the familism. The national scores of Hofstede (2001) were used like contextual index. Family was more important to Collectivism. People pertaining to collectivists contexts and that shared stronger familism reported a higher control of anger and sadness. This control was partly explained because of a higher use of functional coping strategies like the positive re-assessment and the self-control and because of a lower frequency of disfunctional coping like the rumination, the nonverbal discharge and the intense verbal communication, in particular in the case of sadness. The social isolation and the psychological abandonment were more frequent in individualistic cultures, although these situations were not clearly associated to familism. These results are discussed as a transcultural validation of functional and disfunctional coping strategies in normal emotional episodes.

Cancer: A Special Relationship between Doctor and Patient

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D. MICHAELIDOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Various moral dilemmas are encountered in cases of cancer. Some of these relate to the patients, the biological basis of their illness, to oncologists and surgeons, their attitudes, skills and knowledge. Information was taken from the Hellenic Anticancer Society, the Greek Bioethic Commission, the Greek Ministry of Health, the European Organisation for Research and Treatment for Cancer and the Patients Association of UK. Medical Greek and international journals and sites oriented to bioethical issues were a useful basis for results and discussion, too. Results showed that evidence-based medicine and survival studies have made over-therapy less frequent than ever. However, patients with non-curable diseases are vulnerable to marketing of various Medical Centers of Excellence. Awareness of Surgical Societies is needed and the surgeon must be taught the sensibility to deal with these patients. The proper patient information and respect to personal autonomy are required. Moreover, variations in definition of palliative surgery as well as limited scientific evidence in rare oncological cases make surgeons perform operations even in final stage cancer cases. In clinical practice but also in education and research, moral sensibility is required in order to promote public health, mainly in the field of surgical oncology.

Not Sponsored Continuous Medical Education and Human Resources in Greek Hospitals

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The widely accepted need for Continuing Medical Education (CME) is a growing reality throughout Europe. Following the integration of Greece in the European Union (EU), national training programs for health professionals have become more numerous than ever. Aim of the present study is to record the available opportunities of continuing medical education in Greece and to correlate them with the promotion of health. We used information derived from the Greek Ministry of Health, the National Health System Legislation, the EU subsidized national training courses for health professionals for 2005-2006, along with information from the educational meetings held by medical associations and scientific medical societies. The congresses for doctors and nurses held by the scientific societies provide aside from knowledge, a certificate of attendance, and a number of credits for continuing medical education (CME credits), however registration requires mandatory payment. During 2005-2006, only 325 subsidized national seminars for health professionals were programmed, giving the chance of free medical education to a small percentage of doctors and nurses. None of the above programs accepts unemployed doctors. In conclusion, continuing medical education depends mainly on personal motivation for each health professional in Greece.

Psychological Health Indicators in a Relaxation Programme for Older Adults in The Basque Autonomous Community

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A. GARCIA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

S. CAMIO, *Lahar Institution, Spain*

The ageing process, in conjunction with different factors, can lead to alterations in psychological health among older adults, primarily regarding the emotional state. The purpose of this study is to determine the profile of participants before implementing a relaxation programme at municipal senior citizen centres. 89 retired persons (81 females, 8 males) between the ages of 55 and 86 (M = 72 years) were administered a semi-structured interview and a series of questions to collect information including

sociodemographic data, anxiety and depression indicators, state of health, social activities and quality of life. The descriptive analyses suggest that most of the people who wish to take part in a relaxation programme are married women born outside of the Basque Autonomous Community, who worked in domestic service and have a basic level of education. Compared with studies on depression and anxiety, they show a greater level of emotional symptoms but have good health perception. Bearing in mind that relaxation programmes help to manage anxiety disorders and improve state of mind, we feel that participation of people with emotional symptoms in programmes of this type should be encouraged

Psychological Health Indicators at a Gerontology Centre in The Basque Autonomous Community

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B. MATILLA, *Spain*

M. FERNANDINO, *Spain*

V. MANGAS, *Spain*

P. M. VALOR, *Spain*

The progressive aging of the population can result in greater dependence in older adults. Among other causes, this dependence may be explained by a deterioration in cognitive abilities, such as memory, language, capacity to reason, etc., and by emotional states associated with anxiety and depression. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the sociodemographic and psychological profile of residents at a gerontology centre. 64 people (49 women and 15 men) with an average age of 82.4 (SD = 7.9) responded to a semistructured interview and a battery of questionnaires aimed at collecting sociodemographic data as well as cognitive, emotional and psychological indicators. The descriptive analyses suggest that most of the people evaluated are widows, were born either in the same town as the centre or outside of the Basque Autonomous Community, have a basic level of education and worked mainly at unskilled jobs. A significant part shows moderate levels of cognitive deterioration, although an equally significant part has no deterioration but shows signs of anxiety and depression. Data on dementia do not coincide with most studies which indicate a greater prevalence of severe cognitive deterioration among elderly persons in residential centres.

Mood and Relationship Correlates of Heavy Smoking across Cultures

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Fred THORBERG, *Bond University, Australia*

Alana DOBIE, *Bond University, Australia*

Joanna HUANG, *Bond University, Australia*

Priya REGINALD, *Bond University, Australia*

Heavy smokers ($n = 96$) and nonsmokers ($n = 123$) from Asian (Japan, China, Singapore, Malaysia; $n = 40$) and Western (UK, USA, Australia; $n = 179$) backgrounds were compared on measures assessing negative mood, stress, mood regulation expectancies, affect intensity, attachment styles, and relationship functioning. Preliminary results suggested that compared to nonsmokers, smokers scored significantly higher on stress, anxiety, depression, affect intensity, and insecure attachment. However, when cultural background (Asian, Western) of participants was taken into account, most main effects of smoking disappeared. Western smokers scored significantly higher on DASS Anxiety than did Western nonsmokers, whereas Asian smokers scored significantly lower on DASS Anxiety than did Asian nonsmokers. Overall, Westerners scored significantly higher on Affect Intensity than Asians, and females scored higher on Affect Intensity and DASS Stress than males. Overall, smokers scored significantly lower on the Adult Attachment Scale measures of secure attachment (Close and Depend subscales) than nonsmokers. Among Asians only, male nonsmokers scored significantly higher on Fear of Intimacy than female nonsmokers, whereas female smokers scored significantly higher than male smokers. Results indicate that country of origin interacts significantly with smoking, such that some indices of smoking-associated maladjustment or dysfunction are culturally influenced rather than universal.

1st Floor

Cross-Cultural Comparison of Sexual Risk Behavior towards AIDS

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Silvia UBILLOS LANDA, *Universidad de Burgos, Spain*

A study conducted in 9 countries (Germany, France, Greece, Spain, England, Italy, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland) concerning the sexual risk behaviours towards HIV/Aids of a total sample of 24.424 people (11.386 men and 13.083 women, ages between 18 and 49 years) will be presented. The aims were to study country differences in risk behaviours, and analyze those predictors related to condom use with new sexual partners. Results showed that people in central and northern Europe, in comparison to Mediterranean countries, declared a higher number of new sexual partners during the last year, while also presenting a lower risk perception with regard to HIV. The Mediterranean sample stressed a higher level of condom use, a result which seems to contradict the higher prevalence of HIV in these countries. Moreover, and coherent with previous meta-analysis, regression analyses show that socio-demographic variables have a lower predictive power in the use of preservatives than interpersonal variables. Those who believe they have a higher risk of HIV infection, have more previous experience with the use of preservatives, and speak with their partners of the need to use this method, are those who adopt to a higher degree this preventive behaviour.

Partner-Specific Condom Use among University Students

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Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico*

In the context of HIV/AIDS prevention, frequently it has been reported that condom use is more likely with casual or occasional partners than with main or regular partners, attributing this fact to the grade of emotional implication that characterizes partner's relationship. However, since the adolescents begin their romantic relationships from friendships, it is necessary to investigate casual partner's type that male and female adolescents usually have and determine the sexual behaviour that characterizes them. 253 students that have had occasional relationships having a regular partner (sexual infidelity group) and 430 that have had sexual relationships with regular partner without having casual partner (fidelity group) are assessed identifying if consistent condom use, condom use in the last sexual relationship and condom use in vaginal, oral and anal sex, differ in each group. The results show that condom use is not related to having occasional partners and that occasional partner's type that they have are generally friendships. The results are discussed in the context of the romantic relationships and the level of emotional implication that characterizes them, linked with the design of HIV/AIDS prevention programs. (1) Financial support by PAPIIT-UNAM, project IN300402.

Coping in an African Context

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Marie WISSING, *North-West University, South Africa*
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Although coping has been thoroughly conceptualized and researched from a Western perspective, relatively little is known about its nature and measurement in African cultures. In the (South) African context, characterized by its multi-cultural population currently facing numerous socio-economic stressors, research addressing the possible effect of constructive coping processes on the maintenance of psychological well-being has become very important. The aims of this research are to explore the nature and measurement of coping in an African context, as well as the psychometric properties of the ACSI (Africultural Coping Skills Inventory) (Utsey, Adams & Bolden, 2000) and the S-COPE (Malan et al., 2005). As part of the international PURE (Prospective Urban and Rural Epidemiological) -study participants from both rural and urban communities were interviewed individually (n = 20), involved in focus group discussions (n = 20) and completed the above mentioned questionnaires (n = 700). Findings from the qualitative analysis indicated that spirituality, turning to religion and seeking social support are important coping strategies in the African context. Psychometric properties of the ACSI, however, differed from that reported in Western countries. Both the ACSI and the S-COPE showed unique emic factor patterns, which illuminated important aspects of the coping process that might be unique to the African context and worldview.

Prevention Program for Mothers of Minority Primary School Students in the Prefecture of Rodopi, Greece

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Gkaro EASGIAN, *Prevention Center of Drug Use in the Prefecture of Rodopi, Greece*

This work presents the program of Prevention Centre for Drug Use, applied on Muslim mothers of Minority Primary School students. It refers to mothers with low education level, who are primary school graduates and illiterate concerning Greek language. They live in culturally homogeneous neighborhoods with dominant patriarchal family structure. The religious and cultural hard commands, the presence of bilingualism and trilingualism, as well as uncommunicative, closed environment contribute to their social and psychological isolation, restraining the unobstructive practice of their role as mothers. The role of mother and generally of the family in the drug prevention is very significant. The dependence on drugs apart from its biological dimension seems to be much more relevant to the quality of the relationship between child and family, its psychodynamic, structure and function, the existence of anguish and violence in the bosom of the family rather than any other factors. The prevention program in Muslim mothers has as a general objective the development of communication dexterities within the family, the reinforcement of the relationship between couples, between parents and children and as special objective the dealing with their isolation as a protective factor against the use of drugs by children.

The Effect of Relaxation during CBT among Children in Japan

Mitsuko YAKABI, *University of Tokyo, Japan* ✉ myakabi@hotmail.com
Junichiro HAYASHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

In this past few decades, CBT (cognitive behavioral therapy) has become one of the major interventions in the field of clinical psychology. However, most of the developed CBT programs are more adapted for adults instead of children. Especially in Japan, the concept and the intervention using CBT are still developing and it could be challenging to practice CBT effectively for children without them being disengaged. Therefore, the present study investigates the use of CBT among children in Japan. Especially, this study attempts to examine the level of relaxation among children while they participate in cognitive behavioral therapy and how it affects children's learning process. In order to test the effect of relaxation on the result of CBT, all of the participants have completed pre- and post- questionnaires before and after the series of CBT program. The importance of relaxation during Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for children in Japan will be discussed.

Individual Pathways to Caregiving in Turkish Context

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Uzay DURAL, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

Seda KIZILTOPRAK, *Marmara Univeristy Hospital, Turkey*

Yesim YASA, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

Informal caregiving in cancer context is a widely studied issue in terms of the caregivers' contribution to the health of the patients, carers' physical and psychological health status as well as their burdens, and coping strategies. Nevertheless, in Turkish context, there is less emphasis on the pathways in becoming informal caregivers. The aim of this study is primarily to explore the emic definitions of caregiving roles given by Turkish informal caregivers of cancer patients and the underlying motives that lead them to take these roles. Among informal caregivers, 51 women and 11 men recruited from the oncology department of the Marmara Hospital, Istanbul. They read and signed the Informed Consent Form; two trained research assistants carried out semi-structured interviews. A qualitative content analysis was conducted. Themes were extracted and coded independently by two raters. Results indicated that there are multiple levels to approach the definition of "caregiver". The proximity of informal caregiver to patient and the way of sharing caregiving tasks play significant role for its conceptualization. Among motives in the way of decision on caregiving, social role of the caregiver, indispensibility of caregiving role and competence of caregiver are significant. Discussions will focus on the cultural value of these findings.

2nd Floor

Interpersonal Impressions based on Gender-Differentiated Sentence Endings in Japanese Conversation

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This study examined the effects of gender-differentiated sentence endings on impressions about the speaker in Japanese speech. Grammatically, there are male-form and female-form sentence endings in Japanese, although people often ignore the usage in real conversation. The sentence endings of each form produce gender-differentiation and thus convey the speaker's masculinity or femininity. Our previous study revealed that the speaker, regardless of his or her sex, gives a masculine or feminine impression based on his or her sentence endings. In this study, we reexamined the effects of sentence endings with both between-subject and within-subject designs. Participants evaluated the characteristics of the speaker (either a man or a woman) in male-ending, female-ending, and/or neutral-ending form(s). Although we found consistent effects of sentence endings with previous findings, we also found asymmetrical effects depending on the speaker's sex and the gender of sentence endings. Based on the results, we attempt to explain Japanese people's social and cultural view on the usage of gender-differentiated sentence endings. The results and implications of the study will be presented.

Ethnic and Gender Biases in Personality Disorder Diagnostic Criteria

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Danna FRANTZ, *Eastern Illinois University, USA*

Christopher LOOTENS, *University of North Carolina Greensboro, USA*

Caridad BRITO, *Eastern Illinois University, USA*

Melissa SAMS, *Eastern Illinois University, USA*

The present study examined ethnic and gender biases underlying personality disorder (PD) diagnostic criteria. Previous research has found gender biases in PD criteria and diagnosis (e.g., Widiger, 1998). However, a review of the research indicates the need to more closely examine the role of ethnicity in the diagnosis of PDs, including the interaction between ethnicity and gender. The present study utilized a 2 (stimulus gender: male or female) by 4 (stimulus ethnicity: Asian, African American, Latino, or White) mixed factorial research design. Either Cluster A, Cluster B or Cluster C PD criteria were presented to 360 undergraduate students who rated the degree to which each symptom was characteristic of the stimulus item (e.g., Asian Female). Results supported the existence of both gender biases (e.g., for antisocial, histrionic, avoidant, and dependent PDs) and ethnic biases. One finding was that Latinos and Whites were more likely to be characterized with Cluster B PDs than were Asians. A significant interaction between gender and ethnicity was found for Borderline, Histrionic, Dependent and Paranoid PDs. These and other results are placed in context of previous research, and clinical implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Prediction of Subjective Quality of Life by Independent and Interdependent Self-Construals Mediated by Self-Monitoring among Japanese Students

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Junko TANAKA-MATSUMI, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

According to Church et al. (2005), independent self-construal can predict autonomous self-expression tendency, and interdependent self-construal can predict self-monitoring tendency. Further, autonomous self-expression tendency can predict self-esteem, and self-monitoring tendency can predict interpersonal satisfaction (Markus & Kitayama, 1991). Therefore, for those Japanese who endorse more independent than interdependent self-construal, we predicted that their subjective quality of life (QOL; Kato, 1999) can be predicted by autonomous self-expression tendency (Church et al., 2005) and context-dependent self-esteem (Tafarodi & Swann, 1995). For those Japanese who value more interdependent than independent self-construal, we predicted that their QOL can be predicted by their self-monitoring tendency (Church et al., 2005) and interpersonal satisfaction

(Kato, 2001). Incorporating both predictions, we tested our QOL model using structural equation modeling and found the model fit to be reasonably good, χ^2 (264, N = 260) = 506.08, GFI = .87, AGFI = .84, CFI = .94, RMSEA = .06. The same model was also supported when we used a more universal QOL measure, Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1984). These results demonstrate that both independent and interdependent self-construals can predict Japanese students' ratings of QOL through differential paths.

Cross-Cultural Differences in Shyness: Fear of Negative Evaluation or Fear of Causing Discomfort to Others?

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Andrew RYDER, *Concordia University, Canada*

Donald WATANABE, *Concordia University, Canada*

Jian YANG, *Mt. Sinai Hospital, Canada*

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Shuqiao YAO, *South Central University, China*

Neil RECTOR, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Canada*

Shyness is universal, but the underlying fears differ cross-culturally. Western cultures tend to view shyness as pathological, reflecting fear of negative evaluation. In contrast, East-Asian cultures tend to view shyness as an acceptable, if exaggerated, fear of causing distress to others. The current research investigates cross-cultural differences in these fears and explores the mediating influence of the self-concept. In Study 1, psychiatric outpatients from China (N = 175) and Canada (N = 107) completed measures of shyness followed by measures assessing fear of negative evaluation and fear of causing discomfort to others. Results indicate that these fears are reported in both samples, but with fear of causing discomfort to others more prevalent in the Chinese sample, especially among individuals with social phobia. Study 2 (in progress) investigates these phenomena in a non-clinical sample of East-Asian Canadians, and includes self-concept and acculturation measures. This study investigates the extent to which fear of causing discomfort to others: (i) is associated with interdependent self-concept; and (ii) decreases with increasing mainstream acculturation. The culturally-shaped self-concept plays a critical role in molding the underlying fears associated with shyness. Attention to culturally specific shyness fears may also suggest treatment targets that are often neglected by Western mental health professionals.

Advances in Counseling across Cultures

Convenor

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ Walt.Lonner@wwu.edu

Discussant

Susanna HAYES, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ Susanna.hayes@wwu.edu

This two-part symposium will feature numerous topics of interest to psychologists whose professional involvement includes counseling and clinical intervention with individuals from different cultures and ethnicities. The presenters are involved as authors or co-authors of the forthcoming sixth edition of *Counseling across cultures* (edited by P. Pedersen, J. Draguns, W. Lonner and J. Trimble and published by Sage). Nearing completion, the sixth edition contains 22 chapters. The first edition of CAC was published in 1976, making it the first book of its kind. Subsequent editions included expanded coverage in response to contemporary needs expressed by professionals in different parts of the world. The text has been used widely in upper-division undergraduate courses but especially in graduate courses. To be discussed in this symposium are a sampling of the topics covered in CAC/6e. This edition of CAC is more international in scope than any of the earlier editions. As such, the role and current status of counseling as an international effort (e.g., the founding of the Division of Counseling Psychology in the International Association of Applied Psychology) will be discussed at appropriate times during the symposium.

PART I

Health and Counseling in Multiethnic Perspective

Frances ABOUD, *McGill University, Canada* ✉ faboud@hebb.psych.mcgill.ca

Not all ethnic and racial groups in the United States and elsewhere have benefited from recent medical advances and patient counselling. I will document some of these differences and outline reasons for them. Differences include higher infant, child, adolescent and adult mortality and physical morbidity for most visible minority groups, but not higher levels of mental illness. The pathways from ethnicity and race to health include the physical and social environment, health behaviours, and health care. For example, lower quality schools in minority neighbourhoods may mean children do not attain sufficient levels of education or health literacy, and have exposure to peers who engage in unhealthy behaviours. Also, health care systems may be biased in their care of minority people. Not recognizing the adverse effects of exposure to racism in daily lives and how that impacts on cardiovascular disease is a problem. There is a great need for patient counselling to promote screening for cancer and healthy lifestyles. Efforts are underway to develop patient-centered care among health care providers as well as cross-cultural competence and formal medical translation services. Because important health changes involve health behaviours, counselling to engage in these behaviours will continue to dominate the field.

The Discourse on Self-Concept and Culture: Issues of Construal, Structure and the Unconscious

William CROSS, *City University of New York, USA* ✉ wcross@gc.cuny.edu

Tuere Binta CROSS, *New York University, USA*

Theorists with an eye on cross-cultural psychology have explored the way people from different cultures construe self-concept. This has made for theoretical confusion in that the structure of the self-concept has been equated with its construal and while there is an overlap between the two constructs, it can be argued that the structure remains invariant across cultures, while self-construal may vary from culture to culture. This paper traces the development of the two major dimensions of the self-concept, personal identity and group identity, and argues that these two dimensions are omni-present across all cultures, even though at the level of construal, one or the other dimension may seem to disappear or be silenced.

Culturanalysis: A Within-Culture Therapy 2

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Similarly to how a psychoanalyst analyses conflicting aspects to the consciousness (e.g. aggression and guilt) in order to mobilize change, a culturanalyst analyses the client's belief system and brings contradicting aspects to the consciousness in order to effect change. The assumption that underlies culturanalysis is that culture influences people's lives unconsciously. When therapists inquire into and learn about the client's culture, they may find some unconscious aspects that are in conflict with the conscious attitudes of the client. Once the therapist brings these aspects to the awareness of the client, a significant change may be observed. Just as a Rogersian therapist establishes an unconditional positive regard and empathy to facilitate the coming forward of the authentic self, a culturanalyst establishes positive regard and empathy to the culture and facilitates the coming forward of aspects of the culture that were denied and may therefore be employed to effect change. Alternatively, one can understand this process in terms of the reduction of cognitive dissonance within the client's belief system. To conduct a "within-culture therapy," therapists need to be open and incorporate several aspects of the culture in the therapy in order to create a new dynamic within the client's culture.

PART II

Family and Counseling People from Different Ethnic Groups

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Counseling people from different ethnic groups requires knowledge of family systems in different cultures. In the United States, Canada and countries of northern Europe the nuclear family, one-parent family, divorced families predominate. In the rest of the world, different types of extended families predominate. Immigrants acculturate in different ways to the host country; some assimilate completely, some attempt to maintain features of their home culture within the new society, but most integrate features of their culture and the host society. Family values are perhaps the most important psychological feature differentiating families in different cultures and family change. The younger generation more readily adopts family values of the host society while the older generation preserves them, together with family roles and other family and cultural features. Families, consisting of constellations of extended families, are the one stable and reliable social institution in their lives in most cultures throughout the world, e.g., the basis of means of subsistence, of providing protection from threats from other families, economic and social support, psychological support, etc. In many cultures, family is trusted more than central government, perceived as controlling, intruding, discriminating against their interests, gathering taxes rather than providing social benefits, etc.

Cross-Cultural Counseling in Schools

Susanna HAYES, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ Susanna.hayes@wwu.edu

Schools are diverse sub-cultures of the larger community. They are traditional centers of socialization and academic training that encourage students, especially before more advanced education, to develop their abilities and learn about community cultural norms. In the 21st century, as trends in globalization increase all over the world, schools are becoming increasingly diverse. Helping all children recognize and respect cultural similarities and differences is part of the school counselor role. Furthermore, welcoming parents and helping them understand school policies and practices is another aspect of the counselor's role. How, when, why, these functions are respectfully accomplished is usually the responsibility of each and every counselor. Awareness of the power structures in the local community, and the degree to which cultural minority members are welcomed or isolated, is a starting point for helping students and families gain a sense of physical and social well-being, as well as personal and group confidence.

International Counseling Psychology: Prospects and Challenges

Frederick T. L. LEONG, *University of Tennessee, USA* ✉ fleong@utk.edu

With the founding of the Division of Counseling Psychology in the International Association of Applied Psychology at the 2002 International Congress of Applied Psychology in Singapore, counseling psychologists around the world have been given an organizational framework to share ideas, programs, concerns, and collaborate in research and joint ventures. As the Division holds its inaugural conference at the 2006 International Congress of Applied Psychology in Athens, a significant group of counseling psychologists will gather together to address these issues. As the President and Founder of this new Division, the focus of my presentation is to discuss the prospects and challenges of making full use of this organization to achieve this vision. In addition to providing a brief history to the founding of the Division, as well as some observations about the reasons for the long latency in the formation of the Division, this presentation will outline the potentials for counseling psychologists to collaborate across national boundaries to build an international dimension to the specialty, which heretofore has been lacking. The challenges for this undertaking will also be discussed with special reference to the development of international perspectives in counseling psychology in the United States as one case study.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Erato

Organizations, Values and Culture: Multilevel Approaches

Convenor

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand* ✉ ronald.fischer@vuw.ac.nz

Co-Convenor

Maria Cristina FERREIRA, *Salgado de Oliveira University, Brazil* ✉ mcris@centroin.com.br

Discussant

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ zaycan@ku.edu.tr

The symposium combines a series of presentations investigating multilevel issues involving cultural values and organizations. Within cross-cultural organizational psychology many levels of theory are possible, from the individual to dyads, teams, departments, organizations, industries to national culture. This richness of levels provides many challenges and opportunities. Three core concerns are addressed by the authors in this symposium. First, the conceptualization of collective constructs (values, cultural norms, organizational practices, etc.) at these various levels has been debated. How can we understand such constructs at various levels, how can we best conceptualize and measure them, is there consistency in perceptions of cultural values and norms? Second, how do collective constructs emerge at these levels? What are the factors associated with shared identities and norms that develop within teams, organizations and national cultures? Third, how do these collective constructs influence attitudes and perceptions of individuals? What are the effects of organizational and cultural variables on employee attitudes and

behaviour? Both theoretical and empirical work addressing these questions within and across national cultures will highlight the importance of considering level issues for a better understanding of cross-cultural organizational research.

PART I

Cross-Cultural, Cross-Level OCB Research: Understanding Work Behavior in Context

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Catherine KWANTES, University of Windsor, Canada

The interest in exploring the influence of culture on organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) as well as studying OCB from a multi-level perspective has grown in recent years. This paper draws from both streams of literature and focuses on the influence of culture on OCB from a cross-level perspective. That is, both variables are considered at two levels of analysis: the effects of culture (group and individual) on group- and individual-level perception and performance of OCB. The proposed existence of cultural (and citizenship) variables at the different levels of analysis are not necessarily independent and are not necessarily the same. This paper will present a cross-level framework which allows for the conceptualization of culture (and OCB) at more than one level and therefore allows for the investigation of isomorphic relationships. The important conditions giving rise to collective citizenship as well as the potential existence of isomorphic relationships between culture and OCB at the different levels are discussed. Furthermore, particular attention is paid to moving beyond managerialism by including theoretical and methodological considerations of the employee perspective on the conceptualization and performance of OCB. The utility of this perspective in informing multi-level cross-cultural OCB research is discussed.

A Meta-Analysis of Basic Human Values in Brazil: Observed Differences within the Country

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The term 'basic human values' has been used to describe different attributes of values, including their level of analysis (e.g., universal values, cultural values, work values, so forth). Yet, basic human values can be understood as desirable, trans-situational goals, varying in importance, that serve as guiding principles in people's lives. Many papers have tested the structure and hierarchy of value systems in various countries. The majority of them consider the country as a homogeneous culture. But some have argued that there is a considerable amount of within country variance that challenges this view. In the present study, a meta-analysis was conducted with the objective of testing whether Brazilians would endorse the same values across the country, or whether there would be consistent value differences among the regions of Brazil. It is observed that the internal structure of basic values is adequate in Brazil, in line with the theory proposed by Schwartz (1992). However, there seems to be systematic differences in values endorsement across the country and its regions. It is discussed whether it is justified to treat countries like Brazil as if it was homogeneous in its values endorsement.

How Do You See the World? Agreement About Cultural Norms and Organizational Practices in a British Organization

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Ronald FISCHER, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

The presentation explores perceptions of cultural norms and organizational practices within one large British organization. Multilevel theorists have highlighted the issue of agreement and shared norms in their writing about the emergence of collective constructs. For true collective constructs, it is seemed necessary that individuals within a particular group agree with each other and that there is sufficient between-group variability to distinguish the groups. Respondents from multiple teams and departments in a large British organization completed measures of perceptions of cultural norms, organizational practices and organizational justice. As ideal types, cultural norms are thought of as culture level constructs (show high agreement, low variability across departments), organizational practices are organizational level constructs (showing high agreement, low variability across departments) and organizational justice has been discussed at both an individual and team level (high agreement if team level, low agreement if individual level; high variability across teams and departments if team level, low variability if individual level). The appropriateness of these assumptions is being investigated. Implications for conceptualizations of collective constructs such as national culture, organizational practices and climate are discussed.

The Factors Leading to the Emergence of a Global Identity: Individual, Organizational and National Levels

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Miriam EREZ, Technion, Israel

Efrat GATI, Technion, Israel

The process of globalization has impacted countries, organizations, teams, and individuals. The objectives of the present study is to examine how globalization affects the emergence of a global identity in individuals who are involved in work and non-work global activities, how it affects communities of employees working for global versus local organizations, and how cultural values at the national level facilitate or inhibit the emergence of a global identity. This research approach is based on Erez & Gati's (2004) Multi Level Model of culture. This model proposes that lower levels of cultures are nested within more macro-levels of cultures (ie., teams within organizations within nations), and that they influence each other through top-down and bottom-up processes. To explore the research objectives we conducted a field study in which about 500 part time MBA students, from five countries - USA, Israel, Italy, Hong Kong and Korea - participated. We developed a research questionnaire assessing three groups of causal variables which were predicted to affect the emergence of a global identity: Personal dispositions,

Involvement in work and non-work related global activities, and National culture. At the individual level, we expect to find that personal dispositions of openness to change and acceptance of diversity will have a positive effect on the emergence of a global identity. Similarly, we expect that involvement in global activities will have a positive effect on global identity. At the organizational level, we expect to find a higher level of a global identity in individuals working for global corporations than for local organizations. Finally, we hypothesize that a global identity will dominate cultures of high individualism and low power distance.

PART II

Organizational Culture, Justice and Commitment in Brazilian Organizations

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Eveline ASSMAR, Gama Filho University, Brazil

Ronald FISCHER, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

The presentation investigates the effects of organizational culture on justice perceptions and employee organizational commitment, and whether organizational culture moderates the relationship between justice and commitment. A sample of 798 employees from 19 Brazilian public and private organizations completed measures of organizational commitment (Allen & Meyer, 1990); organizational justice (Colquitt, 2001) and a new Brazilian organizational culture inventory which measures three value dimensions (cooperative professionalism, competitive professionalism and employee satisfaction and well-being) and three practice dimensions (external integration, reward and training and interpersonal relationship promotion). Intraclass correlations (ICC) showed substantial variation across organizations for all organizational culture scales, indicating that aggregation of scores at an organization level is appropriate. Cross-level analyses using HLM showed that organizational culture had no effects on organizational commitment but influenced justice perceptions. Organizational culture did not moderate the justice and commitment relationships. It was concluded that commitment is a more individual phenomenon while justice perceptions are affected by context variables such as organizational culture associated with values and practices shared by its members.

Extra-Role Behaviour across Cultures: A Multi-Level Framework and Preliminary Data

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Ronald FISCHER, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Maria Cristina FERREIRA, Salgado de Oliveira University, Brazil

Alicia OMAR, National Council of Research, Mexico

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Gulfidan BARIS, Anadolu University, Turkey

Figen DALYAN, Anadolu University, Turkey

Arif HASSAN, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Extra-role behaviour (ERB) is all the voluntary behaviour of employees that is vital for organizational well-being and survival, but is not part of the formal job descriptions. Individual, organizational and cultural variables are likely to influence the extent to which individuals engage in these behaviours. The presentation outlines a multi-level framework for studying variables influencing ERB across levels. The focus is specifically on organizational practices and cultural norms. Cultural norms about the relationship between self and other, hierarchical differentiation, paternalism and fatalism as well as organizational practices (employee support, bureaucratization, innovation) are likely to influence levels of ERB. Two studies are reported. A pilot study with 1243 employees from Argentina, Brazil, Malaysia, New Zealand, Turkey and the U.S. investigated the dimensionality and variability of ERB and organizational practices. Organizational practices as well as self-other relationships were found to relate to ERB. A second study involving 60 organizations from Brazil, Lebanon and New Zealand examined the cross-level effect of organizational practices on ERB more directly. Implications of the findings for level-conscious organizational research, cross-cultural comparisons and the conceptualization of cultural norms and practices are discussed.

Structural Alignment across Units of Employees at Subsidiaries of a Multinational Firm

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Ronald FISCHER, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

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Curtiss HANSEN, Timken Company, USA

This study examined the extent to which national and cultural variables influence the relationships among perceived alignment and its antecedents. This study, (done at the group level of 300), includes data from over 15,000 employees who participated in analysis (an organization-wide survey in a multinational firm located in 16 countries). Using Hierarchical Linear Modelling, it appears that structural alignment is influenced by communication and individualized support (accounting for 43.75% of variance in alignment). Moreover, communication practices are influenced by culture; means vary across national subsidiaries, but the effect of communication on alignment across subsidiaries is invariant. In contrast, levels of individualized support do not differ across subsidiaries, but the effect of individualized support on alignment varies across cultural groups. Furthermore, greater GNI was associated with lower levels of alignment, whereas faster economic growth was associated with greater alignment. Interestingly, in low income countries alignment was higher, but using individualized support did not contribute much to greater alignment. In contrast, in higher income countries alignment levels were overall lower, but subsidiaries could increase alignment by providing individualized support to employees. None of Hofstede's or Schwartz's culture indicators significantly predicted differences in levels of alignment across subsidiaries.

Culture and Display Rules of Emotional Expression

Convenor

Seung Hee YOO, *Yale University, USA* ✉ seunghee.yoo@yale.edu

Co-Convenor

David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA* ✉ dm@sfsu.edu

Discussant

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Cultural display rules are norms governing the display of emotions. In this symposium we report new findings from our ongoing study of display rules, which includes data from 6,000 respondents in 31 countries on five continents. The symposium will be divided into two parts. Part I will include four presentations and focus on the influence of context. Yoo will present results from the entire data set that demonstrate display rule differences as a function of interactant, and how culture does not moderate the findings, indicating universally applicable results. Sunar et al. will examine differences in display rules as a function of different family member interactants in Turkish culture. Djunaidi et al. will present findings demonstrating differences in display rules in Indonesian culture as a function of setting. Matsumoto will complete this session by presenting the findings from a study of actual spontaneous emotional expressions in two different contexts, demonstrating how individuals around the world use the smile in different ways in public. Part II will include four presentations and focus on the relationship between display rules and personality. Fok and Fung will describe the relationship between emotion regulation and personality in their sample of Hong Kong Chinese. Friedlmeier et al. document differences in display rules between the US, Japan, and Germany, and demonstrate their relationship to self-construals. Ghosh will report on the relationship between display rules and personality in her sample from India. And Safdar will present differences in display rules between immigrant and non-immigrant samples in Canada.

PART I

Display Rules Differences as a Function of Interactant

Seung Hee YOO, Yale University, USA ✉ seunghee.yoo@yale.edu

David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA*

Display rules are norms of appropriate expressive behavior and offer insight into observed differences in facial expression of emotions. Recently Matsumoto and colleagues developed the Display Rules Assessment Inventory (DRAI) to assess one's beliefs about display rules of seven universal emotions to 21 different interactants in two different contexts. Using the DRAI, we examined the cross-cultural differences in display rules of college students in 30 countries in 5 continents and its relationship with various cultural dimensions (Matsumoto, Yoo, et al., 2005). In the present study, we used the same data to examine differences in display rules pertaining to different interactants, and how one's relationship to those interactants affects these differences. Furthermore, we examined to see if such differences are moderated by culture. The results indicated that college students endorsed expressing emotions more with family and close friends than acquaintances and professors; and this difference was completely mediated by the strength of relationship with these interactants. Interestingly, there were very little cultural differences in these relationships suggesting that there are some of these display rules that are universal.

Emotional Display Rules among Turkish University Students: Family and Non-Family Contexts

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Hale Bolak BORATAV, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey*

Bilge ATACA, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

The Turkish Display Rules Study was carried out with 235 university students (151 females, 84 males) with a mean age of 20.32 (SD = 1.42). The respondents chose a behavioral response reflecting what they should do when they felt each of 7 emotions (anger, contempt, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness and surprise) in various social situations, either alone or with 18 different targets in public or private settings. The data were examined for differences in expectations regarding use of five different modes of expression (express directly/show nothing, amplify, deamplify, mask, and qualify by smiling) with family members versus others in Turkish culture. In addition, rules applying to different family members (parents, older siblings, and younger siblings; male and female family members) were examined. Findings will be discussed in terms of sex of respondent and setting of interaction.

Toward Establishing the Validity of the Concept of Display Rules of Emotional Expressions within the Context of Indonesian Culture

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As a part of a multinational study coordinated by David Matsumoto of the San Francisco City University, USA, this study investigates the discrepancies between the perceived preferred expression of emotion and the expression that the individual would otherwise exert. Involving 202 college students, the study was conducted in West Java, Indonesia. The assessment was

conducted using the original and modified Display Rule Assessment Inventory that have been translated to Indonesia's National language using a combination of modified backward and forward translation design. In addition to the original version, the modified assessment asked each individual what he/she believes he/she will do when experiencing seven different emotions. Using a repeated measure analysis of variance, the discrepancies were compared across various social contacts. The result shows that over the eleven social contacts, higher discrepancies were found to be fewer when the emotions were experienced in a private setting, particularly when the experienced emotions were anger and disgust. This result was discussed further with regard to the Indonesia's culture. It was suggested that the result was consistent with the hypothesis that the display rules had a discernible effect on the expression of emotion, thus confirming the validity of the concept in the current culture.

Culture, Expression and Context

David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA* ✉ dm@sfsu.edu

There have only been a handful of studies that have examined spontaneous facial expressions of emotion, and even fewer that have examined them with the same individuals in two different contexts. In this presentation I will report the findings from a study examining the spontaneous facial expressions of emotion by Olympic athletes in two contexts – immediately after winning or losing a match that determines whether or not they receive a medal, and on the podium to receive the medal. The first context is sure to produce raw emotional expressions with little modification based on the social situation; the second is a context clearly produced for the purposes of media and show, and thus very likely to produce context effects. Findings will highlight the universality of certain facial configurations of emotion, as well as the different expressive behaviors in which individuals engage in order to mask or control their feelings in social situations.

PART II

Emotion Regulation by Personality and Time Perspective: An Exploratory Study

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Helene H.L. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Emotion Regulation has become the focus of intense research over past two decades (Gross, Richards, & John, in Press). However, the nomological network of different specific emotion regulation strategies has not yet been fully explored. Previous studies showed that reappraisal was negatively related to Neuroticism and positively related to Extroversion, and suppression was negatively related to Extroversion (Gross & John, 2003). On the other hand, socioemotional selectivity theory suggests that people with limited time perspective are better in employing positive reappraisal (Carstensen, Fung, & Charles, 2003). The present study aims at integrating the influence of personality and future time perspective on emotion regulation. We found that there was an extroversion and future time perspective interaction on reappraisal. Introverted people with limited future time perspective tended to employ more reappraisal than extroverted with limited time perspective and unlimited time perspective. Both Extroversion and future time perspective had no effect on suppression. The results suggest that emotion regulation depends on personality as well as future time perspective. The implications and future research directions of this line of research will be discussed.

Effects of Values and Self-Construal on Emotional Display Rules: A Comparison between Germany, Japan, and USA

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Anna KORNADT, *University of Mannheim, Germany*

David MATSUMOTO, *San Francisco State University, USA*

Seung Hee YOO, *Yale University, USA*

The main goals of this presentation are (1) to analyze cultural differences of emotional display rules in Germany, Japan, and USA, and (2) to explain inter- and intracultural differences by referring to individuals' values and their self-construal. At the cultural level, a stronger interdependent self-construal and a stronger differentiation between in- and out-group in Japan may lead to a stronger qualification and masking of negative emotions towards out-group members compared to in-group members whereas no differences may occur in Germany and USA. Using culture as unit of analysis implies the assumption that all cultural members represent the respective norms and values. Assessing the self-construal and values at the individual level allows testing, whether intracultural differences of display rules can be explained by individuals' general beliefs and values, and – more important – whether the effects of self-construal and values on display rules can be generalized across the cultural groups. N = 310 university students participated in the study. Beside the Display Rule Assessment Inventory (DRAI) (Matsumoto et al., 2005), the Self-Construal Scale (SCS) (Singelis, 1994) and a short version of the Schwartz and Bilsky (1990) instrument to assess Individualism and Collectivism were used. The results are discussed within a cross-cultural framework.

Emotional Expression and its Relationship with Personality Traits in a Group of Indian College Students

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Emotional expressions are found to differ from culture to culture although there are universal bases of facial expressions of emotion. Individuals display and modify their emotional expressions depending on different social circumstances. The present study investigates the pattern of display rules of emotion and personality traits in a group of male and female college students selected from the eastern part of India. Display Rule Assessment Inventory (Matsumoto et al. 1998) and NEO- FFI (Costa & McCrae, 1992) were administered to the participants for measuring expressive behaviour with respect to different emotions and big five domains of personality. Findings of the study indicate that expression, amplification and qualification modes of behaviour

were expressed most with respect to happiness, and that is also true for the target persons like parents, friends and towards one's ownself; on the other hand, deamplification was endorsed more for anger and disgust. Correlation analyses revealed that extraversion, conscientiousness and agreeableness traits of personality were positively related with happiness whereas neuroticism was positively related with anger and disgust. Effect of target interactants, contexts and emotions with respect to five expressive modes of behaviour were also discussed.

Emotional Expressions among Canadian-Born and Immigrant Students: A Comparative Study

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Lindsey GOUGH, *University of Guelph, Canada*

Rachel RAICIU, *University of Guelph, Canada*

Jaime RANDELL, *University of Guelph, Canada*

In the present study a comparison was made on emotional display rules among two Canadian-born samples (student and non-student) and a sample of first generation immigrants living in Canada (mostly from Asian countries). A total of three hundred participants completed the Display Rule Assessment Inventory, designed to assess how people believe they should express each of the seven basic emotions (i.e., happiness, anger, fear, disgust, contempt, surprise, and sadness) in an imagined situation. Situations varied in terms of the person they were with (e.g., family member, friend, acquaintance, colleague, etc.) and location (public or private). Across the three samples, results indicated that positive emotions (happiness and surprise) were expressed and amplified more while negative emotions (fear, anger, disgust, contempt, and sadness) were deamplified and masked more. Additionally, it was found that Canadian sample expressed and amplified their negative emotions more than the immigrant sample. On the other hand, the immigrant sample found to deamplify and mask their negative emotions more than the Canadian sample. The implication of the present findings in relation to Individualism-Collectivism and Masculinity-Femininity cultural dimensions is examined.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

A2

The Cultural Reconstruction of Methods

Convenor

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Discussant

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Cross-cultural research often presumes a uniformity of procedures whether it is interviewing, observations or standard tasks. Every method in research with human groups and individuals is based on interpersonal encounters that have been formalised towards specific ends. These encounters can and do carry different social and personal significance in diverse cultural settings. Thus assuming a uniformity of cross-cultural applicability and appropriateness may sometimes be misplaced. Interviewing an adult, observing a new born child, testing a toddler or assessing a teenager: these situations may all carry cultural overtones that seldom come up for discussion in report writing. However, researchers in the field often grapple with the nuances of the social dynamics that could even necessitate alterations in the procedure. There is a need to be sensitive to the local meanings that research encounters might carry, and analysis and interpretation of results as well as report-writing must acknowledge rather than ignore such features of research with communities. This session is planned around methodological dynamics from diverse cultural settings using examples from different research studies. The purpose of the symposium is to discuss the situational and ideological details that become problematic in assuming a universal application of methodological procedures of different kinds, interviews, standardised tests, rating scales, and standard testing situations.

PART I

Cultural Reconstruction of Standard Tasks with Indian families

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Every culture superimposes an understanding of reality guided through its own vocabulary. In childhood, social knowledge and language are acquired simultaneously and it is in the informal, everyday situations, where members know each other, that the ritualised forms of discourse are highlighted. In the process of parenting, there is a special reconstruction and synthesis of one's own notions of development created through a synthesis of collective and personal dynamics. This makes parent discourse with children a very potent cultural material. In a project to investigate ethnotheories of parenting in different cultures, a longitudinal display of child care beliefs and practices at the ages of 3 months and 18 months and three years are being investigated. At 18 months of age, inter and intra-cultural linkages in tasks of free play, compliance, empathy, delay of gratification and self-recognition were explored. This paper presents some findings of cultural patterns that persist in testing situations and a description of the ways in which families in different cultures interpret the testing situation in disparate ways using the instance of one of the tasks of the research in two cultures, namely India and Germany.

Verbal Mother-Infant Interaction across Cultures: Methodological Implications for a Culture-Sensitive Approach

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Heidi KELLER, University of Osnabrueck, Germany

Relindis DZEAYE YOVSİ, University of Osnabrueck, Germany

Arnold LOHAUS, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany

This presentation focuses on the cultural differences in communicative styles and the consequences for cross-cultural research. Data will be presented from a study on infant-directed speech in mother-infant interactions in a German and a Cameroonian sample. The study aims at examining the ways in which mothers define their infant's place in the exchange and on the prevailing cultural models of self-concept expressed in the maternal utterances. Different cultural language and conversation specifics have major implications for the data analysis; however: In many African contexts, mothers speak very little with their infants. They use predominantly rhythmic and vocal type of communication in contrast to many Western industrialized contexts where mothers typically communicate with the child directly and use elaborated sentences. It is considered to be necessary not only to systematically include these different communicative forms of interaction but also to find out about the cultural meaning that lies behind. Traditional content analysis often obscures the subtle contextual nature of conversational interaction. The question in what way these differences reflect different cultural models and how we can approach this question from a methodological standpoint, as well as aspects regarding the transcription and translation and possible biases resulting from it will be discussed.

The Dilemma of Standardized Procedures in Diverse Cultural Settings. Some Illustrations from Research with Cameroonian Nso families

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The purpose of this study is to examine the validity of standardized procedures with examples from research with the Cameroonian Nso. Cross-cultural psychologists acknowledge the substantial differences across cultural environments in terms of parenting, how people relate to others, the social environment and culturally appropriate behaviours. It is argued that standard methods are developed to deal with diverse cultural backgrounds, but nevertheless, they do not really correspond to the ethno-psychological meaning that is implicitly assumed in the assessment procedure. The first part of the paper presents brief overview of different standard procedures used in research with the Cameroonian Nso while discussing the methodological limitations. There is a need for suitable culture-sensitive assessment packages in diverse cultural environments in order to avoid the discrepancies inherent in cross cultural research. Implications, research that is ecologically valid and culturally appropriate are discussed.

PART II

Assumptions of Standardised Testing: Some Illustrations from Research with Adolescents in India

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Standardised testing procedures carry several assumptions about social processes and individual meanings that are not always valid when an attempt is made to apply these in communities that are distant from those where the tests had been produced. Adaptations and translations of test material and procedure have been important strategies in determining applicability. However, there are several other issues that remain important to discuss while attempting cultural transfer of assessments. This paper takes the example of research among adolescents in India to illustrate the nuances of assessment that may interfere with such cultural transfers in procedure. Discussions will centre on the assessment of stress and family dynamics. It was found that despite translations of items, it was not possible to grasp the range of culturally specific meanings of test items since there were several instances where assumed meanings were inappropriate since the local people understood the meanings differently. Modifications in the procedure helped to display and discuss the relevant issues in a culturally appropriate manner. Implications for cross-cultural research projects are raised.

Ethnographic Fieldwork as the Basis for a Research Program in Psychology: Examples from Studies with the Zinacantec Maya

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While it is fairly clear that there may be some universal aspects of development, such as attachment, the pathways for getting there vary according to cultural practices and values (Greenfield, Keller, Fuligni, & Maynard, 2003). Fieldwork in another culture is critical to a more complete understanding of development (Weisner, 1996, 1997) but such fieldwork requires a re-examination of methods, inclusion of multiple methods, and interpretation of data based on local practices, beliefs, and values. In this paper I discuss the ways that ethnography is the foundation of my research program among the Zinacantec Maya of Chiapas, Mexico. Had I begun my research by importing methods and Western constructs into the village, I would have been led astray from what Zinacantec life was revealing about child development. By paying attention to what is there, I have been able to build a research program based first on ethnography, with controlled, quasi-experimental studies coming from that foundation. I will discuss the ways that ethnography has informed two lines of my research and some of the methodological and professional challenges of conducting cross-cultural studies, from graduate school through the tenure process.

Approaching and Maintaining Cultural Reality: Issues of Sample Selection in Indian Families

Mila TULI, *University of Delhi, India* ✉ milatuli@hotmail.com

Nandita CHAUDHARY, *University of Delhi, India*

The investigation of cultural phenomena requires a carefully constructed design that will enable the researcher to access cultural reality. The choice of research methods must be determined not by prevalent trends but by the requirements/objectives of the study and the group that is being investigated. Cultural nuances often demand a re-evaluation and reconstruction of well-established research methods. While investigating parental beliefs among families in New Delhi, India, there were a number of issues which had to be resolved before proceeding with the study. The first was that of choosing the participants of the study - sampling. While attempting to identify families, it was found that none of the established methods (purposive, random, convenience, quota) seemed to fit the process that was being undertaken. It became necessary to look for a non-probability sampling procedure beyond the already established ones. The most appropriate term that would describe the form of sampling endeavour would be 'contact sampling'. Families were approached through contacts: friends, doctors, and other acquaintances. In a culture where written permissions and certificates are not common documents for social research, such introductions become critical in determining the acceptability of the research.

Invited Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

Ekklessia

Comparative Political Psychology

Convenor

Klaus BOEHNKE, *International University Bremen, Germany* ✉ K.Boehnke@iu-bremen.de

Discussant

Klaus BOEHNKE, *International University Bremen, Germany* ✉ K.Boehnke@iu-bremen.de

"The political" is something difficult to define consensually in the social sciences. Political science differentiates between polity, policy, and politics, where polity refers to the agents of political processes, be they institutions or individuals, policy refers to the substance of political decisions and their underlying value bases, whereas politics in the narrower sense refers to structural properties of political processes. Psychology can assume a central role in research concerned with all three, but it should regularly do so by employing cross-culturally comparative research strategies. This symposium encompasses four papers that offer a comparative perspective, but do so in distinctly different ways, namely an experimental, an individual level, and an aggregate level when looking at determinants of polity, policy, and politics. The paper by Kühnen on culture, self-construal and behavioral intentions in the political realm presents evidence predominantly from priming studies. The paper by Boski et al. focusses on individual level aspects of Polish-Soviet/Russian and Polish-German relations. The paper by Deutsch turns to culture level comparisons and addresses value similarities and differences between Europe and the United States. The paper by Bardi analyses culture level value orientations and their implications for politics as well, but does so for Europe vis-à-vis Israel. Contributions will be discussed by Klaus Boehnke.

Culture, Self-Construal and Behavioral Intentions: Evidence from Cross-Cultural and Priming Studies

Ulrich KÜHNEN, *International University Bremen, Germany* ✉ U.Kuehnen@iu-bremen.de

Personal attitudes and subjective social norms are two major bases for individuals to form their behavioral intentions. However, societies vary in the extent to which they endorse individual freedom of choice versus social obligations and norms. What are the exact psychological mechanisms by which these societal/political differences affect individual behavior? The paper argues that the individual construal of the self (i.e. the accessibility of independent versus interdependent self-knowledge) plays a critical role: Independent self-aspects include knowledge of one's attitudes, while subjective norms can be considered interdependent self-aspects. If independent (rather than interdependent) self-knowledge is accessible, individuals should (a) place a greater emphasis on their attitudes than social norms, and (b) should judge others more favorably, if they act according to their attitudes rather than social norms. These relations should be found, (a) when comparing individuals who differ in their chronic self-construal (e.g., members of different cultural backgrounds), and (b) when comparing individuals who temporarily define their self in either independent or interdependent terms (e.g., due to an experimental manipulation). The paper will review a number of recent cross-cultural, as well as priming studies to support these notions. Implications for the stability of cultural differences will be discussed with reference to the political sphere.

Half Century of Animositities among the Neighbors: Cynicism in Polish-Soviet/Russian and Directedness in Polish-German Relations

Pawel BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland* ✉ boskip@psychpan.waw.pl

Joanna WIECKOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Marta PENCZEK, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Natalia GRUSZECKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Rarely does cultural psychology of intergroup relations incorporate historical facts and their autobiographical representations. The present paper borrows from social cynicism theory in attempting to explain differences in dealing with long-lasting animositities among neighboring countries, Poland, the Soviet Union/Russia, and Germany. Interesting differences seem to characterize Poland's relations with the Eastern and Western neighbor. With the former, existing animosity was covered up by

official ‘brotherly’ friendship; while hostility towards Germany existed in its undisguised form. According to social axioms theory, the double standards of Polish-Soviet relations were prone to create cynicism in mutual relations, particularly among Poles, whereas this was unlikely for Polish-German relations. Some 300 Poles and 100 Russians appraised the official and real state of Polish-Soviet/Russian relations in 6 periods since 1950, and reacted to 14 pictures of public actors from both countries. Results showed an ‘open scissors effect’ among Poles: the more the relations were officially positive the more hostile they were in reality; this gap produced highly cynical discourse. No such effect was found among Russians. The same research design was used in the Polish-East/West German study. There was no evidence for cynicism, particularly with West Germany, though levels of fear and anger were high.

Mapping Cultural Differences: Value Patterns in Europe and the United States

Franziska DEUTSCH, *International University Bremen, Germany* ✉ F.Deutsch@iu-bremen.de

Ever since Tocqueville’s seminal book on “Democracy in America” in 1835/40, social scientists have continuously emphasized significant differences between the United States and other societies. Even compared to other Western societies, the United States are still treated as an outlier and deviant case. Addressing the notion of this “American exceptionalism,” the paper examines prevailing value patterns among the American and European publics and discusses potential conflicts originating from these differences. Empirical analyses are based on representative survey data from the World and the European Values Survey 1981-2000. As Inglehart and Baker as well as Inglehart and Welzel have shown, it is possible to map such cross-cultural variation along two-dimensions: a continuum from traditional to secular values and a continuum from survival to self-expression values. Distinct belief systems in the American and European societies can be located at these two dimensions, allowing for conclusions about (1) the societies’ positions at one point in time (indicating differences and/or similarities in value patterns) as well as (2) the societies’ movements along these dimensions over time (value change, displaying converging or diverging trends over time). Comparing the results to patterns found in other societies, the consequences of the findings are discussed.

Cultural Value Scores Help Explain International Conflicts: The Case of the European Union and Israel

Anat BARDI, *University of Kent, UK* ✉ A.Bardi@kent.ac.uk

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

The paper demonstrates the utility of using cultural scores of values to advance our understanding of international relations. The Schwartz cultural value scores are used to compare the cultures of the European Union (EU) nations to the Israeli culture. Compared to Israel, the EU cultures place higher emphasis on values of egalitarianism, autonomy, and harmony; and they have lower emphasis on values of embeddedness and hierarchy. Yet, using a world-wide perspective that includes 52 cultures reveals that the differences between the EU cultures and Israel on egalitarianism and embeddedness stem from extremity of emphases of the EU, compared to the rest of the world, whereas the Israeli emphasis on these cultural values is moderate in a world-wide perspective. Differences found in cultural values are used to explain current conflicts and predict future ones between the EU and Israel regarding human rights, the Israeli-Arab peace process, and environmental issues. Similarities found between the EU cultures and Israel in the cultural values of mastery are utilized to explain current agreements and predict future ones on economic development policies. The paper concludes that examining similarities and differences in cultural values can help comprehend misunderstandings and understandings among nations.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

Science Amphi.

Work-Family Conflict Across and Within Continents

Convenor

Roya AYMAN, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA* ✉ ayman@iit.edu

In this symposium we present the preliminary results from a multi national study of work family conflict. The papers will present the underlying theory and method. In addition, the preliminary analyses comparing cultural values and work family conflict within and cross-continents will be presented. Two papers will show how countries from the same continent of Asia (i.e., India and Taiwan) and North America (Canada and the U.S.) have similarity and difference. Two other papers will present comparison of the results from a North American country with those from a European and an Asian country. These countries vary in their economic advancements and the degree of gender representations in their labor force. These papers will show to what extent geographic closeness and distance affect the similarity and difference of working people’s values and work family experiences. The facts about the general gender involvement in the sectors of the labor force studied for each country will also be presented. Subsequently, the results on work to family conflict and family to work conflict for each country will be reported. In each paper relevant comparison between the work family conflict and cultural values will be examined. Further implication of cultural values and social readiness of society for working parents will be discussed.

Theory and Method for Studying Work Family Conflict in a Multi-National Context

Donna LERO, *University of Guelph, Canada* ✉ dlero@uoguelph.ca

Roya AYMAN, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*

Anat DRACH ZAHAVY, *University of Haifa, Israel*

Artiwati MAWARDI, *University of Surabaya, Indonesia*

Steven POELMANS, *IESE University of Navarra, Spain*

Tripti PANDE DESAI, *Institute for Integrated Learning in Management, India*

Ting Pang HUANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*

Ujvala RAJADHYAKSHA, *St. Mary's College, USA*

Anit SOMECH, *University of Haifa, Israel*

Karen KORABIK, *University of Guelph, Canada*

Leslie HAMMER, *Portland State University, USA*

Anne BARDOEL, *Monash University, Australia*

This presentation focuses on the theory and method underlying a large, multi-national study of work-family conflict (WFC) that is currently in progress. The theoretical basis for the present research was provided by an adaptation of the model developed by Frone and his colleagues. According to this model, WFC is comprised of both work interference with family and family interference with work. We added socio-cultural, contextual, and policy variables to the model in an attempt to address emic concerns. The cultural variables included: gender-role ideology, individualism/collectivism, and monochronic/ polychronic time orientation. The method consisted of four phases: focus groups, a pilot survey, a two-wave survey, and a social policy analysis. So far we have completed two of these. First, we employed an emic approach by conducting focus groups in all countries. Based on the results, we were able to identify the variables and items necessary to capture the full range of issues pertaining to WFC in a variety of cultures. We then formulated a prototype questionnaire and pilot tested it. We will be presenting the preliminary results from our two-wave survey.

Work Family Conflict in North America: A Comparison of The USA and Canada

Karen KORABIK, *University of Guelph, Canada* ✉ kkorabik@uoguelph.ca

Roya AYMAN, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*

Donna LERO, *University of Guelph, Canada*

Amy ANTANI, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*

Allyson McELWAIN, *University of Guelph, Canada*

Sofiya VELGACH, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*

Nahren ISHAYA, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*

In both the USA and Canada, the representation of women in the education, health care, and finance sectors is significantly higher than in manufacturing. Moreover, work-family conflict is a major problem, with work interference with family (WIF) typically greatly exceeding family interference with work (FIW). Recent US research in the health care (Antani & Ayman, 2003) and finance (Hammer, Bauer, & Grandey, 2003) sectors has indicated that there were no gender differences in either WIF or FIW when men and women were matched on position and occupation. In Canada, a study of professionals in finance, accounting, engineering, and telecommunications (McElwain, Korabik & Rosin, 2005) indicated no sex differences on FIW. However, women reported significantly more WIF than men. In this presentation, the USA and Canada will be compared using both qualitative and quantitative data from a multinational study of work-family conflict. The participants were full-time workers with a spouse/partner and child/ren. Because the USA and Canada are similar in culture, the economic development of women, and the presence of workplace and institutional supports, we expected few differences between the two countries on work-family conflict or on its relationship to cultural variables (i.e., gender-role ideology, individualism/collectivism).

Similarities and Differences between Taiwan and India in Work Family Issues and Cultural Values

Ujvala RAJADHYAKSHA, *St. Mary's college, USA*

Tripti PANDE DESAI, *Institute for Integrated Learning in Management, India* ✉ tripti@iilm.edu

Ting-Pang HUANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*

India and Taiwan are two countries in the Asian continent that are recognized as economically developing. They share some cultural values, such as high collectivism and a traditional life style. However, the gender representation in the workforce of these two countries is different. In Taiwan, about half of women and two thirds of men are in the workforce. The distribution of gender across industry shows that women are mostly in the service industry and men in industries such as manufacturing, agriculture and farming. In India, on the other hand, women constitute less than one third of the working population, although this is rapidly changing. The two countries also have both similarities and differences when it comes to social values and support systems for working parents. In this study a sample of men and women professionals reported on their work-family conflict and their cultural values. As a preliminary analysis we will discuss similarities and differences of these two Asian countries as are related to these variables. In this discussion we will present that though Asian countries may have similarities they are not the same when it comes to cultural values and work family conflict.

How Far is Too Far? Compare Spain, Taiwan, India, The United States and Canada on Work Family Conflict

Steven POELMANS, *IESE University of Navarra, Spain* ✉ SPoelmans@iese.edu

Roya AYMAN, *Illinois Institute of Technology, USA*

Karen KORABIK, *University of Guelph, Canada*

Ujvala RAJADHYAKSHA, *St. Mary's college, USA*

Ting Pang HUANG, *Soochow University, Taiwan, PRC*

Donna LERO, *University of Guelph, Canada*

Tripti PANDE DESAI, *Institute for Integrated Learning in Management, India*

In this paper we compare five countries (Spain, Canada, the U.S., India and Taiwan) located on three different continents. These countries have fundamentally different cultures, and cultural values (collectivism, gender equality). Moreover, these countries are very different in regard to women's labor force participation. Only about 46% of Taiwanese and 1/3 of Indian and 52% of Spanish women are employed, compared to 62% of Canadian and the U.S. women. The situation in Spain is complicated by the fact that typical working hours are from nine to eight with a break from two until four. However, despite these differences, there are also some similarities. For example, in both Canada and Taiwan work interference with family (WIF) greatly exceeds family interference with work (FIW). However, in India, preliminary results suggest that both time- and strain-based WIF conflict are significantly greater than FIW conflict for men, while only strain-based WIF conflict is greater than FIW conflict for women. We will compare these results and how they relate to the cultural constructs that were included in our study. We will examine both universal themes and country specific characteristics that can help practitioners develop different workplace practices taking into account different employee needs.

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

A1

Acculturation

Chair

Polyxeni PARASKEVOPOULOU, *Philekpaideytiki Etairia, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Min ZENG, *University of Hong Kong, PRC*

Testing the Contact Hypothesis Interculturally: Contact between Asian International and Domestic Students in New Zealand

Xiaorong GUO, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand* ✉ guoxiao@student.vuw.ac.nz

James H. LIU, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Contact Hypothesis (Allport, 1954) has long been considered as an ideal solution to inter-group relation. In recent years the Contact hypothesis, however, has been frequently challenged for its applicability to inter-cultural relations. As the context of inter-cultural contact is becoming complicated with the rapid progress of globalization, new factors -such as language barriers, cultural clash, and acculturation- have emerged. The current research "Intercultural Contact Program" examines the effectiveness of the Contact Hypothesis in New Zealand campus. It was notified as "Buddy System" to both New Zealand domestic participants and Asian international student participants. The basic research design was that domestic students taking a course in social psychology at Victoria University of Wellington (VUW) were paired off with Asian international students at VUW for three meetings under a "Buddy System". It aimed that attitudes toward each other group would be improved after the intercultural contact.

Acculturation of the Self: An Examination of the International Student Experience

Sarah C. SHAUGHNESSY, *University of Toronto, Canada* ✉ sarahs@psych.utoronto.ca

Romin W. TAFARODI, *University of Toronto, Canada*

International students tend to experience adjustment difficulties while acculturating to a new and often confusing socio-cultural environment. Using a three-wave, multi-part questionnaire, we are examining how cultural difference and change in aspects of personal identity relate to psychological and social adjustment for these newcomers to Canada. The questionnaire includes scales to assess college adjustment, acculturation, and general experiences of self. The first wave of data was collected from over 2000 domestic and international University of Toronto students before they began undergraduate studies in September of 2005. The second and third waves of data will be collected in December and April of the same school year. This talk will address aspects of the East Asian experience of the self, in comparison with Euro-Canadians and South Asians. First-wave data indicate that East Asians tend to experience less consistency of the inner self, express the inner self on fewer occasions, and experience more adjustment difficulties in Canada. This talk will also address, 1) the predictive relations of personal identity to acculturation and change in psychological adjustment; 2) systematic change in these aspects of self during this same period; and 3) the relation of (1) and (2) to the cultural origin of the student.

An Exploration of Chinese International Students' Social Self-Efficacies

Shu Ping LIN, *University of Maryland, USA* ✉ spin@umd.edu

Nancy BETZ, *Ohio State University, USA*

Research focusing on the adjustment issues of international students has been ardently pursued for decades, typically either by indicating psychological symptoms or identifying concerns. Ward (1967) suggested a label of "the foreign student syndrome" to describe the passive-withdrawal interpersonal style. The understanding from an etic perspective has pathologized international students. This study endeavored to explore the role of social self-efficacy in the process of cross-cultural adjustment by focusing on the strengths. Hence, this study sought to obtain knowledge for developing intervention models through the understanding of the dynamic of social self-efficacies in the process of adjustment. The sample consisted of 203 Chinese international students. Four measures administered to measure students' Social Self-Efficacy, Self-Esteem, Acculturative Stress, and Demographic variables, including English proficiency. Several important findings have been evident. First, participants perceived a significantly higher social self-efficacy in Chinese interactional setting than in English setting. Secondly, English social self-efficacy is the resource influencing students' acculturation stress, but not Chinese social self-efficacy. That is, higher social self-efficacy predicted lower acculturation stress. Third, lower self-esteem contributes to higher acculturation stress. Finally, variables like English proficiency and the length of residency in the USA have indirect influence on acculturation stress through social self-efficacy.

The Adaptation of Mainland Chinese Postgraduate Students to a Hong Kong University

Min ZENG, *University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ zengmin@hkusua.hku.hk

The universities at Hong Kong have attracted large numbers of Mainland Postgraduate students in the last ten years. The adjustment of these students to studying in Hong Kong may be different to studying at Western or Mainland Chinese universities. The present study used focus-group discussions (n = 24) and follow-up interviews (n = 3) to understand the adaptation process of Mainland research students in the University of Hong Kong. The interviews identified four most concerned issues among the informants: academic development, interaction with supervisors and peers, and English proficiency. Academic integration played a core role in the informants' adaptation. In the struggles with the pressures and challenges of academic integration, social integration acted as a support to the informants both in academic issues and in fulfilling their social and emotional needs. The biggest problem informants reported about their interactions with supervisors was the mismatch between the supervision style of the supervisors and the one the students expected. Though, in a majorly Cantonese society, the informants were feeling more concerned about their English skills than Cantonese skills because English was more widely used in their academic and social life. Other findings from the study were also discussed.

Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Second Language Acquisition: A Study of International Students in the Universities of The Public Republic of China

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David WATKINS, *University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Cross-cultural adaptation of international students has been widely studied in Western countries like America, Australia, Sweden, etc., but there has been little research on this issue in China. This paper reviewed sojourner adaptation in acculturation, academic adaptation in higher education and motivation for second language acquisition, aiming at finding out the relationships and significant predictors of international students' socio-cultural adaptation, academic adaptation, Chinese language acquisition and persistence. The authors conducted two pilot studies: Two teachers were interviewed by e-mail, twenty-five students were invited to answer open-ended questionnaires in study 1; One hundred and fifteen students ranging from beginning to advanced levels were surveyed in study 2. Content analysis was used to analyze e-mail interviews and open-ended questionnaires in study 1 and results indicated that motivation for learning Chinese may be the most crucial factor influencing students' language achievement and persistence in language learning; Ethnic background does stand out as an important factor which may vary difficulties for students from different countries; Besides previous learning and living experience in both overseas and China, more support of host country and its people including academic staff and local people seem to help international students a lot in their adjustment to the living in PRC. The authors performed statistical analysis in study 2: One-way ANOVA demonstrated that the Western group seemed to show much more motivation, higher level of integrativeness and better Chinese language proficiency but less language anxiety, less instrumental orientation and lower level of socio-cultural adaptation than the Asian group. But there were no significant differences in academic adaptation and persistence between those two cultural groups. Multiple regressions indicated time of studying Chinese and integrativeness contributed to the prediction of socio-cultural adaptation; Number of friends in China contributed to the prediction of academic adaptation; Cultural group and language anxiety contributed to the prediction of Chinese language proficiency; Integrativeness and academic adaptation contributed to the prediction of persistence.

Personality

Chair

Jenny KURMAN, *University of Haifa, Israel*

Vice-Chair

Yacoub KHALLAD, *American University in Cairo, Egypt*

Dispositional Optimism and Unrealistic Optimism among American and Jordanian College Students

Yacoub KHALLAD, *American University in Cairo, Egypt* ✉ ykhallad@aucegypt.edu

The present study assessed dispositional and unrealistic optimism in samples of college students belonging to two cultural groups, Americans and Jordanians. Although the findings, as anticipated, revealed higher levels of dispositional optimism and unrealistic optimism in American students compared to Jordanian students, Jordanian students' mean scores for dispositional and unrealistic optimism did not show them to be pessimistic overall. The findings also uncovered an association between dispositional optimism and some self-protective behaviours (buckling up when driving or riding in front seat), but this association disappeared when ethnicity was controlled for. An unexpected similar association between unrealistic optimism and these behaviours held fast when ethnicity was controlled for, suggesting different mechanisms at work in the case of dispositional versus unrealistic optimism. No significant relationship was found between dispositional optimism and socioeconomic status or between dispositional optimism and religiosity. In line with previous evidence, dispositional optimism was negatively related to symptom reporting. The implications of these findings are discussed and directions for future research are highlighted. Key words: Anglo-Americans, Jordanians, dispositional optimism, unrealistic optimism.

A Cross-Cultural Study of Power and Power Motivation in China and the United States

Isabel NG, *University of Michigan, USA* ✉ iwn@umich.edu

Power and power motivation have mainly been studied in the West, a context characterized by low power-distance. This research extends the study of power to China, a culture with high power-distance. We hypothesize that living in a society with high power-distance will make people sensitive to subtle status cues, where status is treated as a manifestation of genuine power. On the other hand, people living in a society with low power-distance are hypothesized to associate power with decision-making. To test this hypothesis, we will perform two different power arousal experiments in three places, that is, Beijing, Hong Kong, and a city in the United States. Our Chinese and American participants were randomly assigned to two experimental conditions such as status power cue (e.g., sitting on professor's chair) and decision-making power cue condition (e.g., being asked to allocate bonus to employees in an organization), as well as to the control condition. The stories written in the high power and neutral conditions will be content analyzed both within and between cultures. Chinese are predicted to write more power relevant stories after exposure to the status power cue than after the decision-making power cue, and vice versa for Americans.

Personality and Learning Styles of Business Administration Students

Parvathy VARMA, *Assumption University, Thailand* ✉ pSyamalakumari@au.edu

This study primarily examined the relationship between the personality types and learning styles of students in Business Administration. This study also compared the personality and learning styles of Thai and foreign students in Assumption University, Thailand. The sample consists of 240 students from Assumption University of which 120 were Thai students and 120 were foreign students. Myers and Briggs Type Indicator (Myers, 2002) and Learning Styles questionnaire were administered to the students in Assumption University. MBTI attempts to identify individuals' basic preferences in terms of their habitual use of perception and judgment. Each of the MBTI's four scales represents polar opposites; the theory assumes that each pole is valuable and at times indispensable. Everyone is presumed to use both poles of each of the four scales sometimes, but to respond first or most often in a preferred style. The four bipolar scales, Extraversion-Introversion (E-I), Sensing-Intuition (S-N), Feeling-Thinking (F-T), and Judging-Perceiving (J-P), combine to yield a total of 16 possible different types: ISTJ, ESTJ, ISFJ, ESFJ, INTP, ENTP, and so forth. The aim of the research was to identify if there was any difference in the pre-dominant personality styles and learning styles among Thai and foreign students of Business Administration in Assumption University.

Self-Improvement and Culture: Effects of Chronic and Manipulated Self-Regulation Goals

Jenny KURMAN, *University of Haifa, Israel* ✉ jennyk@psy.haifa.ac.il

Dennis M.H. HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Higgins (e.g., 1997) distinguished between two self-regulation systems: promotion, which emphasizes gains and minimize non-gains; and prevention, which emphasizes non-loss, and minimize non-gains. Previous data revealed cross-cultural differences in Self Regulation Goals (SRG). Specifically, it was found that Israelis reveal higher promotion and lower prevention goals than Hong Kong Chinese. The present study investigates implications of those differences to self-improvement strategies: persistence and consideration of multiple options following failure. SRG were manipulated (promotion: instructions that offer gain, the upper 30% will earn 1 extra hour of credit over the first 1; prevention: instructions that offer non-loss, the lower 70% will lose 1 of the 2 hours of credits the experiment offers). Results show that in general, HK students (n = 100) were more affected by the prevention than by the promotion manipulation whereas Israelis (n = 120) were more affected by the promotion than by the

prevention manipulation. Performance by type of task was not affected by the manipulation, but showed a culture main effect that was mediated by chronic prevention and promotion: Israeli students reported on more possible solutions following failures than their Hong Kong counterparts while Hong Kong students revealed more persistence than the Israeli students.

A Cross-Cultural-Mythical Looking Glass for the Genesis of Culture

Constantine LEROUNIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece* ✉ hagap@otenet.gr

Since Kreuzer's work on symbolism in general and mythical symbolism in particular, the allegorical and symbolic explanation of myths has become a commonplace. Nevertheless, it is only fairly recent developments in several fields of Psychology, and mainly Cross-Cultural Psychology, that have indicated the possibility of an integrated psychological theory of the genesis of culture. Schwartz's circular representation of man's needs and desires forming a circle constitutes a successful reworking of Foa and Foa's earlier vertical graph, attempting to represent the same thing. Its improvement consists in the fact of its circularity, which implies the symbiotic co-existence of the values represented. The paper will attempt to demonstrate that this symbiotic co-existence of values belonging to the horizontal or vertical axes or tending to the individual or collective, material or symbolic poles is well reflected in the myths of several cultures and must be the guiding principle of any attempt to create an interpretation. And although survival was the primary challenge facing man at that stage, its early transmutation into an object belonging to the order of the symbolic, precludes any reduction of the causation of the institution of cultures to the merely material.

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

A4

Organizational Issues

Chair

Shahnaz MORTAZAVI, *University of Shahid Beheshti, Iran*

Vice-Chair

Hora TJITRA, *Zhejiang University, China*

The Work/Family Dilemma for Female Arab Students

Matthew WHOOLERY, *American University in Cairo, Egypt* ✉ mwhoolery2aucegypt.edu

Amy ISKANDERA, *American University in Cairo, Egypt*

Aaron JACKSON, *Brigham Young University, USA*

While the traditional educational and career paths for men are more standardized, women in many cultures experience a dilemma regarding the pursuit of education, career, and family (Leavitt, 2005). As marriage and career expectations change in Egypt, university students face a unique dilemma as they consider their future goals. In the past few decades, the age of marriage for young Egyptian women has increased and the job opportunities have decreased (Amin & Al-Bassusi, 2003, p. 3). Female students at the American University in Cairo have the unique status of being well-educated and generally of a high socio-economic status. These characteristics make them both more attractive as employees and as marriage partners. This present study proposes to examine how female AUC students deal with the work/family dilemma and propose ways in which AUC might better serve its students in exploring this issue. A qualitative methodology will be used in interviewing the students and analyzing the data. Themes for Arab Female students will be compared with a similar study done in the USA.

Work-Family Conflict, Role Over-Load and Distress Related to Gender and Culture

Shahnaz MORTAZAVI, *University of Shahid Beheshti, Iran* ✉ shmortaz@yahoo.com

In this research the questionnaire comprised of a work-family scale, a scale measuring role overload, a self report measure to assess individual distress and 8 items measuring horizontal collectivism and horizontal individualism. It was answered by 203 Iranian employees. This research showed that the amount of conflict going from work to family settings was significantly bigger than in the opposed direction. Male employees described more conflicts than female ones and distress was related to family stressors but not to work stressors.

Intercultural Communication Competence for an Excellent Tour Guide: Comparative Studies of Expectation from American, Chinese, German, Indonesian and Taiwanese Tourist

Hora TJITRA, *Zhejiang University, China* ✉ htjitra@zju.edu.cn

Li GAO, *Zhejiang University, China*

In the rapid expansion of global tourism, tour guides play an important role in bridging cultures. Having an excellent intercultural communication competence (ICC) will be critical for their success. Based on the behavioral expectation model (Pavitt & Haight, 1985), Leclerc & Martin (2004) showed cross-cultural variations of the tour guides' ICC among the American, French and German travelers. However this study also raises question about the appropriateness of applying ICC frameworks, developed in the US, to other cultures. This study pursues to develop more cultural sensitive tour guide ICC model, especially from Asian perspective. At first, eleven group discussions were conducted to elaborate the expectation of an excellent tour guide. Sixty-two participants from China, South Korea, Germany, Australia, Pakistan and Malaysia, took part. The whole discussions were video recorded, fully transcribed and then analyzed using content analysis. Secondly, based on the ICC model generated in the group discussion, a fifty-one items questionnaire was developed. The questionnaire was distributed to around 400 travelers

from China, Germany, America, Indonesia and Taiwan. The results showed significant cultural differences in the expectations from the international tourist. Further it also demonstrated that the developed ICC model is culture sensitive in capturing the different expectations of the international travelers.

Behavioral and Systemic Dimensions of Differences in National Cultures in Times of M&A

Satu TEERIKANGAS, *Helsinki University of Technology, Finland* ✉ satu.teerikangass@tkk.fi

Despite extensive talk about the presence of national cultures in cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&A), little research evidence exists with regard to the types of differences in national cultures that surface in M&A. Based on an extensive qualitative study, wherein a total of seven cross-border acquisitions in France, Germany, Denmark, the UK and the US were studied, this paper presents a grounded theory of the types of differences in national cultures manifested in times of M&A. At the highest level, the identified cultural differences could be categorized into differences in communication styles, management styles, managerial logics and systemic manifestations of cultural differences. For each of these, specific sub-dimensions of cultural differences were further identified and are presented in the paper. The findings shed light to the significance of doing grounded theory qualitative research on intercultural management in multinational organizations. Indeed, in management research, the use of Hofstede's dimensions has become the way of accounting for differences in national cultures. As the present findings attest, this might lead to an over-simplistic and distorted view of the multiplicity of ways in which differences in national cultures are present in and influence today's global organizations.

Solving the Cultural Response Bias Problem in Cross-Cultural Organizational Research

Paul HANGES, *University of Maryland, USA* ✉ Hanges@psyc.umd.edu

Peter DORFMAN, *New Mexico State University, USA*

A wide variety of psychological and organizational behavior research depends upon multiple individuals rating the same phenomenon. In cross-cultural research, for example, measures of leadership, organizational climate, and national culture are often subjects of investigation. Unfortunately, there are a number of rater errors and biases prevalent in ratings of this type (e.g., leniency). The rater bias problem is compounded when studying phenomena within a cross-cultural study since culturally determined response bias is often prevalent (e.g., avoidance or adherence to extreme responses). The present paper outlines various statistical approaches to handle response biases and uses the GLOBE data set to illustrate the most appropriate techniques.

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 08:00-09:30

B1

Values and Beliefs

Chair

Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Colombia*

Mapping Cyprus' Cultural Dimensions: Comparing Hofstede's and Schwartz's Values Frameworks

Eleni STAVROU COSTEA, *University of Cyprus, Cyprus*

Jacob EISENBERG, *University College Dublin, Ireland* ✉ ljacobe@gmail.com

Chris CHARALAMBOUS, *University of Cyprus, Cyprus*

Our study reports the results of a cultural mapping of the Republic of Cyprus, one of the few European countries that were not surveyed by Hofstede and his colleagues. On top of being the first paper to report on such research in Cyprus, another unique aspect of the present study is the employment of both Hofstede's VSM and Schwartz's SVS to survey a representative sample (N = 119) of the country's managers. Using Self Organizing Map (SOM) methodology, we contrast and compare the cultural maps that arise from both frameworks, assess the degree of convergence between the SVS and the VSM and analyse which of the methods achieves a better 'fit' for the Cypriot culture. We also compare the resultant profiles of Cyprus to its neighbours in the Mediterranean and conclude that while Cyprus is similar, in some respects, to Greece, it has a unique cultural profile, which we discuss in light of Cyprus' idiosyncratic historical, geographical and social juxtaposition. We finish with a discussion of the significance of our findings in the context of comparative cultural research in general.

Social Axioms and Coping Styles of Greek Adults

Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ ppanag1@psych.uoa.gr

Chariklia LYBEROPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Social axioms are individual assessments of psychological, social, material and spiritual reality expressed as generalized beliefs or assertions about the relationship between two entities or concepts (Leung et al., 2002). This presentation explores how social axioms are associated with coping styles in young people and adults in Greece. Previous results (Bond et al., 2004) studying how social axioms are related to coping styles resulted that Social Complexity predicted the coping style of problem solving, Fate Control predicted the strategies of distancing and Social Cynicism predicted the wishful thinking coping processes. The 82 item

questionnaire version of the Social Axioms Survey (SAS) was employed (Leung et al., 2002), along with the Folkman & Lazarus (1980, 1984) questionnaire of coping styles. Both questionnaires were administered to a sample of 192 individuals, 128 adults and 64 university students, 48 men and 144 women. The total sample was divided in two groups of age: young adults whose age ranged from 18-30 years (43.8%) and adults of 31-59 years of age (56.3%). The results, focused on the correlations between the Social Axiom five factors and coping styles, are discussed in relation to the differences between the two age groups and under the view of specific socio-cultural characteristics of the Greek sample.

Obligations and Behaviours of Two Generations of Vietnamese in Vietnam and Poland

Ewa GRABOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology; Polish Academy of Science, Poland* ✉ evna@go2.pl

Recent research of value transmission process in terms of acculturation has demonstrated that replication patterns differ depending on immigrants' origin and their country of residence. Younger generation, with some exceptions, tends to reject parental values. Most studies compared immigrants with their host country inhabitants. The same rule applies to research done on Vietnamese. The present study attempted to check intergenerational similarity among Vietnamese families in Vietnam and in Poland. Obligations and behaviours attributed to parents and children were examined. Impact of time spent in the host country on perception of obligations and behaviours of both the generations was also checked. The questionnaire used in the research was constructed on the basis of Vietnamese values and cultural norms. Results show emigration effect manifesting itself in a lower degree of intergenerational similarity in Poland as for obligations and behaviours of both the generations. There is also substantial rigourism build-up especially in the case of parents. Families in Poland are more authoritarian than in Vietnam. However, this tendency levels out steadily with the course of time spent abroad. Therefore, they begin to imitate the pattern valid for families in Vietnam.

Value Structure and Individualism-Collectivism in Colombia and Mexico

Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Colombia* ✉ irenesalasmenotti@gmail.com

Isabel REYES-LAGUNES, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

The following study describes the value structure of people of different ages in two Spanish speaking countries as well as the relationship between this structure and the cultural dimensions of Individualism-Collectivism proposed by Triandis (1994). The research was conducted in Bogota and Mexico DF with a sample of 360 subjects, male and female, whose age ranged between 12 and 74 years. In both countries the value structure was divided into four factors; Universalism with values such as honesty, justice and responsibility; Tradicionalism which included respect for elders, traditions and devotion; Self-realization which included enjoyment of life, ambition and success; and Power with values such as wealth, authority and recognition. In opposition to previous research that identified latin-americans with collectivist behavior, it was discovered that both Mexicans and Colombians tend towards individualism behavior. Finally, after performing bivariate correlations between the individualism-collectivism scores, and those obtained in each factor of the value structure scale, it was found that the values in the Universalism and Self-realization factors correlate with Individualism, just as the values in Universalism and Tradicionalism correlate with Collectivism. These findings confirm previous conclusions in research done with samples in English speaking countries (Oishi, Schimmack, Diener & Suh, 1998; Triandis, 1996).

Values and Contact as Antecedents of Intergroup Threat: A Cross National Integrative Perspective

Katerina TASIOPOULOU, *University of Kent, UK* ✉ kat7@kent.ac.uk

Dominic ABRAMS, *University of Kent, UK*

Contemporary social psychological research has examined extensively perceived threat as an antecedent of prejudice towards immigrants. However, not much research has been done on the contextual factors and antecedents of perceived intergroup threat and its different forms. Our research aims to rectify this by investigating the intricate relationship of perceived intergroup threat with intergroup contact, values and several demographic variables. In order to achieve this goal we used the data from the 2002/2003 European Social Survey which contained a module on immigration. From our analyses (mainly structural equation modeling) and comparison of several European countries, contact and relevant values emerged as the most prominent antecedents of integrated threat. Despite similarities among countries, we also observed significant differences in the antecedents of various types of perceived threat, which might have implications for the design of interventions to counter prejudice towards immigrants. The cross national comparison allowed us to combine evidence at different levels of analysis and from different cultural contexts to provide a better understanding of how threat, prejudice and the specific contextual factors relate and interact.

09:30-09:50 Coffee break

Invited Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 09:50-11:20

Ekklessia

The Role of Cross-Cultural Psychology in Integrating Psychology

Convenor

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ ckagit@ku.edu.tr

Discussant

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mhb@cuhk.edu.hk

At the advent of the 21st Century, psychology finds itself stretched between distant levels of analysis of psychological processes. At lower levels we move into the neuro-biological and computational underpinnings and at higher levels we reach out to the contextual-ecological-cultural embedding systems. Though on the one hand such expansion enriches psychological inquiry, on the other hand it works as a centrifugal force threatening its integrity as a unified discipline. For example fragmentation is occurring in psychology departments, some dividing into Brain & Behavior and Psychology as a Social Science departments. Following up the Millenium IACCP Symposium in 1998, this symposium addresses the role and the future of Cross-Cultural Psychology. It deals, in particular, with the challenge and the promise the current state of affairs in psychology presents for Cross Cultural Psychology, as well as the potential and promise the latter may present to the former. Can cross-cultural perspectives provide the missing link between biology and culture and help psychology to advance from being stuck between biology and culture toward integrating the two within a more comprehensive scientific endeavor? This question needs to be addressed also for the future of cross-cultural psychology. Will Cross-Cultural Psychology go beyond being a testing ground for psychological theorizing emerging from mainstream psychology and offer new paradigmatic perspectives? What is its potential for such an ambitious role? The issues involved are important and complex. This symposium aims to provide an opportunity for thinking through them together.

Reflections on the Future of Cross-Cultural Psychology

Gustav JAHODA, *University of Strathclyde, Scotland, UK* ✉ g.jahoda@strath.ac.uk

From its beginnings about half a century ago (or a century if you start from Rivers) Cross Cultural Psychology has seen remarkable growth internationally. It has helped to increase the awareness of psychologists at large of the importance of culture. The scale of projects has increased to cover a wider range of cultures, and more sophisticated techniques are employed. Yet in many respects the character of the enterprise has remained much the same. By contrast, in other areas of psychology there is rapid change. In particular, a gap is opening up between tough 'scientific' versions and soft ones like developmental or social. The question to be considered is what the implications of all that are for Cross Cultural Psychology. It has been suggested that Cross Cultural Psychology might help to bridge the gap, but it is doubtful whether it could fulfil that function as at present constituted. It is proposed that a discussion is needed about ways of meeting the challenges facing us. Evolutionary theory teaches us that if you don't adapt, you become extinct.

Cross-Cultural Psychology without Psychology?

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium* ✉ Y.H.Poortinga@uvt.nl

Diversity in psychology can be said to be problematic because there is no common paradigm as in other sciences, like the periodical system of elements for chemistry. Such a paradigm can only emerge when behavior is considered in terms of basic properties of the human species, which ultimately have a genetic basis. Psychology as a science then becomes a branch of biology, like behavior ecology or ethology. Such a reorientation is a challenge and opportunity for cross-cultural psychology. For example: (i) A reorientation, as mentioned, points to a definition of culture as a human faculty or disposition rather than a somewhat mythical concept that can be invoked ad libitum and often stands in opposition to "nature". (ii) The methodology and data base of cross-cultural psychology are important assets for the future of behavior science. (iii) A reorientation would move cross-cultural psychology away from the traditional fascination with differences in behavior and the history of overinterpretation and stereotypical views. (iv) It would help to transcend the controversy between culture-comparative and culturalist perspectives. A caveat: I will not be arguing for a replacement of sociocultural antecedents by genetic factors, which rapidly are acquiring the status of just another mythical concept.

Psychology as a Unitary Science for the Future?

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ hkeller@uos.de

During the last decades different perspectives on psychological phenomena have become prominent. The presentation will highlight the cognitive "revolution", neuroscience, evolutionary theory and cross cultural/cultural psychology as dimensions that have had and still have tremendous impact on the definition of psychological phenomena. The question of psychology as a unitary science is often asked. There are many answers given. Sternberg (2004, cover information)) suggests that "there is a "cure," namely, an approach that emphasizes studying psychological phenomena from a variety of different perspectives." From my point of view this is not enough. Only the integration of the different perspective can advance knowledge as the emergence of interdisciplinary centres also mirrors. Culture is at the core of such an integration. Nevertheless the question remains what the unity in psychology will be.

Does Cross-Cultural Psychology Have the Potential to Contribute to the Unity of Psychology?

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ ckagit@ku.edu.tr

An important problem that psychology as a scientific discipline is facing at the start of the 21st Century is fragmentation, particularly the growing schism between psychology as a natural science and as a social science. This schism acts as a centrifugal force on psychology threatening its integrity as a unified discipline (Koch, 2005). Do we have resources to work as centripetal forces to help integrate the field? Two paths appear promising in such an endeavor. One of these would be an attempt to reconcile the contextual with the universal. In other words, to unravel what is influenced by context from what holds across contexts. Discovering commonality and systematic patterns of variation and their underpinnings would contribute to a greater integration of psychology. Culture comparative approach may be a powerful conceptual and methodological tool in such an

endeavor. The other path would be reconciling theory-based and problem-based research. ICSU's new mission is "Strengthening International Science for the Benefit of Society"; UNESCO is in the process of merging natural and social sciences under one structure. In the multidisciplinary efforts to enhance human well-being, a culturally sensitive psychology can play a key role. This, in turn, can enhance the integrity of psychology.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 09:50-11:20

Science Amphi.

Community and Cultural Psychology: Complementary Disciplines with Rich Potential for Collaboration

Convenor

Clifford O'DONNELL, *University of Hawaii, USA* ✉ cliffo@hawaii.edu

Discussant

Dharm BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii, USA* ✉ Bhawuk@hawaii.edu

Community psychology is becoming a cultural community psychology. The purpose of this symposium is to trace the history of this development, discuss the implications for both community and cultural psychology, and explore the potential for collaboration between these disciplines. In these presentations, examples of participatory action research projects are offered to illustrate the complementary features of these disciplines and the mutual benefits of collaboration. The discussant offers a unique perspective on these presentations, with doctoral education in cross-cultural psychology and current experience as a faculty member in a graduate program in community and cultural psychology. Time is purposely allocated, in lieu of a fourth presenter, for interactive discussion with the audience.

Implications of the Development of a Community Cultural Psychology

Clifford O'DONNELL, *University of Hawaii, USA* ✉ cliffo@hawaii.edu

The development of a community cultural psychology is traced with an emphasis on recent research that integrates knowledge and methods from both community and cultural psychology. Implications for the traditional distinction between basic and applied psychology, our understanding of context, partnerships between academicians and practitioners, public policy, collaboration between community and cultural psychologists, and the place of both community and cultural psychology within the discipline of psychology are presented.

Early Childhood Education in the Context of Cultural Community Psychology

Richard ROBERTS, *Utah State University, USA* ✉ Richard.roberts@usu.edu

Across the globe, early childhood education programs are becoming more common as parents require some form of day care as they move into the workforce, and, the general recognition that enriching early education experiences can have lasting effects on children's developmental trajectories. Yet in our work with diverse cultures in the United States, we have found that the participation of key family and community members in the design and implementation of these programs is not only desirable but critical. Why is this the case? In this presentation, the development of early childhood programs with two distinctly culturally different groups (Native Hawaiian and Navajo) are the case studies which help to describe in high relief the contextualized nature of the learning environments of young children birth to 8. The patterns for transmission of knowledge, acquisition of academic and social skills are all highly contextualized. Early childhood education is most effective when it becomes an extension and enrichment of the cultural/developmental experience and not antithetical to it. Joint productive learning activities must occur between family members and teachers/program developers at each stage of the process, including program conceptualization, implementation and participatory evaluation.

IACCP and SCRA: Interdisciplinary Practices and Research

Eric MANKOWSKI, *Portland State University, USA* ✉ mankowskie@pdx.edu

An analysis of the respective organizational histories, missions and scholarly activity of the International Association for Cross Cultural Psychology (IACCP) and the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA) indicates many points of shared values and priorities, including an appreciation of interdisciplinary approaches to scholarship. Both scholarly organizations developed out of a similar historical and cultural zeitgeist in the late 1960's and early 1970's. In part, this gave rise to a common set of values and practices, which are expressed in the organizations' mission statements and in the activities of their members. For example, both organizations' missions emphasize the importance of understanding individual behavior in its cultural context, the value of applying research to the amelioration of pressing social problems, and thoughtfulness regarding the process of how research is conducted (e.g., research ethics; the value of collaborative relationships; recognizing and respecting individual diversity). Based on these and other shared characteristics of the organizations, an argument for expanding interdisciplinary practices within and between IACCP and the Society for Community Research and Action will be presented. An interdisciplinary orientation to research is appropriate, even necessary, for complex, inter-sectoral, and multi-level analyses of human behavior in its varied cultural and geographic contexts.

Values

Chair

Michael B. SALZMAN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Vice-Chair

Alexander TATARKO, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*

Hierarchy of Values in High-School Students

Ramazan HASSANZADEH, *Islamic Azad University-Sari, Iran* ✉ rhassanzadehd@yahoo.com

Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Alireza KHALILIAN, *Islamic Azad University-Sari, Iran*

This research is a study of the hierarchy of values in high-school students. For this purpose, 1000 students were selected by stratified multistage cluster methods. The subjects responded to the value questionnaires (AVL). Reliability of questionnaire using split-half, and test-retest, 0/84, 0/93 was obtained. Research method is descriptive. In present study four hypotheses were tested. To analyze data, Kolmogorov-Smirnov two-sample test has been used. The findings showed that: (1) There was a significant difference in the hierarchy of values in male and female students ($K = 3/6$, $p < .05$). (2) There was a relationship between the level of education of students' parents and the hierarchy of values in adults ($K = 7/75$, $p < .05$). The findings also showed that there was a significant difference between the hierarchy of values in students in first, second to third and final-year students ($K = 2/22$, $p < .05$). (3) Also, there was a difference in the hierarchy of values between urban and rural students. ($K = 4/3.3$, $p < .05$).

"Culture Wars" and Intercultural Conflict from Three Theoretical Perspectives

Michael B. SALZMAN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ msalzman@hawaii.edu

Gabrenya (2005) calls for culturalists to help illuminate the origins, dynamics and meanings of the "culture wars" so apparent in United States politics and influential in global relationships. He suggests that three theoretical frameworks may provide useful tools that offer complimentary understandings of this consequential phenomenon. It is noted that many of these conflicts appear to be based on symbolic rather than material issues. People seem to vote and behave in ways that contradict their material interests while pursuing, attempting to validate, propagating or imposing their views on how life should be lived, who one should love, who has control over reproduction, the identity of "God" and the path to a good and transcendent existence. How may culturalists contribute to an understanding of this potent reality? This paper examines the culture wars and, more broadly, intercultural conflict through the lenses of Juo-Shu Yang's Functional Theory of Modernization, Social Identity Theory, and Terror Management Theory in order to shed light on the nature of intercultural conflict and its specific variants.

Subjective Meanings of Life Satisfaction for Japanese and U.S. Students: Dual Scaling Analysis of Qualitative Data

Hidehumi HITOKOTO, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan* ✉ hidehumi@mtc.biglobe.ne.jp

Jason KISLING, *Nebraska Wesleyan University, USA*

Junko TANAKA-MATSUMI, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

We assessed cross-cultural variations in the subjective meanings of life satisfaction among U.S. and Japanese students. First, samples of 100 Japanese and 112 U.S. students generated words that related to their concepts of life satisfaction. We gathered 745 words in Japanese and 638 words in English. By excluding the words generated by a single person and combining the same words into one, we developed a final list of 100 words in both languages through back translation. Second, Japanese ($n = 216$) and United States ($n = 313$) male and female students rated the degree of personal importance of each word on a 9-point Likert type scale. They also responded to the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS; Diener, 1986) designed to measure subjective life satisfaction. We analyzed the data using Dual Scaling Analysis (Nishisato, 1972), a non-linear principal component analysis, to compare cultural similarities and differences without losing information on variability within culture. We plotted the data along dual axes and identified both etic (common to Japanese and U.S.) and emic (specific to Japanese or U.S.) clusters of words for life satisfaction. Moreover, we found that the SWLS is more biased toward the U.S. word clusters for life satisfaction compared to those of Japanese.

Differences of Motivational Value System between High End and Low End Cellular Phone User College Students Who Are

Dion AMUDRA, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia* ✉ dionpsa@yahoo.com

Eka ADITYAWATI, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*

Cellular phone is becoming a common communication utility among University students in Jakarta, Indonesia. Utami (2004) states that the choice of using a cellular phone product could be driven by psychological aspects. Mappiare (1983) states that a certain cellular phone can be categorized as a valuable tool used as a status symbol. Based on certain characteristics, such as features, model and technology offered by certain cellular phones, a cellular phone can be categorized as "Low End" and "High End". High End cellular phones have more sophisticated features, model and technology compared to Low End cellular phones. This study investigated whether characteristic differences in cellular phones in this study reflect the user's motivational value

termed by Schwartz. SVS (Schwartz Value Survey) was distributed among 212 students of a recognized university. Result of the study shows that 8 (eight) out of 10 (ten) motivational values show significant difference between High End and Low End cellular phone users. High End cellular phone users show significantly higher than Low End cellular phone users on the following motivational values: hedonism, stimulation, achievement and power. Low End cellular phone users show significantly higher than High End cellular phone users on the following motivational values: universalism, benevolence, tradition and security.

The Impact of Cultural Modernization on Values, Ethnic Identity and Intercultural Attitudes

Alexander TATARKO, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia* ✉ tatarko@yandex.ru

Nadezhda LEBEDEVA, *Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*

Maria KOZLOVA, *Moscow State Technical University, Russia*

The paper presents a comparative study of values, ethnic identity and intercultural attitudes of ethnic groups with different levels of cultural modernization (4 groups, total N = 456). The results of multiple regression analysis have showed that the differences in values and ethnic identities' characteristics were predicted by the level of the group's cultural modernization. The values' structures and characteristics of ethnic identity in their turn predict the intercultural attitudes of the traditional and modern groups' members. Therefore, we can suppose, that the relationship between the cultural modernization and interethnic attitudes is moderated by culture's values and characteristics of ethnic identities. Theoretical implications of these findings and directions for future research are discussed.

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 09:50-11:20

A3

Health Psychology

Chair

Alma POLO VELÁZQUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Vice-Chair

Vera OLIVEIRA, *Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Risk Factors and Protective-Preventing Skills in Migrant Mexican Population in Rural and Urban Context

Alma POLO VELÁZQUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico* ✉ alma.polo@uia.mx

Alejandra DOMINGUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Graciela POLANCO, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Classic and contemporary social scientists have demonstrated that migrant populations face many different stressing factors that can affect or decrease their mental health and social adaptation in several ways. The present paper attempts to expose the findings from a qualitative research, with Mexican adolescents and adults, living in rural and urban context in the United State's northeast region. The purpose of the research was to identify risk factors and protective-preventing skills. The findings suggest that the main risk factors include: low level of language knowledge, high expectation associated with the migration process itself, explicit and implicit discrimination, family disintegration, access to drugs, difference in cultural habits and sexuality patterns, and joint to gangs. The main self protective factors identified were: the accessibility and ability to develop social kin-networks, internal locus of control, and a positive attitude to integration strategy – to maintain the culture of origin and incorporate patterns from the new culture. The difference in context (rural-urban) also makes a difference in the way people face risks. These findings are oriented to develop primary prevention programs to be given to migrant populations.

Health and Educational Toy Libraries in Brazil

Vera OLIVEIRA, *Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Brazil* ✉ veraboliveira@aol.com

Michelle SOUZA, *Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Edda BOMTEMPO, *University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Luana GOING, *Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Brazil*

The International Toy Libraries Association registers a considerable increase in toy libraries in different social-cultural environments and geographic regions all over the world. This research, developed in the Brazilian Toy Libraries Association, investigates the toy libraries that exist currently in Brazil. It verifies a total of 540 units with six main types: Educational; Social; Health; Cultural; Mobile and Commercial. The study focuses on the Health and Educational ones. It verifies that the Educational ones are the most representative in number, and are classified in four types: General (without public specification); Pre-school (for children aged 0-6); University (for research, teaching and community extension); Special Education (for people with special needs). The health toy libraries, third in number, are of two sorts: Rehabilitation Clinic and Hospital ones. The majority of toy libraries, in their many types, are located in south-east region, which has the best social-economic rates of the country. This research registers that toy libraries seek to adapt to the different uses and play habits of the area they are at. All of them value regional toys and spontaneous play.

The Study of Culture: From Theory to Research and Application

Hector BETANCOURT, *Loma Linda University, USA*

Patricia FLYNN, *Loma Linda University, USA* ✉ pflynn@llu.edu

One of the limitations with the study of culture in the health sciences is the lack of theoretical models and methodological approaches that can effectively guide research, policy, and intervention. This presentation focuses on the study of culture in health psychology based on a conceptual model which has been used to guide research in a variety of behavioral domains including health behavior, conflict resolution, helping, and achievement. A conceptual model is introduced which describes the relations among culture, population categories that represent sources of cultural variation such as ethnicity, SES, and gender, as well as their relations with psychological processes (e.g. cognition and emotion) and health behavior. Two methodological approaches consistent with the model are presented. Research on culture and health behavior among Anglo and Latino American women in the United States are used to illustrate the application of the theoretical model and methodological approaches. As expected results identified cultural elements relevant to breast cancer screening that are specific to each ethnic group as well as those common to both Anglo and Latino American women.

The Meaning of Pain and the Utilisation of Pain Management Services among Muslims in The UK

J. Rees LEWIS, *University of Surrey, UK* ✉ psm3jl@surrey.ac.uk

People respond to pain, and use coping strategies, according to their beliefs. Culture provides some of those beliefs, so its role in the experience of pain and its management requires investigation. This is particularly the case if health professionals are going to be able to offer more culturally appropriate services to a diverse clientele. One way of sampling by culture is to use religion rather than, say, nationality. There is little research on the utilisation of pain services by Muslims in the U.K., even though Islam is the second most popular religion there. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with sufferers of chronic pain who were patients at an NHS Hospital Pain Clinic in London and who were from a Muslim background. The interviews focused on representations of pain and how it is responded to, in participants' present families and in their childhood. The interviews were conducted in English, but all participants were invited to bring a family member as interpreter if they wished. 10 interviews were analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). Themes within the data are identified in relation to the meaning of pain, how one copes with it, the utilisation of pain management services and acculturative processes.

Social and Cultural Context of HIV Risk Behaviors among Asian American Drug Users in The United States

Tooru NEMOTO, *University of California at San Francisco, USA* ✉ Tooru.Nemoto@ucsf.edu

Mariko IWAMOTO, *University of California at San Francisco, USA*

Mary HSUEH, *University of California at San Francisco, USA*

The study investigated the patterns of substance use in relation to HIV-related risk behaviors among Asian American drug users in San Francisco, USA. Based on mapping and chain referrals from study participants, Asian American drug users who were not currently in substance abuse treatment programs (N = 254) were interviewed using a structured survey questionnaire. The demographic characteristics are: 100 Chinese, 102 Filipino, and 52 Vietnamese; 20% Women; 73% born outside of the USA; 56% ever arrested or incarcerated. A significantly higher number of Filipinos (40%) had injected drugs compared to Chinese (11%) and Vietnamese (15%). Immigrants had significantly lower knowledge about AIDS, negative attitudes toward using condoms, and perceived lower self-efficacy of using condoms than U.S. born participants. Asian drug users who had fatalistic views were more likely to feel interdependent and less likely to have appropriate AIDS knowledge and to use condoms. Interdependency had a positive effect on safe injection behaviors; that is, those who had felt more interdependent were less likely to share injection needles. In order to prevent further HIV/STIs among Asian American drug users, we must address culturally specific protective factors, such as interdependency to reinforce their collectivistic ideas for promoting health as a group.

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 09:50-11:20

A4

Cognitive Processes

Chair

Alexandra ECONOMOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Minati PANDA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Causal Attributions, Expectations and Task Performance

Anshula KRISHNA, *Vasanta College, India* ✉ anshkri@sifi.com

The present study investigates several consequences of causal attributions in an applied setting trying to link the two basic propositions, one which suggests that task success should lead to high expectations of performance in the future; and the other that the level of expected performance depends on the particular causes to which the initial success was attributed. College student's performance on each of two subjects' tests was classified as success (or failure) if it met (or failed to meet) a minimum criterion of success that each student set prior to taking each test. Using paired-comparison technique students attributed their

performance on each test to ability, effort, luck and task difficulty. Among students who succeeded on the test, expected and actual future performance were positively related to attributions to high ability and negatively related to attributions to good luck. Among students who experienced failure, expected performance was positively related to attributions to low effort and negatively related to attributions to low ability. In addition, although expectations were strongly related to subsequent performance, the relationship was substantially weakened when prior performance and ability attributions were held constant. The implications of this finding for understanding expectancy perceptions are discussed.

Ontological Qualities of Mathematical Experiences: Comparison of Two Cultures

Minati PANDA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India* ✉ pandam66@yahoo.com

Philosophers and cognitive psychologists are divided on the ontological status of mathematics. Some, including Piaget, deny its ontological status characterizing mathematics as essentially a mental activity thriving on intra-discursive resources. Others (like Kuhn, Vygotsky, Lave and Cole) view mathematics as a cultural subject which can be experienced. Instead of taking an either-or position, the paper examines the ontological qualities of children's mathematical experiences in a comparative study of two cultural groups in India - the Saora tribe and non-tribal Oriyas. Psychological/experiential reality of numbers and measures were analyzed through extensive observation of children's negotiation with numbers, measures and algorithms in eco-cultural activities like agricultural tool making, playing games etc. and through metacognitive exploration of their mathematical experience. The results revealed that everyday cognitions of mathematics are characterized by horizontal and lateral discourse and not by vertical (axiomatic) discourse, mediated by objects, societal values and norms. Even when mathematical realities are discursively produced, there is one-to-one correspondence between the physical world and mind. Mediation of mathematical meaning making processes by cognitive tools like prototypes, protocols and as-if attitudes are influenced by the cultural objects and artifacts providing a systematic account of correspondence between quantitative nature of physical world and its experience.

Cognitive Model of Culture Acquisition and Change: A Behavioural "Conceptual Dependency" Approach

Thierry MICHAUX, *E-B-E Executive Business English, UK* ✉ t.michaux@E-B-E.com

Catherine MICHAUX, *E-B-E Executive Business English, UK*

The aim of this paper is to propose a cognitive model, based on "conceptual dependency", which shows how people learn, structure, retrieve knowledge and build a cognitive representation of their cultural environment. During five years we integrated foreign children and executives into English society. We collected behavioural data and progressively built a cognitive model of how children learn, structure, and retrieve knowledge inside a culture. We validated the model successfully, applying it to intensive integration classes for executives. First, we present a detailed account of the acquisition of a new culture by children. We show that all the different steps of the integration can be defined in terms of cognitive psychology (Rumelhart, Schank, Meltzoff, Maslow, Wegner, Bandura) Then, using the theories we derive from the field study a global cognitive model, which explains the different stages of the integration. We show that the entire architecture gives an exact account of what happens in standard and complex situations. Finally, we demonstrate that the model provides an accurate explanation of how executives work and adapt in a cross-cultural environment. In conclusion, the model integrates in one "bounded-rationality model" (Simon), separate independent cognitive theories. It is innovative, reliable and validated.

Declarative and Procedural Learning in Culture Assimilator Trainings

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Felix C. BRODBECK, *Aston University, UK*

The culture assimilator has frequently shown to enhance declarative knowledge, but not procedural knowledge/behavioural competence. Thus, culture assimilators (CA's) are often deemed useful only for declarative learning. The present study gives evidence that this conclusion might be oversimplified. It is argued that the failure to produce changes in procedural knowledge and behaviour are not bound to the CA as a method, but evolve from the underlying learning goal of traditional CA's. In a controlled pre-post design a traditional CA and a new assimilator (containing different learning goals) were compared in a pre-departure training with 30 expatriate students. Training effects were measured on development of declarative and procedural knowledge during the training, self-reports in understanding and coping with cultural differences, and performance in a role-play task. Results show a steady increase in declarative learning outcomes for both training types. Tentative results emerged for a higher slope in the modified training. Procedural learning in the modified training showed a u-shape development, hinting at a re-organisation rather than incremental increase of procedural knowledge. The role-play task is yet to be analysed. Self-report data support the interpretation that suitable modifications of CA trainings can increase their effectiveness for procedural knowledge and behavioural competence.

Enhancing Psychological Research in Sub-Saharan Africa through Consultation with Target Populations

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Annelees VAN BAAR, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Penny HOLDING, *Centre for Geographic Medicine Research-KEMRI, Kenya*

It has been suggested that consultation with target populations can help to enhance the quality of psychological studies; consultation will increase the cultural appropriateness of instruments, study designs, programme development, compliance with

ethical standards and could even enlarge the quantity of data collected. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the use and value of participant consultation in developing appropriate psychological research methods. We identify and describe methods of participants consultation used in psychological research, with an emphasis on their application in Sub-Saharan Africa. Personal contacts with researchers and a detailed review of literature, based on publications in PsychINFO and PubMed, are used to identify relevant studies. We further illustrate the role of participant consultation with examples of our work in Kilifi (Kenya); in which focused group discussion and individual interviews were used in item identification, tests development, and program evaluation.

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 09:50-11:20

B1

Acculturation

Chair

Jyoti VERMA, *Patna University, India*

Vice-Chair

Crystal Ling ZHANG, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Looking for That Nice Jewish/Maori Boy... Comparisons of Jewish and Maori Continuity

Michelle Amie GEZENTSVEY, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand* ✉ michamie@yahoo.co.nz

This research examines similarities and differences in the long-term acculturation of New Zealand Jews and Maori, looking at the importance for ethnic individuals to date and marry a person from the same heritage. Based on qualitative data, a new construct was developed and termed Continuity Motivation, comprising of three facets: the importance of ethnic maintenance (self-oriented), transmission (family-oriented) and endurance (group-oriented). Quantitative instruments have been developed to determine whether Continuity Motivation can predict selective dating behaviour and behavioural intentions for endogamy above and beyond traditionally examined variables such as similarity, attraction and social network approval. Samples of unmarried New Zealand Jews and Maori between 18-35 years of age have completed an online questionnaire. Preliminary results from this study will be discussed with reference to Berry's (2001) acculturation framework, where integration (adapting to the larger society and maintaining one's ethnic heritage) is the preferred strategy for ethnic communities. While Jews as immigrants have experienced 2,000 years of acculturation in a larger society and Maori as indigenous people have experienced 200 years, it is hypothesized that individuals from both ethnic groups share a common motivation for continuity. The importance of endogamy, however, may differ.

The Role of Cross Cultural Psychology in Developing Social Policy for a Multicultural Setting

Vassos GAVRIEL, *Office of Ethnic Affairs, New Zealand* ✉ gavriel@paradise.net.nz

How can we manage diversity in a multicultural setting? This presentation will examine the role of cross-cultural psychology in practical applications; specifically, the development of public policies within New Zealand's multicultural society. Over the past twenty years, New Zealand has changed from a bicultural to multicultural society competing in a global marketplace. This transition has created policy issues and challenges. These will be discussed with reference the author's personal reflections on the experience of the recently established New Zealand Office of Ethnic Affairs. Consideration will be given to areas where an understanding of cross cultural and social psychology has been able to provide intellectual and tangible support to help develop and/or frame policy responses. The presentation will identify the social policy challenges faced in a diverse, multicultural setting. Areas identified will include factors related to settlement such as social inclusion, social equity, participation and access. The links/implications for areas in social psychology, including acculturation literature, self-esteem and identity, intercultural and cross-cultural awareness and communications, and research, will be illustrated by reference to the policies developed by the Office of Ethnic Affairs.

Acculturation through British Higher Education: A Qualitative Exploration in the Malleability of Cognitive Style and Acculturation Process in Chinese Students Following Cross-Cultural Experience

Crystal Ling ZHANG, *University of Edinburgh, UK* ✉ Crystal.Zhang@ed.ac.uk

Christopher W. ALLINSON, *University of Leeds, UK*

John HAYES, *University of Leeds, UK*

Based on the results of a longitudinal, quasi-experimental sample survey (Zhang, Allinson & Hayes, 2004), this study furthers the investigation into the relationship between cognitive style and a range of acculturation variables using a cross-sectional sample survey and in-depth interviews. In the sample survey, interaction effectiveness and acculturative stress were measured respectively by Ward's Sociocultural Adaptation Scale (SCAS) and Zung's Self-Rating Depression Scale (SRDS), and motivational orientation was measured by a range of self-developed questions. Nineteen semi-structured interviews with specially selected Chinese postgraduate students after nine months' exposure to British higher education facilitated an exploration of how cross-cultural experience affected cognitive style. Past Western experience, pre-departure training, socialising with home nationals and motivational orientation were associated with changes in cognitive style. While data from the sample survey did not provide support for a relationship between interaction effectiveness or level of acculturative stress and a change in cognitive style, cross-cultural differences between the British and Chinese nationals were detected. This suggests that both nationals had different experiences which might influence their information processing style.

Reference: Zhang, L., Allinson, C. W. & Hayes, J. (2004) Malleability of cognitive style in foreign students following cross-cultural experience. 17th Congress of the IACCP, Xi'an, P. R. China, August, 2004. The paper was awarded the Witkin-Okonji Memorial Fund Award.

Acculturation Attitudes, Perception of the Host Group and Relational Outcomes

Jyoti VERMA, *Patna University, India* ✉ jyotiverma@yahoo.com

The research aimed at: (a) Studying the acculturation orientation of 32 Indians in Paris by examining the importance that they gave to 'maintaining Indian culture' vis-a-vis to 'adapting to the host culture.' (b) Examining the empirical structures of personal characteristics and lifestyle of the French and how they were socially represented. (c) Understanding how French appeared to treat relationships and (d) Whether the Indians perceived them as friendly and accepting towards the Indian ethnic group. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used. The findings impressed: (a) Indians gave importance to maintaining Indian culture in the personal domain. (b) The derived factors of personal characteristics of the French were: Empathic, Closed and Courteous, Snob but Considerate and Dependable while their 'life style' was seen as Frencho-centric, Egocentric and Flamboyant. (c) Relationship with the French was perceived as often superficial and short term with the effort coming from the other party. Though French could become friends, they were perceived as closed and some what ethnocentric people. (d) French were perceived as reserved people but didn't show hostile behaviour towards the Indian ethnic group. The qualitative data offered rich detail on the research questions and the observations have implications for intercultural relations.

The Fuzzy Concept of Being Mauritian: Construing Nationality in Terms of Ethnicity

Caroline NG TSEUNG, *University of Mauritius, Mauritius* ✉ c.ngtseung@uom.ac.mu

Dynamic ongoing immigration trends mean that now most developed countries are multicultural. However, in these countries, there exist an established majority group considered as the mainstream to which ethnic minority groups would then be 'benchmarked', dependent on the country's immigration policy. Theoretical frameworks to the understanding of group dynamics have been a reflection of these social givens. Early theorizing about identity and intergroup relations, has implicitly assumed that identities are activated one at a time dependent on the social context (e.g., Tajfel, 1981; Turner et al., 1987) and that a group identity is considered in relation to another contrasting group (Turner et al., 1987). More recent literature has considered cross-cutting multiple categorization (e.g., Crisp and Hewstone, 1998) and this applied to nationality and ethnicity would view the two as independent. The case of Mauritius is difficult to frame within the above contexts and perspectives. With no established mainstream group within an ethnically heterogeneous population, a French and an English colonial past, an "ethnicised" economy and political sphere, the 37-year-old Mauritius has difficulty defining its nationality independent of its ethnicities. This paper would present the challenge and the hope of the viability of the Mauritian national identity category and the latter's repercussion on social relations within the country.

11:20-11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Lecture

Thursday, July 13, 11:25-12:15

Cultures of Infancy

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ hkeller@uos.de

Chair

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Babies are born into families that practice the culture reflective of their socioeconomic environment. Therefore, everyday life is saturated with cultural meaning. In this presentation, first two prototypical environments are highlighted, subsistence based farming families in the majority world and Western middle class families, reflecting the cultural models of interdependence and independence resp. Infants in these two environments differ dramatically with respect to the conceptions of parenting expressed in socialization goals, parenting ethnotheories and nonverbal and verbal behavioural strategies of their caregivers. Data are presented that highlight these different aspects of parenting from different samples representing the two prototypical environments. In a next step, differentiations and combinations of these two models are described with respect to middle class families in traditionally interdependent environments, rural and urban families from the same cultural environment, historical and generational comparisons. The developmental consequences of these early experiences are assessed in longitudinal studies. Data on self recognition and self regulation with 19 months, autobiographical memory with three years and theory of mind and drawings of the self with four years will be presented from different cultural models, specifying developmental pathways. The discussion will propose conceptual modifications of the models of independence and interdependence.

12:15-13:15 Lunch break

Emotion and Culture

Convenor

Patricia Maria RODRIGUEZ MOSQUERA, *Brunel University, UK* ✉ patricia.mosquera@brunel.ac.uk

Co-Convenor

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mhb@cuhk.edu.hk

Discussant

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mhb@cuhk.edu.hk

Culture shapes our emotional lives. The values we endorse, the beliefs we hold, the norms we respect influence what we feel and how we express our feelings to others. Culture can affect different aspects of the emotion process: from the antecedents that elicit an emotion to the consequences of an emotion on our relations with others. Seven cross-cultural researchers will present their current work on the cultural shaping of emotion. Their work covers a wide variety of cultures and emotions. Sowan Wong will talk about the relationship between emotional intensity, emotional control, and expressivity across 30 cultural groups. Dianne A. van Hemert will present the results of a cross-cultural study on the antecedents and correlates of adult crying in 37 countries. Chester Chun Seng Kam will compare the role of shame and anger in face loss across two distinct cultural contexts: North America and Asia. Paul Redford will explain the ways in which genuine and non-genuine emotional expressions affect social closeness in different cultures. Seger Breugelmans's presentation will focus on the culture-specific emotions of *gêne* (Belgium and The Netherlands), *sungkan* (Indonesia), and *pena* (Mexico). Patricia M. Rodriguez Mosquera will talk about the cultural meaning of humiliation. Michael H. Bond will discuss and integrate the research presented in the symposium.

PART I

Channeling Our Feelings: Testing a Model of Emotional Expressivity across Cultures

Sowan WONG, *Brunel University, UK* ✉ so-wan.wong@brunel.ac.uk

Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

This research set out to examine the power of emotional intensity and of emotion control in predicting expressivity in emotion-arousing situations, and how these linkages were affected by a respondent's culture. Using hierarchical linear modeling (HLM), we tested a model of emotional expressivity across three forms of expression, viz., verbal activity, interpersonal movement activity and non-verbal activity, across two emotions, viz., joy and anger, and across 30 cultural groups. We found different patterns for predicting the three forms of emotional expressivity across the two emotions at the individual level. Cultural variations were found in the strength of three of the linkages between emotion control and types of expressivity. The cultural value orientation of hierarchy was able to partially unpack the linkage of emotion control to verbal activity across cultural groups in the emotion of anger. Based on these findings, directions for future research in the cross-cultural study of emotional expressivity were suggested.

Country Differences in Crying: Prevalence and Psychological Meaning

Dianne A. VAN HEMERT, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands* ✉ D.A.vanHemert@uva.nl

Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Ad J. J. M. VINGERHOETS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Results of a cross-cultural study of adult crying and its presumed antecedents and correlates involving convenience samples in 37 countries are presented. Country differences in crying can be approached from two perspectives: Crying can either be seen as an expression of distress or as emotional expressiveness, i.e. emotional expression moderated by cultural norms (display rules), prescribing how, when, and where it is appropriate to express or to inhibit emotions. Data were collected on country differences in crying frequency, crying proneness and implicit theories on crying-inducing situations. All attitude scales showed satisfactory structural equivalence, indicating that their meaning is similar across different cultures. Individuals living in colder and more affluent countries tended to cry more often and to attribute crying more to the immediate psychosocial context and to physical factors (e.g., hormones). Gender differences in these crying variables were also clearer in these same countries. Our findings suggest that cross-cultural differences in crying reflect differences in expressiveness rather than distress.

The Role of Shame and Anger in Mediating the Relationship between Face Loss and Relationship Deterioration: A Cross-Cultural Study on Americans and Hong Kong Chinese

Chester Chun SENG KAM, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ chester_kam@yahoo.com

Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Face loss, defined as one's deterioration in social image, has been thought as a major consequence of interpersonal conflict. However, cross-cultural analyses on face loss, especially between American and East Asians, are rare. In this presentation, we will propose a pancultural model involving the role of face loss on relationship damage. The first hypothesis is that face loss positively leads to relationship deterioration. The second hypothesis is that this path is mediated by two important "social emotions" (Leary, 2000), namely anger and shame, in both cultures. These hypotheses will be tested and the implications of their confirmation discussed in this presentation.

PART II

Genuine and Non-Genuine Smiling in Relation to Social Closeness: A Cross-Cultural Investigation

Paul REDFORD, *University of the West of England, Bristol, UK* ✉ Paul2.redford@uwe.ac.uk

Piotr SZAROTA, *Advanced School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Extensive research has been conducted on the recognition of facial expressions associated with emotions. Moreover, this research has demonstrated considerable cross-cultural consistency in recognition rates. Smiles, for example, demonstrate considerable cross-cultural consistency, and are associated with warmth and closeness. Research has also demonstrated that emotional expression may vary as a consequence of social context in that cultures may vary in the acceptability of expressing certain emotions in certain social contexts (i.e. in relation to friends, strangers etc.); for example, anthropological evidence suggests that the acceptability of smiling in front of strangers varies across cultures. The present experimental study examines the effect of emotional expression on social closeness. This study also examines the effects of both genuine and non-genuine expressions on social closeness as well as the impact of culture on this relationship.

Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Culture-Specific Emotions

Seger M. BREUGELMANS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands* ✉ Sbreugel@uvt.nl

Many languages have terms for emotions that do not have a direct translation equivalent in other languages. From a cross-cultural perspective this leads to questions of whether and how the emotion processes underlying these culture-specific terms can be compared. One way to answer such questions is to relate the culture-specific emotions to other emotions that are comparable across cultures. I present three types of data from two cross-cultural studies in which culture-specific emotions in Belgium and The Netherlands (*gêne*), Indonesia (*sungkan*), and Mexico (*pena*) are compared through their relationships with shame and guilt. These data are (i) a comparison of the situations that elicit these emotions, (ii) the relationship of these emotions with shame and guilt when rated across scenarios, and (iii) the experience of shame and guilt characteristics in self-reported episodes of the culture-specific emotion. Taken together, these data illustrate how one can start to study culture-specific emotions from a culture-comparative perspective.

The Cultural Meaning of Humiliation

Patricia M. RODRIGUEZ MOSQUERA, *Brunel University, UK* ✉ patricia.mosquera@brunel.ac.uk

In a recent study I looked at the interplay between honor and humiliation in insult-related conflict. I asked 115 Turkish-Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch, and 82 ethnic Dutch (i.e., White majority) about a recent insult situation. Honor was more important among the Turkish-Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch than among the ethnic Dutch. Participants reported two different types of insult situations: insults to their personality or capabilities, and insults that imply social rejection. Turkish-Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch participants also reported a third type of insult situation: prejudiced insults. I measured appraisals (e.g., relational harm), the felt intensity of humiliation, motivational goals (e.g., desire to take revenge) and behavioral outcomes (e.g., criticizing the offender). Cross-cultural differences and similarities were found for all measures. For instance, insults elicited intense feelings of humiliation across all ethnic groups. I will present a model of the cultural meaning of humiliation. I will discuss how this model varies across (1) groups that differ in terms of the cultural significance of honor, and (2) type of insult situation.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Ekklessia

Culture and Gender

Convenor

Aneta CHYBICKA, *University of Gdańsk, Poland* ✉ aneta.chybicka@wp.pl

Co-Convenor

Paweł BOSKI, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland* ✉ boskip@psychpan.waw.pl

Discussant

Robin GOODWIN, *Brunel University, UK* ✉ robin.goodwin@brunel.ac.uk

The word gender refers to differences between men and women that are learned. It is not fixed but determined by social and cultural values. This means that gender differences between men and women vary across countries and regions. Male and female social roles began to change in Europe and the USA in the nineteen-sixties and this was probably the reason why the stereotypes of men and women also changed (Rosenkrantz et al., 1968). Recent research has indeed shown that the effect of gender-related stereotypes is not as strong as it used to be. One of the aims of symposium entitled Culture and Gender is to relate the changes which have been going on in Western world to other cultural settings. Women as a category are now rated more positively than men. People are positively disposed towards traits generally associated with women and view these traits as assets (Eagly, Mladinic and Otto, 1991). It was also found (Chybicka, Jankowska, 2003) that women have a negative implicit attitude towards men. All these phenomena are present in USA and Western Europe? How is it in other parts of the world? This is the question we hope to answer in symposium on Culture and Gender. Symposium Culture and Gender aims also at analyzing relations between cultural patterns and different aspects of the dynamics of gender role change such as: conflicts in close relationships in different countries, shifts of stereotypical roles and the consequences of these processes, linguistic differences concerning emotional states, social polarization effect in different cultural settings, spirituality and symbolic interactions between both

sexes. We hope that such approach to gender issues will help in determining essential culture specific and also universal, cross-cultural aspects of studied phenomena.

PART I

Cultural Factors in Perception of Conflicts in Close Relationship: A Cross-Cultural Study

Anna KWIATKOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Joanna ROSZAK, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland* ✉ jroszak@swps.edu.pl

The aim of the study was to analyze relations between cultural patterns (collectivistic-individualistic orientation in vertical-horizontal aspects) and the perception of conflicts in close relationships in Poland, France, Spain and Denmark. The research questions were whether cultural patterns affect attitudes toward conflicts in intimate relationships, as regards disapproval of oppressor's behaviour, external attributions of his/her oppressive acts, and willingness to help the couple in trouble. The respondents were about 700 men and women, aged 21-47. The Singelis et al. Scale was used to measure horizontal and vertical forms of collectivism and individualism; dependent measures of attitudes toward conflicts were measured with a questionnaire consisting of ten stories describing conflicts between intimate partners. Results revealed strong main effects of observer's sex (women demonstrated a stronger tendency to help and make external attributions) and victim's sex (respondents were more helpful to women, showed disapproval of oppressors' victimizing females, and made more external attribution about female oppressors' behaviour), in each national sample. Helping tendency correlated strongly with horizontal collectivism, while individualist values in relation to helping behaviour worked in various ways (depending on the national sample and configuration of specific cultural patterns). In general, cultural patterns seem to have different meaning for men and women.

The Role of Gender in Experiencing Acculturation Specific and Non-Specific Daily Hassles: Are There More Differences Than Similarities?

Saba SAFDAR, *University of Guelph, Canada* ✉ safdar@psy.uoguelph.ca

In the present study the acculturation adaptation of Indian immigrants living in Canada was examined. Particular attention was paid to a distinction between acculturation specific daily hassles (outgroup or ingroup hassles) and acculturation non-specific general hassles. Gender differences in experiencing acculturation specific and non-specific hassles were also examined. In addition, gender differences in relation to ethnic identification, social support, cultural competence, and psycho-physical adaptation were considered. One hundred and ten first generation Indian immigrants participated in the study with an equal gender split. The results indicated that the experience of outgroup hassles and of general hassles both contributed to the prediction of psychological symptoms. It was also found that social support, cultural competence, and ethnic identification were significant predictors of immigrants' adaptation. The importance of distinguishing and accounting for both immigrant-specific and non-specific hassles in predicting outcome measures was also considered.

Stereotypical Gender Roles in the Light of Social Polarization Theory

Aneta CHYBICKA, *University of Gdańsk, Poland* ✉ aneta.chybicka@wp.pl

Stereotypes, developed during socialization, are significant elements of social knowledge of any individual. The content of cultural scripts concerning gender roles does not evade their ubiquitous influence. The project helps to determine the contribution of the cultural factors to the different perception of male and female roles which affect the psychological functioning of men and women in four countries of research. Four different samples were included in the study: 100 participants (50 male and 50 female) from Poland, 100 from Germany, 120 participants from India and 110 from Egypt referred to 28 statements concerning stereotypical male and female roles on 6-point rating scales. Participants estimated also the opinion of the other and their own group of reference. In more collectivistic countries (Egypt, India) no polarisation effect was observed – both men and women tend to see themselves rather similar to each other than different, regardless of their gender. The more individualistic country, the more both sexes stereotype the opinions of the other group of reference and believe that their own estimation of stereotypical gender roles is unique and significantly different from others. Probable cultural factors which led to the formation of such belief structures in four cultures of research are discussed.

A Cultural Trend for Preference of Psychological Femininity: Strengthening of Female Gender Identity and a Problem for Males

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Magda CHOYNOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Justyna KOZIEJ, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Katarzyna RUSIN, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

We are witnessing a culture wide phenomenon of a growing demand for psychological femininity in real life manifestations and in symbolic facets (Boski, Antosiewicz, 2006). Pockets of masculine dominance are put in defense. This paper will summarize a number of cross cultural studies demonstrating this upsurge effect: Stereotypically feminine traits of affect and sensitivity become more valued than stereotypically male traits of instrumentality and forceful decisiveness, which make men particularly hesitant of displaying preference and vulnerable when identifying with masculinity. Consequently, we observe women as more inclined towards identification with their gender attributed characteristics while men as having more balanced proportions of gender characteristics. The fact that masculine identity becomes more problematic is seen in longer reaction times while endorsing these traits as self-related or self-relevant, particularly among men. Public space is becoming more populated by

female occupationally-defined characters, increasing availability of own gender identity for women. These findings of psychologically comfortable identification with own gender for women and problematic identification for men are particularly noticeable in our cross-cultural comparisons for Poles (as contrasted with Germans, Italians, Spaniards, and Americans). This we connect with traditionally assertive femininity and weak masculinity as trademarks of Polish culture.

PART II

Gender, Religiosity and Positive Society

Lipi MUKHOPADHYAY, *Indian Institute of Public Administration, India* ✉ lipiipa@yahoo.com

Gender relation and cultural practices are strongly influenced by religion in India. There are divisions of labour in the family. The man should earn the living for his family and the wife should look after the household. This very division of labour shapes gender role consciousness and personality of men and women. Rituals and practices that are followed in daily life are culture based. The presented research aims to focus on the positive gender role stereotype and cultural practices to shape functional society in the coming years. Gender based work has many positive aspects that must be explored for scientific analysis. The research verifies a few questions: why are Indian women better adjusted in family and married life compared to Western women, what makes them tolerate physical and mental constraints in performing daily familial tasks, to what extent men and women attain mutual trust and respect in performing daily routine job, what makes husband and wife live together happily after completing family responsibility? Empirical data supports spirituality and cultural diversity as variables connected with cross cultural differences of samples from India and Western countries (Germany, England).

The Influence of Empathy on Marital Interactions: An Indian Study

Maria KAŻMIERCZAK, *University of Gdańsk, Poland* ✉ maja242@wp.pl

Studies conducted by M. Kaźmierczak (2005) indicated that empathy is a personality trait which influences the quality of marriage. In the research carried out in Poland, empathic concern and perspective taking was positively related to spousal support and good communication in marriage. Personal distress was positively related to depreciation of a partner. All components of empathy had a significant, predictable and discriminable effect on marital behaviors. As a result, empathy was connected with marital satisfaction. This paper presents the research conducted in India which aimed to confirm the results obtained in aforementioned studies. The study was carried out in a correlation paradigm. The group of Hindu women and men was recruited to the study. To measure empathy Mark Davis's Interpersonal Reactivity Index (1980) was used. In addition, Communication in a Relationship Questionnaire, created by M. Kaźmierczak and M. Plopa (2005), was administered. Satisfaction with a relationship was also measured. Differences and similarities between results of Polish and Hindu studies are explored. Implications of the research are discussed in the perspective of cultural differences between India and Poland. Hypotheses for further examination of the empathy's role in a marriage are formulated.

How Do We Perceive Women and Men in Stereotypical and Non-Stereotypical Gender Roles: A Cross-Cultural Study

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Contemporarily we may observe that women's and men's traditional domains permeate and complement each other. However multiple roles are not yet fully accepted and clearly defined. Societal expectations and norms are still being an important internalized modifier of individual's behaviour. Combining many roles or taking up non-traditional ones (e.g. child carer for a man) certainly requires social acceptance to enable their satisfactory fulfillment. The level of acceptance differs across countries. 200 students from Poland and India participated in the study. Each participant was first asked to name and define typical women's and men's roles. In the second part of the study participants using social categorization scales judged male and female story characters which played either typically female or typically male gender roles. Women claimed to play male roles more than men thought them to do so. There were interesting differences between the judgement of women playing typically male roles and men playing typically female roles: considering social evaluation, in both cultures women loose more than men when they decide to play gender roles typical for the other sex. This phenomenon is observed in both countries, but stronger in India.

Cross-Cultural Perspective on Gender Differences in Linguistic Functioning

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The aim of the presented project was to analyze the links between gender differences regarding verbal skills and cultural factors. The author connects verbal functioning rather with culture than strictly with the linguistic abilities of both sexes. In order to test above hypothesis two series of studies were conducted. The first one consisted of a few studies concerning distinct linguistic skills developed among bilingual children. 100 preschoolers as well as 38 I and II grade elementary school children (equal number of boys and girls, half bilingual, half monolingual) took part in the research. The results did not support the hypothesis of gender disparity in phonological awareness. The second series of studies took into account functional aspects of language in cross-cultural setting, such as levels of emotional awareness (Lane, Schwartz, 1997). 53 Polish women and 48 Egyptian uneducated, unemployed women took part in the study. Women in both cultures did not differ in respect to levels of emotional awareness of own emotions and emotional states of other women. Egyptian women scored lower when it came to the level of awareness of men's emotions while acting violently against women. The presented studies give evidence, that while talking about gender differences in verbal functioning, we must take into account cultural aspect of such skills.

Leadership in the Context of Social Identity Differences

Convenor

Kelly HANNUM, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA* ✉ hannumk@leaders.ccl.org

Discussant

Lilach SAGIV, *Hebrew University, Israel* ✉ mslilach@mscc.huji.ac.il

The need for effective leadership in the face of social identity differences is increasingly a challenge in organizations. This symposium presents research examining how leaders can reduce social identity-based conflict. Eight presentations guide participants from a general introduction to the research through the findings and frameworks to the implications. Each presentation offers a difference perspective on an in depth 11-country study investigating leadership approaches for preventing or ameliorating social identity conflicts in organizations. This study provides a framework about leadership in situations of social identity differences. Our analysis allows for a rich understanding of the interplay between national dynamics, social identity conflicts, organizational elements, and leadership. An international group of presenters represents academic and practitioner perspectives. The framework we share in this symposium is based on a literature review, pilot interviews, and data collection in a variety of countries. Our premise is that issues of identity group history in the world at large precipitate social identity conflicts in organizations. The conflicts may erupt in light of a variety of triggering events. Responses to the social identity conflict can be taken by those in leadership positions. Organizational elements such as policies and procedures can help alleviate the conflict. Organizations do not exist in a vacuum but must be considered within their particular context. Our framework indicates the cultural values of the country reflect judgments of what is right and wrong. Societal factors reflect the laws and social norms of the country in which the events take place.

PART I

An Introduction to Cross-Cultural Leadership Research

Maxine DALTON, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA* ✉ mdalton@main.nc.us

In a world of shifting political, economic, and national boundaries, entire groups representing different religious, ethnic, or national backgrounds are thrown together in the workplace. Women, guest workers, first generation citizens of immigrant parents, and devout religious minorities represent the employee pool in countries where birthrates are dropping or where the disenfranchised are demanding the right to enter the work force. The goal of the Leadership Across Differences Project is to investigate how organizational leaders might best manage a workforce comprised of social identity groups who bring a history of mistrust and suspicion of one another into the work place. Using a variety of data sources, this presentation will introduce the topic and make the case for the study of leadership across differences.

When Identity Groups Collide: What We Know About Cross-Cultural Leadership in Organizations

Donna CHROBOT-MASON, *University of Cincinnati, USA* ✉ Donna.Chrobot-Mason@UC.edu

When societal conflicts between social identity groups spill over into organizations, leaders face the formidable challenge of attempting to bridge differences and manage the conflict in order to accomplish work. This presentation provides a review of the literature on intergroup conflict, workplace diversity, and social identity theory to identify four potential leadership strategies for managing identity based conflicts. The four leadership strategies are: decategorization, recategorization, subcategorization, and cross-cutting. Examples from research are used to illustrate these strategies in organizations; these strategies within cross-cultural contexts, and we offer propositions to argue that all four leadership strategies will be met with resistance in some cultures.

A Cross-Cultural Research Design and Conceptual Framework for Investigating Leadership Across Differences in Organizations

Todd WEBER, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA* ✉ webert@leaders.ccl.org

Kelly HANNUM, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*

We present a unique research design and conceptual framework that is being used to examine how leaders can manage social identity-based conflict within organizations. Social identity-based conflict exists in each society, and we are interested in how organization leaders strive to cope with tensions and open conflicts within the organization that reflect larger conflicts with the society as a whole. Our research design relies on extensive collaboration with an international research team to collect data from organizations in eleven countries and emphasizes triangulation of methods and perspectives. Data collection at each research location includes quantitative and qualitative measures from a variety of perspectives. The framework development process is described, which blends both inductive and deductive approaches. We describe the current conceptual framework that has emerged from this ongoing framework development process.

A Quantitative Cross-Cultural Perspective on Social Identity Conflict in Organizations

Kelly HANNUM, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA* ✉ hannumk@leaders.ccl.org

Todd WEBER, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA*

Survey results from eleven countries are shared in this presentation. This survey is one part of a larger research effort to understand how leaders can manage social identity-based conflict within organizations. Participants were provided with hypothetical situations dealing with four types of social identity-based conflict and asked a number of questions based on these situations, including how effective different remedies would be in addressing these situations. Respondents were also asked about how serious they perceived each situation to be, whether action was needed, and what individuals or groups they viewed as responsible for addressing the issue. Responses provide insight into the similarities and differences of such rankings across research sites, including some interesting contrasts with other data collected as part of this research project.

PART II

Triggers of Social Identity Conflicts

Marian RUDERMAN, *Center for Creative Leadership, USA* ✉ ruderman@leaders.ccl.org

Donna CHROBOT-MASON, *University of Cincinnati, USA*

This presentation looks at events that trigger social identity conflicts in organizations around the world. Based on data from 30 different conflict events different types of triggers are discussed. The focus is on events which trigger conflicts and transform underlying tensions in society to full blown problems in organizations. This is part of the larger study, presented in this symposium, designed to understand ways leadership can address social identity differences in organizations. Triggers are important because these events bring tensions between social groups out to the forefront and create demands for leaders to respond. Social identity theory is used to provide a perspective as to why triggers are so important. Our data were drawn from interviews conducted for purposes of understanding the embedded leadership challenges in organizations characterized by global, ethnic, religious, or racial diversity. Our objective was to ask people from various countries to describe an experience they had with a social identity conflict at work. The interviews focused on the cause of the conflict, the way it unfolded, and the leadership response (or lack of response). Triggers will be explained with rich examples from different countries in the presentation.

Social Identity Tension as a Leadership Challenge in Two Organizations in South Africa: A Case Study

Lize BOOYSEN, *University of South Africa, South Africa* ✉ booyseae@unisa.ac.za

In this presentation two case studies of organizations in South Africa are offered. In each organisation data were collected from three sources. Even though the two organisations' racial demographics differ, the race faultlines are similar with management dominated by White males, professional positions by Whites and administrative positions by Black females. Most of the helpful actions in dealing with social identity conflict identified by respondents are already embedded in the organization's existing formal policies. However, there is a clear disconnect between policy and implementation. The interviews show that "doing nothing" is the preferred action by management in social identity conflicts, while it is rated as one of the most harmful actions in the questionnaires. The questionnaires showed a clear preference for the individuals involved, the immediate supervisor, Human Resources and Senior Executives to be involved, while the interviews showed that the immediate supervisors or management abdicate their responsibility or do not take any action to deal with conflict. Reasons gleaned from the interviews for "doing nothing" or abdicating leadership seem to be a lack of understanding in how to deal with social identity conflicts and cultural difference, rather than an unwillingness to deal with it.

Social Identity Tension as a Leadership Challenge in Two Organizations in Spain: A Case Study

David DINWOODIE, *Escuela de Alta Direccion y Administracion, Spain* ✉ ddinwoodie@eada.edu

This presentation explores social identity issues causing conflict in Spanish society. These issues will creep into the business world and present management challenges that organizational leaders will be forced to deal with. A case study format is used to illustrate organizational and leadership strategies for preventing and/or mitigating diversity related tensions that can trigger organizational conflict. The case studies illustrate how these phenomena play out within two diverse organizations, the leadership challenges faced by the managers of the diverse workgroups, and finally, the strategies that have proven to be effective and ineffective in managing the diversity related tensions within these organizations. In each organization data were collected from three sources allowing for comparison and triangulation across the different sources. The results of the data analysis provide powerful insights into the importance of factors such as: leadership actions at different levels within the organization, formulating corporate values, creating culture, establishing organizational policies and procedures, the nature of the operational tasks to be performed and the diversity beliefs of individuals in the organization. The presentation compares such factors across the different organizations and extracts certain generalizable elements that contribute to building theory and aid organizational leaders in managing diverse workforces.

Families across Cultures: A 30 Nation Psychological Study

Convenor

James GEORGAS, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ dgeorgas@psych.uoa.gr

To what degree are families different and similar across cultures? This symposium is based on Georgas, J., Berry, J. W., van de Vijver, F. J. R., Kağıtçıbaşı, Ç., & Poortinga, Y. H. (2006). (Eds.), *Families across cultures: A 30-nation psychological study*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. The research design had four hierarchical levels: ecological and sociopolitical characteristics of societies; family networks; family roles; and psychological variables: Personality (Williams et al.), Self-Construct (Singelis), Values (Schwartz), Family Values (Georgas et al.), and Emotional Bonds (Georgas et al.). A second question is whether the processes of modernization and globalization will inevitably result in convergence of family types, or whether cultural and psychological factors are strong enough to maintain diversity in family types, despite changes in the economic and social systems of countries. The analyses have both a cross-cultural and an indigenous dimension. Berry's Ecocultural Framework and Kağıtçıbaşı's Model of Family Change were employed as heuristic devices to hypothesize relationships between the four levels of variables. The cross-cultural dimension is based on quantitative analyses of reports by 5,482 university students from 27 countries, while the indigenous dimension reflects a qualitative analysis of cultural features of the 30 countries in the study.

How Similar and Different are Families across Cultures?

James GEORGAS, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ dgeorgas@psych.uoa.gr

The most important conclusions are those of cross-cultural differences but also universals in family characteristics across cultures. The Socioeconomic index was the most powerful source of variation of variables, with Religious denominations of countries a lesser source. The largest differences between countries were, in declining order: Hierarchical Values of Mother and Father; Schwartz' values Embeddedness, Hierarchy and Harmony; Relationships with Family and Kin values; Expressive/Emotional roles, some Instrumental/Material roles, Family networks, and the personality traits Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Harmony. The dominant religious denominations, Catholic, Protestant, Christian Orthodox, and Islam were related to a lesser degree to some variables. Which family and psychological variables appear to be universal across countries? Emotional bonds were the most robust universal; Expressive roles were higher than Instrumental roles for all family positions across countries; mothers scored higher than fathers on Expressive roles and Child Care roles; the Financial role of mothers, Child Care role of fathers, and mothers did more housework than fathers. These findings suggest that while families will change in all societies, these psychological universals support the position that with increasing socioeconomic development of countries, many cultural patterns, particularly psychological variables, in family life will continue to exist.

Ecocultural Approach to the Comparative Study of Family

John BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada* ✉ berrvj@psyc.queensu.ca

The ecocultural approach to studying cultural and psychological phenomena is based on the view that groups and individuals develop their customary and individual behaviours as adaptations to the demands of living in particular ecosystems. Hence, similar habitats should give rise to patterns of social institutions and behaviours that are common ways of living. For example, populations that are based on agriculture should resemble each other socially and psychologically. Additionally, the approach considers influences on the population from outside the local habitat (eg, schooling, religion) to be important sources of social and psychological development. In this project, the ecocultural approach has been used to study family structure and function (eg, roles, relationships) and psychological features (eg, emotional bonds, values) across 30 cultures, taking into account their economic features and their educational and religious characteristics. It was predicted that the degree of engagement in agriculture of a society would be related to hierarchy in both family structure and in personal and family values. When a society's educational level and indicators of economic activity were added (creating an index called Affluence), and religious denomination was taken into account, prediction of family and psychological outcomes increased.

Toward a Convergence to the Family Model of Psychological/Emotional Interdependence?

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ ckagit@ku.edu.tr

The model of family change (Kağıtçıbaşı, 1990, 1996) was one of the theoretical frameworks informing the comparative analyses carried out by Georgas, Berry, van de Vijver and Poortinga with university students across 27 countries. Several hypotheses of the model were supported by the findings. Specifically, the distinction between material and emotional interdependencies or instrumental-expressive dimensions of family functioning emerged as a robust universal. Secondly, socio-economic development (SED) was found to be the most powerful source of variation in family and psychological variables. SED was basically comprised of affluence, urbanization and education. With higher SED, a decrease in family hierarchy was seen, implying increased autonomy. Similar but lower degrees of negative effects were obtained for family/kin relations and Schwartz' embeddedness, hierarchy, and harmony values. However, emotional bonds were found to be strong across the board. These findings point to a possible convergence toward the 'family model of emotional/psychological interdependence' among highly educated mostly urban samples.

The Role of the Country Portraits in the Family Project

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium* ✉ poort@uvt.nl

For each country in the project a “country portrait” on the family and changes in family life was prepared by a national of that country. What have these portraits contributed to the family project? In this presentation I will consider the questions posed to each contributor and the possible influence these had on the outcome. I will argue that the portraits enrich the findings of the project as a whole, and give reasons for this opinion. The portraits also present contextual information that makes better understandable how general trends in family change show up in local contexts. Finally, I will emphasize a somewhat surprising finding, namely that strongly common themes have emerged, despite large cross-cultural differences in cultural practices concerning family functioning.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

G1

Conflict, Harmony and Apology in Cross-Cultural Encounter

Convenor

Fran BREW, *Macquarie University, Australia* ✉ fran.brew@psy.mq.edu.au

Discussant

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mkkleung@cityu.edu.hk

This symposium explores cross-cultural differences between Asian and Western nations in dealing with disputes, negotiations and conflict resolution. People in Asian societies with a collectivist perspective are reputedly keen to avoid conflict and save face using strategies such as apology and indirect communication, whereas those in Western societies with an individualist perspective reputedly prefer to confront the conflict directly and honestly. Such contrasts are quite striking when encountered first-hand in cross-cultural settings, and have often been the source of frustration on a personal level, inefficiency at an organizational level, and criticism at the national level. Presenters from Hong Kong, Japan, USA and Australia will present new theoretical perspectives supported by empirical results examining 1) the historical context of the collectivist approach and the implications for cross-cultural conflict in negotiations involving Westerners, 2) the dual role of harmony in conflict for Chinese and Australians either as an instrumental tool to achieve benefits from a relationship or as a value enhancing the relationship as an end in itself regardless of outcomes, and 3) the role of apology in social conflict for Japanese and Americans involving personal versus group harm-doing.

Face Saving and Management of Conflict in Work Organizations: An Inquiry into the Dynamics of Collectivistic Cultures

Rabi BHAGAT, *University of Memphis, USA*

Annette McDEVITT, *University of Memphis, USA* ✉ amcdevitt@att.net

It is generally noted that collectivists like to avoid direct confrontations in situations of negotiations. They use contextual information to convey their disagreement with the subject of negotiation. However, individualists have a considerably different approach to negotiation. They tend to resolve the conflict inherent in difficult situations of negotiation by adopting a more direct and confrontational approach. Given such stylistic differences in the way members of these two broad cultural orientations approach negotiation, it increases the costs to global organizations not only in terms of time, but also opportunity cost. I present some data pertaining to the historical context of the collectivist which leads to the adoption of non-confrontational, face saving methods which make their approach difficult if not impossible for negotiators from culturally dissimilar organizations. Implications for cross-cultural issues in negotiation are discussed.

A Cross-Cultural Study of Harmony in China and Australia

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mkkleung@cityu.edu.hk

Fran BREW, *Macquarie University, Australia*

It is well-documented that East Asians have a tendency to avoid conflict, which is typically sub-optimal in improving efficiency and effectiveness in the workplace. Conflict avoidance is associated with collectivism and the desire to maintain harmony. I argue that harmony is not a unidimensional construct, and two motives can be distinguished. The value motive represents a genuine concern for harmony, and regards harmony as a value in and of itself. The instrumental motive regards the maintenance of harmony as a means to other ends. If Chinese see harmony as a value rather than a means to avoid personal losses, they are likely to engage in problem-solving in conflict resolution. To evaluate this possibility, a cross-cultural study involving China and Australia was conducted. Results are generally consistent with the hypothesized relationships between harmony motives and preferred conflict resolution styles.

Communication, Conflict and the Dual-Concern Model of Harmony: A Tale of Two Cities

Fran BREW, *Macquarie University, Australia* ✉ fran.brew@psy.mq.edu.au

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Traditionally, it is theorised that the broad culture-orientation of collectivism versus individualism underlies the harmony-seeking behaviour of Easterners contrasted to the more confrontational techniques favoured by Western nations in business

negotiations. This is often portrayed as conflict avoidance accompanied by indirect or restrained communication versus conflict engagement accompanied by direct and forthright communication. Research performed by this author suggests that the link between communication style and conflict behaviour is more complex than theory suggests. This paper investigates the mediating properties of a proposed dual-concern model of harmony for two samples of people in fulltime employment resident in Beijing, China and Sydney, Australia. The results showed that, for the Chinese, there were two parallel patterns. In one, instrumental harmony (means to an end to achieve benefits) was a consistent mediator between indirect communication and varying conflict behaviours from dominance to avoidance predicated by an interdependent self-construal (collectivist outlook). The other was close to the Australian pattern where harmony enhancement (a higher ideal) mediated the relationship between obliging and problem-solving behaviours and direct communication, predicated by an independent self-construal (individualist outlook). Overall, the results highlighted areas of convergence and divergence for managing conflict in business negotiations between the Chinese and Australians.

Do People Reject Apology for Group Harms? A Cross-Cultural Consideration

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Emi ATSUMI, *Tohoku Bunka University, Japan*

Seiji TAKAKU, *Soka University of America, USA*

Social conflict is often caused by the perception that an individual is harmed by the other. In this type of conflict, what account the harm-doer makes, affects the process of conflict resolution. Research indicates that justification escalates conflicts but apology settles them down. We found that Japanese prefer apologies than Americans, suggesting that the Japanese tendency of apology reflects their collectivistic cultural value that social harmony should be given a priority over personal interests. Recently, Japan is criticized by other Asian countries that it has not definitely apologized for its past aggressive war. A plausible explanation on this apparent inconsistency is that Japanese people readily apologize for personal harm-doings but not for collective harm-doings. Based on the theory of cultural psychology, we predict that collectivists will reject apology for group actions since the acknowledgment of immorality threatens the group identity. In the case of personal harm-doing, they will prefer apology since they are not concerned with group identity, but with maintenance of social harmony. In contrast, individualists will not vary accounts across the situations. The purpose of the present study is to examine the above hypotheses by observing responses of Japanese and American participants to conflict scenarios.

Poster Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

A4

The Role of Values in Group Identity, Tolerance and Immigration

Convenor

Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ msshach@mscc.huji.ac.il

Large-scale immigration and the individualization of lifestyles among native-born have greatly increased heterogeneity in Western societies. This has intensified issues of adaptation, identity and tolerance. This symposium addresses several such issues. Zlobina & Basabe study first-generation immigrants to Spain from Africa and Latin America. They examine the contribution of immigrants' own value priorities to their psychological and sociocultural adaptation. Value priorities influence levels of positive and negative affect, life satisfaction, and social adjustment. Ramos and Vala compare theoretical approaches for explaining opposition to immigration in six West European countries. A model based on individual differences in basic values explains such an opposition more effectively than models based on economic self-interest and social capital. Saroglou and Hanique examine the multiple identities of Jewish youth in Belgium, compared with Muslim immigrants' and native Belgians' identities. They reveal the influences of religion and of personal values on Jewish, Belgian, and transnational identities. Roccas studies tolerance toward deviant members of the in-group. An experiment demonstrates that perceived heterogeneity of lifestyles in one's cultural group, manipulated by exposure to pictures of weddings, influences tolerance. Perceiving one's own dominant group as more heterogeneous leads to reduced tolerance among those who attribute high importance to conservation values but to increased tolerance among those who attribute low importance to conservation values. Grad and Sanz examine antecedents of xenophobia among young adults in six European countries. Self-enhancement and conservation values consistently predict xenophobia, whereas prediction by regional, national and European identities varies across countries.

Values and Immigrants' Adaptation

Anna ZLOBINA, *The Basque Country University, Spain* ✉ anyazlobina@hotmail.com

Nekane BASABE, *The Basque Country University, Spain*

This presentation examines the contribution of immigrants' own value priorities to their psychological and sociocultural adaptation. We measured psychological well-being (positive and negative affect and life satisfaction) and sociocultural adjustment (difficulties related to practical accommodation, custom maintenance and intercultural communication) among 1232 first-generation immigrants to Spain. As motivational goals, values may affect the way individuals interpret their experience in the host country (e.g., as a challenge or a burden) and shape their motivation to emigrate. Some values may facilitate adaptation to the new environment; others may obstruct it. We correlated value priorities with adjustment outcomes, identifying many meaningful associations. We then used multiple linear regression to examine the added contribution of values to important predictors that were significant in previous research. Values accounted for significant additional variance in all the aspects of adaptation. However, different values related to different aspects of adaptation. Low priority for tradition and conformity values and high priority for hedonism and stimulation values predicted positive affect among immigrants. High priority for power

values was the only value predictor of negative emotions. Low power values and high stimulation values predicted greater life satisfaction. On the other hand, higher universalism and self-direction values predicted successful sociocultural adjustment.

Predicting Opposition Towards Immigration in Europe: A Comparison of Three Models

Alice RAMOS, *Instituto de Ciencias Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal* ✉ alice.ramos@ics.ul.pt

Jorge VALA, *Instituto Superior de Ciencias do Trabalho e da Empresa, Portugal*

This study analyzes the predictors of opposition towards immigrants from “different ethnic groups” and “poor countries” in 6 European countries (Portugal, Germany, Netherlands, France, UK and Switzerland), using data from ESS 2002. Besides Portugal, a country that moved from being a country of net emigration to being a new host country for immigrants, the other ones were selected according to their main policies of immigrant’s integration. Opposition towards immigration (OTI) is analyzed using three theoretical models: a) the economic self-interest model defending that immigrants are perceived as a threat to natives’ economic well-being; b) the social capital model according to which social trust and self-reliance on political and social system may shape peoples’ opinions on the benefits of immigration; c) the social values model that also can predict OTI. The hypothesis tested are: a) there’s a negative correlation between economic well-being and OTI; b) a negative correlation between social capital and OTI; c) a positive correlation between both conservation and self-enhancement values and OTI and a negative correlation between both self-transcendence and openness to change values and OTI. Results drawn from hierarchical multiple regression analyses show that the social values model is the one that better predicts OTI (the Netherlands being the only exception to this general pattern).

Jewish Identity, Values, and Religion in a Globalized World: A Study of Late Adolescents

Vassilis SAROGLOU, *Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium* ✉ Vassilis.Saroglou@psp.ucl.ac.be

Benoit HANIQUE, *Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium*

Multiple identities are becoming an increasingly important issue in a globalized world. This study examines the interference of Jewish identity with other collective identities, national and transnational, as well as the influence of religion and values on Jewish and other collective identities in Jewish late adolescents in Belgium. Data were also compared with a previous study on native Belgians and Muslim immigrants (Saroglou & Galand, *Identity*, 2004, 4, 97-132). Similarities were found between Jews and the other two groups in the hierarchies of collective identities and values, but Jews differed in their weak European identity and the considerable importance to them of autonomy and self-enhancement values (power and achievement). Jewish cultural identity was unrelated to other collective identities, but a shift from Jewish identity to new (Belgian) and/or broad transnational identities was related to low levels of attachment to religion, tradition, power, security or hedonism, and high levels of universalism, autonomy or conformity.

Reactions to Cultural Heterogeneity: The Moderating Role of Values

Sonia ROCCAS, *The Open University of Israel, Israel* ✉ soniaro@oumail.openu.ac.il

Adi AMIT, *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Societies have become increasingly multicultural and heterogeneous in recent years. Thus, it is important to understand how people react to information about cultural heterogeneity: Does such information lead to greater or to lower tolerance towards people whose lifestyle does not conform to the lifestyle of the dominant group? We examined how the importance people attribute to conservation values affects their reactions to information regarding cultural heterogeneity. Conservation values express the motivation for safety, certainty and order. We expected that people who value conservation will react to information that indicates that their own in-group is heterogeneous by becoming less tolerant. 108 Israeli students participated in an experiment to test this hypothesis: Participants saw a set of pictures depicting weddings among members of the dominant group. In one condition, the lifestyles at the weddings appeared similar, suggesting cultural homogeneity. In the other condition, the weddings showed in-group members with widely varying lifestyles, suggesting cultural heterogeneity. We then measured tolerance towards an in-group member who deviated from in-group norms. As expected, those who valued conservation strongly showed less tolerance after exposure to in-group members with multiple lifestyles, but those who attributed low importance to conservation values showed increased tolerance.

Personal Values vs. Social Identities as Antecedents of Xenophobia: Cross-Culturally Unity and Diversity Patterns

Héctor GRAD, *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain* ✉ hector.grad@uam.es

Alberto SANZ, *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain*

Social psychology research documents the contribution to self-serving biases, out-group rejection and xenophobic attitudes of various factors. Among these are personal values emphasizing self-enhancement vs. self-transcendence and identification with less inclusive social categories (Brewer, 1991; Doise, 1988; Roccas, 2003; Struch and Schwartz, 1989). Building a new, more inclusive, supranational, European identity also appears to reinforce in-group/out-group contrasts and lead to xenophobic attitudes (Licata, 2003). The ‘Youth and European Identity’ project surveyed random samples (N = 400) of young adults (18-24 years old) in six countries. They completed a short version of the Schwartz PVQ and reported the strength of their regional, national, and European identification. In correlational analyses, conservation and self-enhancement values (vs. openness to change and self-transcendence) consistently emerged as antecedents of xenophobic attitudes. Values were better predictors than the comparative strength of identities (regional vs. national, national vs. European). Relations of identifications to xenophobia varied significantly across nations. We will discuss the relative contribution of personal values and regional, national and

European identities to xenophobic attitudes, and the implications of these findings for theory and research in social identities and for the construction of a unified European identity.

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

A1

Psychometrics

Chair

Romie LITTRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*

Vice-Chair

Urip PURWONO, *Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia*

An Empirical Examination of Response Sets and Cross-Cultural Reliability and Validity of Likert-Scale Items and the Factors Derived from Their Use

Romie LITTRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand* ✉ littrelliaccp@yahoo.com

The psychometric properties of the LBDQ XII are used to investigate cross-cultural contexts. Results of studies using the LBDQ XII in English and national languages in seven countries are investigated and some problems with the reliability of the items defining the LBDQ factors are identified. Results of studies using the LBDQ XII in national languages in seven countries are investigated and some problems with the reliability of the items defining the LBDQ factors are identified. Item and factor score data for the LBDQ XII were analyzed across samples from six national cultures, China, Germany, Romania, South Africa (with race as a further level of analysis), South Korea, Uganda, and the UK. Additionally, response set bias was analysed for the six countries, leading to demonstrations of differences in this area of concern. Results indicate that the items defining the factors are sensitive to cultural differences, and while this is a useful finding, the fact that the differences lead to poor item-factor reliabilities for most of the behaviour sets presents a considerable set of problems. Very high item-factor reliabilities were found for the UK sample, generally in the 0.8 and 0.9 ranges. Results of inferential statistical analyses were found to differ significantly when the various traditional "correction" methods were applied, e.g., centring scores around the subjects' mean scores and other transformations. The results indicate that significant differences found across cultures may be due to what has been termed "response bias", which might in fact be a culture-specific behaviour characteristic. Confidence in the results can be called into question due to the large variations across sample sizes. Plans are presented for further investigation of differences in item-factor reliability across additional national cultures and for revision of the LBDQ XII. Indications are that "response bias" needs to be considered as a significant factor to be investigated for studies in consumer behaviour, management and leadership behaviour, and other social science disciplines. The results confirm the findings of similar studies, and extend them to additional national cultures.

Reliability of a Persian Translation of the SCL-90-R

Ali Asghar BAYANI, *Islamic Azad University-Azadshahr Branch, Iran* ✉ aliasghar.bayani@gmail.com

Ashoor Mohamad KOCHKEI, *Golestan Education Organization, Iran*

To facilitate cross-cultural in the psychological assessment, the reliability of the symptom checklist 90 revised (SCL-90-R) was investigated among 535 teachers in Golestan province (Iran). Participants (Male = 21, Female = 316) ranged in age from 21 to 50 ($M = 37.49$, $SD = 6.92$). Cronbach's alpha was used to assess each of the SCL-R'S sub scales. The data support the reliability of a Persian translation of the SCL90-R as a measure of psychological symptoms.

Assessing Adaptation Equivalence in Cross-Lingual and Cross-Cultural Assessment Using Linear Structural Equations Models

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Hariharan SWAMINATHAN, *University of Connecticut, USA*

Jane ROGERS, *University of Connecticut, USA*

Structural Equations Models offer a unified approach for examining equivalences between adapted versions of a test. This study investigates the Power and Type-I error rate of the procedures when the mean structures parameter was included and Wald's statistics was employed. Three simulation studies were conducted. The first study investigates the accuracy of the estimation. The second and third study investigate Type I error rate and the power of the procedure in identifying parameters invariance across versions. The Kappa and Lambda parameters were recovered with sufficient degree of accuracy when sample size was around 500. With a sample size larger than 500, the Type I error rate approached nominal levels. The power increased with sample size and with the magnitude of the difference in the parameters between the versions. A sample size of 600 was required to detect a difference of .35 standardized units in Kappa parameter with a probability of .75. With the Lambda parameters, a difference of .20 was detectable with probability of .90 when the sample size was 300 or more. It was concluded that the procedure has the potential for yielding more direct information regarding whether the original and adapted versions of a test are equivalent.

A Measure of Patient's Response Style to Therapist and Therapy: The Inter-Rater Reliability of the Patient Response Style Scale (PRSS)

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran* ✉ besharat2000@yahoo.com

This paper presents an account of the development and reliability of an observational instrument to measure patient's response style to therapist and therapy: the self-disclosure and emotional engagement. One hundred thirty eating disordered patients were interviewed using a semi-structured interview. Videotapes were assessed by two independent raters. Inter-rater reliability was good for both dimensions of the Patient Response Style Scale (PRSS): Self-Disclosure (SD) and Emotional Engagement (EEn).

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

A3

Research Strategies

Chair

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Vice-Chair

Hester VAN HERK, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Response Styles and the Validity of Cross-Cultural Comparisons: What Is Style and What Is Bias?

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand* ✉ ronald.fischer@vuw.ac.nz

Johnny FONTAINE, *Gent University, Belgium*

Fons R. J. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Dianne A. VAN HEMERT, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

The theoretical and methodological framework and preliminary data from a new project on cross-cultural response styles are presented. Self-report questionnaires are widely used for research and practical purposes (e.g., employee selection, mental health diagnosis or social policy evaluations). In our increasingly multicultural world, the problem arises whether survey instruments are valid and results can be compared across individuals and cultural groups. Recent evidence shows that individuals from different cultural backgrounds answer questionnaires differently. Such response styles have been interpreted as a methodological bias that contaminates answers or as an expression of cultural communication styles or norms. The presentation outlines a framework for understanding factors influencing response styles and introduces a new methodology using a combination of meta-analyses and re-analyses of secondary data sets to systematically (a) investigate the validity of questionnaire methods for comparisons across cultural groups and (b) to identify methods of how we could improve their validity. Preliminary results based on a series of meta-analyses (commitment, justice, values, mental health) and re-analyses of existing data sets (values, political attitudes, justice, well-being, personality, organizational climate) are presented. Implications for academic research as well as applied fields such as psychometric testing and social policy evaluations are discussed.

Response Style: A Regional or a Country Level Phenomenon?

Hester VAN HERK, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands* ✉ hherk@feweb.vu.nl

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Current literature on differences in response styles focuses on antecedents at the country level. We argue that this level might not be optimal due to the many historical changes in country boundaries in the last centuries. A main research question therefore is whether historical borders or more recent country borders determine differences in response styles such as acquiescence. To solve this question we study response styles on various different item sets in the EVS. This survey includes 85 regions in 21 European countries. As subjects, regions and countries have an hierarchical relationship we use the technique of three way multi-level modeling. In our analyses variables are included that are known to affect response styles at the individual subject level. At the regional level, variables such as language and historical data are included. At the country level, culture variables are employed. It appears that both country and regional characteristics are important in explaining differences in response styles. Moreover, moderating effects of both country and regional characteristics on individual level relationships are found. Results show that especially the recent historical situation, for example former communism, clearly affects response styles in questionnaires. Implications for making cross-national and cross-regional comparisons will be discussed.

Clusters of Cross-Cultural Research in Organizational Commitment: An Analysis of Publication Priorities, Patterns and Progress

S. Arzu WASTI, *Sabanci University, Turkey* ✉ awasti@sabanciuniv.edu

The present investigation reviews empirical studies conducted outside of North America with respect to their approach to the cross-cultural study of organizational commitment. The alternative approaches revolve around the debate regarding the assumed universality of Western psychological theories. Drawing on previous typologies refined by an inductive iteration, six approaches are differentiated (e.g., Berry, 1989; Brett et al., 1995; Sinha, 1997): "no context", universalistic, generalizability, one-way, derived etic and emic. The analyses indicate that while generalizability studies are decreasing and one-way and derived etic studies are increasing over time, studies without any reference to context consistently constitute the majority of this literature. This latter cluster, usually from Anglo-Saxon countries and Israel, depicts little reservation regarding the validity of American

theories and measurements. Indigenization attempts, which are invariably from collectivist countries, are scarce. The results also suggest an interaction between the study's cross-cultural approach and journal origin. Specifically, no context, generalizability, and derived etic studies are typically published in UK journals (controlling for UK studies), whereas US journals appear more receptive to one-way studies. The findings are discussed within a broader framework of academic publishing patterns in various contexts as shaped by institutional reward structures, local scientific competence and ethnocentric tendencies.

A Classification and Regression Tree Analysis for Psychosocial and Cultural Factors Appraisal in Environmental Health between Australia and Taiwan

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Debra ANDERSON, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Mary COURTNEY, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Brian McAVAN, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Classification and regression (CART) methodology was used in an hierarchical and structural relationship context within a data set that consisted of 676 people aged between 40 to 59 years old across Australia and Taiwan. The response (dependent variable) in the tree models consisted of the predicted retention factor of environmental health, while a set of variable psychosocial, cultural, social-economic and religious factors were then used as explanatory variables in the tree construction. Results of the regression tree model illustrated those Australian domiciles that were older than 53.5 years old, had a more optimistic attitude towards life, had well-received social networks and had an increased perspective of environmental health. In Taiwanese domiciles, an interaction between psychosocial and cultural factors revealed a higher score of optimism and social networks existed most of time; though the Taiwanese had less competitive attributes they nevertheless had the highest outlook of environmental health. This study contributes to an understanding of the complexity of environmental health issues from a much broader and multiple level perspective and from an international standpoint. The results of this study would be advantageous for policy makers who endeavor to cultivate a progressive strategy in order to promote healthier midlife and aged population support in this 21st century.

Workshop

Thursday, July 13, 13:15-14:45

A2

MCA-Minerva: A Software Developed on Phenomenological Principles to Allow for a Text Analysis

Convenors

Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden* ✉ roger.sages@psychology.lu.se

Jonas LUNDSTEN, *Lund University, Sweden* ✉ Jonas.lundsten@psychology.lu.se

Henri ADATO, *Onex Corporation, USA* ✉ henri.adato@mcadev.com

The aim of this workshop is to give a detailed presentation of a relatively new method of research and text analyses and its accompanying software, the MCA-Minerva. The method allows for any kind of texts to be analysed in a rigorous and controlled way. By allowing also for different statistical treatment of the results of the process of analysis, it renders obsolete the now almost classical distinction between qualitative and quantitative methods. The workshop will be organised according to the following guide lines. Texts in English presenting the Minerva and its grounding approach, the MCA (Meaning Constitution Analysis) will be available at the workshop place. A short presentation of the philosophical, ontological and epistemological foundations will be given. The software itself should be seen as resulting from a theoretical reflection on the status of the object of psychological research. But also the diversity of research domains in psychology in general, especially working science, has generated a reflection on the practical aspects of an ecologically valid research project, respecting the concerned individuals right to fully participate in the project and to express themselves according to their own intentions and in their own terms, rather than in answers to questions decided and formulated a priori by the researcher.

14:45-14:50 5 minutes break between sessions

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 14:50-16:20

G1

Family Autonomy and Relatedness across Cultures

Convenor

Camillo REGALIA, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy* ✉ camillo.regalia@unicatt.it

Co-Convenors

Claudia MANZI, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy* ✉ claudia.manzi@unicatt.it

Vivian VIGNOLES, *University of Sussex, UK* ✉ v.l.vignoles@sussex.ac.uk

Discussant

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ ckagit@ku.edu.tr

According to prevailing models of family functioning, opportunities for relatedness and autonomy are important aspects of family functioning (e.g. Anderson & Sabatelli, 1992; Kağıtçıbaşı, 2005). Yet, within the extensive literature on this topic, it is still unclear whether culture has a moderating effect on these processes: some scholars have argued that a lack of support for autonomy in the family -which is problematic in an individualistic context- could have a weaker or even opposite effect in a collectivist environment (Chun & MacDermid, 1997). By contrast, others have argued that both autonomy and distinctiveness

are basic human needs, although the kinds of behaviours which frustrate or satisfy these needs may vary considerably across cultures (e.g. Kağıtçıbaşı, 2005; Sheldon et al., 2004). Papers in this symposium address this issue, by exploring the conduct and symbolic meanings of family patterns which promote autonomy and relatedness in different cultural settings. Leyendecker examines the effect of SES, generational status and acculturation on the social network and autonomy as long term socialization goals among Turkish migrant and German mothers. Manzi examines the influence of family relatedness and autonomy on identity among Italians, British and Belgian adolescents: the three samples showed different 'family cultures', especially in their representations of family enmeshment. Finally, Keller analyses autonomy and relatedness as they are embodied in everyday conversations between mothers and children in a multicultural research program.

Autonomy and the Importance of the Family: A Comparison between First and Second Generation Turkish Migrant Mothers in Germany

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Axel SCHÖLMERICH, *Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany*

Banu CITLAK, *Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany*

Robin HARWOOD, *Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany*

The Ruhr-Area is a densely populated, highly industrialized region in Germany. Up to 25% of all children born in the cities of this region are of Turkish descent. Despite these facts, research is still scarce, and we are still lacking relevant data on family characteristics and normative development in this rapidly growing population. In two studies presented here, we examine parenting cognitions and acculturation of first and second generation Turkish migrant (n = 150) and German mothers (n = 105) who had at least one child between 18 and 48 months of age. In both studies, we examined mothers' social networks and long-term socialization goals. We were particularly interested to study the effects of SES, acculturation, and each parent's generational status. Results show that the importance mothers place on family is a stable feature of the Turkish migrant mothers and not likely to be influenced by SES, acculturation, or generational status of the mother or her partner. This is reflected both in the social networks as well in the long-term socialization goals. In contrast, the importance mothers place on autonomy is likely to be influenced by mothers' length of stay in Germany and their educational attainment.

Family Differentiation in Three European Countries

Claudia MANZI, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy* ✉ claudia.manzi@unicatt.it

Camillo REGALIA, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*

Vivian VIGNOLES, *University of Sussex, UK*

Bart SOENENS, *Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium*

Eugenia SCABINI, *Catholic University of Milan, Italy*

We examined the nature and implications of family differentiation among adolescents in three European countries with differing family cultures. In a first study, participants (Italian and UK adolescents) completed measures of family cohesion and family enmeshment, identity threat associated with finishing school, and psychological well-being (PWB: life satisfaction, depression and anxiety). Confirmatory factor analyses showed that cohesion and enmeshment were distinguishable in both countries, orthogonal in the UK but positively correlated in Italy. Family cohesion was associated with better PWB in both countries; enmeshment was associated with worse PWB in the UK but not Italy. Structural equation models showed that effects on PWB were fully mediated by identity threat in both cultures. In a second study, participants (Italian and Belgian university students) completed measure of family cohesion, enmeshment and promotion of volitional functioning (PVF), self-determination and depression. Confirmatory factor analyses showed that cohesion, enmeshment and PVF were distinguishable in both countries. Enmeshment was negatively related to cohesion and PVF in Belgium, on the contrary it was positively related in Italy. Structural equation models showed that effects on depression were fully mediated by self-determination in both cultures. Culture moderates the relationship between family enmeshment, identity and well-being.

Autonomy and Relatedness in Mothers' Conversational Styles with Infants

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Bettina LAMM, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Astrid KLEIS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

The conversational environment in which children grow up has been documented to vary with respect to cultural models of parenting. Especially the orientations towards autonomy and relatedness are differently embodied in everyday conversations. Different conversational styles have been documented with respect to verbal children. This study attempts to demonstrate that these differences are already apparent in mothers' conversations with prelinguistic babies. In a multicultural research program free play interactional situations between mothers and infants were videotaped and analyzed with a coding system defining autonomy related and relatedness expressing verbal statements. Cultures were selected according to their cultural models. German, Greek, and Euro American middle class mothers embody the model of autonomy, rural Cameroonian Nso women embody the model of relatedness and urban Nso, urban Chinese, and urban Indian middle class mothers embody combinations of autonomy and relatedness. The results reveal that already conversations with three months olds babies are saturated with cultural meaning.

Aiming towards Change: An Action Research Program on Teachers' Empowerment and Intercultural Awareness

Convenor

Despina SAKKA, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece* ✉ dsakka@eled.duth.gr

Co-Convenor

Anastasia PSALTI, *Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece* ✉ psalti@bc.teithe.gr

Discussant

Despina SAKKA, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece* ✉ dsakka@eled.duth.gr

In Greece, it has only recently been accepted, that given changing demographics, all educators must face the reality of culturally and linguistically diverse students in their schools. Consequently, various approaches have been used to address the diversity of the school classroom. Educational attempts have focused, however, on the issue of students' school assimilation rather than on their cultural integration. Similarly, teacher training programs have focused mainly on how teachers can teach new curricula tailored to the special needs of specific groups of the student population and not on teachers' sensitization to the needs of a multicultural classroom. The main objective of the symposium is to present part of the results of an action research project aiming at: (i) the integration of culturally diverse students into the Greek educational system through the systematic training of in-service teachers in intercultural awareness, and (ii) teachers' empowerment so that they can meet the demands of the diverse classroom. The objective of the project was two-fold: (1) to promote the issue of the psychological and social integration of culturally and linguistically diverse students into the Greek educational system through the reinforcement of these students acceptance, first, by teachers and secondarily, by mainstream parents and students, and (2) to propose a comprehensive training model that aims at preparing in-service teachers to deal effectively with classroom diversity as well as to efficiently support these students' psychological and social integration into the educational system.

Developing Greek Teachers' Cross-Cultural Awareness: An Action Research Approach

Despina SAKKA, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece* ✉ dsakka@eled.duth.gr

The present paper presents a pilot action research program aiming at the development of in-service teachers' cross-cultural awareness and their empowerment so that they become able to deal with the culturally diverse classroom. The program was co-funded by the European Social Fund and the Greek Ministry of Education and it was carried out at a pilot level in 32 schools in Northern Greece (N = 75 teachers). It involved three stages: (a) Needs assessment of all parties involved, (b) implementation of a teacher training program, and (c) classroom interventions. The main underlying assumption of the present project is that, nowadays, teachers and schools should move away from traditional or assimilationist views (i.e. «the education of immigrant children») and be prepared to educate culturally diverse student populations (i.e. «education for all»). During the implementation of the present project, primary and secondary school teachers were offered the opportunity, through training, to explore their personal beliefs and values regarding cultural background, race and social class as well as to become knowledgeable about cultural differences and to realize how knowledge, beliefs and values determine their behaviors towards their culturally diverse students. With this new knowledge and perspective they were able to redefine the ways they perceive their culturally diverse students and to design and implement new teaching and classroom management strategies.

Training Greek Teachers in Intercultural Awareness: A Pilot Program

Anastasia PSALTI, *Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece* ✉ psalti@bc.teithe.gr

The presentation of a pilot teacher-training program aiming at developing Greek teachers' intercultural awareness and empowerment is the objective of this paper. This training program constitutes the second phase of the greater research project presented in this symposium. It consisted of three thematic units: (1) "Who am I?" – Cultural self-awareness, (2) "How I view others?" – Prejudice and stereotypes, and (3) "Who are the others?" – The reality of the Other, which were based on experiential learning. Five groups of both primary- and secondary-school teachers from 3 cities of Northern Greece participated in the training program. Its total duration was 48 hours (eight 6-hour training sessions). Teacher evaluation of the training program indicated that it was an interesting and pleasant experience for the majority of the participants, which provided them with knowledge and skills necessary to function in a diverse school environment.

Migrants' Participation in Education in Native Greek Parents' Discourse

Efthalia KONSTANTINIDOU, *University of Western Macedonia, Greece* ✉ ekonstantinidou@uowm.gr

Anna BIBOU-NAKOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

Our presentation draws from a qualitative needs research conducted within a wider project concerning the handling of cultural difference in Greek education. In this presentation we focus on how native Greek parents argue about the participation of immigrants (immigrants of non-Greek origin and repatriates of Greek origin) in Greek education. Our analytical perspective is a synthesis of micro-analysis of participants' talk and of macro-analysis of the discourses mobilized in their talk in order to back up their arguments. Our aim is to show that assigning responsibility to various agents, for example the State, the teachers or the immigrants themselves, is an effective tool to justify immigrants' exclusion from education and that this justification constitutes a form of "new racism".

Designing Intervention Activities in the School Classroom: The Teacher as an Agent of Change

Evi THEODOSIADOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Efi ANTONIADOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

The third phase of the present program included the design and implementation of a variety of intervention activities in the school community. These interventions aimed at broadening children's stereotypical assumptions of the «other» as well as at developing their intercultural awareness. Furthermore, during this phase teachers were offered the opportunity to apply their newly acquired knowledge and skills and to receive practical, hands-on experience working with the student population. All activities were designed and implemented by the teachers (N = 48). Activities were grouped as follows: (a) curriculum-based activities, (b) extra-curriculum activities and (c) action research activities. They were structured around five themes: (a) Development of Multiple Historical Perspectives, (b) Development of Cultural Consciousness, (c) Development of Intercultural Competence, (d) Development of State of the Planet Awareness, (e) Development of Social Action Skills (Bennett, 2003).

IACCP Archives Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 14:50-16:20

Erato

IACCP Archives: A Proposal

Convenors

John W. BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada* ✉ berryj@king.igs.net

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ Walt.Lonner@wwu.edu

The formation of IACCP in 1972 was a milestone in the development of the scientific understanding of the relationships between cultural contexts and the development and display of human behaviour. These interests had existed for decades prior to this date, but IACCP served to consolidate many activities, bringing together disparate initiatives, including informal networks of individuals around the world, directories, newsletters, bulletins, journals and international and regional conferences. We believe that it is now appropriate to draw information on all these activities together in the form of IACCP Archives. These would include materials from the period prior to the formal founding of IACCP (starting in the 1950s), the flurry of activity surrounding its formation (late 1960's to 1972), and all subsequent materials. They should also make provision for future additions. The archives could include materials held by members of the Executive and various other committees, particularly the Presidents, Secretaries General and Treasurers, Editors of the Newsletter/ Bulletin, the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, and Monographs, and others who have participated in the work of the Association. This Special Symposium will provide all members with an opportunity to discuss this proposal, and to make suggestions. The goal is to try to reach agreement on what should be included in the archives and the uses to which they can be put.

Poster Session

Thursday, July 13, 14:50-16:20

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Cognitive Processes, Education, Neuropsychological Issues, Vocational Issues

Ground Floor

Culture of Time in Neuropsychological Assessment: Development of a New Measure of Time Attitudes

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Marilyn HARTMAN, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA*

Numerous publications indicated presence of cultural variations in attitudes towards time. Therefore, culture specific time attitudes might play a role in performance on timed neuropsychological tests. As of this date, there is no published research that addresses the challenges that taking timed tests can present to individuals, whose "culture of time" is different from predominantly western culture of test-makers, or who are not familiar with timed testing procedures. Hence, development of a valid and reliable instrument for evaluation of attitudes towards time relevant to the experience with timed neuropsychological tests appears critical. The present study proposes a new measure entitled Cultural Attitudes toward Meaning of Time (CATMOT). Following the suggestions from relevant literature, CATMOT contains statements reflecting the following dimensions of time: (1) cultural differences in clock versus event time orientation; (2) analytic versus spontaneous approach to planning time; (3) attitudes towards punctuality and deadlines; (4) time efficiency, and (5) subjective experiences of time pressure. When the psychometric properties of the measure are established, CATMOT will be administered to Russian and American adults along with a short battery of standardized timed neuropsychological tests to investigate the effect of culture-specific time attitudes on neuropsychological performance.

Generalization of Learning from Multimedia Presentation

Abdullah AL MOZIRAEI, *Qassem University, Saudi Arabia* ✉ almaziraei@hotmail.com

Abdulkarim AL-SAIF, *Qassem University, Saudi Arabia*

The purpose of the current study was to investigate different instructional formats to identify their effectiveness on generalization and understanding of instructional materials. Fifty nine college students participated in this study. It was hypothesized that the integrated source group would perform better on recall and recognition tasks, and on generalization tasks than separated source group. The findings suggested that integrated source group performed slightly higher than the separated source group.

Family Environment and Academic Achievement in Peru in The United States: A Structural Model Approach

Dale DINNEL, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ dale.dinnel@wwu.edu

Cesar SOTO, *Gonzalo Bravo Mejia School, Peru*

While considerable research has emphasized the relationships of family environment and parenting style to academic achievement, few researchers have tested models of academic achievement that include family environment, parenting styles, self factors, and goal orientation. While supportive family environments positively impact achievement, what constitutes a supportive environment is culture-specific. Furthermore, the parenting style that supports achievement varies by culture. Authoritative parenting is predictive of achievement in the United States (U.S.) while authoritarian parenting is predictive of achievement in South American countries (e.g., Peru, Chile, Ecuador). Parenting style is also differentially related to self-measures and goal orientation in the U.S. versus South America. Using 963 U.S. and 1,024 Peruvian adolescents (14-16 years), we tested a family support model of achievement using structural equation modeling. In the U.S., a supportive family environment (achievement orientation, independence, family cohesion) and authoritative parenting predicted higher levels of achievement directly and indirectly through measures of self (self-worth, self-efficacy) and mastery goal orientation, whereas in Peru a supportive family environment (family control, family harmony, moral-religious orientation, achievement orientation) and both permissive and authoritarian parenting styles predicted higher levels of achievement directly and indirectly through measures of self (self-esteem, self-worth, self-efficacy) and an approach performance goal orientation.

A Transcultural Comparison of Behavioral Assessment System for Children (BASC) in 8-Year-Old Students

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Manuel SANCHEZ DE MIGUEL, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

Enrique FREIJO-ARRANZ, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

Behavioural Assessment System for Children (BASC) demonstrated to be useful in the diagnosis of several disorders as hyperactivity, depression, anxiety, etc. This study involved 251 eight-year-old schoolchildren (126 males and 125 females) from seven schools in the metropolitan area of Bilbao, Basque-Country / north of Spain. The main aim was to compare possible differences in mentioned factors between Basque scholars and Colombian and Spanish scholars who had participated in other researches (Pineda et al, 1999; Reynolds, Kamphaus and Gonzalez, 2004). Analyses of Basque scholars controlled by gender revealed that girls compared to boys obtained higher punctuation in anxiety and social ability. However, boys showed significantly higher punctuations in hyperactivity, aggression, conduct problems, and attention problems. Higher punctuations on depression, somatization, atypicality and leadership were not significant. Results of transcultural comparison revealed that Colombian scholars obtained higher punctuations on all dimensions, but for attention problems and adaptability, where Basque and Spanish scholars compared to Colombian scholars showed higher means. Colombian girls compared to Basque and Spanish ones showed higher punctuations in adaptability. Results are discussed in children development cross-cultural framework and with regard to the general assumptions of the ecological-systemic model.

The Age Difference on the Working Memory Function in Korean Adults

Keumjoo KWAK, *Seoul National University, Korea* ✉ kjkwak@snu.ac.kr

Sae-Byul LEE, *Seoul National University, Korea*

The present study was designed to describe the age difference on working memory function in Korean adults, and to explore factors relating with age effect. It examined significant age differences on working memory function and sub factors such as simple storage, general processing efficiency, and lower level processing speed. Then, it presented the locus of age, which related with difference on working memory functioning. The reading span task was used for this study. It was given to two groups: 47 young adults (mean age = 23.4) and 47 old adults (mean age = 70.1). Three tasks were given to both groups; the reading speed task measuring for the language processing efficiency, the word span task measuring for the storing capacity, and the digit-symbol substitution task measuring for the low-level information processing speed. The results revealed significant age differences in performance of reading span, word span, reading speed, and digit-symbol substitution. Word span and digit-symbol substitution tasks between young adults and old adults group significantly revealed age effect using hierarchical regression. However, the reading speed task was not significantly different from age effect in both groups. These results are consistent with a multi-component model and Salthouse's (1991, 1996) processing speed theory.

Education and Learning in Papua New Guinea: A Psychometric Investigation

Jasmine GREEN, *University of Western Sydney, Australia* ✉ ja.green@uws.edu.au

Genevieve F. NELSON, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Dennis M. McINERNEY, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Martin DOWSON, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Student motivation and achievement have been investigated in a large variety of cultures throughout the world. There is however a paucity of research that has extended this literature to the developing world. The current study investigated a selection of psychological processes that contribute to student achievement in the context of a majority, indigenous and developing culture. Motivational goal orientations, learning and self-regulatory processes and future aspirations of 355 students from Papua New Guinea (PNG) were investigated using the Inventory of School Motivation, the Goal Orientation and Learning Strategies Survey and the Future Goals Questionnaire-Revised. Confirmatory factor analyses and reliability analyses supported the psychometric properties of the instrumentation used and deemed it to be valid and reliable for use in PNG. Suggestions for future research in PNG and wider majority, indigenous and developing cultures are discussed.

The Normalization of Rey Complex Figure Test

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Hassan AHADI, *AllamehTabatabaei University, Iran*

Neuropsychologists use many tests when assessing neurological dysfunction in a subject. The Rey Complex Figure Test is one of “pen and paper” tests used to evaluate neurological dysfunction in visual perception and long term visual memory. It is widely used in research and clinical environments. It was administered to 536 normal students in 10 age groups from 7 to 15 years and older. Findings show that complex figure test has significant validity (Copying stage, 0.77; $p < .01$ and recall stage, 0.51, $p < .05$) and reliability (0.62, $p < .01$) for recall stage in Iranian population. Finally, percentile norm sheets were set for all of age groups.

Education in Cross-Cultural Settings: Psychological Underpinnings of Achievement in Papua New Guinea

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Jasmine GREEN, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Dennis McINERNEY, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Martin DOWSON, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Education and achievement in Papua New Guinea has received minimal attention in the psychological and educational literature. Although student motivation and achievement have been investigated in a large variety of cultures throughout the world, this has not been substantially extended to the developing world. The current study investigated a selection of psychological processes that contribute to student achievement in the context of a majority, indigenous and developing culture. Motivational goal orientations, learning and self-regulatory processes and future aspirations of 355 students from Papua New Guinea (PNG) were investigated. Structural equation modelling investigated the relations between the psychological variables. Results are discussed in the context of McInerney's (2005) model of student achievement in cross-cultural settings.

Searching for the Universal Model of Critical Thinking Dispositions: A United States-Japan Comparison Using a Multigroup Confirmatory Factor Analysis

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This study examines cross-cultural validity of the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI). The CCTDI is an inventory which was developed for assessing the motivational aspect of critical thinking (Facione & Facione, 1992; Facione, Facione, & Giancarlo, 1996). The inventory has a total of 75 items and it measures seven aspects of critical thinking dispositions including (a) truth-seeking, (b) open-mindedness, (c) analyticity, (d) systematicity, (e) critical thinking self-confidence, (f) inquisitiveness, and (g) cognitive maturity. The inventory has been widely used in the United States as well as in several other countries including Japan where the translation is available. To date, several studies have attempted to test validity of the CCTDI (Walsh & Hardy, 1997; Kakai, 2001, 2003). For example, Kakai (2001, 2003) tested validity of the inventory with 536 college students in Hawaii. In her principal component factor analysis, the scree plot test indicated a four-factor model. These four factors were labelled (a) intellectual diligence, (b) open-mindedness, (c) non-relativism, and (d) analyticity after carefully reading the items on each factor. The total variance explained by these four factors was 33%. The four factors extracted from Kakai's data also closely resembled four factors of Walsh and Hardy (1997) who tested validity of the CCTDI across gender and different academic majors with 499 college students in the mid-Atlantic area. Findings of these studies indicated that a four-factor model had some cross-validation and suggested the possibility of shortening the CCTDI in light of the empirical evidence. In this study, the authors attempted to examine cross-cultural validity of Kakai's four-factor model of critical thinking. For this purpose, another set of data was obtained from a total of 317 college students in Japan. Using the data collected in Hawaii (Kakai, 2001, 2003) and that in Japan, a multigroup CFA was conducted. The result indicated that the four-factor model had partial measurement invariance, warranting that there were similar factorial patterns in the concept of critical thinking dispositions across different cultures (i.e., intellectual diligence, open-mindedness, non-relativism, and analyticity). In the meanwhile, the mean scores of the four factors showed some cross-cultural differences as well. The details of these differences will be discussed in the presentation.

Teacher's Attitudes towards the Gifted Students with Learning Disabilities in Greece

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The purpose of this study is the exploration of the Greek teacher's attitudes toward the gifted students with learning disabilities (GSLD). The existence of gifted students with special needs and especially with learning disabilities poses a complicated educational problem that deserves special educational care. In a sample of 70 public elementary school teachers a questionnaire of 71 questions, created for the purpose of this study, was administered. The questionnaire is divided in four parts: The first part refers to teacher's attitudes toward the GSLD and the second part to teacher's attitudes towards methods for the educational provision of these students. The third part refers to teachers' and parents' strategies and the appropriate educational interventions of taking care of these students' needs; the last part of the questionnaire explores the teacher's attitudes towards the most preferable types of the GSLD educational inclusion (e.g. enrichment programs or others). Teacher's attitudes were correlated with teacher's gender, age and years of experience within primary education. Research findings are discussed in relation to

teachers' difficulties to meet the educational needs of the GSLD along with the specific difficulties that exist in the context of the Greek educational community.

1st Floor

Locus of Control and Applied Creativity of Greek and Albanian School Teachers: Intra- and Inter-Cultural Differences

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D. ORDITI, *Philekpaideftiki Etairia, Greece*

The aim of the present study is to examine the cultural and cross-cultural differences of school teachers concerning locus of control in relation to creativity. Participants are elementary and high school teachers of Arsakeia - Tositseia Schools of Philekpaideftiki Etairia (Athens, Patra, Thessaloniki in Greece and Tirana in Albania). Differences and correlations in locus of control and creativity are examined within and between cultures based on teachers' sex, age, level of education they are working on, family status, nationality and other demographic data. Cultural differences are based on socio-economic and geographical parameters.

Locus of Control and Vocational Interests of Greek and Albanian High School Students. Cultural and Cross-Cultural Differences

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Polyxeni PARASKEVOPOULOU, *Philekpaideftiki Etairia, Greece*

The aim of the present study is to examine cultural and cross cultural differences of high school students concerning locus of control in relation to vocational interests. The participants are students, attending High School (age range 13 -15 years old, both sexes), at the Schools of Philekpaideftiki Etairia, which are: the Arsakeia - Tositseia Schools of Athens, the Arsakeia Schools of Patras and Thessaloniki in Greece, as well as the Arsakeian Hellenic-Albanian College of Tirana in Albania. Factors researched in the present study are the vocational interests of students in relation to locus of control, according to several demographic factors such as sex, structure of the family (number of children, order of birth), school performance, level of education and profession of parents, within and between different cultures. The study focuses on the facilitation of adolescents' development, through the involvement of services of Vocational Counseling and Guidance, as well as the assistance of vocational development of all the students in both countries (Greece and Albania), through the location of factors that probably create difficulties in the vocational development of students.

Trainers' Characteristics in the Vocational and Educational Training Center of Sibitanidios Faculty: The Experience of the Advisory Center

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Athina XAMILOTHORI, *Sibitanidios School, Greece*

The present study was an attempt to explore the characteristics of the trainers in a Vocational and Educational Training Center. For the aim of this study, the advisory center used a questionnaire that was created by the center. In this study, 250 trainers - 140 girls and 110 boys - participated to various specialties of the Vocational and Educational Training Center of Sibitanidios Faculty. Among other things, they were asked to think about the criteria of their choices of specialty and if they were satisfied with these choices. The answers were analyzed according to participants' gender, age and the region they come from. Research findings will be presented and discussed in regard to the trainers' characteristics in the Vocational and Educational Training Center in Sweden.

Literacy Difficulties in Dyslexic Children: A Comparative Study between Greek and English Students

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Barbara BELESITI, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*

Sofia LOUI, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*

Dimitrios GIANNIOS, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*

Panagiota MIHALOPOULOU, *General Children's Hospital of Penteli, Greece*

The aim of this study is to examine the reading and spelling patterns and performance in two groups of dyslexic children consisting of Greek and English native speakers respectively. Skills such as grapheme-phoneme correspondence, visual memory, short-term memory and reading/spelling ability were considered. It was shown that the Greek dyslexic children had a greater deficit in the skill of spelling as opposed to reading. On the contrary, reading seemed to be considerably more problematic in the English speakers. The difference in the two groups can be explained by the fact that the alphabetic principles differ in the two languages. The Greek orthography has a high degree of transparency, thus, resulting in a different pattern of performance. This study highlights the fact that dyslexic children present a different typology of errors in each language.

Project Method Aiming at the Acceptance of Foreigner Pupils in Preschool

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Agapoula EUTHIMIOPOULOU, Greece

Georgia KAROUNTZOU, Greece

This article describes the planning, implementation and evaluation of a project programme for preschool children. The particular programme was implemented in twenty preschool children, eight of them coming from neighbouring countries. The aim of the programme was the acceptance of each other as an individual and simultaneously as a bearer of different cultural elements. The programme started with the presentation of children's family life photos. We attempted to find the common and different elements these families have in various aspects of life like nutrition, customs, housing, fairy tales, traditional costumes and even kitchen utensils. We also tried to illustrate that every child has a unique personality through discussion, fairy tales, role play, drawing, puppet play, music and dance. Parents participated on the programme with great interest and they helped their children to find the essential material like photos, books and songs during the programme. Moreover, the internet provided us with scientific articles on the subject of the programme. The children had the chance to get to know each other and to work together. The programme helped children to have confidence and respect for others.

Self-Esteem and Educational-Professional Choices of T.E.E. Students

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Kostas MYLONAS, University of Athens, Greece

In the present study, we examined self-esteem and educational-professional choices of Technical Education students (T.E.E.), in an attempt to describe their inter-relations in the light of the Greek educational system. The respondents were 153 T.E.E. students. The Rosenberg self-esteem questionnaire and the Osipow questionnaire of Professional Interests for adults (Career Interest Inventory) were used, along with the Lie-scale from the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire to control for possible social desirability effects. We also assessed the respondents' sex, age, region of residence, school record, speciality in T.E.E., reasons of studying in T.E.E., and their parental educational and levels and professions. We also inquired about the opportunities they feel they are given in Greece. Self-esteem levels do not seem to be affected by the students' educational choices and remains stable and positive. However, despite their optimistic stance, they report as essential the need of action to improve their position in respect to the Greek occupational market. Research findings will be presented and discussed in regard to the Self-esteem and educational-professional choices of T.E.E students in Sweden.

2nd Floor

The Impact of Emotional Intelligence on the Quality of Social Relationships

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, University of Tehran, Iran ✉ besharat2000@yahoo.com

The aim of this study was to examine the impact of emotional intelligence on the quality of social relationships in a sample of the University of Tehran students. Three hundred students (150 girls, 150 boys) were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS) and Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP). Analysis of the data involved both descriptive and inferential statistics including means, standard deviations, t- test, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and regression analyses. The results revealed that emotional intelligence was negatively associated with interpersonal problems. Emotional intelligence was also negatively associated with different aspects of interpersonal problems including assertiveness, sociability, intimacy, and responsibility. Emotional intelligence improves the quality of social relationships through enhancement of mental health, empathy, social adjustment, emotional well-being, and life satisfaction. Emotional intelligence will also improve the quality of social relationships through its main components including emotional perception, emotional facilitation, emotional understanding, and emotional management.

Willingness to Communicate in Japanese as a Third Language

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Tomoko TANAKA, Okayama University, Japan

Tomoko YASHIMA, Kansai University, Japan

Many foreign students live and study in Japan for few or several years without acquiring socially acceptable skills for communication in Japanese language. Although living in target language country would imply successful language acquisition, students often avoid using Japanese and rather use English instead. Purpose of present study is to enlighten social and psychological factors that contribute to a students' communication in Japanese as L3, among international students in Japan. The study used the willingness to communicate model as the basis for a conceptual framework. Research was performed in two stages. 1st part: with purpose to identify societal factors that influence acquisition of L3 particular for Japan and Japanese language preliminary survey investigation with 20 international students of Okayama University in Japan is conducted. Further factors are derived as important: attitude toward English language (positive and negative), attitude toward Japanese language (positive and negative) and personal importance of Japanese language usage. 2nd part: based on factors identified through interview, a questionnaire is created, and distributed to 89 international students, in combination with WTC scale. Descriptive statistics, reliability of the subscales, correlation, and construct validity were examined, and a model of L2/L3 communication was tested using structural equation modeling. Results are discussed.

Malingering Detection in a Spanish Population

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Manuel GOMEZ-RIO, *Hospital Universitario Virgen de las Nieves, Spain*

Forensic neuropsychology has experienced enormous growth over recent years. Malingering detection is one of the predominant issues in this area. The NAN Policy & Planning Committee (2005) stated that the use of malingering tests with culturally diverse populations for whom validation data do not exist must be carefully considered, so it has been recommended that specific scales and cutoff points be used for each ethnic group. Three groups were studied: 28 patients with post-concussional syndrome; 12 subjects suspected of malingering attending to malingering tests not used in this study; and 45 analog malingerers, comprised university students. Instruments: The Victoria Symptom Validity Test and The b test were administered to all participants in an extensive neuropsychological assessment. Mean contrast analyses were performed to test whether there were differences between the means obtained for our Spanish population and those of the North American population published in the manuals of the two tests used. In the VSVT and The b test no statistically significant differences were found between the mean scores obtained by the Spanish and North American samples for any of the groups. There appear to be no differences in the performance of any of these two tests between both samples.

Examining United States and Chinese Children's Place Value Understandings

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Reagan CURTIS, *West Virginia University, USA*

John JABAGCHOURIAN, *University of California, USA*

Nicole MERINO, *University of California, USA*

Alan BATES, *Illinois State University, USA*

Asian students have been reported to outperform U.S. students in mathematical achievements. Of various explanations for these differences, this study focused on numerical language characteristics as a contributing factor. Number words in Asian languages, rooted in ancient Chinese, are spoken in accordance with based 10 (e.g., 11 spoken as ten-one as opposed to eleven). Children speaking these languages have been found to show stronger preferences to organize numbers in a base-10 manner and do better on place-value tasks than those who do not. Although these findings have been replicated, it is difficult to differentiate the potential confounding of language characteristics from mathematics achievement: an argument could be made that the more solid understandings of base-10 and place value by Asian students simply reflect high levels of general mathematics achievement. To test this claim, we administered Chinese and US students in kindergarten and second grade a set of tasks to assess their understandings of base-10 and place value, controlling for general mathematics achievement. The results indicated that second graders in both nations showed the mastery of these concepts: at kindergarten, however, Chinese showed more mature and versatile understandings than did their US counterparts. These results appear to favor the language explanation.

16:20-16:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Lecture

Thursday, July 13, 16:25-17:15

From the Origins of Reading and Writing to Dyslexia: A Cross-Cultural and Historical View of Some Specific Learning Difficulties in Children

George DELLATOLAS, *Institut de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, France; SARAH Network of Rehabilitation Hospitals, Brazil* ✉ dellatolas@vjf.inserm.fr

Chair

Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Different "phonological", "visual" or "motor" theories were proposed to account for specific learning difficulties in children, especially specific difficulty in reading acquisition (developmental dyslexia). Present controversies are related to some basic questions such as: "are phonological deficits in poorly reading children a cause or a consequence of their reading difficulty?; does motor action (e.g., early practice of drawing, copying and writing) play an important role in the automatic recognition of visual patterns (e.g., letters, numbers or nonsense figures)?" The answer to such questions determines, to some degree, a mainly educational view or, on the contrary, a basically health-related view of the specific learning difficulties in children. In this domain, cross-cultural comparisons, but also history-based information (e.g., knowledge of the origins and development of reading and writing), are important. Cross-cultural methodology may include: cross-sectional and longitudinal studies of children from different educational and cultural backgrounds; comparison of literate and illiterate subjects; comparison of subjects with alphabet-based reading and not-alphabet based reading. This presentation includes examples of cross-cultural studies using this methodology, and, in order to try to follow the intellectual curiosity of Herodotus, some speculations about phonological awareness in ancient Egypt and ancient Greece.

17:15-17:35 Coffee break

**Memorial
to Rogelio Diaz Guerrero**

Thursday, July 13, 17:35-18:25

Memorial Symposium for Rogelio Diaz-Guerrero

Tributes from

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico* ✉ loving@servidor.unam.mx

Isabel REYES LAGUNES, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico* ✉ lisabel@servidor.unam.mx

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ Walt.Lonner@wwu.edu

John W. BERRY, *Queens University, Canada* ✉ berryj@king.igs.net

Others are welcome to speak

18:25-18:30 5 minutes break between sessions

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

Main Amphi.

Cross-Cultural Organizational Behavior: A Critical Review of the Literature

Convenor

Michele GELFAND, *University of Maryland, USA* ✉ mgelfand@psyc.umd.edu

Discussant

Harry TRIANDIS, *University of Illinois, USA* ✉ triandis@uiuc.edu

This era of globalization is characterized by complex organizations that cross national borders. These changes increase the awareness to cultural factors, and the recognition of cross-cultural differences. The purpose of this symposium is to provide a review of the field of Cross-Cultural Organizational Behavior which is based on our forthcoming Annual Review of Psychology chapter (Gelfand, Erez, & Aycan, forthcoming) and the book by the same authors entitled "Frontiers of Cross-Cultural Organizational Behavior" (Sage Inc.). Such a review is critical given that the field has grown exponentially both in its depth and breadth in the last 10 years. In our review we adopt an open systems view of organizations (Katz & Kahn, 1978), arguing that the societal cultural context is a key force that shapes organization phenomena. Our review will reflect the multilevel nature of organizations, focusing on the linkages between societal culture and the macro level of organizations (e.g., organizational culture, person-organization fit), the meso level of organizations (e.g., leadership, teams, and negotiation), and the micro level of organizations (e.g., justice, motivation, job attitudes).

Multilevel and Dynamic Model of Culture and Organizational Behavior

Michele GELFAND, *University of Maryland, USA* ✉ mgelfand@psyc.umd.edu

Miriam EREZ, *Technion University, Israel*

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*

We focus on important conceptual issues in the study of culture, and in particular, we introduce a multilevel and dynamic model of culture and organizational behavior. Our comprehensive model of culture and work behavior integrates the following approaches to the study of cultures: a) An ecological approach that looks at the factors that shape cultures, and change cultures overtime; b) A multi-level approach that views culture as a multi-level construct that spans societies, organizations, teams and individuals; c) The looseness-tightness approach that takes into consideration the level of homogeneity in shared values and perceptions of members of the same culture; d) The dominant view of culture is in terms of shared values, whereas we propose to examine culture not only as a shared value system, but also as a cognitive system that affects the way people in different cultures process information, and interpret it.

Culture's Consequences for Work Motivation and Organizational Attitudes

Miriam EREZ, *Technion University, Israel* ✉ meretz@ie.technion.ac.il

We will review key developments in culture and motivation research. We present a model of a motivational cycle, which seems to be universal: Needs and motives transform into values, which further shape goals and intentions, which serve as the immediate regulators of behavior, leading to the attainment of rewards, which satisfy the needs, and new needs begin activating the motivation cycle. Culture shapes a person's self-construal, differentiating between the independent self in individualistic cultures, and the interdependent self in collectivistic cultures. Therefore, depending on the self-construal, rewards that have a positive meaning in one culture may not have the same effect on employees' motivation in another culture (Erez & Earley, 1993). We will review the literature on cross-cultural differences in motivational approaches, including goal-setting and goal orientation, rewards, and job design. We will also discuss some important findings regarding how culture affects a variety of job attitudes, including job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and turnover intentions.

Cross-Cultural Leadership and Expatriation

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ zaycan@ku.edu.tr

We will review key developments in the study of culture and leadership. We will present a review of the cross-cultural literature through the lenses of four major leadership approaches: the trait and behavioral perspective, cognitive perspective, leader-member exchange perspective, and charismatic / transformational leadership perspective. In each area, we will summarize key findings and theoretical developments. We will next discuss indigenous or non-Western leadership theories that have been advanced in the literature. We will then discuss leadership challenges in multinationals, and in particular, what it means to be a "global leader" in today's global economy. Our review will also include the recent literature on expatriate adjustment and performance. We will focus specifically on training and development for expatriates and expatriate selection issues including the use of 'cultural intelligence'.

Teamwork, Negotiation, and Justice from a Cross-Cultural Perspective

Michele GELFAND, *University of Maryland, USA* ✉ mgelfand@psyc.umd.edu

We will review literature on cultural influences on team processes and performance. We will first discuss how culture influences frames or metaphors for teamwork in different cultures (e.g., Gibson & Zellerman-Bruhn, 2001) and preferences for working alone versus in teams (e.g., Shapiro & Kirkman, 1999). We will then review research on cultural influences on team structure and team processes, including cohesion, conflict, cooperation, minority influence, and coordination. Finally, we will review recent developments on the dynamics of multicultural teams, including a discussion of the creation of teams with a hybrid culture (e.g., Earley & Masokawoki, 2000) and challenges facing multicultural teams when working virtually. Next, we will review research on culture and negotiation. We will discuss key theoretical and empirical developments that have linked culture with negotiator cognition, illustrating which negotiation biases are most susceptible to cultural variation. We will then discuss research that has illustrated the influence of culture on communication in negotiation. We will also discuss research that has shows how features of the social context affect the dynamics of negotiation in different cultures. Finally, we will review critical developments in the area of culture and justice (distributive, procedural, informational justice).

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

Ekklessia

Self-Concept within and across Cultures

Convenor

Richard FLETCHER, *Massey University at Albany, New Zealand* ✉ R.B.Fletcher@massey.ac.nz

This symposium presents data on self-concept and its measurement within and between cultures using a variety of methodological approaches. The first paper by Clinton and Hattie examines the nature and structure of self-concept within New Zealand for Maori and Pacific students who are deemed at-risk in the school system. The second paper by Hattie and Clinton addresses measurement issues within a New Zealand cultural context by examining the differences between four ethnic groups (Pakeha, Maori, Pacifica, Asian) on a measure of self-concept, using differential item bias methods, as well as examining relationships between self-concept and other school-based variables. The third paper by Asci, Fletcher and Caglar examines the psychometric properties of the Physical Self-Description Questionnaire to determine if item bias exists between the responses of Turkish and New Zealand adolescents. The fourth paper by Fletcher, Asci and Caglar examines the effect of question length and its impact across responses from Turkish and New Zealand adolescents.

Self-Concept within Culture

Janet CLINTON, *University of Auckland, New Zealand* ✉ j.clinton@auckland.ac.nz

John HATTIE, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Despite evidence to the contrary, many educators still maintain that enhancing self-concept is critical for the future success of children who are deemed at risk at school. New Zealand is no different; educators and psychologists still maintain that self-concept is the panacea for all ills. New Zealand has a high proportion of Maori and Pacific students who are thought to be at risk. The aim of this study is to explore the structure self-concept for Maori and Pacific students. Over a period of 6 six years self-concept data was collected from students who were from low decile schools. While exploring the structure and appropriateness of self-concept for Maori and pacific students this paper also examines the contribution of self-concept to the notion of at-risk.

The Measurement of Self-Concept: Within Country Cultural Issues

John HATTIE, *University of Auckland, New Zealand* ✉ j.hattie@auckland.ac.nz

Janet CLINTON, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Self-concept and its relationship with school based variables such as achievement has been a major topic for research. This study investigates the differences between four ethnic groups (Pakeha, Maori, Pacifica, Asian, total N = 1207) within New Zealand on a measure of self-concept, the presence of differential item bias, and the relation of self-concept to other critical school-based variables (e.g., achievement). Data were collected over a period of 3 years and demonstrate the need to clarify the role of self-concept in school for the various ethnic groups.

A Differential Item Functioning Analysis of the PSDQ with Turkish and New Zealand/Australian Adolescents

Hulya AŞCI, *Başkent University, Turkey* ✉ fhasci@baskent.edu.tr

Richard FLETCHER, *Massey University at Albany, New Zealand*

Emine DOLU ÇAGLAR, *Kirikkale University, Turkey*

Differential item functioning (DIF) is a powerful method to use to examine the equivalence of item responses to a psychological measure across different cultures. In particular the application of polytomous DIF (PDIF) allows for a more in depth analysis of how items differ between the groups at the response option and item level. Research using this approach has illuminated some of the cognitive and methodological issues that underlie item responses (Fletcher, 2005; Fletcher & Hattie, 2004; and Fletcher and Hattie, 2005). The aim of this paper is to apply Shealy, and Stout's, (1993) polytomous simultaneous item bias test (PolySIBTEST) to the PSDQ using item responses to the Physical Self-description Questionnaire (PSDQ) (Marsh, Richards, Johnson & Tremayne, 1994) by Turkish and New Zealand/Australian adolescents.

Differential Bundle Functioning in Cross Cultural Research: A Comparison of Adolescents from New Zealand/Australia and Turkey Using the Physical Self-Description Questionnaire

Richard FLETCHER, *Massey University at Albany, New Zealand* ✉ R.B.Fletcher@massey.ac.nz

Hulya AŞCI, *Başkent University, Turkey*

Emine DOLU ÇAGLAR, *Kirikkale University, Turkey*

The application of polytomous item response theory PIRT is a powerful methodology to use in determining the equivalence of items between cultures. Items that function equivalently across cultures can be used to make meaningful statements about the two groups being investigated. Under the PIRT, the model differential item functioning (DIF) is a powerful method to use to elicit information not only about item invariance, but also about the cognitive manner in which individuals respond to items or sets of items (see Fletcher, 1999; Fletcher & Hattie, 2004 and Fletcher and Hattie, in 2005). Previous research using the Physical Self-description Questionnaire (PSDQ) (Marsh, Richards, Johnson & Tremayne, 1994) noted that when analyzed individually certain types of items showed DIF between males and females (Fletcher & Hattie, 2005). Furthermore when items were analyzed using differential bundle functioning (DBF) an effect was observed for the length of the items which favored females (Fletcher 2005). The aim of this paper is to examine the responses to the PSDQ by adolescents from New Zealand/Australia compared to those from Turkish adolescents using the DBF. Building on previous research (Fletcher & Hattie, 2005) we will test the effect of item length across cultures.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

Erato

On the Relation between Cultural Information Processing and Multicultural Identity Dynamic

Convenor

Virginia KWAN, *Princeton University, USA* ✉ vkwan@princeton.edu

Driven by globalization and increased immigration, there has been increasing interest in studying how individuals process cultural information. This symposium brings together new research that identifies the cognitive and social psychological concomitants of cultural information processing. Benet-Martinez shows that biculturals have more complex ethnic and mainstream cultural representations than monoculturals, but these two groups show no difference in culturally-neutral representations. Findings also show that a better understanding of bicultural identity integration helps uncover some systematic differences in cultural representations. Van Oudenhoven, Tip, and Hofstra elucidate relations between cultural symbols and reactions to cultural threat, showing that symbols of one's own culture function as a buffer against threatening elements of different cultures. Lee and Kwan argue that a key to capitalize on diversity is to strike a balance between acknowledging cultural differences and without essentializing them. Essentializing group difference dampens biculturals' interest in diversity and decreases majority group members' perceived commonality with a minority member and the subsequent desire to interact with that person. Finally, Van der Zee, Bakker, and Van Oudenhoven compare identification to host culture with identification to ingroup culture between emigrants with a dual regional-Dutch background and emigrants originating from a single cultural background. Their findings provide support for the benefits of having a dual cultural background for emigrants to adjust to a new cultural environment.

Biculturalism and Cognitive Complexity: Expertise in Cultural Representations

Verónica BENET MARTINEZ, *University of California at Riverside, USA* ✉ veronbm@ucr.edu

The present work examined the complexity of cultural representations in monocultural and bicultural individuals. Compared to monoculturals, we expected that biculturals would have more complex ethnic and mainstream cultural representations because of (1) their repeated experience in detecting, processing, and reacting to cultural cues in the environment, (2) the executive cognitive processing involved in cultural schema switching, and (3) the unique relevance to the self that cultural knowledge has for them. Furthermore, we predicted that these differences would be not apparent for non-cultural representations (e.g., reasoning about nature). Study 1 found that Chinese-American biculturals' free descriptions of both American and Chinese cultures were higher in cognitive complexity than that of Anglo-American monoculturals, but the same effect was not apparent in descriptions of culturally-neutral entities (landscapes). Using the same procedures, Study 2 found that the cultural representations of biculturals with low levels of Bicultural Identity Integration (BII; or biculturals with conflicted cultural identities) were more cognitively complex than that of biculturals with high BII (biculturals with compatible cultural identities). Again, the same effect

was not apparent in descriptions of landscapes. These studies shed light on the socio-cognitive processes underlying cultural frame-switching (Hong, Morris, Chiu, & Benet-Martínez, 2000) and variations in BII.

Dutch Mills as a Remedy Against Culture Threat?

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ j.p.l.m.van.oudenhoven@rug.nl

Linda TIP, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Jacomijn HOFSTRA, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Cultural differences may be exciting, but also threatening in some cases. In this study we tested whether symbols of one's own culture may function as a buffer against threatening elements of different cultures. Over 200 respondents (psychology students) participated in an experiment in which a third of the students read a 'neutral newspaper article' (about internet providers in Somalia), another third of the students read a 'mortality salient' article (about a hospital in Somalia) and a third group read a culture threatening article (about the practice of female circumcision in Somalia). Subsequently, the respondents were asked how positive they felt about a series of photographs that varied in the extent to which they represented familiar cues of Dutch culture (e.g. a windmill, the parliament building, the royal palace, a bicycle). As predicted, respondents reported higher positive feelings towards the Dutch cultural symbols after reading the culture threatening article as compared to the more neutral article. Surprisingly, respondents were not more positive about the familiar Dutch culture symbols in the mortality salience condition, as compared to the neutral condition. Some interesting relations between respondents' attachment styles and their reaction to cultural threat are discussed.

Synthesizing the Multicultural and Colorblind Models of Diversity: Acknowledging Differences without Essentializing

Tiane L. LEE, *Princeton University, USA* ✉ tllee@princeton.edu

Virginia S. Y. KWAN, *Princeton University, USA*

One of the longstanding issues in our society is how to capitalize on diversity. Previous models of diversity fall into two distinct sets, each advocating a different way to deal with group differences. One set of models is best described as the colorblind approach and warns against essentializing group differences. The other set of models is best described as the multicultural approach and warns against devaluing people by ignoring their differences. The present research proposes that the key to promoting diversity is to strike a balance between acknowledging group differences but without essentializing them. By examining a real-life situation of ethnic identification, two studies illustrated that acknowledging and essentializing group differences decreased diversity in two ways. Study 1 showed that essentializing group differences decreased bicultural individuals' desire to participate in ethnicity-related activities. Study 2 found that essentializing differences decreased white individuals' perceived commonality with a minority person and the subsequent desire to interact with that person. Together these findings demonstrated the powerful impact of the seemingly small act of how we ask people to identify with an ethnicity.

Multiple Identities and Emigration: Regional, Dutch and Host Identity among Dutch Emigrants

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Winnie BAKKER, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

The present study compared the multiple cultural identities of emigrants (living in Australia and New Zealand) with a dual regional-Dutch background to the identity patterns of emigrants originating from a single cultural background (non-regional Dutch). Findings were contrasted with identity patterns among non-emigrants of dual and single cultural backgrounds. Two alternative models were tested against each other. The first model assumed that the relatively strong regional identity among emigrants with a dual background would become more pronounced after emigration. Resultingly, these emigrants would express stronger (regional) ingroup identification and weaker identification with the host identity than non-regional emigrants. The second model assumed that the threat to regional identity would be no longer present upon emigration, resulting in weaker ingroup identification and stronger host identification. In support of the second model, Dutch identity among non-regional emigrants was found more negatively related to host identity than Frisian identity among Frisian emigrants, whereas the dual regional Dutch emigrants identified more strongly with the host culture than with the Dutch culture. Regional emigrants might feel more connected to the new host majority than to the original Dutch majority. These data suggest that a dual background may facilitate adjustment of emigrants to a new culture.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

Science Amphi.

Correlates of Acculturation: Majority and Minority Perspectives

Convenor

Xenia CHRYSOCHOOU, *Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece* ✉ xeniachr@panteion.gr

Immigration has "changed" the real and symbolic boundaries of the Nation-States since cultural homogeneity within national borders is no longer the reality for many of them and since it challenges the basis of the national project of 'living together' (Chrysoschoou 2004). Thus, the changes required from both ethnic majorities and ethnic minorities in order to accommodate cultural and social diversity should be at the forefront of cross-cultural investigation. This symposium addresses in particular the issue of acculturation in multicultural settings from both ethnic majority and ethnic minority perspectives. The first paper by Chrysanthaki and Lyons (University of Surrey) focuses on the ethnic majority members. In particular, it examines the relation

between multiple identifications and preferred acculturation strategies for the minority group. It will be argued that these strategies are context and target dependent. This sets a complex socialpsychological scene in which immigrants need to adapt themselves and policy-makers owe to devise strategies for social cohesion and development. The second paper by Horenczyk (Hebrew University of Jerusalem) moves the issue forward by addressing the acculturation strategies of immigrants themselves. It will be argued that these strategies are build not only in relation to the host society but also with regard to the ethnic ingroup preferences. It addresses therefore both intra-group and intergroup perspectives. It is of particular importance that the study relates data from adolescents often caught between parental and social expectations and desires. The third paper by Chrysoschoou (Panteion University, Athens) considers the relation between acculturation strategies and ethnic identity claims. The paper will challenge the view that strong ethnic identity is an antecedent of strategies claiming the preservation of one's culture of origin and will argue that ethnic identity is constructed within the complex framework of both majority and minority acculturation trends, perceptions of discrimination and disrespect. Finally the last paper by Motti-Stefanidi and colleagues (University of Athens and University of Minnesota) addresses the issue of adaptation of young immigrants by investigating their resources and academic resilience. This paper brings together data from both majority and minority youth in order to investigate whether immigration constitutes a risk factor in the academic acculturation of youngsters. It brings the issue to a closure by looking acculturation through the factors that influence future development.

Studying Acculturation Orientations amongst Greek Nationals: When Both Domain and Target Group Matter

Theti CHRYSANTHAKI, *University of Surrey, UK* ✉ t.chrysanthaki@surrey.ac.uk

Evanthia LYONS, *University of Surrey, UK*

This paper examines the preferred acculturation orientation endorsed towards three target groups amongst Greek majority nationals. It reports the findings of a study which addressed the extent to which perceptions of identity threat and the relative strength of the relationship between multiple identities, especially between national and religious, were expected to influence the choice of acculturation orientations. One of the main problems in acculturation literature is that although the items measuring acculturation orientations are always contextualized using domains relevant to migration contexts researchers in their analysis tend to construct 'generic' acculturation orientations based on a cross-domain stability assumption. In this study, acculturation orientations have been studied in relation to particular domains and different target groups as suggested by Montreuil & Bourhis, 2001 and Van de Vijver & Phalet, 2004. The domains were education, intermarriage and citizenship and the target groups were Albanian, Russians and Moslem Greeks. Based on questionnaire data obtained from a sample of 316 Greek nationals, the results showed significant interactions between levels of adoption of acculturation orientations, domains, target groups and perceived expectations from the state and immigrant groups respectively. Levels of 'nationality-religion relationship' and perceived threat on Greek national identity also affected the level of endorsement of acculturation orientations.

Acculturation Attitudes, Perceived Ingroup and Outgroup Expectations, and Adaptation among Immigrant Adolescents

Gabriel HORENCZYK, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ gabriel@vms.huji.ac.il

Previous research has expanded the acculturation orientations conceptualization and methodology, including the assessment not only of the acculturating individual's own acculturation attitudes but also his or her perceptions of the acculturation expectations held by the majority society. It was shown that immigrants tend to perceive the assimilationist expectations as stronger than their own willingness to assimilate, and evidence suggests that this discrepancy can have a detrimental effect on wellbeing. In this presentation we will propose a further elaboration of this framework, one that takes into account also the acculturation expectations that the acculturating individual attributes to close members of his or her minority group. We will explore the relationships between each of the two types of discrepancies (own vs. perceived ingroup expectations and own vs. perceived outgroup expectations) and the adaptation of immigrant adolescents in Israel.

Ethnic Identity Development and Strategies of Acculturation: The Importance of Respect

Xenia CHRYSSOCHOU, *Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece* ✉ xeniachr@panteion.gr

It has been argued (Berry, 2001; Bourhis et al., 1997; Zagefka & Brown, 2002) that the discrepancy between immigrants and hosts preferred acculturation strategies leads to difficult intergroup relations. This presentation builds on these arguments offering survey data from Albanian immigrants in Greece. Results indicate a discrepancy between Albanian preferred acculturation strategies and perceived preferences of Greeks corroborating previous evidence that, although immigrants seek integration they believe that the receiving population favours assimilation or marginalisation. The analysis indicates that willingness to maintain the culture of origin and willingness to assimilate do not correlate with the strength of ethnic identification. On the contrary, willingness to assimilate relates negatively with public collective self-esteem, whereas ethnic identification relates positively with perceptions of being discriminated against. More importantly, feelings of lack of respect relate positively with perceptions of personal discrimination and willingness to use illegal collective position management strategies. Thus, immigrant ethnic identity is a construction strengthened from lack of symbolic resources and in that respect could become a powerful motivation for cultural claims and claims of social change. Theoretical and political implications for intergroup relations and in light of the riots in France are discussed.

Risk, Resources and Academic Resilience in Albanian Immigrant and Native Greek Adolescents

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Vassilis PAVLOPOULOS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Marina DALLA, *University of Athens, Greece*

Jelena OBRADOVIĆ, *University of Minnesota, USA*

Ann S. MASTEN, *University of Minnesota, USA*

With the large and increasing number of immigrant families in many countries in the world, there is growing interest regarding the adaptation of immigrant adolescents in the school context. The purpose of this study was to examine individual and family factors that may account for better or worse academic achievement in Albanian immigrant adolescents attending Greek public schools. The sample consisted of 73 Albanian immigrant students and 227 native students, 12 to 15 years old, attending school in the metropolitan area of Athens. Academic Competence was an average of school grades in five core subjects. Stress was operationalized by three indices: immigrant status, a risk score based on life events and another based on sociodemographic variables. Individual Resources included self efficacy (Bandura et al., 1996) and locus of control (Nowicki & Strickland, 1973). Family Resources included parental involvement, family support (Besevegis, 2001), father and mother education level. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that better grades in school were positively associated with being a female ($\beta = .16$, $p < .001$), with higher self efficacy ($\beta = .19$, $p < .001$), internal locus of control ($\beta = .10$, $p < .05$), higher parental involvement in school ($\beta = .13$, $p < .05$), lower socioeconomic disadvantage ($\beta = .19$, $p < .01$), and with non immigrant status ($\beta = .15$, $p < .01$). Overall, the above predictors explained about 40% of the variance of academic achievement. The results will be discussed in light of the international resilience literature on correlates for academic achievement.

This paper is part of a research project that was mainly supported by "Pythagoras" grant of the European Union Program EPEAEK II and, partially, by the Special Account for Research Grants of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

Symposium

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

G1

Value Development and Measurement: From Children to Adults

Convenor

Ariel KNAFO, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ msarielk@mscc.huji.ac.il

Discussant

Ariel KNAFO, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ msarielk@mscc.huji.ac.il

Research with the Schwartz Value Survey (SVS) and the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) has demonstrated the validity of the value theory for adults and late adolescents. What methods are effective for uncovering value priorities among children and for determining how early values begin to be distinguished? Bilsky studies values among 10-12 year olds in Germany, Chile and Portugal with a short version of the PVQ. He uncovers a somewhat different structure of values in children than in adults. He considers implications of his findings and suggests new approaches to assessing values among children. Döring and Bilsky propose nonverbal methods to assess young children's values. They present the steps they have taken to design a picture based assessment procedure and discuss its strengths and limitations and the problems faced in its development. Melech and Schwartz examine value structures and priorities across four age groups (range 10-17) in Israel, with the PVQ. They find the basic structure of values in early adolescence, but a sharp differentiation among values emerges only later. They report gender differences in the emergence of the value structure and test hypotheses regarding development of value priorities. Lee, Soutar and Louviere present a new method for measuring value priorities designed for easy use on the internet. They examine data from Australian respondents who responded either to the SVS or to their new approach. Their method yields the theorized structure of values and relations of values to behaviors and is easier for online use than the SVS.

Value Structure at an Early Age: Basic Findings and Open Questions

Wolfgang BILSKY, *Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Germany* ✉ bilsky@psy.uni-muenster.de

Most value studies are based on data from adult samples. Information about children's values is scarce. The present paper summarizes results from four studies with children aged 10-12. Short versions of Schwartz' Portrait Values Questionnaire were applied to samples from Germany (N = 601 and 1,100), Chile (N = 659), and Portugal (N = 464). Data were analyzed by Similarity Structure Analysis. In all studies the two basic value dimensions postulated by Schwartz (1992) could be identified, and most of the value types. Their structural pattern, however, deviated partly from his model. Instead of finding a wedge-like partitioning, two-dimensional analyses revealed a more complex structure, best characterized as an incomplete Radex. This may suggest that it is not the number of value types but their configuration which distinguishes the value structure of children from adults. However, deviations from the theoretical structure could also be due to the specific items used in our studies. The theoretical and methodological implications of these findings are discussed with respect to our current and future research. Furthermore, suggestions are made of how to cope with assessment problems encountered in studies with young children.

Nonverbal Assessment of Children's Value Preferences: Conceptual and Methodological Considerations

Anna DÖRING, *Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Germany* ✉ adoering@psy.uni-muenster.de
Wolfgang BILSKY, *Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Germany*

Former cross-cultural studies (Bubeck & Bilsky, 2004; Bilsky et al., 2005) revealed highly differentiated value structures for children no older than 10-12 years. These findings give rise to the questions when and how these structures develop. To answer them, adequate assessment techniques are needed which are not too demanding with regard to reading ability, vocabulary level, or life experience of children. Well established research instruments like the PVQ require advanced reading and language skills. Therefore, we intend to develop a picture-based assessment procedure, which takes findings from cognitive developmental psychology (La Greca, 1990) into account. First, values as described by Schwartz (1992) are concretised and “translated” into descriptions of concrete situations. In cooperation with a designer, these situations are represented graphically. Next, children's correct understanding of these illustrations and their readiness to respond to this material is tested in a pilot study. The resulting set of graphical items is supposed to cover the different value types included in Schwartz' values theory. Finally, this set is submitted to stepwise item analysis and selection, monitored by theoretical and methodological criteria. The progress of instrument construction and its intended application in research are outlined.

Differentiation of the Structure of Values and Emergence of Value Meanings during Adolescence

Gila MELECH, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ gila@ivn.org.il
Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Value systems among adults exhibit a near universal structure (Schwartz, 2004). But how and when does this structure emerge? Which aspects of the structure are already present in childhood and which emerge during the adolescent years of identity formation? Over 1,800 Israeli students in four age groups (10-17 yrs.) completed an early PVQ version and additional questionnaires. We tested hypotheses regarding differentiation of the value system and content specific development of particular values with Similarity Structure Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis and correlations with external variables. The basic compatibilities and oppositions of the adult value structure were already present in early adolescence. However, their discriminant validity and relations to other variables became meaningful only in mid-adolescence. We found an alternative organization of the value structure in samples of younger adolescents. The development of the value structure undergoes more transitions among female as compared with adolescent males. Observed relations between items representing self-direction, achievement, group-and personal security and universalism values confirmed hypotheses regarding age specific development of these values. We discuss the social and socio-cultural antecedents of the described developments, and implications of the findings for development of the meaning of values during adolescence and for measurement of value priorities.

Measuring Values on the Internet with a New Method

Julie Anne LEE, *University of Western Australia, Australia* ✉ julielee@gsm.uwa.edu.au
Geoffrey SOUTAR, *University of Western Australia, Australia*
Jordan LOUVIERE, *University of Technology, Sydney, Australia*

This paper outlines an alternative method (based on Best-Worst Conjoint Analysis; see Louviere, Swait & Anderson 1995) to the traditional approach to measuring people's values. The Best-Worst Survey (BWS) method is compared with Schwartz Values Survey (SVS) to assess its ability to provide useful results. The BWS used the three value items with the strongest reliability across cultures to represent each of Schwartz ten value types. A balanced incomplete block (BIB) experimental design created 11 subsets of the ten value types. Each respondent saw each value type six times and each pair of value types three times, resulting in multiple measures. Data were collected from an online research panel in Western Australia, with 202 respondents completing the SVS and 202 completing the BWS task. BWS scores were calculated for each individual, yielding a scale (ranging from -1 to +1) with higher scores indicating higher importance. The BWS data reproduced Schwartz value circumplex and yielded the hypothesized relationships between values and behaviours without any standardization of data. The BWS approach appears to reduce “response styles” and takes significantly less time than the SVS, in an online environment.

Thematic Session

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

A2

Organizational Behavior

Chair

Sharon GLAZER, *San Jose State University, USA*

Vice-Chair

Romie F. LITRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand*

Employee Empowerment in China: Contrary to Popular Belief

Romie F LITRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand* ✉ littrelliaccp@yahoo.com

Attitudes toward employee empowerment by staff and management in China are discussed. A case study dealing with a longitudinal study from 1996 through 2002 in Henan Province, China, is presented, for a period from the initiation of a management contract with a London-based hotel chain through a significant reduction of participation of expatriate managers

from 1999 through 2002. Data is presented from 1999 and 2002 measuring employee and management opinions concerning empowerment. Follow-on studies from 2004 in Shanghai, Suzhou, and Guangzhou provide comparisons from outside Henan Province. Results of the study indicate a positive attitude toward employee empowerment on the part of supervisor-level employees, with a lower, but still positive opinion of the practice exhibited by higher-level managers. Significant regional differences were observed.

Cultural Differences in the Relationship between Time Perceptions and Occupational Stress

Nirit HAZAN, *San Jose State University, USA*

Sharon GLAZER, *San Jose State University, USA* ✉ sglazer@email.sjsu.edu

People from different countries are socialized with different time perceptions that carry into their work behaviors. However, there is little empirical research that examines the impact of time perceptions on one of the most salient problems in the workplace - occupational stress. Based on person-environment fit theory, it is proposed that the greater the gap between individuals' perceptions of their organization's time preferences and their own time preferences the more they would report role stressors and organizational strains (e.g., low commitment and low satisfaction). Moreover, because time perceptions are socialized, it is expected that culture of origin might further impact this relationship. Eighty-eight self-administered survey questionnaires were completed by business industry employees in the Bay Area, who also represented five culture clusters, including Anglo, Mediterranean, Asian, Latin, and European. First, results indicate that there are some cultural differences among the cultural groups with respect to perceptions of time. Asian respondents scored higher on Present Fatalism than Anglo and Mediterranean respondents. Also, Mediterranean participants were more future-oriented than Anglo participants. Second, as the gap between individuals' personal time preferences and their perceptions of their organizations' time preferences increased, the more role ambiguity and the less commitment and job satisfaction among employees. Implications of these results in terms of employee development and training are discussed.

Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction in Two Sectors in Greece: A Comparative Study

Yannis MARKOVITS, *Aston University, UK* ✉ markovits@thenet.gr

Ann DAVIS, *Aston University, UK*

Doris FAY, *Aston University, UK*

Rolf VAN DICK, *Aston University, UK*

Numerous studies report on the differences between the private and the public sector of particular countries with respect to job satisfaction or organizational commitment. In Greece, private employees demonstrate higher levels of activity, sense of competence, and tolerance of ambiguity than public employees. Furthermore, private and public organisations in Greece differ substantially in employment relationships, status, wages, fringe benefits, and human resources policies. Private employees experience more extrinsic satisfaction from jobs than civil servants and become more committed to organizations. Intrinsic rewards (responsible for intrinsic satisfaction), make people feel intrinsically satisfied in jobs and committed to organizations irrespective where they work. Normative commitment is more relevant in public than private sector, due to sense of duty and obligation. Continuance commitment is more consistent with the steady, reliable nature of public employment. Also, the more extrinsically satisfying nature of private employment generates greater variation in continuance commitment. Affective commitment resulting from the psychological contract is equally variable across private and public sectors. The research hypotheses are: (a) Public employees are more affective, normative and continuance committed towards their organizations as they become more extrinsically satisfied from jobs, than the private employees (b) Both private and public employees are more affective, normative and continuance committed towards their organizations as they become more intrinsically satisfied from jobs (c) The magnitude of the increase on normative commitment as job satisfaction increases is more significant for public employees than for private ones (d) The magnitude of the increase on continuance commitment as job satisfaction increases is more significant for private employees than for public ones (f) The magnitude of the increase on affective commitment as job satisfaction increases is not significantly different between public and private employees.

A Cross-Cultural Model of Organizational Commitment, Its Antecedents and Consequences

S. Arzu WASTI, *Sabanci University, Turkey* ✉ awasti@sabanciuniv.edu

Research on organizational commitment in contexts other than North America has been increasing. The present study, which involves a content analysis of the 164 articles published during the period of 1991-2004, reveals that the majority (44%) of such studies makes no reference to culture or context and another big portion consists of atheoretical generalizability articles (29%). Only 15% of these studies have made indigenous contributions to our understanding of culture and commitment. The purpose of this paper is firstly, to summarize these findings and secondly, to propose a model of organizational commitment that takes into account contextual factors that appear to be particularly relevant. The model incorporates the distal antecedents such as socialization experiences (e.g., pre-organizational entry informal networks) and environmental conditions (e.g., economic conditions like labor mobility and the strength of the legal institutions), proximal antecedents such as organizational characteristics (e.g., family, state or foreign ownership) and psychological contracts (e.g., social versus economic exchange), commitment processes (e.g., normative commitment, active versus passive continuance commitment), commitment foci (e.g., supervisors, teams, family) as well as commitment outcomes (e.g., retention and productive behaviors). The model aims to provide a fruitful direction for future studies on cross-cultural organizational commitment.

A Cross-Cultural Model of Organizational Trust

Hwee Hoon TAN, *Singapore Management University, Singapore* ✉ hhtan@smu.edu.sg

Holly BROWER, *Wake Forest University, USA*

Arzu WASTI, *Sabanci University, Turkey*

Mayer, Davis and Schoorman's (1995) model of organizational trust proposed that trust should be differentiated in terms of the definition of trust, the factors of trustworthiness that lead to trust and a baseline trust level- propensity to trust. While their model has generated studies adopting its definition and measures (see Dirks and Ferrin, 2004), the model has generally been viewed as arising from a Western perspective. Our review of trust studies conducted in cross cultural contexts reveals that few studies adopted this model and operationalization of trust. There is therefore little empirical evidence that trust is conceptualized as Mayer et al.'s model and unclear if the model could be generalized to other cultural contexts. Using this model as the starting point, and drawing from past studies on trust (e.g. Tan & Chee, 2005) and a qualitative study of 96 officers of a large public institution in Singapore, we propose that an individual's sense of the self as independent or interdependent influences the factors of trustworthiness, specifically in terms of one's contextual roles and situations, such as being a subordinate, a supervisor, or a peer. Qualitative data from Singapore, Turkey and the US are presented, a first test of our proposition.

Triandis Award

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

A1

The Influences of Sociocultural and Educational Contexts on Approaches to Learning

Arief Darmanegara LIEM, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore* ✉ gariefd@hotmail.com

Chair

Nandita CHAUDHARY, *University of Delhi, India*

Adopting the 3P model of classroom learning (Biggs, 1987) as a theoretical framework, the study investigated the relations among students' adherence to values (e.g., achievement, benevolence), the cultural factors of the classroom learning environment (e.g., deference, teacher authority), and approach to learning (viz., deep, surface, and achieving motives and strategies) among Singaporean, Indonesian, Filipino, and Australian students. The measures used were the Portraits Values Questionnaire (Schwartz et al., 2001), the Cultural Learning Environment Questionnaire (Waldrup & Fisher, 2000), and the Learning Process Questionnaire (Biggs, 1987). The findings indicated that students across the four cultures adhered to different value systems, particularly to values related to conformity, self-direction, hedonism, tradition and religious belief. These differences seemed to be reflected in the students' classroom interactions. Specifically, students-teacher relations in the Southeast Asian classrooms were found to be more hierarchical than those in the Australian classrooms. While the four cultural groups showed differences in their processes of learning, there was cross-cultural agreement that achieving approach was adopted in conjunction with deep approach rather than surface approach. Culture-general and culture-specific relations among the variables of interest were also found. The findings were discussed in relation to differences in the culture-level value system - including value of education, standard of achievement, societal and political systems, economic situation, as well as the process of schooling in the four countries. Moving from Biggs' 3P model, a model of culture and learning was proposed.

Workshop

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

A4

Using the Internet to Enhance Scholarly Communication in the IACCP

Convenors

William GABRENYA, *Florida Institute of Technology, USA* ✉ gabrenya@fit.edu

IACCP Communications and Publications Committee

The Internet is developing in new directions that present IACCP with opportunities for enhanced scholarly communication and improved administrative functions. These developments stem from technological innovations, such the Internet 2 infrastructure, more capable client hardware, and better software systems, as well as greater individual expertise and increased organizational interest. Social scientists are discovering more Internet tools that are valuable for their work, and we have gradually become dependent on these tools. Similarly, IACCP's activities have been strengthened and extended by, and increasingly rely on, the Internet. These developments suggest the emergence of a "second wave" of scholarly utilization of the Internet. This workshop, sponsored by the IACCP Communications and Publications Committee, will explore ways in which the Association's mission can be enhanced by taking advantage of new Internet-related opportunities. The purpose of the workshop is to identify appropriate activities, discuss their costs and benefits, and consider their feasibility. Education and training are not the focus of this workshop. **Participants who have a strong interest in these issues are invited to attend.**

18:30-19:00

Gustav JAHODA, *University of Strathclyde, Scotland, UK* ✉ g.jahoda@strath.ac.uk

19:00-19:30

Walter J. LONNER, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ Walt.Lonner@wwu.edu

19:30-20:00

John W. BERRY, *Queen's University Canada* ✉ berryj@king.igs.net**Poster Session**

Thursday, July 13, 18:30-20:00

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor**Acculturation, Ethnic Identity****Ground Floor****Exploring Inter-Ethnic Attitudes within Canada's Multicultural Society**Gira BHATT, *Kwantlen University College, Canada* ✉ gira.bhatt@kwantlen.ca

The aim of the research was to explore individuals' subjective perceptions of the ethnic and cultural diversity of the Canadian society, and to examine their comfort level, interaction level, and the degree of desired association with a variety of ethnic-cultural groups. Data was collected from 62 European-Canadian and 41 Punjabi-Canadian participants who were asked to generate a list various ethnic and cultural groups living in Canada. A total of 55 groups were listed with a wide variety of labels referring to the race, religion, and country. Participants reported a high level of comfort rating for interacting with diverse groups. However, significant differences emerged in the mean interaction level and degree of desired association. Results indicated that compared to European-Canadians, Punjabi-Canadians reported lower level of interaction and lower level of desire for association with other ethnic groups. The findings are examined in light of John Berry's (1991) model of cost & benefits analysis of multiculturalism.

Perceived Discrimination and Adaptation among Second Generation Immigrant Adolescents in France: Self-Esteem and Cultural Identities in Mediating and Moderating Roles?Camille BRISSET, *Université Victor Segalen Bordeaux II, France* ✉ camillebrisset@hotmail.comVirginie BOUTRY-AVEZOU, *Université Victor Segalen Bordeaux II, France*

Recent events in France raised the issue of discrimination and underlined the necessity to investigate the relation between perceived ethnic discrimination and adaptation in second generation immigrant adolescents. The present research used the French ICSEY sample: 167 local and 508 second generation immigrant adolescents (118 Algerians, 148 Moroccans, 112 Portuguese, 61 Turkish and 69 Vietnamese) aged between 12 and 18 years old. Likewise all ICSEY samples, comparisons between local and immigrant youth revealed no differences on adaptation (psychological stress, life satisfaction and school adjustment). Complementary analyses on all immigrant adolescents showed a relatively low level of perceived discrimination ($m = 1.89$; $SD = 67$; on a five points Likert scale). Nevertheless, systematic significant negative correlations between perceived discrimination and adaptation were observed. But why do local and immigrant adolescents have a similar level of adaptation? Are there mediating factors intervening? Are there protecting factors? According to the results, self-esteem appeared as a mediator between perceived discrimination and adaptation. And ethnic and national identities appeared as specific cultural group protecting factors.

Acculturation Outcomes among Young Immigrants in Spain: The Role of Behaviours and Congruence between Native and Immigrant AttitudesSonsoles CALDERON LOPEZ, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain* ✉ sonsolesc@psi.ucm.esRosario MARTINEZ ARIAS, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*Beatriz LUCAS MOLINA, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*Brenda MENDOZA GONZALEZ, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*

Acculturation process of immigrant groups has been related with different psychological and sociocultural adaptation variables (Ward, Bochner & Furnham, 2001). Research on immigrant strategies from a bidimensional perspective points at integration as the most adaptive acculturation strategy and at marginalization as the least adaptive (Berry, 1997). Interactive Acculturation Model (Bourhis, 1997) suggests that attitudes of the receiving society have to be taken into account when analyzing minorities' acculturation outcomes. In the present study, acculturation attitudes were measured among 830 native and immigrant adolescents from different cultural backgrounds in multicultural contexts in Spain. Immigrant students also completed self-reports on self-esteem, school adaptation and acculturating behaviours. On the basis of this variable, minority adolescents were classified in one of the four acculturation profiles defined by Berry. Differences in acculturation outcomes were then analyzed considering a double perspective: acculturation strategy preferred and distance between immigrant and native acculturation attitudes. Similarities and differences among minority groups will be discussed.

Attitudes toward Social Diversity and Ethnic Identity Security among Australian Ethnic Minorities

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Cameron CRAIGIE, *Edith Cowan University, Australia*

This poster presents research investigating the relationship between attitudes toward social diversity and ethnic identity security among ethnic minorities in Australia. Identity security was operationalized in terms of Jackson and Smith's (1999) four domains of: attraction to the ingroup; perceptions of intergroup bias and competitiveness; perceptions of a common fate with the ingroup; and feelings of depersonalisation. According to Jackson and Smith, a secure ethnic identity is characterised by a strong attraction to the ingroup, positive perceptions of the intergroup context (low intergroup bias), a weak sense of sharing a common fate, and low levels of depersonalisation. Following Verkuyten (2005), it was proposed that attitudes toward social diversity and in particular, endorsement of multiculturalism, would be associated with greater identity security among ethnic minorities living in a culturally plural context such as Australia. We obtained partial support for this hypothesis with a sample of tertiary students from diverse cultural backgrounds. The results are discussed in terms of the complex relationships between social policy and practice, and immigrants' ethnic and national identities.

Examining the Multidimensional Nature of Acculturation in a Multi-Ethnic Community Sample of First-Generation Immigrants

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While acculturation is among the most popular concepts in cultural psychology, the conceptualization and measurement of this construct continue to be issues of significant debate. Recent literature supports the development of multidimensional models of acculturation, in contrast to traditional unilinear or unidimensional models. The current study examined a multidimensional model of acculturation in a multi-ethnic community sample of first-generation immigrants in Montreal, Canada. Two cultural orientations – Canadian and Self-defined Ethnicity – were assessed independently among Caribbean ($n = 109$), Vietnamese ($n = 97$), and Filipino ($n = 109$) participants. These two cultural orientations were examined across three dimensions of acculturation: ethnic loyalty, ethnic behaviour, and situational ethnic identity. Correlational and factor analysis were used to assess the distinctiveness of the three dimensions, and the relationship between the two cultural orientations. Results support both the need to assess cultural orientations independently and the multidimensionality of acculturation. For ethnic behaviour and situational ethnic identity, the two cultural orientations were orthogonal. In contrast, loyalty to one's self-defined ethnic group was positively related to loyalty to Canadians. Similar results were found for all three immigrant groups. Factor analysis suggests the need for the inclusion of multiple dimensions of acculturation in trying to capture the complex experience of cultural change.

Acculturation and Self-Construals in Greek Migrant Adolescents in Germany

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Boris MAYER, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

This study explored differences and similarities in acculturation and self-construals in a Greek migrant sample of second and third generation adolescents in Germany. The sample consisted of $N = 67$ Greek adolescents (age $M = 13.62$ years) from a city in Southern Germany. The instruments consisted of pre-tested measures on acculturation and self-construals. Results showed that in both generations, the involvement in the Greek culture was significantly higher than the involvement in the German culture. No differences were found between the second and third generation with respect to adolescents' independent as well as interdependent self-construals. However, third generation adolescents showed a higher independent as compared to interdependent self-construal. This was not the case for second generation adolescents. The involvement in the Greek culture but not the involvement in German culture showed a positive relation to Greek adolescents' interdependent as well as independent self-construals for both, second and third generation. Overall, the third generation of Greek adolescents does not seem to be more acculturated than the second generation, and involvement in the culture of origin seems to be relevant for adolescents' self-construal. The results are discussed with a focus on the special acculturative situation of Greek migrants in Germany.

Psychosocial Profiles Associated to the Acculturation Orientations towards Immigrants in the Autonomous Community of The Basque Country

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The present work proposes the application of the Interactive Acculturation Model (Bourhis et al., 1997) in a sample of 814 university students from the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country (ACBC), with a double objective: 1) to identify the predominant acculturation orientations (integration, assimilation, segregation, exclusion and individualism) toward immigrants in the host community on the ACBC; 2) to examine the psychosocial profiles linked to them, attending to relevant variables

considered in the literature. A reduced version of the Host Community Acculturation Scale (Bourhis et al., 1997) was used to measure the acculturation orientations of our sample. A factor analysis on this scale produced a five-dimensional solution, being the factors named as follows: exclusion, assimilation, integration, individualism and cultural separation-differentiation. Curiously, two of the items expected to shape a segregationist orientation loaded in the exclusionist factor. The other two shaped a dimension that, for its meaning, we labeled as cultural separation-differentiation. Results showed that this last orientation as well as individualism were the preferred orientations, whereas exclusion and assimilation were the least endorsed, with integration in an intermediate position. Correlation and regression analyses were performed to identify the psychosocial profiles linked to them.

Ethnic Identity, Marginality, and Low Self-Esteem

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Correlates of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale were explored using a Multiple Identities Questionnaire that was completed by 362 students at an ethnically diverse small college in Los Angeles. No ethnic differences were found using broad ethnic self-labels such as Asian, Latino, African American, American Indian, Native Hawaiian, and White. But ethnic differences were found using more specific ethnic self-labels. Among Asians, lower self-esteem was found among Singaporeans, Taiwanese, Hongkongese, Koreans, Vietnamese, Filipino, Thai, and South Asians, but not Chinese or Japanese. Among Latinos, Puerto Ricans and Caribbeans had lower self-esteem but not Mexicans. Arabs, Turks, and those who labelled themselves Mestizo or Person of Color also had lower self-esteem, as well as those who felt they were less American, were an immigrant, or spoke English with an accent. Other correlates of low self-esteem included feeling discrimination due to religion or lack of religion, social class background, age, gender, academic ability, athletic ability, physical attractiveness, weight, height, learning disability, or physical disability; being a virgin or bisexual; feeling different, bullied, not accepted, not close to others; lacking of secure attachment; and not receiving social support. In summary, low self-esteem was correlated with feeling marginal in various ways.

The Development of National and European Identity among Children Living in Italy: A Cross-Cultural Comparison

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In the last years, literature on the development of national and European identity has underlined how these constructs are affected by cultural contexts in which development takes place (e.g., Barrett et al., 1999). The present study is aimed at analyzing the developmental trends of self-categorization, subjective importance, degree of identification, and attitudes towards local, regional, national and European group among Italian children, living in Sicily and belonging to two different cultural groups: one of Sicilian heritage, and one of Arbëresh heritage (Albanians living in Sicily from centuries in the city of Piana degli Albanesi). 252 children (144 of Sicilian heritage and 108 Arbëresh), from 6 to 12 years old, were individually interviewed using a set of measures taken from international literature (Bennett et al., 2004). Results showed some differences between cultural groups: (a) as regards self-categorization, Arbëresh used less regional, national and European labels in order to define themselves than Sicilians; (b) as regards subjective importance, Arbëresh considered more important their local identity than Sicilians; (c) with regard to the degree of identification, Arbëresh showed a lesser degree of regional identification than Sicilians; (d) as regards intergroup attitudes, Arbëresh showed more positive evaluations towards their local in-group than Sicilians.

1st Floor

The Relationship between Traumatic Events and Acculturation Attitudes

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The Norwegian government has been more conscious about the difficulties on integrating refugees into the Norwegian society exemplified by high unemployment rate among refugees. We want to know what was the relative role of the different exposure to violence on different acculturation strategies among refugees. Were there any connection between psychological distress and their process of acculturation? Were there any relationship between acculturation attitudes and ethnic identity? Our focus was on refugees (18-55 years old) under compulsory Norwegian language training. A total of 191 refugees participated in the study. Results indicated that exposure to violence and psychological distress appear as significant predictors on the different strategies of acculturation among refugees. In conclusion, exposure to violence, psychological distress and identity have a considered impact on the acculturation attitudes of refugees; there is an instant need to explore the various ways in which these factors interact, in order to develop a better understanding of refugees strategies of adaptation.

Factors Related to Acculturation of International Students in Poland

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Monika WROBEL, *University of Lodz, Poland*

As it has been documented, acculturation can be accompanied by depression or anxiety (e.g. Mori, 2000). In case of sojourners such as international students, this process is even more complicated, due to their awareness that they will eventually leave, and either return home or move to another country. This causes a hesitation to become fully involved in other culture (Berry et al, 2003). Hence, it is important to examine how psychological factors impact on this process. The aim of the study was to analyze

how dispositional and situational variables influence the acculturation of international students in Poland. Of particular interest was the question how self-assessed cultural distance, personality traits (locus of control, neuroticism, extraversion and openness to experience), style of coping with stress, social support and demographic variables (age, gender, years resident in Poland, Polish speaking ability) are related to mood and perceived stress. Therefore, a set of measures was administered to two study groups: the first included 62 international students of different background living in the dormitories for foreigners, the second – 70 Polish students also living in dormitories. Both groups consisted of subjects aged 19 to 25. The collected data is being analyzed. The conclusions and results will be displayed during the presentation.

Life Satisfaction, Stress and Spiritual Well-Being in Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Russian Samples

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This study compares relationships between spiritual well-being, stress, and general life satisfaction in two cultural samples: 1) Russians living in Russia; 2) Russian immigrants in the US. Recent meta-analysis suggested that the relationship between well-being and general life satisfaction in Western samples is moderately positive ($r = .34$, Sawatzky, Ratner & Chiu, 2005). However, previous research with Russian immigrants in USA suggested a somewhat stronger relationship (Praslova, Barsukov, Valesa & Pearson, 2005). In this study we investigate whether this stronger relationship is due to specific sources of stress and coping strategies of immigrants, to specifics of Russian culture, or to effects of generally more religious samples, and discuss our findings in light of research on acculturation stress.

French Children's Ethnic Identification, In-Group Favoritism and Self-Esteem: Effects of Culture and Context

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Children have ideas and attitudes towards cultural groups especially in multicultural societies. Researches have shown that ethnic attitudes development follows different paths according to minority status and context of comparison, especially ethnic density. In the present study, we have examined cultural identity and in-group attitudes, in relation to self-esteem. Participants were 232 elementary school children (French, $N = 141$; Maghrebians, $N = 59$; Africans, $N = 32$) at two grade levels (119 in grade 2; 113 in grade 4). They came from three multiethnic schools (80% were immigrants) and three homogeneous schools (15%), 164 children were in a majority and 68 in a minority context. Measures used were Harter's Perceived competence scale of children, an ethnic identification measure (Martinot, 2003) and two tasks on in-group favoritism bias (Aboud, 1988; Verkuyten, 1999). Context analysis showed that ethnic density has an impact on children's self-esteem. Results indicated an interactionnal effect of age and culture. Maghrebian and African children did not react in the same way. In general, levels of self-esteem and in-group favoritism decreased with age but they were stable for French-Maghrebians. Moreover in the Maghrebian group, self-esteem was high while in-group attitude was clearly negative. The inverse was observed in the African group.

Ethnolinguistic Identity in Bilingual Contexts: The Case of the Autonomous Community of The Basque Country

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In Western societies contact between different languages and cultures is increasingly common. These bicultural, or in some cases multicultural, contexts mean coexistence between ethnolinguistic groups. The Autonomous Community of the Basque Country is in the northern Iberian Peninsula between northern Spain and southern France. The two official languages are Euskara (Basque) and Spanish. In recent years this community has been engaged in a profound process of sociodemographic and cultural change influenced by several factors: a) the coexistence of two official languages, Euskara and Spanish; b) a changing population, mainly fuelled by immigration; and c) as a result, a new scenario of contact between languages and cultures. Within the framework of the Ethnolinguistic Identity Theory (Giles and Johnson, 1987; Sachdev and Bourhis, 1990; Azurmendi, et al. 1998 and 2000; Lapres and Hugué, 2004), we performed a study on the population of public and private university students ($n = 814$) to examine in this Community the influence of two of the dimensions of Ethnolinguistic Identity: culture and language. The basic profile of ethnolinguistic identity shows greater identification with the Basque culture and the two official languages. Consistent with the results, the linguistic dimension is stronger than the cultural dimension in forming ethnolinguistic identity.

Adaptation to the Open World: Academic Mobility Experiences in Mexican Students

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Exploratory study with the aim to explain the psychological facing up and cultural shock, towards education internationalization in students at the Autonomous University of the State of Mexico, period 2003, Program of International Student Mobility. The results obtained from the instrument on cultural shock were statistically analyzed and personal account-based. Data was found that they are individuals fond of challenges and adaptable to new ambiances, following the costumes and lifestyle proper of the receptor country. Feelings of autonomy, happiness, gladness and confidence were predominant during their stay. On the contrary, loneliness and melancholy -homesickness- were present in a minor proportion. Leisure activities were found to be an essential factor for the insertion to the new culture, as well as seeking of peers. Results also show that due to a lack of maturity and awareness towards criticism, students do not distinguish branding. It is assumed that over Mexican people there is a very well defined stereotype abroad, being it that of a short, brunet man wearing a big hat. A covered discrimination in racist stereotypes was evidenced through results. Such an international experience has proved to modify future expectations and improve some personality aspects, together with facing up to cultural shock.

2nd Floor

Identity and Culture: Analysis of Tadjman and Milosevic's Symbolic Narratives

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Through the examination of narratives between 1989-1999, including news clips, speeches and the leader's frameworks about the conflict in Yugoslavia, I explored the way stories (of ancient hatreds, manipulative leadership, economic rivalries including predation, spirals of insecurities and territorial divisions) crafted the Croatian and Serbian identities and contributed to the disintegration of Yugoslavia, paying special attention to the Conflict between Croatia and Serbia and the countries respective leaders, Franjo Tadjman and Slobodan Milosevic's. Secondly, this paper also focuses on Tilly's (2003) notion of political entrepreneurship and opportunism demonstrating that both conditions were present in the Croatian-Serbian conflict. Kaufman (2001) states that the necessary conditions of civil war include myths justifying ethnic hostilities, ethnic fears and opportunities to mobilize and fight. Given that the leadership rhetoric about "ancient hatreds," and group polarization into Cetniks and Ustashe happened in the midst of Yugoslavia's economic collapse, fragility of the state marked by Slovenia and Croatia's secessions, it is not surprising that adversarial interests were introduced using past scripts and territorial models of Banovina Croatia and Greater Serbia. The formal introduction of highly adversarial symbols that aided in the exacerbation of the Yugoslavian conflict is yet another crucial dimension explored in this paper.

Boundaries of Britishness in British Indians and Pakistanis

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Martyn BARRETT, *University of Surrey, UK*

This study aimed to investigate what it means to be British from the perspective of British Indians and Pakistanis. Fifteen male and female respondents were interviewed using a semi-structured interview schedule on a number of issues including the significance of being British, their self-descriptions, and aspects of patriotism, multiculturalism, and racism. A grounded theory methodology was used to analyse responses. Using a framework based on social identity theory and self-categorisation theory, aspects of significance, threat, context, racism, and affective and cognitive attachments to Britain were studied in detail. To draw these main categories together, a model of the boundaries of being British were derived from the data. The boundaries which were identified were based upon racial, historical, civic/state, instrumental, lifestyle and multicultural criteria. These boundaries reveal the dynamic nature of ethnic minority identity and its relationship to the dominant culture, and reflect the multiple acculturation strategies which minority individuals can use in different contexts.

Ethnic Minority Children's Cultural Practices and Patterns of National and Ethnic Identification

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To date, acculturation has only been studied extensively amongst adolescents and adults. The present research brings together two distinct research traditions, namely research into acculturation (Berry, 1997, Hutnik, 1991) and research into the development of ethnic identity in children (Aboud, 1988; Nesdale, 1999). A qualitative study was conducted with the aim of exploring the relationship between children's ethnic identification and acculturation styles. Thirty two children aged 7-11 years old from a variety of Asian ethnic minority backgrounds in London were interviewed using a semi-structured interview schedule regarding their ethnic identification, family, school, friends, music, food, TV, movies, clothing, sport, role models, religion, travel and prejudice. The interview transcripts were analysed using a grounded theory approach (Glass & Strauss, 1967). The findings reveal the dynamic nature of children's ethnic minority identity, its relationship to the dominant culture, and the multiple acculturation strategies which ethnic minority group children are able to use in different contexts.

Contextual Differences in the Acculturation Experience of Bosnian Refugees in Canada

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The present study explored, from a multidimensional perspective, the stressors, acculturation and psychosocial adaptation of Bosnian refugees. Its main objective was to investigate differences in the acculturation and adjustment of Bosnian refugees living in two distinct linguistic and cultural contexts, namely Quebec and Ontario. Eighty Bosnian refugees living in Ottawa and eighty Bosnian refugees living in Hull/Gatineau completed a questionnaire assessing their pre-migration traumatic experiences,

post-migration hassles, acculturation to the Canadian and Bosnian cultures (identity, behaviour, affiliation, and language competence), and psychological adjustment (psychological stress, life satisfaction, post-traumatic stress, depression). Findings revealed significant differences between Quebec and Ontario Bosnians in the level of their acculturation to the Canadian and ethnic cultures and the number of acculturation-related hassles. In particular, the Quebec refugees reported significantly higher level of acculturation-specific hassles, higher ethnic identity, higher level of ethnic behavioural participation, and higher level of French language competence than those living in Ontario. The Quebec refugees also reported significantly lower degree of Canadian identity, lower level of Canadian behavioural participation, and lower level of English language competence than those living in Ontario. No differences were found between the two groups in terms of pre-migration trauma, general daily hassles and adjustment.

Intercultural Relations in Plural Societies: International Studies of Mutual Acculturation and Ethnic Attitudes among Ethnocultural Groups

Convenor

John W. BERRY, *Queen's University, Canada* ✉ berryj@king.igs.net

The domain of intercultural relations comprises two parallel sets of phenomena: acculturation and ethnic relations. These have usually been studied in isolation from each other, but their intersection is of increasing importance for understanding intercultural relations in plural societies. It is obvious that both dominant and non-dominant members of such societies engage in a process of mutual acculturation: both hold attitudes towards themselves, towards other ethnocultural groups, towards how they prefer to relate to each other, and towards how they are willing to change. Although this mutual view of intercultural relations has been recognized for a long time, there has been an imbalance in the research carried out: acculturation studies have been predominantly with the non-dominant groups, and ethnic attitudes have been studied mainly among dominant populations. Beginning in the 1970's, Berry and Kalin started a programme of research to redress this imbalance, with acculturation studies among the dominant population, and studies of mutual attitudes among all ethnocultural groups, using national surveys. More recently, Berry, Kalin and Bourhis developed a research instrument to continue this programme. Called ISATIS (International Study of Attitudes towards Immigration and Settlement), this study examines the views of members of various ethnocultural groups in a number of countries. This symposium is intended to outline this mutual, reciprocal approach to intercultural relations, and to present some empirical findings from these countries.

PART I

Mutual Acculturation: A Forty Year Quest

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In the 1960's it became clear that not everyone living in culturally-plural societies wanted to be culturally the same; the search for alternatives to homogeneity blossomed. In Australia, Taft was considering this question from the point of view of immigrants, and I was doing the same with Aboriginal communities. Preferences for how people wished to relate to each other were assessed. From this work, the distinctions among four ways to live in a culturally plural society emerged: assimilation, integration, separation and marginalization. With the announcement of a Multicultural Policy in Canada in 1971, we began to examine this issue from the points of view of both the non-dominant (Aboriginal, immigrant, and ethnocultural) groups, and members of the dominant larger society. A series of studies in Canada and elsewhere focused on Multicultural Ideology (the view that cultural diversity is a resource to be nurtured and shared) and on the Multicultural Hypothesis (that only when people are secure in their own identity can they accept those who differ from themselves). Recent research findings with an instrument (ISATIS) based on these earlier concepts are discussed to set the stage for the presentation of findings in other societies

Cultural Security and Immigration Climate: An ISATIS Study with Quebec Francophones

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Elisa MONTARULI, *Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

Shaha EL-GELEDI, *Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

The Interactive Acculturation Model proposes that public policies related to immigration and integration issues and acculturation orientations of host majority and immigrant group members contribute to harmonious or conflictual intergroup relations. This study conducted with Quebec Francophone host majority sample explored how feelings of security, endorsement of multicultural ideology and ethnic tolerance contribute to immigration climate in Quebec. Compared to results obtained in Ontario, Québécois Francophones felt less secure culturally and less strongly endorsed multicultural ideology than Ontario Anglophones. Quebec Francophones felt less comfortable with visible minority immigrants than did Ontario Anglophones. Francophones and Anglophones perceived equally positive consequences of immigration, endorsed more preferences than prohibitions for immigrant selection and were consensual in rejecting the view that there was too much immigration in their respective province. While for Ontario Anglophones multicultural ideology, ethnic tolerance and overall security each contributed to immigration climate, for Quebec Francophones only cultural and personal security were predictors of immigration climate. The issue of cultural security is discussed as an enduring correlate of immigration attitudes in French Quebec.

Portuguese Young People's Attitudes Towards Immigration

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The focus of the present paper is to understand Portuguese young peoples' attitudes towards immigration. To achieve this aim, a pilot study was conducted with the ISATIS instrument. The sample consisted of 234 Portuguese youngsters attending courses in high school. All participants had both parents being Portuguese, and 93% were born in Portugal. The age of the participants ranged between 16 and 20 years. An examination of acculturation orientations towards immigration showed that Integration is most preferred, while Exclusion is the least preferred. The intermediate places are occupied by Segregation and Assimilation.

Regarding attitude towards diversity, tolerance is clearly the strongest link. With respect to security, economic security and personal security are the weakest links. The indicators of immigration climate (perceived personal, economic and cultural consequences of diversity and immigration, the tendency to advocate prohibition of immigration and attitude toward 17 ethnocultural groups) are reasonably strong. Immigration climate is more strongly influenced by diversity attitude as compared with security.

Identity, Threat, and Ethnic Attitudes in Multicultural Regions of Russia

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Alexander TATARKO, *Russian Academy Of Sciences, Russia*

This paper presents the results of two research projects on relationships among ethnic identity, perceived threat and intergroup attitudes in different multicultural regions of North and South Russia (17 ethnocultural groups, N = 1012). The results of multiple regression analysis reveal both similar and different relationships between the identity, threat and interethnic attitudes in these regions. Integral threat predicts general ethnic intolerance, positive attitudes to majority, and negative attitudes to minorities in Southern Russia, and positive attitudes to minorities in Northern Russia. The valence of ethnic identity predicts positive attitudes to ethnocultural groups (in Southern Russia, toward minorities; but in Northern Russia, toward the majority). Uncertainty of ethnic identity predicts general ethnic intolerance in Southern Russia, but the opposite (general ethnic tolerance) in Northern Russia. The compensatory role of civic identity as the predictor of ethnic tolerance in comparison with ethnic identity for two groups in Northern Russia (Evenks and Chukchi) was revealed. Two overall models, based on the results of multiple regression analysis, demonstrate the directions and the degree of influence produced by each of the abovementioned factors upon intergroup attitudes.

PART II

Host Attitudes and Immigrant Adaptation: Mutual Acculturation in the Israeli Army

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This study examines host attitudes toward immigrants, and the relationship between them and the adaptation of newcomers, in a unique acculturative setting – the military. 270 Israeli-born commanders from sixteen army units completed a questionnaire dealing with attitudes toward multiculturalism and immigration. The instrument included subsections of the ISATIS questionnaire examining perceptions of security (cultural, economic, and personal), attitudes toward social diversity, tolerance/prejudice, and perceived consequences of immigration and diversity. We also assessed aspects related to intergroup relations within the military, such as perceptions of the "typical" host and immigrant soldier, and perceived unit multicultural climate. In our presentation we will: (1) relate to the participants as a sample of the Israeli host society, and examine the relationships among aspects of their attitudes toward immigrants and the way and extent to which they are predicted by personal and social variables; (2) examine the relationships between general attitudes toward multiculturalism/ immigration and specific attitudes toward multiculturalism in the military context; (3) explore the relationships – at the level of the military unit – between the attitudes of the commanders and the adaptation of their units' immigrant soldiers.

Intergroup Perceptions and Relations of Adolescents in the Indian Cultural Setting

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Ramesh Chandra MISHRA, *Banaras Hindu University, India*

Social identity and intergroup relation processes of adolescents in India are seemingly very different from those found in other cultures because of certain peculiar features of the Indian social context in which the various groups are embedded. Organization of groups in a vertical structure, presence of various types of groups (e.g., mainstream, peripheral, ethnocultural groups) within the same geographical regions, people's entitlement to land, permeability of group boundaries, and functional interdependence of groups are some of these important features. Attendance of adolescents to monocultural and multicultural schools adds further complexity to the development of identity and group relation processes. This paper describes these contextual features, and attempts to examine the dynamics and strategies of intergroup relationships within the framework of multicultural ideology and its practice in the Indian society. A research study carried out with Hindu and Muslim adolescents attending traditional (monocultural) and modern (multicultural) schools will be presented. Empirical data on adolescents' self-perception, self-esteem, attitudes about language, cultural traditions and friendship network, and perception of unfair treatment as well as discrimination by outgroup members will be examined and their consequences for group relationships will be discussed.

Australian Attitudes towards Social Diversity

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Justine DANDY, *Edith Cowan University, Australia*

The paper presents Australian research on attitudes toward social diversity from several datasets including tertiary student and community samples. The studies utilised an adaptation of the original ISATIS instrument. The focus of the presentation is on data from the Multicultural Ideology Scale, supported by qualitative data from individual interviews. We present analyses of the psychometric properties of the scale, as well as an exploration of its applicability in the Australian context. The following themes are discussed: impact of social diversity on Australia, value of social diversity, immigration projections, acculturation, and the roles of ethnic and national identity across host and migrant groups.

Immigration, Acculturation and Intergroup Relations in New Zealand

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Anne-Marie MASGORET, *Research and Evaluation. Workforce Group, Department of Labour, New Zealand*

Chan-Hoong LEONG, *National University of Singapore, Republic of Singapore*

The paper presents an overview of research on mutual acculturation and ethnic attitudes in New Zealand. To accomplish this, we draw upon three major data sets: 1) a national telephone survey of attitudes toward immigrants and immigration; 2) postal surveys on attitudes toward immigrants, immigration and multiculturalism with respondents sampled from the New Zealand and the Maori electoral rolls; 3) identity and acculturation data collected from New Zealand European, Maori, Pacific and Chinese youth, as part of the International Comparative Study of Ethno-cultural Youth, and 4) pilot study data from the New Zealand Department of Labour's Longitudinal Immigration Survey (LisNZ). On the basis of these data sets, the following themes and issues are examined: intercultural contact and intergroup perceptions; ethnic and national identity across host and migrant groups; acculturation preferences and expectations; and attitudes toward biculturalism and multiculturalism. In selected instances, international comparisons are made between New Zealand attitudes and those from North American, European and Australian samples. Particular attention is devoted to the responses of Maori as the indigenous peoples of New Zealand, and the results are discussed in relation to New Zealand's bicultural history and its evolution into a multicultural society.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Erato

Social Axioms around the World

Convenor

Margareta DINCA, *University Titu Maiorescu, Romania* ✉ mdinca@hotmail.com

Discussant

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mhb@cuhk.edu.hk

In China/Hong Kong using structural equation modeling, a model of lay beliefs was developed and found that social problems were perceived to be caused by social-personal factors, whereas psychological problems varied in their perceived etiology. In Poland and Germany the research aimed to discover how the interpersonal conflicts are managed by employing seven different procedures (using social influence, avoiding, giving in, persuading, negotiating, mediating, and arbitrating). The results indicate that social axioms serve as predictors of conflict management behaviour. In Ghana, the validity of five social axioms dimensions is verified in the description of the culture of the society as well as in the extent to which they believe the majority of Ghanaians would respond to the statements. In Hong Kong, a longitudinal analysis of effects of social cynicism on job satisfaction showed that social cynicism correlated negatively with job satisfaction measured concurrently, and was predictive of job satisfaction measured subsequently. In China/Hong Kong, how social beliefs operate with self-beliefs in governing global, daily, and event-specific emotional experiences is examined in a longitudinal study. The discussion will focus on how to incorporate social beliefs in the research of emotions. In Romania, the general framework of cultural beliefs shared on Romanian territory is identified, using the crossculturally applicable social axioms and such segmentation criteria like: socio-cultural regions, gender, and the rural-urban area split etc

PART I

Application of Values and Social Axioms to Clinical Models: Explaining Lay Beliefs about the Causes and Cures of Psychological and Social Problems

Sylvia Xiaohua CHEN, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ sxhchen@psy.cuhk.edu.hk

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

This investigation is an attempt to apply theoretical concepts in personality and social psychology to clinical models. In particular, two abstract, general constructs, viz., values and social axioms, were deployed to predict lay beliefs about the causes and cures of two psychological problems (schizophrenia and agoraphobia) and two social problems (child abuse and corruption) in Chinese culture. It was found that both values and social axioms were significant contributors to lay people's causal explanations for the etiology and treatment of these problems, thus confirming their additive effects on social behavior. Using structural equation modeling, we developed a model of lay beliefs for each specific problem, and found that social problems were perceived to be caused by social-personal factors, whereas psychological problems varied in their perceived etiology. Furthermore, clinical methods were perceived to be the important cure factor in overcoming all four problems. Our findings reflect societal attitudes and behavior toward individuals with these problems, and provide implications for studying lay attributions for social events and perceived remedial strategies. Understanding the knowledge and beliefs of the general public about psychological and social problems will shed new light on whether and where those individuals seek help, in turn facilitating the recovery process.

Combining Individualism-Collectivism Orientations with Social Axioms in Predicting Conflict Management Behaviour

Günter BIERBRAUER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ bierbrauer@uos.de

Edgar W. KLINGER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Aneta CHYBICKA, *University of Gdansk, Poland*

Justyna KOZIEJ, *School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Katrin MEYER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

In a world-wide research program Leung, Bond and their collaborators have identified a pan-cultural set of dimensions tapping beliefs about how the world functions. An empirical study was conducted to examine to what extent the degree of individualism-collectivism (COS) and social axioms (SAS) function as predictors of conflict management behaviour. Respondents from Poland and Germany were asked to indicate how likely it is that they try to manage interpersonal conflicts by employing seven different procedures (using social influence, avoiding, giving in, persuading, negotiating, mediating, arbitrating). Moreover, beliefs about the consequences of using these procedures were measured, e.g. the degree to which these procedures provide opportunity of voice, or the degree of perceived fairness. Results show that the individualism-collectivism orientation is significantly related to conflict management behaviour, although the amount of variance explained is small. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that social axioms added further predictive power above the value orientation measured by individualism-collectivism orientations. Taken together the results indicate that social axioms serve as predictors of conflict management behaviour. However, their predictive power should not be overestimated.

The Validity of Social Axiom Dimensions in Describing the Culture of a Society: The Case of Ghana

David L. SAM, *University of Bergen, Norway* ✉ david.sam@psysp.uib.no
Benjamin AMPONSAH, *University of Ghana, Ghana*

The on-going social axiom studies were initiated with the aim of finding an alternate and hopefully a better way of describing the culture of a country. Accordingly, the studies require respondents to report the extent to which they agree or disagree with some 60 statements. The resulting factor solutions are then seen as descriptive of the society the respondents represent. In this presentation, we compare two sets of social axiom data among two groups of Ghanaian students to verify the validity of the previously established 5 social axiom dimensions in describing the culture of their society. In the first data set, we followed the classical social axioms method where nearly 500 students were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree with the social axioms statements. In the second set of data, a comparable group of 500 students were asked to report on behalf of their society (i.e., the extent to which they believe the majority of Ghanaians would respond to the statements). The resulting factor solutions from the two sets of data are compared using multi-group analyses. The implications of the findings for cross-cultural psychological studies are discussed.

PART II

Longitudinal Analysis of Effects of Social Cynicism on Job Satisfaction

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mkkleung@cityu.edu.hk

This research is concerned with social cynicism, which is one of the five axiom dimensions identified, and is concerned with a negative view about people and social institutions. Social cynicism is found to show a negative correlation with job satisfaction across societies. A preliminary study in Hong Kong showed that social cynicism and job satisfaction was also correlated negatively across individuals. To confirm the causal effect of social cynicism on job satisfaction, a longitudinal study in Shanghai, China, with three waves of surveys, was conducted. Results showed that social cynicism correlated negatively with job satisfaction measured concurrently, and was predictive of job satisfaction measured subsequently. Consistent with the buffering hypothesis, the negative relationship between social cynicism and job satisfaction was significant only when perceived well-being was low.

How Self Beliefs and Social Beliefs Relates to Emotions? An Integrative Model of Belief System in Emotional Experiences

Dennis C. M. HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ dennis_hkfun@hotmail.com
Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Recent researches (Robinson & Clore, 2002) have proposed that belief system can govern our emotional experiences. Consistently, in the past decades, self-efficacy belief and other personality beliefs have been found to link to different emotional experiences (e.g., Robinson, Solberg, Vargas, & Tamir, 2003; Stanley & Maddux, 1986). Indeed, the past studies have made great success in bridging the relationship between self-beliefs and emotions. Yet, the role of social beliefs is under-addressed in the studies of emotion. The presentation would like to examine how social beliefs operate with self-beliefs in governing global, daily, and event-specific emotional experiences in a longitudinal study. The discussion will focus on how to incorporate social beliefs in the research of emotions.

A Map of Social Axioms in Romanian Culture

Margareta DINCA, *University Titu Maiorescu, Romania* ✉ mdinca@hotmail.com
Dragos ILIESCU, *D&D Research, Romania*
Alexandru MIHALCEA, *University Titu Maiorescu, Romania*

Extensive studies have proved that some of the features of cultural system relate directly to the psychological characteristics of the members of those cultures. Cultural features exercise an impact mainly by structuring and directing socialization (Vygotsky, 1978, Bond, 2004). A pancultural factor analysis has identified six dimensions of beliefs that would be crossculturally applicable in this respective (Leung et al., 2002). Our study aimed to identify the general framework of cultural beliefs shared on Romanian territory, using the abovementioned crossculturally applicable social axioms and such segmentation criteria like: socio-cultural regions, gender, and the rural-urban area split etc. To confirm the relation between these criteria and social axioms, the SAS was applied on a national-wide representative sample for Romania (N = 1178 subjects, 596 women and 592 males, sampling error <

3%). The results and associated t Student significant differences are discussed correlated with the causality among elements in the social and historical universe.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

G1

Unemployed Peoples: A Cross-Cultural Study of How They Feel and React to Their Situation and How They Envision their Future Possibilities

Convenor

Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden; ARIC* ✉ roger.sages@psychology.lu.se

Co-Convenor

Mohamed LAHLOU, *Université Lumières Lyon-2, France; ARIC* ✉ mohamed.lahlou@univ-lyon2.fr

Our project aims at a cross-/cultural study of unemployment, both for autochtone and migrant populations, trying to unveil the complex forms of meaning constitution and dynamic processes which may underly the reactions of the individual to life conditons and stress factors during unemployment, eventually at least partly due to conditions in the homeland, as well as ways of migrations and conditions in the immigration country. We strive also to open the way to practical means of information, prevention and transformation, especially, by starting a process of self-management, by which the persons concerned seek actively to ameliorate their conditions. Hence, the importance of developing methods and approaches allowing for data gathering with a minimum of interference due to cultural differences. The subjective feelings and interpretations from the persons of their own lifeworld being at least as important, if not more, than the objective conditions of life, the method should allow for a data gathering where the person is invited to express her/himself as freely as she/he wants and in terms of her/his own choices. Husserlian phenomenology allows for a systematic approach of this problematic. It starts with a bracketing of all preconceptions, expectations and/or predictions, be they based on common sense or scientific theories. The softwares Sphinx Lexica, Minerva-MCA and Alceste will be used for analysis. This first symposium will concentrate on the importance of the time dimension and on factors affecting resilience.

PART I

Social Representations of Unemployed Persons: Effects of Acculturation

Anne-Sophie MAÏA, *Université Lumière Lyon 2, France* ✉ labeillemaia@yahoo.fr

My work is about unemployment, more particularly, it is a comparison between the social representation (for instance “people unemployed are lazy persons”, “immigrant persons”...) of French people who live in France and French people who live in Sweden. The aim of this phenomenological study was to know if the acculturation of the people influences their social representation and the eventual influence in this process of different medias. An open phenomenological question was asked to the person and results are analysed by the MCA-Minerva (Meaning Constitution Analysis) created by Roger Sages.

Cultural Values and Religious Beliefs: Their Impact on the Phenomenon of Resilience

Anna WYPUSTEK, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland; Lund University, Sweden* ✉ awypustek@st.swps.edu.pl

Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden; ARIC*

Since unemployment is becoming a great problem in many places in the world, I would like to know more about its nature in order to help people who have to face this kind of situation. Greater understanding of the several aspects of this phenomenon may enable to gain knowledge on how to deal with it, both during the period of unemployment and also, during the adaptation to the eventual new working situation. This study is part of a cross-cultural project including Sweden, China, France, Poland and Austria. It will compare a Swedish with a Polish population. This may eventually indicate the importance of cultural and/or religious beliefs and values in modulating the phenomenon of resilience. A phenomenological approach, Meaning Constitution Analysis, developed by Roger Sages, was used for understanding the nature and process of the psychological reactions during unemployment. The participants were asked to answer one broad question about how it is to be in a situation of being unemployed. Also, a questionnaire about several aspects in connection with cultural and religious values was administered. The data analysis mainly focuses on the entities that were the most frequent and seems to be the most relevant from the point of view of the researcher and is discussed under the framework of the attitude of the employees toward their employers and the situation of being unemployed.

Resilience Research for Unemployed Persons in Chinese Community

Xiaonan YU, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China* ✉ yuxn@psych.ac.cn

Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden; ARIC*

Unemployment is a common experience in both developed and underdeveloped countries. Reconstructing human resources with the human-oriented economic development becomes an important issue for the revitalization of Northeast Old Industrial Base in China. This research aims to explore self-regulation mechanisms that potentially improve the life quality, health, and development of unemployed population in community, rather than the individual. Resilience theory provides an integrative framework for exploring the proposed mechanisms by which environmental resources (e.g. social interdependence) influence psychological characters (e.g. self-esteem, strong sense of life purpose), self-strengthen motivations, and effective coping (including active problem-solving) critical to good functioning in physical, psychological, and social condition although faced

with adversity. Concerning research method, the combination of psychometric survey and interview with MCA (Meaning Constitution Analysis) would facilitate the understanding of the life-world of the unemployed participants. The results were discussed on effective factors (e.g. environmental, psychological, behavioral) that improved resilience of these unemployed persons and the processes of these factors interacted with each other. Furthermore, a quasi-experimental design was used to compare groups under resilience intervention (according to these factors and the interacting processes) with control participants in order to identify effective interventions that contribute to their well-being.

To Be or Not To Be an Unemployed Academic

Jenny WIİK, *Lund University, Sweden* ✉ jenny_wiik@hotmail.com

Ulrika HANNERVIK, *Lund University, Sweden*

The purpose of this study was to gain a deeper understanding of the phenomenon of unemployment. We used a phenomenological approach which lets the participant have a free mind about the phenomenon. The selection consisted of nine unemployed academic men and women between the ages 26-50. We wanted to examine the relationship between health, stress and coping strategies and differences and similarities. We used the MCA-Minerva as a base for our measurements. The result showed both differences and similarities. We could also see some similar negative words the respondents used to describe themselves; which goes hand in hand with earlier research. Further on, the results showed a positive prospective trend in the statements of the respondents. In our study, we have concluded that the theories to some extent could explain some of our respondent's behaviour against dealing with unemployment and being where they don't want to be. The discussion part dealt with the effects of the academics situation on the result and the problem the Swedish government is dealing with. Finally, we have come to the insight that something needs to be done about the problem of unemployed academics.

PART II

This second symposium, on the topic of unemployed persons, concentrates on different aspects of the problematic. Gender, the situation of migration, youth, and the eventual importance of humor and social contacts in promoting resilience and psychological well-being in front of the difficult life situation are our main concerns. It is hoped that, together with the results obtained with the studies presented in our first symposium, a broad picture of the life-world of unemployed people will emerge, allowing for several possibilities of actions to be implemented during the different time moments of the period of unemployment. Here too, the importance of developing methods and approaches allowing for data gathering with a minimum of interference due to cultural differences. The subjective feelings and interpretations from the persons of their own lifeworld being at least as important, if not more, than the objective conditions of life, the method should allow for a data gathering where the person is invited to express herself as freely as she/he wants and in terms of their own choices. Husserlian phenomenology allows for a systematic approach of this problematic. It starts with a bracketing of all preconceptions, expectations and/or predictions, be they based on common sense or scientific theories. The softwares Sphinx Lexica, Minerva-MCA and Alceste will be used for analysis.

The Discourses behind Unemployment and the Individual Concern

Jonas LUNDSTEN, *Lund University, Sweden* ✉ Jonas.lundsten@psychology.lu.se

At a first glance the state of unemployment has different consequences in different countries depending on values, intentions and functioning of the welfare system. The way to handle a situation of unemployment for an individual varies in the context of discourses lying behind the revealing of a Life-World in which the individual acts in his daily care about himself and understands his own actions as meaningful. In our presumption, being unemployed means "something" for the individual, especially if the individual is unemployed, but also the risk of being unemployed might be revealed as relevant for an individual who actually is employed. The experienced meaning of being unemployed is studied from an individual perspective to reveal the discourses lying behind the understanding of unemployment and the ways these discourses form an individual behavior related to a social context in which the individual is expected to relate himself as a person.

Discrimination in Work, Unemployment and Migration: The Case of Young Migrants in France

Mohamed LAHLOU, *Université Lumières Lyon-2, France; ARIC* ✉ mohamed.lahlou@univ-lyon2.fr

This communication will study the problematic of the unemployment of youth together with a psychological phenomenon induced by migrant situations, in France. The unrest that the French society actually is living into, due to explicit and implicit discriminations suffered by the migrant youth, raises the fundamental question of multiculturalism and/or integration in receiving societies. The economical and social fractures give rise to sharp increase in tendencies toward a segregation and contradiction to the French model of integrated citizenship. In this study we will make use of: a questionnaire in order to understand the attitudes of different social actors (unemployed people, employers, social workers) and a collection of life narratives allowing us to visualize the migratory pathways of migrants as felt by them. If the questionnaire is destined to grab the big behavioral tendencies of different, life narratives will allow to better apprehend the feelings of conflicts as perceived by unemployed youth. The studied population will comprise two groups: to the first one (100 subjects) the questionnaires will be administered, from the second one (40 subjects) life narratives will be collected. Data analysis will be done with content analysis, phenomenological analysis (MCA-Minerva) and lexical analysis.

Resilience on Unemployment: Cross-Cultural Study with Combination of the Qualitative and Quantitative Approach

Agnieszka OSTASZEWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland; Lund University, Sweden* ✉ agaosta@wp.pl

Henri ADATO, *Onex Corporation, USA*

Roger Benjamin SAGES, *Lund University, Sweden; ARIC*

The project idea is focused on unemployed people and their life-worlds. It is going to be approached mainly with a qualitative study. My interest is also to divide participants according to the resilience aspect (understood as having a positive adaptation despite negative experiences in searching for a job) and see if there are any general differences in their constitution of meaning. Participants will be asked an open ended question about their experiences with applying for a job and their feelings according to their unemployment situation. Also the point of view of social workers working in the unemployment will be studied. The quantitative and qualitative approach complementing each other in this kind of research study should bring some fruitful results. The cross-cultural aspect of this study refers to the comparison of participants from two countries in the EU. The attention will be focused on unemployed people in Poland, where unemployment rates reach around 18 % and unemployed people in Sweden, where these rates are around 3 times lower. My intention is to reveal practical aspects and eventual possibilities of creating appropriate and applicable support/motivational system for unemployed people.

Humor amongst Unemployed: An Intercultural Study

Karolina FRISK, *Lund University, Sweden* ✉ Psy03kfr@student.lu.se

Camilla AHLGREN, *Lund University, Sweden*

Upon hearing the word humour, we make different associations; a humorous friend, a silly joke or a funny ad seen on TV. However, humour is used in many different daily situations and is an important element in the communication between people. Research within this area has proven the importance of humour in the working life. Yet, studies on humour from the perspective of unemployed are missing. We wanted to find out how unemployed view their situation and what meaning humor has to them. By adding cultural differences as a third dimension we hoped to get a wider understanding of the topic. We have approached this subject through a phenomenological perspective, both by observing and doing informal as well as formal interviews. We have conducted seven interviews, three females and four males all from different cultural backgrounds. The location was a center for unemployed people who are a part of the Swedish social benefit program. Our findings show that there is a need for humor amongst unemployed people.

Invited Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

Main Amphi.

Reasons for Nation-Level Differences in Leadership

Convenor

Peter B. SMITH, *University of Sussex, UK* ✉ psmith@sussex.ac.uk

Discussant

Geert HOFSTEDE, *University of Maastricht, The Netherlands* ✉ hofstede@bart.nl

Leadership in organisational settings has been studied extensively in many nations over the past few decades. Variations across nations in preferred leader styles have been repeatedly identified and recent studies have shown these variations to be predictable to some extent from characterisations of nations derived from emerging cross-cultural theories, such as those based on value preferences. This symposium explores the possibilities for providing richer and more detailed explanations for the differences that have been found. Evert van de Vliert presents evidence testing a global explanation based upon an interaction between climate and wealth. Peter Dorfman shows how preferred leader styles can be described most effectively in terms of clusters of nations rather than at the level of individual nations, and discusses the implications of this for possible explanations. Mark Peterson considers the contribution of historical explanations, focussing particularly on the legacy of the British Empire. Finally, Romie Littrell discusses explanations for leadership preferences in that region of the world that has been least intensively studied, namely sub-Saharan Africa. Geert Hofstede will discuss each of these papers.

Climatic Ecology of Charismatic Leadership Ideals

Evert VAN DE VLIERT, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ e.van.de.vliert@rug.nl

On the basis of the ecological leadership theory (Van de Vliert & Smith, 2004), the perceived effectiveness of charismatic leadership in a country's organizations is conceptualized as an adaptation to two interacting characteristics of the environment: cold, temperate, or hot climate, and national wealth. A secondary analysis of managerial survey data gathered in 61 countries (House et al., 2004) supports the viewpoint that charismatic organizational leadership is endorsed more in higher-income countries with more demanding climates (e.g., Scandinavia) but less in lower-income countries with more demanding climates (e.g., Soviet successor states). These climato-economic effects are mediated by national culture: charismatic organizational leadership thrives in niches of climate-based demands, wealth-based resources, low power distance, and low uncertainty avoidance.

Universal and Culturally Contingent Leadership Styles

Peter DORFMAN, *New Mexico State University, USA* ✉ pdorfman@nmsu.edu

John HOWELL, *New Mexico State University, USA*

Mansour JAVIDAN, *Thunderbird University, USA*

Paul HANGES, *University of Maryland, USA*

Partially because all business today is global, practical knowledge in managing people of different national origins is particularly important. One meta-question that guided the GLOBE research project concerns the apparent paradox of consistency and variability in leadership requirements often assumed to exist among differing national cultures. The first part of my contribution will review our findings about leadership prototypes for 10 culture clusters found in the GLOBE study. Clearly, there are both similarities and differences across the clusters. The second part of my contribution discusses new evidence regarding the leadership styles that are thought to be universally positive and universally negative. Finally, I will present evidence linking societal culture to leadership styles that are culturally contingent.

The Second Anglo Cluster: Post World War II Independent Colonies

Mark PETERSON, *Florida Atlantic University, USA* ✉ peterse@fau.edu

Abiola FANIMOKUN, *Florida Atlantic University, USA*

The influence that the British colonial heritage shows on the business cultures of nations is reflected in studies that propose clusters of nations. These studies typically recognize that nations which combine Chinese with British cultural traditions are distinctive. However, other nations having a British heritage are combined into a single cluster of Anglo nations in two of the most prominent country clusters studies - one by Ronen and Shenkar, (1985) and the other by GLOBE (Ashkanasy et al., 2002). In contrast, Hofstede (2001) and Inglehart et al. (1998) separate some of the more recently independent British and U.S. colonies from the others. The present paper considers how the cultural and institutional histories, as well as the geographic characteristics of nations that became independent since the 1940s integrate traditional social structures with British colonial rule. While recognizing variability in the way the British system became integrated with particular local systems, the present paper identifies general management characteristics that arose from this integration. We conclude by suggesting that this dynamic has resulted in these more recently independent nations showing greater cultural collectivism (Hofstede, 2001) and greater use of rules for making decisions in organizations (Smith, Peterson & Schwartz, 2002) as compared to other Anglo heritage nations.

Leadership in Sub-Saharan Africa: Deciding Whom to Lead

Romie LITTRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand* ✉ romielittrell@yahoo.com

Characteristics of leaders and leadership in Sub-Saharan Africa are derived from migration and micro-cultures, varying from one ethnic group or tribe to another. Inter-tribal wars and colonialism have led to self-reliance and self-interest tending to take a back seat to ethnicity and group loyalty. Reciprocity and the distribution of scant resources to clan and ethnic affiliates are therefore natural responsibilities of leadership in Africa. This cultural conditioning can lead to self-interests of leaders being placed above the national interest to achieve ethnic/regional superiority or domination. "Western", Northern Hemispheric concepts of leadership and governance can work directly against the expectations of clan and ethnic supporters of a leader. Emphasis is placed on a leader's ability to honour his or her obligations to ethnic affiliates, without denying others to an extent that causes open conflict. The preferred leader is kindly, considerate and understanding, not too dynamic and productive and, possibly, too demanding. Ongoing research has indicated differences, particularly in transactional leadership preferences, based upon language, religion, race, and ethnicity. The GLOBE study found the Sub-Saharan cluster to be less homogeneous than other clusters.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

Science Amphi.

Humane Orientation vs. Dimensions of Impersonal Task Efficiency

Convenor

Pawel BOSKI, *Polish Academy of Sciences Poland* ✉ boskip@psychpan.waw.pl

Discussant

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ ckagit@ku.edu.tr

Can we and should we preserve humane values and practices in the world where task perfection, profit, and competitiveness reign? These questions have been raised many times at the grounds of political ideology and in management (e.g. human relations movement in 1930.). Femininity and benevolence have been proposed as culture value dimensions in Hofstede and Schwartz project, respectively; and contrasted with individualism or achievement/mastery. Recently GLOBE has brought attention explicitly to Humane Orientation, contrasting it with cultural dimensions of impersonal task efficiency. Independently, Boski has worked for two decades on humanism - materialism, deriving this bipolar construct from Polish historical traditions. The symposium will present these converging streams of theorizing and research. The important dilemma is that people seem to keep deep caring human relations at the highest value (Schwartz, GLOBE) but the reality of the globalizing world becomes increasingly technology and efficiency driven with the underlying assumption that humane orientation should be considered as romantic and obsolete. Thus the crucial question must be asked: Will human warmth, touch and consideration survive in this new cultural environment, or will they be pushed to the margins of our existence? Are there ways to reconcile the incompatibles?

Four presentations topped with discussant's contributions will address these questions on empirical grounds in the domains of business and leadership; politics and life quality; international exchange and hospitality; and intra-family relationships.

Methodological Issues Concerning the Humane Orientation Construct

Vipin GUPTA, *Simmons College School of Management, USA* ✉ vipin.gupta@simmons.edu

In the GLOBE program, the "Humane orientation" construct is defined as the degree to which a collective encourages and rewards individuals for being fair, altruistic, generous, caring, and kind to others. The GLOBE program has rigorously validated this construct, using a variety of techniques (see House, Hanges, Javidan, Dorfman & Gupta, 2005). The factor structure of the Humane orientation construct was confirmed at the cross-culture level, but not at the within culture level. Consequently, the items in the Humane Orientation dimension do not necessarily correlate positively and highly in all the cultures. The GLOBE program found that the norms of societies valuing humane orientation are concerned with improvement of the human condition. Societies that were reported to value humane orientation were characterized by norms that encourage and reinforce a sense of public morality. Further, the societies practicing humane orientation were concerned with human warmth. Therefore, they tended to reject the models of economic development rooted in the norms of materialism. They also tended to reject impersonal and third party forms of interventions for promoting human rights. Such societies tended to rely more on their family and group relationships, and often had more rigid power structures, with only moderate performance and future orientation.

Humane Orientation as a Dimension of Organizational Culture and Leadership Attribute: Findings from the Globe Project

Hayat KABASAKAL, *Bogazici University, Turkey* ✉ kabasaka@boun.edu.tr

Muzzafer BODUR, *Bogazici University, Turkey*

This paper aims to present the concept and findings of the humane-orientation dimension of GLOBE project as a cultural and leadership construct in 62 societies from all major regions of the world. It will particularly focus on humane-oriented organizational practices and values and humane-orientation as an outstanding leadership characteristic. In the first part of the presentation, humane-orientation as an organizational culture dimension will be covered. First, different organizational contexts in which humane-orientation is fostered will be conveyed based on previous literature. Specifically, major connotations of humane-oriented differences in terms of organizational practices and values will be explained. Later, a sectoral analysis will address differences and similarities in HO across finance, food processing, and telecommunication industries. In the second part of the presentation, humane-oriented leadership as an outstanding characteristic will be the focus. Findings derived from prior literature on humane behaviors they manifest towards followers will be discussed. Then, effectiveness of humane-oriented leadership based on regional and sectoral groupings will be analyzed. In the final part of the presentation, relationship between humane-orientation cultural values and culturally endorsed leadership dimension will be investigated. Connotations of humane-orientation in task-oriented settings and leadership will be presented and implications for organizations operating in a globalized scene will be discussed.

Local Culture's Humanism or Task Orientation? What Matters More in International Students Adaptation to Hosting University?

Joanna WIECKOWSKA, *Polish Academy Sciences, Poland* ✉ joanna.wieckowska@swps.edu.pl

The literature on acculturation describes various constructs, which influence the process of adaptation to the new cultural milieu. Characteristics of a culture of origin and a receiving one are broadly researched in this context. Some results show that the greater the distance between the two cultures is, the more difficult the process of acculturation is. Others indicate the importance of the fit between immigrant's preferences and culture (Ward 2004). Cultures can be described by their positioning on various dimensions. One of the recent developments in this field has been the GLOBE project (House et al. 2004), where nine dimensions have been postulated and measured. Based on it, research showed that high ratings of the local culture on humane orientation were the most predictive for successful adaptation of European volunteers in India (Pomykała 2005). Results of currently conducted research on international students from Erasmus exchange project, stationed in Poland, will be presented in this paper. The study aims at determining differences and similarities on GLOBE related dimensions as possible factors affecting their acculturation process. It will also answer the question to what extent does cultural distance or person-culture fit predict psychological adjustment and socio-cultural adaptation to functioning on receiving universities of international students in Poland.

Humanism-Materialism: Embedded in Polish Cultural History and Manifested in Personal Concerns for Public Matters

Paweł BOSKI, *Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland* ✉ boskip@psychpan.waw.pl

According to Western cultural practices, public life is run according to impersonal rules and regulations: they are efficiency and profit in business activities; and law and legal procedures in dealings with state administration. Employees and citizens are kept responsible for their competence and law obedience. Imperatives to not tolerate exceptions. Alternative cultural design makes room for human imperfection, emphasizes solidarity and sensitizes against profiteering or exploitation. Polish cultural roots lie there and can be traced back to: Catholic disapproval for economic profit making, family extensions from brotherhood to friendship and hospitality, and concerns against injustice. These origins gave rise to humanism - materialism dimension (Boski, 2005). Research results demonstrate humanist ideals as a dominant aspect for Polish mentality, together with indignation of materialist wealth. No change in this respect has occurred since the declining years of communist regime till today's life in

market economy. Being opponent of business mentality, humanism promotes democratic order (despite of a solid link between the two in political science). While materialism is a reversal of humanism, liberalism appears as a competitive cultural project of considerable appeal, splitting society into segments of those who endorse assimilation to the western life style and others who opt for integration with the maintenance of cultural heritage.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

A1

Research strategies

Chair

Edison J. TRICKETT, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

The Measurement Equivalence of Horizontal and Vertical Individualism and Collectivism Scales in Five Countries

Christopher PARKER, *Northern Illinois University, USA* ✉ cparker@niu.edu

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This study examined the cross-cultural validity of the constructs of horizontal and vertical individualism and collectivism as measured by the Singelis, Triandis, Bhawuk, and Gelfand, (1995) scales. Data (N = 519) from students attending Universities in five different countries (Brazil, Germany, India, Phillipines, & the United States) that are expected to represent different cultural combinations of the horizontal and vertical individualism and collectivism dimensions were analyzed using confirmatory factor analysis. Scales were translated into the language of primary instruction for each country (English, German, or Portuguese) using the translation-back translation method advocated by Brislin (1986). The measurement invariance of the Singelis et al. (1995) scale across these five cultural groups was examined using LISREL and maximum likelihood for parameter estimation. In addition, the Triandis, Chen, and Chan (1998) measure was used to assess convergent and discriminant validity. Results indicated little support for the hypothesized four factor structure in data from any of the five countries. These results were not affected by the language in which the survey was administered. Implications of these results for the measurement of horizontal and vertical individualism and collectivism studies of cross-cultural differences are discussed.

Bicameral Spheres: A Proposal for the Psychology of Mind

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Human psychology operates in two spheres: the sphere of things and the sphere of mind. The sphere of things is an objectified and impersonalized world where rationality and logic prevail. In this sphere, understanding of things and events is pursued from an observer's perspective; the understanding is construed cognitively through description and inference. On the other hand, the sphere of mind is a subjective and personalized world where contextuality and relationalism prevail. In this sphere, understanding of things and events is experiential and intersubjective. Humans live a life switching back and forth these two spheres. Human beings act as agents and as owners of authentic mind in the sphere of mind but they are deprived of agentivity in the sphere of things. The modern psychology has been constructed in the sphere of things mostly while the psychology of religious practice and Oriental philosophy (Buddhism and Confuciansim) have been addressing the sphere of mind. We propose the need for and the way to approach the sphere of mind.

Cases for Mind Psychology: Shimcheong, Pakikiramdam, and Empathy

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The proposal of mind psychology requires fresh view on the meaning of understandings in human communication. Previous academic discourses on the human communication have been centered around cognitive understanding where communication is treated as exchange of information between interactants. This mode of communication functions primarily in the sphere of things. The communication in the sphere of minds seeks not for the mere exchange of information but for the understanding of experiential state of minds. Both shimcheong, a Korean vernacular, and pakikiramdam, a Philippine vernacular, are the terms used in daily conversation to convey one's own mind and to obtain the understanding of the partner's mind. The communication in this context is more of affective-ridden, relational, contextual, and experiential. The concept of empathy gets fresh understanding if compared to shimcheong and pakikiramdam in its cultural context.

The Use of Proxies in Acculturation Research: An Empirical Investigation

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With increasing intensity, the concept of acculturation is being discussed and debated. One aspect of this debate involves issues of measurement. Fueled by multiple instances of non-replicated or contradictory findings, some prominent researchers (e.g. Escobar & Vega) have recommended not administering specific measures of acculturation until more precise and consensual approaches are available. Instead, they recommend the use of proxies such as length of time in the country. Indeed, many studies

that include acculturation as a central component already use such proxies as length of time in the country and language spoken in the home as proxies for acculturative status. The conceptual premise of this paper is that such proxies are woefully inadequate as explanatory devices for making meaning of relationships between them and specific outcomes for immigrant populations. An empirical investigation is needed to sharpen this issue and provide preliminary data on the usefulness of such proxies compared to direct measures assessing acculturation. In this spirit, we present data on how varied proxies, including language spoken in the home and length of time in the country, correlate both with a specific multidimensional and orthogonal measure of acculturation (Birman's LIB), and with psychosocial outcomes in varied life domains. We draw on our samples of former Soviet and Vietnamese adolescents and adults who immigrated to the United States.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

A2

Acculturation

Chair

John E. LEWIS, *Nova Southeastern University, USA*

Vice-Chair

Annet TE LINDERT, *Tilburg University; Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

Valuation Research of Iranian Migrants in the Netherlands

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This study examines well-being, quality of life and perceived discrimination of 150 Iranian immigrants in the Netherlands. According to objective reasoning, Iranian immigrants are well-adapted in the Dutch society. They are well-educated, employed and speak the Dutch language very well, but are they happy? By understanding the impact of bicultural background on psychological well-being and adjustment we studied both cultures involved with the acculturation process of Iranian immigrants. In this way we are able to understand the complicated mixture of their feelings. Iranian immigrants had to flee their home country Iran, so we studied their past and present experiences, as well as their future expectations. For example traumatic (flight and prison) experiences in the past may influence the present feelings of Iranian migrants. Feeling at home, feeling accepted in the present life in the Netherlands will influence the quality of their present life in the Netherlands as well as their future expectations. Whereas having less satisfaction in present life (e.g. feeling uprooted, perceived discrimination, perceived discrepancy in SES) will predict futurelessness. Results will be discussed.

Images of Poverty: A Glimpse on How the Poor Understand Their Reality

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Social representations of poverty by the poor rarely have been investigated. Analyzing such representations may help to understand how the poor can adapt to extremely difficult circumstances. Most similar research has been done with populations who are not exposed to situations of extreme poverty, limiting its applicability to chronic poverty situations. The present work is focused on the analysis of the interpretations that individuals living in poverty gave of pictures taken by them. Thirty participants living at the northern Mexican border were given disposable cameras and were instructed to take pictures of anything they considered important, including objects, persons, places, or situations. Then they were asked to comment on its perceived significance. Qualitative analysis software was used to categorize the interpretations that the participants gave about the pictures. Issues related to their families were the most important topic related to the images, followed by concerns with contamination and societal problems. A comparison of this ethnomethodology with techniques used by research done by the World Bank and other agencies shows that it offers a minimization of the biases and preconceptions of the investigator, while a vision of the world by the poor themselves is brought with more clarity.

The Acculturation of Greek-Americans: Change and Continuity in Traditional Values and Parental Relationships

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Maria I. CONSTANTINIDOU, *Nova Southeastern University, USA*

There has been a persistent tendency to resist acculturation among Greek Americans, especially among newly arrived, first and second generation families. The large number of Greek school systems built in many big U.S. cities where large numbers of Greek Americans reside is an evidence of this acculturation resistance observed by Greek American immigrants. Research has shown that acculturation levels affect the adherence of traditional values, and change individual preferences, behavior, and relationships among immigrant families. The current study investigated how Greek Americans versus Greeks from Greece differ in their traditional values observance from Greeks from Greece based on their acculturation level. Furthermore, this study examined how attitudes and behaviors between parents and children change based on their degree of acculturation. The Greek American Acculturation Scale was used to measure acculturation across six dimensions. The interaction of the degree of acculturation and parental relationships was measured using a newly developed and piloted CPS Parental Relationships Scale. The results of the administration of these two instruments will be presented.

Situated Ethnic Identity in First- and Second-Generation Immigrants to Canada

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Kristie D. SAUMURE, *University of Alberta, Canada*

Richard CLEMENT, *University of Ottawa, Canada*

Tory PINO, *University of Alberta, Canada*

Peter MACINTYRE, *Cape Breton University, Canada*

Clement and Noels (1992) argue that ethnic identity varies depending upon the situation, such that in some contexts one might identify with the heritage group, and in others with the majority group. In a first study of this issue, 815 immigrants completed the Situated Ethnic Identity Scale (SEIS), which assesses identification with the heritage and Canadian groups across family, friendship, academic, and public domains. Confirmatory factor analysis supported the factorial validity of the instrument, and the SEIS correlated consistently with other indices of acculturation. A second study examined the hypothesis that acculturation takes place first in more public domains and eventually penetrates more intimate domains. The results indicated that, for first-generation immigrants (N = 266), heritage identity was stronger than Canadian identity in the family and friendship domains, but Canadian identity was stronger than heritage identity in the school and public domains. Consistent with expectation, for second-generation immigrants (N = 248) this pattern was attenuated, and in the friendship domain Canadian identity was stronger than heritage identity. These results underline the importance of a situational perspective on the acculturation of ethnic identity, and provide evidence of a psychometrically sound instrument to measure situated identity.

Career Identities of South African Coloured First-Year Female Students

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Naydene DE LANGE, *University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa*

Dramatic changes in nearly every sphere of life have occurred in South Africa since its first democratic, non-racial elections in 1994, which have affected the lives of all citizens. These changes have had major implications for South African women, also regarding their identities. This necessitates a reevaluation of the prior conceptualisation of identity among women, an issue which has moved from the periphery of academic discourse to the centre. The objective of this research was to explore and describe the career identities of coloured first-year female students at one of the campuses of the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in post-apartheid South Africa. A qualitative, explorative, descriptive and contextual research design was implemented. Using purposive sampling, data were collected during six focus group interviews. The following open-ended research question was asked: "How do you see yourself in terms of your future career in a changing / transforming society?" The transcribed interviews were analysed by means of Tesch's descriptive analysis technique. Guba's measures of trustworthiness were applied. A literature control was done to recontextualise the findings. The findings are presented under the five central themes which emerged, namely: perspectives on career issues; variety of career fields; self-knowledge; factors which influenced career choice; and concerns regarding career development. Finally, recommendations are also presented in this regard.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

A3

Attitudes

Chair

Yutaka OKURA, *University of Canterbury, New Zealand*

Vice-Chair

Taciano L MILFONT, *Federal University of Alagoas, Brazil; University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Stress and Loneliness in the Youth of Developing Countries

Ishita SANYAL, *Turning Point, India* ✉ ishitasanyal@hotmail.com

Stress & loneliness in the youth of developing countries is a direct after-effect of high ambition & increasing desires due to new trend in consumerism & globalization. The youth of developing countries like India are becoming a loner, under severe stress for achievement & some of them try to excel in their life from the very young age. They are under constant pressure. This is aggravated by parents who want to fulfil their desires through their child. The meaning of life is changing fast. The craving for a peaceful & happy life is changing to a craze-craving for money, elements of leisure, foreign tour or a secured job in developing nations. Pleasure from work has shifted to a pleasure for luxury-items escaping out of work. They are losing their self-identity, their self-esteem & they become confused & live with conflict in the mind. The traditional family concept of India is replaced by nuclear family & living for "one's own life" has become the main purpose of life. As a result, the youth today cannot trust others, have no friends & feel rejected & lonely. They fall prey to depression & aggressiveness & the youth constitutes 50-60% of the population of India.

The Comparison of Japanese University Students with New Zealand University Students Concerning Their Images of the Old People

Yutaka OKURA, *University of Canterbury, New Zealand* ✉ y_okura@inet.net.nz

In this paper, the Japanese university students and New Zealand university students were compared concerning their images about old people. In order to explore their images from multi-angle aspects and make them as multi-dimensional as possible, their images were investigated from the following five aspects. These are: 1.Their definitions of old people, 2.Their significant personal experiences with old people, 3.Their own opinions concerning the status of old people in their own nations, 4.Pleasant aspects of old people, 5.Unpleasant aspects of old people. Across these five dimensions, significant differences were found between two groups. For instance, contrary to the commonly held belief that the old people are more respected as well as treated better in Japan than in Western nations, this research found that the conditions of the Japanese old people depicted by Japanese subjects were worse than the conditions of the New Zealand old people depicted by New Zealand subjects, even though the conditions of the old people were negatively described in both nations.

The Structure of Environmental Attitudes: A Cross-Cultural Study

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The dimensionality of environmental attitudes (EA) is a still unresolved theoretical and empirical issue. There seem to be two main approaches to the dimensionality of EA. The traditional approach sees EA as a unidimensional, bipolar construct. A second approach sees EA as a multidimensional construct related to value-based orientations, and these value-based orientations can have either two or three dimensions. The present research addressed the issue of the dimensionality of EA by testing the multidimensional approach of EA cross-culturally. Specifically, this study tested a model derived from prior findings suggesting that EA are organized in a hierarchical fashion, with first-order factors loading on either one of two correlated second-order factors, namely Preservation and Utilization. The Environmental Attitudes Inventory (EAI) was used to assess environmental attitudes in undergraduate student samples from Brazil (N = 201), New Zealand (N = 226), and South Africa (N = 257). The findings indicated that the expected correlated second-order solution was as good as the one second-order factor solution. Also a very powerful and significant correlation between Preservation and Utilization was found in all three samples. Hence, these findings support the unidimensional approach of EA, as the two second-order factors were clearly indistinct in these student samples in these three countries. However, it is not impossible that these two EA dimensions are cognitively distinct in general population samples or in other cultural groups. Therefore, the present findings indicate that researches should measure both dimensions to see if indeed they form a single dimension in their samples or not, at least until this issue is definitely established.

Influence of Cultural Origin on Identifying Child Sexual Abuse

Eva GONZALEZ, *University of Salamanca, Spain* ✉ evagonz@usal.es

Many societies are more tolerant of sexual play with children than modern Western standards would permit (Jenkins, 2003). How have our cultural beliefs about childhood and sexuality channelled what we perceive as normal? (Frayser, 2003). Information is limited on what professionals from different cultures interpret as being abusive, although differences in the evaluation of child sexual abuse could lead to difficulty in identifying victims. A survey describing 40 different child sexual behaviours was administered to 166 Cuban (21,1%), Dominican (33,7%) and Spanish (45,1%) professionals and postgraduate students, in order to examine the impact of cultural values on their beliefs about the health risks, abuse likelihood and abuse evidence. Most attitudes differed only in terms of degree of ratings. However, Spanish and Latin American participants significantly disagreed on 5-7 behaviours. When evaluating the presence of health risk, the differences were observed at rating self-directed and exploratory acts, and the Spanish tend to judge them more negatively. Discrepancies about abuse evidence appeared when rating sexual acts involving penetration, and reflected the opposite trend. These findings suggest the need for professionals to be aware of varying cultural perspectives about child sexual abuse and learn standardized criteria for what to report. Key words: sexual abuse, child sexuality, culture, beliefs, professionals

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 08:00-09:30

A4

Mental Health and Acculturation

Chair

Theodore SINGELIS, *California State University, Chico, USA*

Vice-Chair

Elzbieta POLEK, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Language Acculturation, Health and Well-Being in Mexican Americans

Theodore SINGELIS, *California State University, Chico, USA* ✉ TSingelis@csuchico.edu

This study investigates the effects of acculturation and age on health, well being and health promoting behaviors in Mexican American younger (18-25) and older (55+) adults in five Northern California counties. Participants were randomly selected from listed telephone numbers with Hispanic surnames. Telephone interviews (N = 253) averaged 41 minutes and participants were paid \$20. Respondents completed the Bi-dimensional Acculturation Scale, the Health Promoting Lifestyle Profile II, the CES depression scale, the Satisfaction with Life Scale and self-reported physical health. Scores on the acculturation measure categorized respondents as bicultural (bilingual), assimilated (predominantly English speaking), or separated (predominantly Spanish speaking). Data were analyzed with a series of hierarchical general linear models. Education and income were entered as covariates followed by sex, age group, and acculturation group. Bonferroni corrected comparisons were performed on estimated group means. Results showed the separated group reported less well-being than the bicultural group or the assimilated group. The bicultural group reported better health than the other groups. The bicultural group performed better on some, but not all health behaviors. Possible reasons for the high performance of the bicultural group are discussed. This study was supported by a Grant from the National Institute on Aging (#1R15AG19141-01).

The Role of Languages in the Integration of Immigrants. Study in Bilingual Community

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Adoracion MARONO, *University of Coruna, Spain*

Our paper takes into account the social interaction that takes place preferably through language communication and the fact that language is not only an instrument of face-to-face communication but also enables the construction of a social reality that transcends day-to-day reality (Berger y Luckmann, 1966). Further, assuming that language is often: 1) a distinctive attribute of the members of a group, 2) an important note for ethnic categorisation, 3) an important emotional dimension of identity, 4) a facilitating medium for group cohesion inside the group, we want to know which role the knowledge and use of the language plays in a sample of immigrants in the city of A Coruna (Spain) both from the perspective of immigrants and the hosting society. We also want to know the psycho-social processes (group, identity) that arise from language communication from the perspective of both groups. From the results we propose, in the context of psycho-social intervention towards immigrants, a model which can favour a faster integration of immigrants and a better mutual interaction with the hosting society.

Mental Health and Coping among Adolescents Affected by Violence in Kashmir

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Ufaq JAN, *Jamia Millia Islamia University, India*

Stress, anxiety and depression have developed many folds during decade old terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. Victims of terrorism are developing serious complications that researchers are still trying to understand. In this context the objective of this research was to study mental health and coping in terrorism-affected adolescents. Sample comprised of 100 participants divided in two groups i.e. terrorism affected (N = 60) and control group (N = 40) having equal number of males and females. To assess mental health and coping, PGI Health questionnaire and Brief Cope Scale were used. The analyses were done using 2x2 ANOVA on the measure of mental health and 14 dimensions of coping. Results revealed that mental health of female adolescents was significantly poorer than their counterparts. Males more effectively used denial, behavioral disengagement and humor coping strategies than females, but self-blame coping was more evident in females. The terrorism-affected group used emotional, instrumental support, planning and self blame way of coping more than the control group, but the opposite was found in the case of humor coping. Terrorism affected males were more prone to denial way of coping as compared to females. However, females of terrorism-affected group employed instrumental support and religion as method of coping. The study highlights the importance of people's adaptive responses to chronic exposure in dealing with violence and terrorism.

Strategies for Respecting Multiculturalism in Disaster Response

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John LEWIS, *Nova South-Eastern University, Florida, USA*

Jacob WARREN, *University of Miami, Florida, USA*

Recent years have brought disasters unimaginable in scope to every corner of the world, from the catastrophic tsunami that demolished South Asia to Hurricane Katrina that destroyed one of the United States' most treasured cities. These disasters, and the international relief efforts that have followed, have brought into relief the fact that no two disaster survivors are the same. While the importance of multicultural sensitivity has long been recognized in therapy, its importance has been largely ignored when it comes to disaster response. Especially in international relief efforts, cultural expectancies and beliefs must be considered in all aspects of relief effort, from the types of food that are brought to survivors to the basic ways in which survivors are approached and offered assistance. This presentation will focus on the different ways that relief efforts can take multiculturalism into account, and the importance of doing so. Strategies for pre-training relief workers will be discussed, and specific examples of cultural beliefs and practices that must be recognized will be presented. By recognizing the fundamental cultural differences between us, and striving to keep them intact in those who we are helping, we can help ease an already stressful time for disaster survivors.

Cosmopolitanism: The Hitherto Overlooked Factor

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Jos TEN BERGE, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

The idea that assimilation to a local culture is a prerequisite for psychosocial adjustment of immigrants has been dominant among researchers and policy makers. However, findings of the present study indicate that a hitherto overlooked factor – cosmopolitan disposition – is equally important for immigrants' psychosocial adjustment. We conducted a questionnaire survey among 625 Russian, Polish and Hungarian immigrants in the Netherlands. Respondents' cosmopolitan disposition (understood as propensity to identify with several cultural groups simultaneously) was assessed with items like: "I consider myself the citizen of the world". Assimilation to the Dutch culture was assessed with items like: "I consider myself a member of the Dutch society". Finally, psychosocial adjustment was assessed with well-established psychometrical tools. We applied simultaneous component analysis to examine factor structure of the Cosmopolitanism Scale and multiple regression analysis to examine the predictive power of cosmopolitan and assimilative dispositions with regard to psychosocial adjustment. The results indicate that cosmopolitanism is as good as a predictor of immigrants' successful psychosocial adjustment as assimilation is. This suggests that policy makers should rethink their premises that psychosocial adjustment presupposes immigrants' identification with local – rather than global culture.

09:30-09:50 Coffee break

Invited Symposium

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

Main Amphi.

Sex and Culture: Indigenous and Comparative Contributions

Convenor

William GABRENYA, *Florida Institute of Technology, USA* ✉ gabrenya@fit.edu

Sexual behavior and sexual attitudes have received less attention in cross-cultural psychology than in the research of our estranged cousins, psychological anthropology, comparative anthropology, and social psychology. Sex is one of the most structured and socialized activities of human societies, and an important form of social interaction. Sex is a central component of human development, a desired and essential element of marriage and reproduction, but also one of the major sources of societal and interpersonal conflict, deviance, personal anguish, and crime. A cross-cultural psychology in which sex is a taboo subject, neither understood theoretically nor actively researched, is an incomplete social science. The present symposium introduces several theoretical and empirical perspectives on sex and sexuality that employ the conceptual and methodological approaches of cross-cultural and cultural psychology. Comparative and culture-specific studies that span three continents and four nations are presented.

Cybersex and Culture: Behaviors, Attitudes, and Values

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Angelia McCORMACK, *Florida Institute of Technology, USA*

Stacey FEHIR, *Florida Institute of Technology, USA*

Marinus VAN DRIEL, *Florida Institute of Technology, USA*

"Cybersex" refers to new forms of sexual interaction made possible by Internet technologies. A series of studies was performed to examine the cultural genesis of cybersex attitudes and behaviors. In a cross-cultural study, attitudes toward cybersex and erotophilia were assessed among Americans and international students studying in the USA. Male and female samples from nine cultural regions were obtained using online survey methods. Erotophilia and gender differences in attitudes toward cybersex were found to vary as a function of the cultural regions' positions on dimensions related to masculinity-femininity (Hofstede, GLOBE). In several studies of U.S. students, relationships between cybersex (attitudes, self-reported behaviors) and measures commonly used in cross-cultural research (collectivism, the Schwartz Values Survey [SVS], the GLOBE scales) were examined. The strongest predictors of erotophilia, attitudes, and behaviors were SVS traditionality and power values, and GLOBE morality values. Political and religious liberalism, assessed using measures designed to understand the ideological polarization characteristic of the U.S. "culture wars," was positively related to certain cybersex behaviors and to favorable attitudes concerning cybersex. Cultural conservatives expressed more negative attitudes toward cybersex than cultural liberals, but the two groups did not differ in reported sexual behavior.

Concepts of Love and Sexual Behavior: Comparative Studies of Persons from Different Ethno-Cultural Backgrounds

Paul G. SCHMITZ, *University of Bonn, Germany* ✉ Pgschmitz.uni-bonn@web.de

Love style attitudes have been identified through research conducted over the last 30 years in many countries. Hendrick and Hendrick developed the most popular instrument used in these studies. In contrast, dimensions of sexual behavior have been studied less frequently. Little research has been performed to investigate the relationships between the identified dimensions of love style attitudes and those of sexual behavior, or to determine how these two sets of dimensions are related to other personality variables. When love style data were compared across cultures, obvious differences regarding the scale scores were found; socio-cultural factors can partially explain these findings. However, a high degree of profile similarity can be found in the shapes of national and ethnic groups' love style profiles when age and gender are controlled. The data presented in this

contribution were collected from several ethnic groups living in Germany and in other countries of the European Union. The aim of the studies presented in this paper was to investigate (1) how love style dimensions are related to sexual behavior dimensions; and (2) how love style and sexual behavior variables are linked to basic personality dimensions. Cross-cultural similarities and differences will be presented and discussed.

Acculturation, Sexuality, and Intergenerational Conflict in Second Generation South Asian Canadians

Marta YOUNG, *University of Ottawa, Canada* ✉ myoung@uottawa.ca

Zohair SYED, *University of Ottawa, Canada*

Marcela OLAVARRIA, *University of Ottawa, Canada*

Although a large body of literature has accumulated on the acculturation orientations of migrants, there are few studies that explore the relationships between acculturation and sexuality. Recently, researchers have noted that young immigrants are often confronted with differing sexual attitudes and behaviours compared to those of their culture of origin or to those of their parents (Brotto, 2004; Hendrick et al., 2002). The first objective was to explore the acculturation of young South Asian immigrants. The second goal was to assess their sexual behaviours and attitudes. The third goal was to determine the relationships between dimensions of acculturation and various facets of sexuality. The fourth goal was to explore the impact of discrepancies between participants' sexuality and their parents' views of sexuality on intergenerational conflict. Eighty second generation South Asian Canadians between the ages of 18 and 25 participated in the present study. Participants completed the following measures: a multidimensional measure of acculturation (identity, behaviour, language, cultural competence) towards the South Asian and the Canadian culture, sexual experiences, premarital sexual permissiveness (self, mother, father), love styles, intergenerational conflict scale, and family life satisfaction (mother, father). The obtained results will be compared to those found in the sexuality, and acculturation literatures.

Negotiations of Sexuality among University Students in Turkey: Attitudes and Expectations in Context

Hale BOLAK-BORATAV, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey* ✉ hbolak@bilgi.edu.tr

Dynamics of sexual negotiation need to be explored in diverse cultural contexts. Most of what is reported in the literature about the sexual double standard and the negotiations of heterosexual relations is based on the experiences of young people in the U.S. As a cultural as well as a geographical "bridge" between the "East" and "West," and the only secular country in the Middle East with more than 90% of its people identifying as Muslim, Turkey should offer an interesting vantage point for exploring sexual mores and practices. The aim of the present research was to study the dynamics of sexual negotiation among university students in Turkey. More specifically, the project explored the prevalence and correlates of token resistance and consent to unwanted sex, sexual experience history, messages received about sexuality, endorsement of the double standard, acceptance and expectation of the use of force in couple relationships, and prior experience with use of force as victim or perpetrator in the context of a romantic relationship. The survey study included 484 students from four universities that represent the heterogeneity of the university population in Turkey. In this presentation, the findings will be discussed in relation to gender, and in the context of cross-cultural exploration in this area.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

Science Amphi.

Identities: Social and Cultural Needs of Forming and Re-Constructing

Convenor

Dona PAPASTYLIANOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece* ✉ apapast@socadm.duth.gr

Discussant

John ADAMOPOULOS, *Grand Valley State University, USA* ✉ adamopoj@gvsu.edu

The needs of forming and re-constructing identities under certain circumstances in a world of over-multiplicity due to various factors (i.e. European-Union membership, different origin group identification) and the mediating competing factors to the adversities caused by all these, are studied on different theoretical bases and presented in the present symposium: a) The study of Papastylianou & Assimakopoulos describes work in progress using self-report questionnaires and semi-structured interviews in order to understand the dynamics of European identity among Greek students. The study uses the concept of possible social identities (Cinnirella, 1998), which is considered a useful extension of social theory, encompassing current and possible group memberships. b) The purpose of the study by Pavlopoulos, Motti, Obradović & Masten was to examine the processes underlying the effect of adversity on school competence in the sample of 240 Albanian immigrant and Pontic remigrant adolescents (aged 12 to 13 yrs) living in the metropolitan area of Athens, Greece. Specifically, the authors are interested in exploring how perceived discrimination, both personal (i.e. against oneself) and in-group (i.e. against the person's ethnic group), mediates the relation between adversity and competence. c) Based on insights from the social identity and the self-categorization theory the research by Labrides & Papastylianou intends to clarify the concept of threat in terms of ethnic and cultural identity. Hypotheses tested concern the moderating role of group identification, group status and level of collective self-esteem in the proclamation of ingroup favouritism and outgroup derogation.

Exploring the Impact of Individualism and Allocentrism in Current and Future: European Identity among Students

Stavros ASIMAKOPOULOS, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Dona PAPASTYLIANOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece* ✉ apapast@socadm.duth.gr

The current study describes work in progress using self report questionnaires and semi-structured interviews in order to understand the dynamics of European identity among Greek students. The study uses the concept of possible social identities (Cinnirella, 1998) and aims to investigate the impact of allocentrism and idiocentrism (Triandis, 1995, 1996) to European identity. The sample consists of $N = 319$ (160 women and 159 men) Greek students with mean age $M = 21.8$. Participants complete an online questionnaire with regard to the aims of European Union, the level of interest for the recent political developments in Europe, national identity, current and future European identity, and the cultural dimensions of allocentrism and idiocentrism. Initial results reveal significant correlations of vertical idiocentrism with current and future European identities. Subsequent stepwise regression analysis provide some evidence that vertical idiocentrism contributes to the formation of European identity. The results are discussed with emphasis (i) on the interplay between personal and social identities and (ii) the need to incorporate socio-cultural factors when studying European identity issues in the Greek context.

Perceived Discrimination and School Resilience: A Study of Albanian and Pontic Adolescents in Greece

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Frosso MOTTI-STEFANIDI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Jelena OBRADOVIĆ, *University of Minnesota, USA*

Ann S. MASTEN, *University of Minnesota, USA*

The purpose of the present study was to examine the processes underlying the effect of adversity on school competence in the sample of 240 Albanian immigrant and Pontic remigrant adolescents (aged 12 to 13 yrs) living in the metropolitan area of Athens, Greece. Specifically, we were interested in exploring how perceived discrimination, both personal (i.e. against oneself) and in-group (i.e. against the person's ethnic group), mediates the relation between adversity and competence. School grades (mean of five subjects) and popularity (a sociometric tool based on Coie et al., 1982) were used as competence indices. Adversity was measured by the sum of uncontrollable stressful life events. Perceived discrimination was measured with a questionnaire based on Verkuyten's (1998) and Phinney's (1998) scales. Mediation was tested using the Baron and Kenny (1986) procedure. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that adversity is a significant predictor of school grades ($\beta = -.14$, $p < .05$) and popularity ($\beta = -.15$, $p < .05$); however once the effect of personal perceived discrimination on academic ($\beta = -.39$, $p < .01$) and peer competence ($\beta = -.19$, $p < .05$) is accounted for, the significant effect of adversity on both grades and popularity is reduced to non-significance. Thus, perceived personal discrimination fully mediated the direct effect of adversity on competence of immigrant adolescents. In contrast, perceived discrimination against ethnic group was not related to competence. Results are discussed in relation to the literature on resilience, immigration, and social discrimination.

This paper is part of a research project that was mainly supported by "Pythagoras" grant of the European Union Program EPEAEK II and, partially, by the Special Account for Research Grants of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens.

Studying Group Threat in Terms of Ethnic and Cultural Identity

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Dona PAPASTYLIANOU, *Democritus University of Thrace, Greece*

Based on insights from the social identity and the self-categorization theory, the present research wishes to clarify the concept of threat in terms of ethnic and cultural identity. Hypotheses tested concern the moderating role of group identification, group status and level of collective self-esteem in the proclamation of ingroup favouritism and outgroup derogation. 240 Greek high school students, who had the experience of obtaining classes in multiethnic and multicultural classrooms, reported their attitudes toward students coming from three diverse groups: Albanians, returnees and gypsies. Results showed that subjects tended to form different hierarchies of possible threats depending on the salience of ethnic or cultural identity. Ingroup favouritism and outgroup derogation were more intense in the case of ethnic identity. Regression analysis revealed that group identification and group status can predict the degree of biased tendencies towards the outgroup. Specifically, it was found that subjects tended to exhibit outgroup derogation only in the case of the group that was considered as the most threatening, while they tended to exhibit ingroup bias in the case of the other two-less threatening- groups. This particular effect was found for both the hierarchies of outgroups. Results are further discussed on the basis of self-enhancement and self-protection motives.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

A1

Health Psychology

Chair

Frances ABOUD, *McGill University, Canada*

Vice-Chair

Charles McHUGH, *Setsunan University, Japan*

Japanese Shintoistic Amulets

Charles McHUGH, *Setsunan University, Japan* ✉ mchugh@gol.com

Although Japanese are regarded as irreligious, they still occasionally practice some elements of both Buddhism and Shintoism. Most Japanese procure various amulets at Shinto Shrines in an attempt to alter their fate. This paper mainly explores practices centering around omamori which are those rectangular, colorful, cloth-bound amulets that are available at even neighborhood Shinto shrines. These amulets are carried for protective purposes or for enhanced personal power. This talk lists common amulets that are obtainable at Shinto shrines, notes the age and gender composition for each amulet, specifies the occasion or season when these amulets are procured, and identifies which shrine is sought to heighten the amulet's power.

A New Model of Patients' Values in Medical Decision Making with Cross-Cultural Applications

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Richard L. MONTGOMER, *University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, USA*

Gary L. DILLON, *New York University, USA*

Mark KIM, *New York University, USA*

Anna K. TOULOUMAKOS, *New York University, Greece*

Psychological study of patient values is a weak link in medical decision making. While increasing emphasis is placed on patients' rights to make medical decisions, little is known about patients' cognitions in valuing medical options. This study was designed to beta test a new, nonparametric and multivariate model of patients' valuing processes, using the decision to elect or forgo preventive bilateral mastectomy. Each participant in the US sample (N = 27) weighted the importance she placed on her own values regarding her medical options as well as the weights she placed on the values of significant others, including her physician, husband, female friends and relatives. Agglomerative cluster analysis performed on profiles of these weights yielded a definitive two cluster solution in which husband and physician comprised Cluster I; while Cluster II was comprised of patient and female friends/relatives. Euclidian distances evidenced extreme dissonance in value importance between patient versus husband and physician. Multidimensional scaling of relative desirability of each medical option from each of the five person perspectives emphasized the centrality of disfiguring procedures. The model provides a vehicle for better assisting patients to understand and more accurately reflect their values. It is presently in cross-cultural testing in the UK and Greece.

The Role of Motivational Types of Values as Psychopathological Personality Indicators

Lidia LAKSANA HIDAJAT, *Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia* ✉ lidia_laksana_h@yahoo.com

Nowadays, the acknowledgement towards psychological and social factors role in health and illness has brought about consequences into further attempts to delve deeper into the realms of psychology. The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of individual and cultural values as possible indicators toward psychopathological personality predisposition among the Javanese and Balinese people in Indonesia. As many as 762 subjects have taken part in this study, 255 subjects were try-out participants, while the other 507, consisting of men and women, were participants for the final analysis. Motivational Type of Values was proven to be excellent indicator toward personality predispositions and mental disorder symptoms. The findings also explain that a self-reward exists when good performance is happening, and poor performance will prompt unhappy feelings. Self-reward occurs if any of the Individual or Cultural Motivational values is not fulfilled, several psychological outcomes will emerge, whereas an over emphasis on certain values might be the reason for emotional and motivational weakening conditions. On a pathological stage, lack of values fulfilment and an over-emphasized course of action may trigger off mental disorder symptoms.

Personality Factors, Stressful Life Events and Social Support in Patients Suffered from Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) as Compared to Nonpatients

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Rokhsareh YAZDANDOOST, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*

Mohammad Mahdi PEIGHAMBARI, *Iran Medical Science University, Iran*

The main goal of this study was to investigate personality factors, stressful life events and social support in coronary heart patients (CHD patients) and non patient individuals. In this endeavour 300 individuals (150 males, 150 females) were divided in two groups of patients (n = 150) and non patients (n = 150) at Rajaei Heart Hospital of Tehran, and completed the Stressful Life Events Questionnaire, NEO-PI inventory (short form) and the Quality of Social Relations Questionnaire. Data was analyzed through independent and dependent t-test and Pearson correlation coefficients. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between personality factors and CHD: i.e., CHD patients as compared to nonpatients significantly have: (i) lower level of Agreeableness, (ii) higher level of Neuroticism, (iii) lower level of Consciousness, (iv) higher level of Extraversion, and (v) lower level of Openness. Moreover, findings show that CHD patients had experienced more stressful life events and less social support than the nonpatients. The findings of this research indicate the importance of personality factors, social support and stressful life events in coronary heart disease.

Responsive Feeding in Bangladesh

Frances ABOUD, *McGill University, Canada* ✉ frances.aboud@mcgill.ca

Anna MOORE, *Health and Population Research Centre, Bangladesh*

Sadika AKHTER, *Plan Bangladesh, Bangladesh*

In many developing countries of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, large numbers of children are moderately or severely malnourished. Although this may be due partly to the lack of sufficient food of high quality, there are reports that children refuse offered food. Our program of research aims to describe feeding behaviours of mothers and children 12-24 months, and to promote what is known as "responsive feeding". In the first study we observed 54 pairs of rural Bangladeshi mothers and children during a meal and coded their behaviours as self-feeding, responsive, active (encouraging), and social. It was found that children's intake, measured as mouthfuls eaten, was higher if children fed themselves more and if mothers were responsive to their child's signals. Mothers who fed actively provoked more refusals. Although children are able to feed themselves after 12 months, few did. A pilot intervention to encourage more child self-feeding and more maternal responsiveness succeeded in doing both and doubling the number of mouthfuls eaten. The pilot, implemented by a local NGO, included 4 group sessions with mothers and babies, that placing feeding in the context of other psychomotor skills, developing needs for responsive stimulation, and mutual needs to express love.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

A2

Acculturation

Chair

Angelica OJEDA GARCIA, *Iberoamerican University, Mexico*

Vice-Chair

Jo-Pei TAN, *University of Oxford, UK*

Parenting and Child Adjustment among Intercultural and Monocultural Families in Malaysia

Jo-Pei TAN, *University of Oxford, UK* ✉ jo-pei.tan@stx.ox.ac.uk

Ann BUCHANAN, *University of Oxford, UK*

The cultural differences between inter-culturally married couples often present interesting dynamic in the family (Blau, 1997). The study purports to examine the influence of family cultural context on dimensions of parenting (warmth, control and training) and child adjustment among intercultural and mono-cultural families in Malaysia. Samples of 236 intercultural and 214 mono-cultural parent-child dyads were recruited from various religious and family-oriented organizations. Standardized questionnaires were administered separately to the parent and the child in face-to-face interview sessions. Partial correlations were used for analyses, controlling for the socio-demographical variables, namely parent's educational attainment, family income, child's age and child's gender. Findings indicated that mono-cultural parents were rated significantly higher in their parental warmth ($r_{\text{child}} = -.12, p < .05$; $r_{\text{parent}} = -.13, p < .01$) and parental training ($r_{\text{child}} = -.18, p < .001$) by both parent and child respectively. For child adjustment, children from the mono-cultural family context were significantly less well-adjusted ($r = -.39, p < .001$) compared to children from the inter-cultural family context. Findings suggest that different family cultural contexts vary on dimensions of parenting and children's outcome. These findings may serve as an indicator for future research to explore the mechanism of bi-cultural parenting and to tap into the social and psychological outcome of bi-cultural children.

Intimacy and Marital Communication in Immigrant Mexican Couples: A Study Bicultural

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Celia MANCILLAS BAZAN, *Iberoamerican University, Mexico*

In the context of the study of families with psycho-socio-cultural approach, specifically about interpersonal relationships, the purpose of the research was to study the health of interpersonal relationships of immigrant couples, in three dimensions: the intimacy, the communication and coping styles, in relation with their cultural context of life like immigrants. Its objective was to know the level of intimacy as a product of the combination between communication and coping style in these couples. In particular, this kind of couples and their interpersonal relationships represent the interplay between individual-society and immigrant-culture. Therefore, the research question was: Which is the level of intimacy product of the combination between communication and coping styles in immigrant Mexicans couples at the Mexico and United States? The sample was constituted by 400 immigrant couples in both countries. The instruments used were the Scale of Communication Styles (Nina, 1991), the Multidimensional and Multisituational Scale of Coping (Gongora & Reyes, 1998) both adapted for this studying, and a Deep Interview about Intimacy and Acculturation. The results show a cultural influence on the coping and communication style that are used to resolve their problems and the interaction with their wife/husband, therefore about level of intimacy that they express.

Acculturation Strategies and Negotiation of Identities in Language Contact: A Study of Two Ethnolinguistic Tribal Groups in India

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Social psychological models of intergroup relations emphasise the role of the search for distinctiveness and identity threat in subgroup conflicts in superordinate group contexts. Systematic discrimination and power asymmetry lead to perceived identity threat which, in turn, results in sharpening of intergroup boundary, accentuation of group solidarity and ethnocentric attitude. Paradoxically, the superordinate group identification, which binds the subgroups together, seems to also destroy group identity and distinctiveness. This raises several questions in respect of acculturation strategies (Berry, 2001) such as assimilation and multiculturalism as alternate routes to social harmony. Is minimization of distinctiveness threat a prerequisite to harmonious intergroup relations? Further, if group distinctiveness is sought after, why do some groups choose to assimilate while others passively accept their low status getting marginalized rather than assimilated? A comparative analysis of identity and acculturation strategies among two tribal ethnolinguistic groups in India – the Bodos and the Konds – in contact with dominant non-tribal linguistic groups shows that while discrimination and power asymmetry lead to low self-esteem, individual identity strategies leading to assimilation/marginalization and collective identity strategies leading to assertive maintenance are contingent on evaluation of group's options in respect of permeability of group boundaries, strength of collective identity and ethnolinguistic vitality.

The Function of Music and Improvisation as a Method of Non-Verbal Communication in a Cross-Cultural Group

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Ourania EFTHIMIADOY, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Maro TZANIDAKI, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

This study will present the function of music as a method of non-verbal communication (with a strong focus on improvisation) between the members of the cross-cultural group. Working with music is a way to develop models for understanding the interpersonal and transpersonal relationships. A way of being, of relating at both non-verbal ends of the communication scale: Music therapy is an artistic mode of expression, as such, and a very personal and creative form of work. There must be three main factors involved in this discipline: the client(s), the music and the therapist. However, there are only two: the client(s) and the music, the experience – culture (Idio-culture, Bio-culture and Social-culture) may be therapeutic but therapy is not its sole function. Human relationship is an ingredient essential to this. This paper aims to introduce the main goals of music therapy with the members of the transcultural group and demonstrate how group dynamic and music therapy enhance the lives of both members and their families (familial songs). We shall present the therapeutic methods - programs that comprise a variety of structured music experiences-culture. We will analyze the dynamic function of the interaction (Music-dialogue) between the therapist of group culture (either Small, Medium or Large) and the member of this by music (Rhythm, Notes, Songs and Organs). Finally, Group Analysis and Music approach higher level of analytical thinking, which may assume the form of Identification, Acceptance, and Deference etc.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 09:50-11:20

A3

Language / Emotion

Chair

Michal TANNENBAUM, *Tel Aviv University, Israel*

Vice-Chair

Joachim GRABOWSKI, *Heidelberg University of Education, Germany*

Language as a Core Value of Immigrant Groups in Israel: An Exploratory Study

Michal TANNENBAUM, *Tel Aviv University, Israel* ✉ mtannen@post.tau.ac.il

The study to be reported explores the core values of three minority groups in Israel, each representing another dimension of Israeli society: Israeli Arabs, immigrants from the Former Soviet Union, and immigrants from Ethiopia. Analysis of memoirs collected from them reveals that language serves as a core value for all three groups, but on different grounds. Israeli Arabs focus on language as representing their national identity and their objection to the Hebrew hegemony; Russian participants emphasize language in terms of literacy, and as paving the way to the treasures of their culture, and participants of Ethiopian origin focus on language as a means of communication, allowing them to maintain values they consider more central--family relations and respect for their elders. The discussion of the findings takes into account the uniqueness of the Israeli context and combines socio-cultural and linguistic perspectives.

Quizshow Knowledge in Different Cultures: Will Linguistic Knowledge Help You to Become a Millionaire?

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Amelie VON SPERBER, *University of Munich, Germany*

Ewald KIEL, *University of Munich, Germany*

We report on a research project concerned with empirical analyses of quizshow knowledge. We assume that the knowledge that is dealt with in quizshows can be taken as a mirror of the means for cultural participation in a society. Quizshows comprise of scholastic as well as popular knowledge and, thus, allow for some degree of equal opportunity across educational levels. Our analyses concentrate on “Who wants to be a millionaire?” which runs in about 100 countries in an almost identical format. We will report on the cross-cultural branch of our project in which we analyzed the German and the American party game edition of “Who wants to be a millionaire?”. All questions of both games (1960 each) were classified according to the topic they are drawn from, as well as according to variables that are particular sensitive for the role of language-related knowledge. It turns out that the distribution of questions across topics and their classification along the difficulty dimension differ between the two games; that also holds for the frequency and difficulty of language-related knowledge. We will interpret the observed differences in terms of the roles of popular knowledge and its composition in different cultures.

Constructing Giftedness among the vaShona of Central-Southern Africa

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Ephias GUDYANGA, *Midlands State University, Zimbabwe*

Constantine NGARA, *Chinhoyi University, Zimbabwe*

We used concept mapping (Concept Systems, 2005) to investigate the structure of giftedness in Shona culture, the salience of the constituent components, and indicators that operationalize the components of giftedness in that population. Our participants were 47 native Shona speakers (modal age was 36-42: age range 25-63 years; 54% female). The major steps in concept mapping comprise generation of statements, sorting and rating of statements, construction of maps and interpretation of maps. To maximize the difference in statement similarity clusters from the Multidimensional Scaling (MDS), and enhance interpretation of maps, we applied hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) with Ward's criterion. We observed a multifaceted concept map representing giftedness among the Shona, and inclusive of the criteria of outstanding abilities, achieving success against odds and adversity, consistency, spiritualism/ inspiration, expertise, and creativity. The Shona perceived giftedness to be a widely distributed human ability that individuals engaged in their participation in culturally normative community activities. The richness of indigenous conceptions of giftedness is likely to be more fully appreciated with more study and wider dissemination than has been the case hitherto.

Perceived Emotions of People from Different Ethnic Background in Indonesia

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Indonesia consists of thousand islands and several hundred ethnic groups. They have their own language, unique culture and custom. Emotion is part of human life that socially somehow is constructed as negative and therefore bad. The objective of this presentation is to discuss perceived emotions collected from several studies in Indonesia by the author et al. Subjects were 298 respondents from Banjarmasin, Balikpapan, Samarinda in Kalimantan, and Yogyakarta. Subjects from Aceh, Medan, Padang, and Palembang in Sumatera were 231. Subjects from Denpasar, Bali, Mataram, Lombok, Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Semarang, Jawa Tengah, and Bandung, Jawa Barat were 446. They were professionals and nonprofessionals, males and females. Perceived emotions were interpreted from responses of subjects' observation toward slides of facial expressions and gestures. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were also used to collect subjects' perception toward emotions in their daily lives. Statistical analyses used were analysis of frequency, chi quadrade, and analysis of variance. Content analysis was used to interpret qualitative data from FGD. During presentation results will be discussed on similarities and differences of perceived emotions based on their place, occupation, and gender. Subjects' concept of emotions will also be discussed. Critics toward methods being used will also be highlighted.

Cognitive, Affective, and Behavioral Dimensions of Happy and Shameful Experience among Ethnic Groups in Indonesia

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The way people experience emotion depends on how they appraise an event. If the event congruents with the individual's goals and beliefs, then she/he is likely to experience a positive emotion, but if it is not, then she/he will experience a negative emotion. Moreover, the process of appraisal is influenced by what is taught in a particular culture. What is considered to be shameful in one culture may have little significance for other culture. This study compares happy and shameful experience in three ethnic groups, in the island of Java, Bali, and Sumatera. Every ethnic group in this study has unique characteristics in terms of a power system in the family and openness to the external world. It is assumed that the norms and beliefs in each group have significant impact on emotional experiences. Each participant was asked to share their happy and shameful experiences and afterward to answer several questions concerning the cognitive, affective, and behavioral dimensions of those experiences. The study revealed that there are no substantial differences in happy experience among the three ethnic groups and there is an indication that shameful experience seems to be more culture specific than happy experience.

Cognitive Processes

Chair

Athanasios PROTOPAPAS, *Athens University Research Institute for Speech and Language, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Marie Anne BROYON, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Comparative Study of the Formation of Social/Abstract Concepts (Violence, Intelligence, Religion) in Paris and His Suburbs

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We propose to present a comparative investigation of the domain specificity of concept formation, focusing on social/abstract concepts: violence, religion and intelligence. The participants (children and adolescents, N: 500) from rich (mostly French) and poor (mostly immigrated population from Africa) urban neighborhoods in Paris and in Parisian region completed questionnaires based on thematical analyses of previous deep-interviews. The social and material conditions typifying each group of participants were hypothesized to affect differentially the domain specificity and the process of concept construction. The results indicate a socio-culturally marked difference in the domain specificity and in the hierarchical organization of the concepts.

Cross-Cultural Comparison of Brazilian and French Children on Different Cognitive Tasks

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Claudia MELLO, *Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Brazil*

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George DELLATOLAS, *Institut de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, France*

Developmental cross-cultural investigations are important to know which factors are involved in cognitive changes of normal children. This study compared cognitive performances of Brazilian (n = 150) and French (n = 200) preschool and school-children, of both genders, aged 4 to 10 years, on specific tasks involving phonological memory, semantic verbal fluency, visuospatial memory and visual recognition skills. Age-curves of performances were compared between groups (Brazilian and French children), socioeconomic levels, and rural/urban environments. The role of cultural and environmental factors was task-dependent. In addition, a qualitative analysis of the semantic verbal fluency task (animal category) was performed, and the frequency of specific animal names between Brazilian and French children was compared. Urban children performed better than rural ones, suggesting that formal education could be a more important factor for childrens' animal vocabulary than everyday contact with animals. The knowledge of cultural-dependent effects is fundamental for understanding the age-related changes in complex cognitive skills.

Effect of Reading Habits on Visuo-Spatial Performance

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Maria DE AGOSTINI, *Institut de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale, France*

During the last decades a growing literature on perceptual biases in normals has investigated the factors that determine normal subjects' performance in simple visuo-spatial tasks such as line bisection or aesthetic preference. Normal right-handed subjects may exhibit spatial asymmetries in these tasks with respectively a tendency to bisect to the left of the objective middle in line bisection and a preference for images with their center of interest in their right half in aesthetic preference tasks. These patterns of performance have been mostly seen as the result of hemispheric imbalance. However, aiming to test the effect of reading habits on visuo-spatial performance, we have submitted 160 normal right-handed subjects (4.5 years old children, 8 years old children and adults) reading from left-to-right (80 French subjects) or from right-to-left (80 Israeli subjects) to visual bisection and aesthetic preference tasks. Left-to-right readers (including 4.5 years old children) showed a leftward bias in bisection and a preference for images with a rightward directionality (as their reading habits) whereas right-to-left readers exhibited the reverse pattern of results. These findings are discussed regarding the interaction between cultural factors such as reading habits and biological factors (such as cerebral lateralization) in visual perception.

Metacognition and Spatial Development: Effects of Modern and Sanskrit Schooling

Marie Anne BROYON, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

According to Flavell (1979, 1987), metacognition consists of both metacognitive knowledge and metacognitive experiences or regulation. Metacognitive knowledge refers to acquired knowledge about cognitive processes, knowledge that can be used to control cognitive processes. As an area of research, metacognition has become very important in educational psychology but this domain has only relatively recently given rise to some cross-cultural research. In literature, development of metacognitive knowledge is essentially related to western schooling but some researches showed that metacognitive skills are also developed outside of school. A few of these researches showed a cultural specificity in parents' guidance of children's metacognitive learning (Carr, Kurtz, Schneider, Turner et Borkowski, 1989; Sanagavarapu, 1999) but effects of teachers' guidance or effects of different kind of schooling are rarely examined. The aims of our study was to understand the metacognitive processes of

students when they have to solve problems related to spatial notions and to study the influence of two different form of schooling, modern and Sanskrit on the development of metacognitive abilities. We tested 36 children from Sanskrit schools and 36 children from western type schools with some spatial tasks related to everyday cognition and with the MAI (Metacognitive awareness inventory) of Schraw and Dennison (1994) translated and adapted. Since the results showed such a difference between the types of schooling, we also tested the teachers with the COMEGAM, a metacognitive inventory specifically built for testing teachers' awareness of their own metacognition.

Primacy of Memory Linkage in Choice among Valued Objects: An International Perspective

Maryanne MARTIN, *University of Oxford, UK* ✉ maryanne.martin@ntlworld.com

Gregory V. JONES, *University of Warwick, UK*

Three psychological levels at which an object may be processed have been characterised by D. A. Norman (2004) in terms of the object's appearance, its usability, and its capacity to elicit memories. In the present work, choices among valued objects which had been selected in accordance with each of these three criteria were compared for different groups of people. Evidence was found that objects selected for their appearance or their usability were valued significantly less than those valued for their capacity to elicit memories. In addition, there was evidence that even the financial or social importance of an object was outweighed by the importance of its memory link. The pattern was found to be relatively invariant across age and gender. However, the extent to which the pattern of choices may be expected to differ among different cultures is unclear. The results of an initial study in this area, with European and American sampling, are described. A factor of potentially widespread importance is that appropriate choice of objects may allow an individual to exert a degree of indirect voluntary control over the activation of involuntary autobiographical memories.

11:20-11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Walter J. Lonner

Distinguished Lecture Series

Friday, July 14, 11:25-12:15

Reflections on Two of Our Early Ancestors

Gustav JAHODA, *University of Strathclyde, Scotland, UK* ✉ g.jahoda@strath.ac.uk

Chair

Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

The Cambridge Expedition to the Torres Strait in 1898 included psychologists as well as anthropologists. William Halse Rivers and his colleagues were the first to undertake systematic cross-cultural research. Owing to then prevailing theories about the minds of 'primitives' they confined themselves to experiments dealing with sensory processes. This will be exemplified in relation to visual illusions, work which half a century later inspired Segall, Campbell & Herskovits. Since Rivers is relatively well known (at least in Anglophone countries) as the founder of cross-cultural psychology, most of the talk will be devoted to Richard Thurnwald who is remembered only in German-speaking countries, and then as an anthropologist rather than for his psychological studies. Thurnwald was born in Vienna and studied anthropology in Berlin. He was selected by the Berlin Ethnographic Museum for an expedition to the Solomon Islands and New Guinea from 1906-9. Although his main task was ethnographic, his interest in psychology led him to carry out a series of studies more concerned with cognitive functions than sensory processes. Topics dealt with included colour names, memory, word association, but three of these deserve special attention. One concerned numerical skills, anticipating modern work in this sphere. Another was probably the first instance of what Frederic Bartlett later called 'the method of serial reproduction' in his famous book *'Remembering'*. Lastly, Thurnwald made a large collection of drawings, which he sought to relate to the cultural background. In his subsequent career he wrote extensively on 'primitive thought', but did no more empirical work. Nonetheless, his contribution was original and deserves to be remembered.

12:15-13:15 Lunch break

Invited Symposium

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

Main Amphi.

Beyond Indigenization: International Dissemination of Research by Majority-World Psychologists

Convenor

John G. ADAIR, *University of Manitoba, Canada* ✉ adair@ms.umanitoba.ca

Discussant

John G. ADAIR, *University of Manitoba, Canada* ✉ adair@ms.umanitoba.ca

Although analyses of the affiliations of authors of articles published in targeted samples of North American and international journals reveals trends toward increasing international publication by psychologists from outside the U.S., relatively few of these came from majority-world psychologists. Given a number of factors, including the promotion of indigenous psychologies, these trends raise questions about the international dissemination of majority-world research. Following a summary presentation of these data, authors from selected countries will discuss these differential trends, the effects within their countries of international

publication in the English language, factors deterring or promoting publication abroad, and its impact on the nature and content of psychological research and the national discipline.

Psychology's Development as an International Science in Majority World Countries

John G. ADAIR, *University of Manitoba Canada* ✉ adair@ms.umanitoba.ca

Previous writing by the author has charted psychology's developmental progress through stages from an imported "universal" science into an autochthonous national discipline that is maturely independent and culturally sensitive and appropriate. Although most discussion of indigenous psychologies ends at this point, indigenous disciplines and researchers continue to develop and seek outlets beyond national boundaries for their research accomplishments. Employing a social psychology of science approach, frequency counts of published research by national affiliation within PsycINFO records and in international and premier journals within the world's published literature over time reflect three additional developmental stages of international visibility, collaboration, and contribution to the world's psychological literature. Emphasis is placed on cross-regional and cross-national comparisons to reflect the state and progress of discipline growth in majority-world countries. These data provide the context and stimulus for the three presentations to follow in this symposium.

Dissemination of Research by Latin-American Psychologists: What Is Known, What Is Changing

Maria-Regina MALUF, *Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil* ✉ regina@mrmluf.com.br

Psychology was introduced into Latin America at the end of the 19th century and has been under continuous development ever since. Differences exist between Latin American countries in their development of psychology as a science. In some, psychology could be recognized as having reached a high level of development as a scientific discipline. This paper analyzes comparative data from majority-world countries and explores reasons why there is so little international presence of research by Spanish/Portuguese-Speaking psychologists. Brazil, among other countries, produces a lot of innovative research based on methods and practices that correspond to the needs of their people. These are published in their first language. Such studies seem to be culturally-appropriate and relevant, yet have not been sufficiently disseminated around the world. Strategies to address this problem are discussed.

India's Contributions to Development of Psychology as an International Science

Janak PANDEY, *University of Allahabad, India* ✉ janakpandey@usa.net

Indigenization and development of the discipline in India, and India's research contributions at the international level are evaluated and discussed. For more than three decades, a number of Indian Psychologists have advocated indigenization of psychology for making it a truly International discipline. With the help of the granting agencies for the social sciences (e.g. ICSSR) processes of indigenization have led to the autochthonization of the discipline. In comparison to the substantial entries from India within PsycLIT/PsycINFO, India's international contribution drops off in terms of quality publication. This gap requires analysis and identifications of impediments slowing the process of integrated development of the discipline in India. English has been a widely used medium of education and research in India facilitating publication in international journals. For the last two decades, however, the Indian universities have not managed an efficiently incentive system for faculty advancement negatively affecting quality research output.

East Asia: Political Economy of Psychological Knowledge

Yoshihisa KASHIMA, *University of Melbourne, Australia* ✉ ykashima@unimelb.edu.au

East Asian contributions to psychological science mirror the region's economic success. The 1980's was the era of trade liberalization facilitated by the coordinated policies of Reaganomics and Thatcherism across the Atlantic. The explosive expansion of international trade and cross-cultural contacts followed, preparing for the East Asian economic miracle of the early 90's. The East Asian contributions to psychology, I suspect, began in this era mainly taking the form of international collaboration in cross-cultural research. Just like anthropological knowledge of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East serviced the imperial globalization of the 19th century, cross-cultural knowledge, especially of East Asia on the one hand and North America and Western Europe on the other, would have been useful for the 20th century economic globalization. If the 19th century need for anthropological knowledge has been unilateral, and mainly for colonial governance, the 20th century counterpart has been mutual – American/European needs to trade with East Asia, and East Asian needs to break the American/European markets. Perhaps psychologists responded sensitively to this historical environment; greater social importance of cross-cultural knowledge, greater possibilities of research funding, and greater availability of human talents. Future will tell whether East Asian scientific contributions are going beyond this historical circumstance.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

Ekklessia

Eclectic Aspects of Leadership across Cultures

Convenor

Romie LITRELL, *Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand* ✉ littrelliaccp@yahoo.co.nz

Discussant

Peter SMITH, *Sussex University, UK* ✉ P.Smith@sussex.ac.uk

The symposium will present quantitative and qualitative studies of aspects and issues of contemporary interest regarding the practice of leadership in specific cultures and across cultures. Most past research has demonstrated a masculine image of a leader. A study of implicit leader image by children in the USA and Costa Rica showed that across both countries and gender the children's perceptions represented a male image, especially for the Costa Rican participants and American boys. The next presentation reports investigating the relationship of paternalistic leadership behaviour with other leadership styles including transformational, authoritarian, participative, nurturant-task, directive, supportive and achievement-oriented leadership. The third presentation discusses how Nordic scholars understand and construct leadership. Leadership constructions are in constant flux, but they seem to be embedded in the historical and cultural development of the Nordic welfare state policies. The next presentation paper focuses on the difficulties of implementing Level Three Leadership in cross-cultural management environments in Japanese and American subsidiaries in Thailand. One major finding is a large difference of perception between Japanese and Thais concerning employees' work-related values, assumptions, beliefs, and expectations; the same large distance in perception does not seem to exist in the case of the American subsidiaries in Thailand.

Gender Differences in the Children's Implicit Leadership Theory: Costa Rican and American Comparison

Saba AYMAN-NOLLY, *Northeastern Illinois University, USA*

Roya AYMAN, *Northeastern Illinois University, USA*

Christine LEONE, *Northeastern Illinois University, USA*

Most past research has demonstrated a masculine image of a leader. Although little is known about implicit leadership theory (ILT) across countries, a masculine ILT is expected in societies with traditional gender roles. A cross-country study between the U.S. and Costa Rican children was conducted to examine gender and country differences on ILT of their next generation. Participants of the study were 237 children (K-8th grade) of which 119 (63 boys and 56 girls) were from the U.S. and 118 (63 boys and 55 girls) from Costa Rica. Instead of the past method of interviewing children that introduces researcher bias, we asked children to draw. We analysed their ILT based on their drawings. The preliminary analysis of the study showed that across both countries and gender the children's ILT represented a male image. This was mainly true for the Costa Rican participants and American boys. Further analysis will be examining other aspects of ILT in the two countries and across both gender. These findings will be discussed in light of the adult ILT and children gender stereotype research.

Paternalistic Leadership: Its Relationship with Other Leadership Styles and Employee Attitudes

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ zaycan@ku.edu.tr

This presentation reports the findings of two studies investigating the relationship of paternalistic leadership behaviour (as measured by Aycan's PLQ measure) with other leadership styles including transformational, authoritarian, participative, nurturant-task, directive, supportive and achievement-oriented leadership. The relationship of paternalistic leadership behaviour with employee attitudes, including organizational commitment, supervisory satisfaction and turnover intention was also investigated. The data for both studies were comprised of manager-employee matches. For the first study there were 38 managers and their 120 employees; for the second study there were 33 managers and their 210 employees. Data revealed that paternalistic leadership behaviour was positively correlated with transformational, nurturant-task, participative and supportive leadership behaviours. However, it correlated negatively with authoritarian leadership behaviour. In previous studies (e.g., Aycan & Schyns, 2006) preference for paternalistic leadership was correlated positively with preference for authoritarian leadership, whereas in the present study, observed paternalistic leadership behaviour was correlated negatively with observed authoritarian leadership behaviour. Hierarchical linear modelling showed that employees of managers scoring high on paternalistic leadership behaviour reported to have higher affective commitment, higher supervisory satisfaction and lower turnover intention. Furthermore, the gap between the observed paternalistic leader behaviour and preference for paternalistic leadership predicted higher turnover intention, lower supervisory satisfaction, lower affective commitment and higher continuous commitment.

Leadership in the Northern Lights

Arja ROPO, *University of Tampere, Finland* ✉ Arja.ropo@uta.fi

Erika SAUER, *University of Tampere, Finland*

Ingalill HOLMBERG, *Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden*

Our paper discusses how Nordic scholars understand and construct leadership. Our data sources consist first, of an email survey where scholars were asked about the nature of their leadership research, chosen methodology, and connection to national and international leadership scholarship, among other things. The second data source is a stream of conference sessions at the Scandinavian Academy of Management Conference in 2005, that focused on identifying if there is something special about how Nordic scholars talk and study leadership. Our preliminary analysis suggests that the following aspects are emphasized: Leadership is constructed in and through mundane social processes in work life, through experienced life (often in narrative or performative forms). Cultural, spatial contexts are seen important. In doing so, Nordic scholars tend to enter into dealing with paradoxical constructions of leadership, such as inclusion and exclusion, democracy and power hierarchy, denial and over-emphasis, fragmented identities, encounters of arts and market, aesthetic and rational knowledge development, and simultaneous individual and collective leadership in organizations. Leadership constructions are in constant flux, but they seem to be embedded in the historical and cultural development of the Nordic well-fare state policies and beliefs. Low power distance and feminine values have been found to be characteristic to Nordic leadership style in earlier studies on intercultural leadership.

Difficulties in Implementing Level-Three Leadership in Cross-Cultural Management: Examining Data from Japanese and American Subsidiaries in Thailand

Timothy KEELEY, *Kyushu Sangyo University, Japan* ✉ timdeankeley@yahoo.com

This paper focuses on the difficulties of implementing Level Three Leadership in cross-cultural management environments. Clawson (2002) states that Level Three Leadership requires recognizing and clarifying the values, assumptions, beliefs, and expectations (VABEs) of those one wishes to lead. Level-Three Leadership is aware of and influences people's values and basic assumptions and has the potential of being far more powerful than sampling trying to control and influence behavior. The challenge of Level Three Leadership is the greatest in an international setting since national cultural differences usually lead to much greater differences in VABEs than found among people sharing the same national culture. In addition, as suggested in the analysis of the data presented in this paper, the assessment of work-related values of members from a different culture based on observed behavior may lead to erroneous conclusions. This paper examines original data gathered by the author from Japanese and American subsidiaries in Thailand. One major finding is a large difference of perception between Japanese and Thais concerning Thai employees' work-related VABEs. The same large distance in perception does not seem to exist in the case of the American subsidiaries in Thailand.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

Erato

Cultural and Situational Influences on Value Priorities

Convenor

Robin GOODWIN, *Brunel University, UK* ✉ robin.goodwin@brunel.ac.uk

Long-term exposure to cultural and structural influences, significant life transitions, sudden dramatic events, and immediate situational factors are likely to affect value priorities. This symposium presents evidence for each of these types of influence. Rubel and Schwartz report a surprising pattern of cross-cultural variation in the magnitude of sex differences in the importance of power (men higher) and benevolence (women higher) values. They seek to explain the counterintuitive finding that sex differences are larger the greater the economic development and gender equality in the country. Bardi studies effects of the transition into university life on the values of students. She attributes significant change in autonomy, universalism and conformity values to adaptation to the new life circumstances. She discusses implications of these findings for assumptions about value change. Goodwin presents his field study of values before, during, and after the 2005 London terrorist bombings. He reveals changes in value priorities for security and benevolence. He also examines correlations of values with concern about being a victim, increased contact with family, and difficulty concentrating on work. Konty, Duell and Joireman present two experiments in which they examine the effects of fear arousing violent events on value priorities. They distinguish fear aroused by intergroup conflict (e.g., in the context of terrorism) from fear due to painful events in the in-group. The former produces an increase in self-enhancement values, the latter an increase in self-transcendence values.

Sex Differences in Power and Benevolence Values: How and Why Do They Vary across Nations

Tammy RUBEL, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel* ✉ rubel@mscc.huji.ac.il

Shalom SCHWARTZ, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Schwartz and Rubel (2005) assessed sex differences in the importance of 10 basic values in over 70 countries. The differences were largest for power values (men higher, $d = .32$) and for benevolence values (women higher, $d = .29$). The small size of these average sex effects on values obscures substantial variation in their magnitude across countries. The current research uses hierarchical linear modeling to explore the sources of this variation. As possible causes of the variation in sex effects across countries, we consider national levels of socio-economic development, gender equality in work, education, politics, and health, family size and fertility, political structure, and culture (Schwartz, Hofstede, and Inglehart cultural value dimensions). The strongest predictors of sex differences in benevolence and power values are the cultural dimension of egalitarianism-hierarchy, level of democratization, and an index of gender equality. Contrary to expectations from role theory and evolutionary psychology, sex differences in both values are larger in countries with a more egalitarian culture, greater gender equality and higher levels of democracy. Variation in the sex effects is largely due to differences across countries in women's rather than men's value priorities. We will consider explanations for these surprising findings.

Value Change as Part of Adapting to a Life Transition

Anat BARDI, *University of Kent, UK* ✉ A.Bardi@kent.ac.uk

Values are assumed to be stable during adulthood. Yet, little research exists on value stability and change. One context in which values might change is during a life transition. The current study examined value stability and change during a prevalent and important life transition, the transition to becoming a university student. 120 first year undergraduate students completed the Schwartz Value Survey (1992) two weeks after the beginning of the academic year and approximately three months later. Expectations for the direction of change were based on Schwartz and Bardi (1997), who proposed that people adapt their values to fit affordances in their life circumstances. Thus, at the beginning of university, students may adapt their values to values attainable in university life. For many undergraduate students, this is their first step of independent life. Indeed, in the current study, values of independence and freedom increased in importance, and conformity values decreased in importance. In addition, universalism values increased in importance, and in particular the value 'wisdom'. Three month is a very short time for value change, which contradicts previous assumptions. I will discuss implications of the results and future directions.

Values, Value Change, and Terrorism Threats in London

Robin GOODWIN, *Brunel University, UK* ✉ robin.goodwin@brunel.ac.uk

The terrorist attacks of 9/11, and subsequent terrorist acts around the world, have alerted social psychologists to the need to study the antecedents and consequences of terror threat perception. This paper reports five waves of data collected in on-the-street interviews in London and Oxford before and after the London bombings in July 2005. Data was collected during September 2003 (N = 100), immediately following the London bombings in July 2005, and in three subsequent monthly waves (total N = 529). Measures included the 21-item version of Schwartz's Person Profiles Questionnaire and behavioural changes resulting from fear of terrorism. Controlling for age, gender and location effects, results show a marked increase in security values following the London bombings ($F = 8.17$, $p < .001$, $Mn = 2.12$, for London respondents), and raised benevolence scores in July and August, the months immediately following the attacks ($F = 4.08$, $p < .01$). Self-transcendence and conservation values were positively correlated with concern about being a victim, difficulty in focusing on work, and increased contact with families (r indices, .15 to .22). Self-enhancement values were negatively correlated with concern about being a victim or contacting families (.12). I conclude by considering the need for continuing research on reactions to terrorism threat.

Fear and Values in the Age of Terrorism

Mark KONTY, *Auburn University, USA* ✉ kontyma@auburn.edu

Blythe DUELL, *Washington State University, USA*

Jeffrey JOIREMAN, *Washington State University, USA*

Fear is the defining product of the Age of Terrorism. Terrorists wreak havoc with the goal of obtaining concessions from their fearful targets. Some politicians, media, and business interests amplify this effect as they exploit the threat of terrorism for their own advantages. Both sides believe fear will serve their interests in the end. This paradox presents social psychologists with an empirical question, what effect does fear have on individuals? We examine the effects of violent events on individuals' value orientations. Building on work in the sociology of emotions and Terror Management Theory, we argue that fear interacts with characteristics of the event to produce a shift in the individual's value orientation. Peaceful events occurring in the context of the in-group, though still painful and scary, are likely to produce a shift to a self-transcendent value orientation. Violent events occurring in an out-group context are likely to produce a shift to a self-enhancing value orientation. Two experiments using vignettes and two measures of values demonstrate how different contexts produce divergent shifts in individual value orientations.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

Science Amphi.

Innovative Disaster Counseling Approaches with Children and Youth

Convenor

Thomas DEMARIA, *South Nassau Communities Hospital, USA* ✉ tdemaria@snych.org

Children and youth from all cultures are at high risk following a disaster because of their dependency on caregivers and lack of cognitive development. Without an available caregiver to help interpret the traumatic event, most children internalize their experiences making them more vulnerable to future stressors. Traumatic events also can lead to psychological and environment dislocation of children from ethnocultural structures and systems of meaning. Engagement of families is often a significant barrier that prevents the utilization of existing services. This symposium will focus on three innovative approaches that have been used to outreach to children following disasters. Two of the approaches in Japan and Israel utilize naturalistic settings (e.g. school and medical) to provide services. One approach in Greece capitalizes on the attraction of children and youth to technology to build resilience. A discussion will be held about the cross-cultural application of components of the targeted interventions.

Cultural Accommodation in Assessment and Psychological Intervention with School Children in Japan

Junko TANAKA-MATSUMI, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan* ✉ jmatsumi@kwansei.ac.jp

Kobe City was devastated by Hanshin-Awaji earthquake in 1995 with a loss of 6,432 lives. We present our school consultation and intervention projects in Kobe-City schools, where the city has made major efforts to help those children in need of psycho-educational help. Kobe City has developed Japan's first special support systems by linking the administration, schools, and various specialized organizations including universities (Tanaka-Matsumi & Dojo, 2003). We review cultural accommodation criteria for implementing effective school consultation projects, and present empirical basis for using cognitive-behavioral classroom assessment and interventions with Japanese school children. The goal of cultural accommodation is the integration of the cultural context with the design of clinical services. The cultural accommodation criteria include: (a) culture-relevant definitions of abnormal behavior; (b) culturally accepted norms of role behavior; (c) expectations of social influence techniques; and (d) approved helping service providers (Tanaka-Matsumi, Higginbotham, & Chang, 2002). In light of the growing Western literature on empirically-supported treatments, we argue for the importance of cultural accommodation in testing the experimental efficacy and clinical effectiveness of cognitive-behavior therapy programs for children in Japan (Okazaki & Tanaka-Matsumi, in press).

The Role of the Family Physician as a Counselor to Children following Terrorist Attacks in Israel

Samuel SANDOWSKI, *South Nassau Communities Hospital, USA* ✉ Ssandowski@snch.org

Most families will bring their children to their family physician before seeking psychological consultation. Indeed, at least one-third of all medical consultations involve a primary psychological reason for the visit. Emotional factors have been also found to play a significant indirect or direct role in the development of many diseases. There is an increasingly important role of the Family Physician in identifying and referring children who need further counselling interventions in dealing with terror, trauma and stress. This presentation will explore the changing practice of Family Medicine with children in Israel and the best practices that have been identified to provide mental health services. Israel, though an ancient land, is a relatively new country, comprised of people of all backgrounds. Though culturally different, there are many faith-based traditions which bond these people. Additionally, a new culture has developed within Israel, as a result of this “melting pot” population. A challenge of the Family Physician in Israel is to provide culturally sensitive services, which respect family traditions but also provide state-of-the-art medical and psychological care.

Innovative Earthquake Preparation Training Strategies for the Youth Culture in Greece

Ariadni STOGIANNIDOU, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece* ✉ ariadni@psy.auth.gr

Ioannis TARNANAS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

Training programs in coping with earthquake danger are extremely important for countries with increased probability of earthquake occurrence. The present research aims at applying state of the art technological equipment and knowledge in combination with empirically established psychological principles in developing skills to children and youngsters in order to cope effectively during and after an earthquake. Guided imagery has been extensively used in cognitive-behavioral programs aimed at alleviating psychological symptoms of distress. These programs are based on the principle that increased exposure to a feared situation along with therapeutic guidance and provision of feedback of client's reactions will increase the probability of coping effectively during a future confrontation with the feared situation. To our knowledge, similar techniques have not been applied so far in developing preventive training programs aimed to the general, as opposed to the clinical, population. In view of the above information, we have developed a training program which is based upon the combination of virtual exposure to an earthquake situation along with the application of cognitive-behavioral techniques, with the aim of increasing coping skills of school-age adolescents in dealing effectively with natural disastrous events.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

G1

Concepts of Relationship across Cultures

Convenors

Monika ABELS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ moabels@uos.de

Carolin DEMUTH, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ cdemuth@uos.de

Discussant

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ ckagit@ku.edu.tr

The formation of relationships is one of the first developmental tasks that babies face. Our symposium deals with concepts of relationship that members of different cultural communities and age groups express. An overarching theoretical approach that all of our studies have is Kağıtçıbaşı's concept of a two-dimensional cultural orientation, agency and interpersonal distance. The combinations of these two dimensions lead to different family models that foster different socialization outcomes in children. Both observations of interactions and ethnotheories on relationships are addressed in our symposium. Lamm and Abels focus on children between 5 and 8 years as (potential) caregivers of babies. Ethnotheories of rural Cameroonian Nso children were compared with those of urban German children. The ethnotheories were expected to reveal cultural differences and to be more complex with increasing age and experience. Abels' paper is also on ethnotheories about caring for babies. Her focus is on differences between the emphasis mothers from different communities (urban Euro-Americans, urban Germans, urban Indians and rural Indians) put on emotional warmth towards their babies. Otto, Yovsi and Keller are presenting data on spontaneously occurring attachment behavior in one-year olds. The data were collected from the rural Cameroonian Nso and allow a culturally informed perspective on attachment. Borke, Keller and Chaudhary present their data on mothers playing with 19 month old children as a situation that possesses culture-specific features, reflecting an apprentice- and an equality-model of parenting. They analyze who is taking the lead during the interactions as a measure for these models of parenting for urban German and urban Indian dyads.

Children's Ideas about Child Care: A Comparison of Rural Nso Children from Cameroon and German Middle Class Children

Bettina LAMM, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ blamm@uos.de

Monika ABELS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

The influence of siblings on the development of infants is enormous across all cultures. Nevertheless, there are cultural differences in the role of sibling relationships. Whereas a number of studies focussed on sibling interactions in different cultures, little is known about children's ideas concerning childcare and when and how these ideas are developed. In this study children between the ages of 5 and 8 years were interviewed. Whereas all the Nso children who live in a village in the North western

province of Cameroon were actively engaged in the care of a baby in their family, only some of the German children had younger siblings. By the help of picture cards that showed children caring for babies, the children were asked which aspects of care (e.g. primary care, body contact, or object stimulation) are most important and why they are important. Furthermore the children were asked to elaborate on how to react to certain situations when caring for a baby (like e.g. crying). It was expected that the ideas of the children reflect the characteristic cultural beliefs of the respective cultural community. Older children and children with care experience were expected to show more elaborated ideas.

Mothers' Ideas on Emotional Warmth

Monika ABELS, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ moabels@uos.de

The following presentation is on differences in ideas concerning the expression of warmth. Mothers of three month old babies in different cultural communities (urban Euro-Americans in Los Angeles, urban Germans in Berlin, urban Indians in Delhi and rural Indians in Gujarat) were compared concerning their agreement to questionnaire items and notions mentioned in picture-based interviews on infant care. Experiencing warmth in infancy and childhood has been shown to foster interpersonal relationships and compliance. Because these are traits in children that are valued in cultural communities that stress relatedness, the emphasis on emotional warmth should also be higher in these cultural communities, in this study specifically in the two Indian samples. Additionally, differences on the way that emotional warmth is mentioned in the interviews will be presented. On the one hand, mothers from the urban areas are expected to mention more distal behaviors (e.g. smiling, talking) to express warmth, whereas mothers from the rural area are expected to mention more proximal behaviors (e.g. cuddling, holding). Furthermore because of the higher education, the urban mothers are expected to speak about warmth in a more abstract manner.

Spontaneous Attachment Behaviour in One-Year Old Cameroonian Children

Hiltrud OTTO, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ hotto@uos.de

Relindis DZEAYE YOVSİ, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

This study focuses on the function and organisation of attachment behaviour in the Nso culture, a prototypical interdependent agricultural community in the north-west of Cameroon. Our sample consists of 32 Cameroonian families with one-year old children who were visited twice by a Cameroonian Nso stranger (woman) and by a German stranger, also a woman. The greeting episodes were videotaped and analysed with respect to the interplay of caregiver and child in reaction to the strangers' approach. Special emphasis was laid on the display and mediation of attachment behaviour. Additionally we used physiological measurements to objectify the stress level of the child before and after the stranger's approach. We found evidence of cortisol level differences between the children and hypothesized that those differences are due to differences in the supportive functioning of the mothers. In case of the Nso, where interdependence and communalism are highly valued goals and mortality rates are high, good mothering includes giving away the child to other people. Therefore one has to bear in mind that attachment behaviour, although treated as a universal concept, evolved within the specific structures of a culture and adapted its form and function according to the affordances of this environment.

Cultural Differences concerning Play Interactions between Mothers and their 19-Month Old Children

Jörn BORKE, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany* ✉ j_borke@gmx.de

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Nandita CHAUDHARY, *Lady Irwin College, Delhi, India*

The way parents interact with their children differs with respect to cultural surroundings. In this study mother child play interactions in a more interdependent sample (India) and in a more independent sample (Germany) were compared. Following the distinction into an apprentice- and an equality-model of parenting we predict that in interdependent contexts the parents are guiding the interactions with initiatives and directives with children following. The character of the interaction is predominantly didactic. In independent contexts the parents are following the children's lead and support the child's initiative. The character of the interaction is predominantly conversational.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

A4

Asians on the Move: The Consequences of the Cultural Transitions Cycle

Convenor

Nan SUSSMAN, *City University of New York, USA* ✉ sussman@mail.csi.cuny.edu

Hundreds of thousands of Asians are living and working outside of their home countries. This symposium explores the psychological consequences of the full cycle of adjustment and return to the home country. Two papers have investigated variables which predict adjustment of Chinese to host countries: secondary and tertiary students in New Zealand and university students to the US. One paper investigates the consequences for Filipino families left behind when a family member is a guest worker overseas. Finally, one paper explores the repatriation process of Chinese re-migrants to Hong Kong. These studies searched for explanatory variables and several explored the issues of multiples identities.

Value Congruence as a Function of Asian International Students' Adaptation

Sharon GLAZER, *San Jose State University, USA* ✉ sglazer@email.sjsu.edu

Heather SIMONOVICH, *San Jose State University, USA*

Ian MOORE, *San Jose State University, USA*

This study examines the extent to which congruence between (1) Asian international students' personal values and (2) their perceptions of U.S. Americans' values (based on Schwartz's, 1992, Values Survey) relate to their adaptation (based on Ward & Kennedy's, 1999 measure) to U.S. society. Survey data were collected from 226 international students studying at San Jose State University. Sixty-four and six-tenths percent of international students are from East or Southeast Asian countries; they will serve as the study's sample. It is expected that the more participants' personal values differ from their perception of U.S. values, the worse the students' adaptation. Preliminary analyses show three types of adaptation: socializing, getting along in one's new environment, and adapting to the local environment (i.e., university and surrounds). Correlation analyses show that as discrepancy between one's Self-Enhancement values and one's perceptions of U.S. values on Self-Enhancement increases, the worse one's adaptation in terms of socializing. Moreover, students placing greater priority on Self-Enhancement values than they perceive U.S. people to hold, also indicate greater problems adapting in terms of getting along in their general new environment. Additional results will be presented and discussed in terms of aiding international students adapt to their host environment.

Cross-Cultural Adaptation: A Model of Social Integration and Life Satisfaction in Chinese Sojourners in New Zealand

Anne-Marie MASGORET, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand* ✉ Anne-Marie.Masgoret@vuw.ac.nz

Colleen WARD, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

This study explores intercultural contact, cultural inclusiveness, perceived discrimination and life satisfaction in a sample of Chinese international students in New Zealand. The sample consisted of 892 international students (421 males, 468 female) representative of those enrolled in secondary and tertiary institutions (universities and polytechnics) and private language schools of New Zealand. As part of a larger survey, Chinese international students completed measures of: Contact (friendships with New Zealanders, amount of intercultural contact), Cultural Inclusiveness, Perceived Discrimination (New Zealanders' attitudes as seen by international students, frequency of unfair treatment), and Life Satisfaction (difficulties in New Zealand). Based on a number of proposed relationships, support was found for a model demonstrating that increased contact with local students, and feelings of cultural inclusiveness, were related to lower levels of perceived discrimination, and to higher levels of life satisfaction. The model will be discussed in terms of its relevance to psychological and sociocultural risk factors for international student in New Zealand, and will present some recommendations for improving relations between international students and members of the wider community.

What Happens to Us? Filipino Families Left Behind by Overseas Workers

Ma. Teresa TUASON, *University of North Florida, USA* ✉ ttuason@unf.edu

Jessica REARICK, *University of North Florida, USA*

Working overseas is a common phenomenon among Filipinos and doing so is a valuable source of revenue for the country. Since \$6-7 Billion is the annual remittances from overseas workers, they are commonly considered the Philippines' modern day heroes. Although the impact of overseas workers is widely recognized in the Philippine economy, the psychological impact of overseas workers to their respective families is unknown. The aim of the current study is to compare and contrast families with and without overseas workers. This study is an exploration of the consequences of working abroad to the families in the areas of trait anxiety, psychological distress, and family health and functioning. The participants are 159 Filipino college students, with 88 of them having an overseas worker in their families and 71 of them without one. Preliminary results indicate main effects of presence of overseas worker and of income on anxiety, symptomatology, and family environment. A significant interaction effect between presence of overseas worker and income is also manifested in the results. The gender of the respondent and which parent works abroad have effects on several family environment dimensions. These results highlight the consequences to families when one member is working abroad.

How Ancient Greek and Chinese Philosophies Inform Our Understanding of the Return Home of Hong Kong Chinese Immigrants and Western Sojourners

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Both sojourners and, in a worldwide trend, immigrants are returning to their home countries to live. Research among Western repatriates reports uniformly distressful experiences and discomfort with home country identities. This current study examined remigration among Hong Kong Chinese who had emigrated to Canada and Australia in anticipation of the handover of sovereignty to China. Fifty male and female return migrants participated in semi-structured interviews and completion of psychological scales measuring acculturation, identity, distress and life satisfaction. These re-migrants blended their Chinese and Western identities, resulting in low repatriation distress and high satisfaction with life. Ancient Greek and Chinese philosophies will be discussed to provide a larger context within which to compare Western and Chinese experiences of multiple cultural identities.

Gender Roles

Chair

Graciela POLANCO HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana Mexico City, Mexico*

Vice-Chair

Gertina VAN SCHALKWYK, *University of Macau, China*

The Difficult Art of Conciliating Career and Family: Women Managers in Brazil - An Endogenous Perspective

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Despite all the changes that occurred regarding the role and position of women in Brazil, we continue to hold beliefs based on the premise that the mother-child unity is basic and psychologically most suited both for the healthy development of the child and the fulfillment of the mother, something that might conflict with women's effective investment in career development. This paper presents part of the results of a study we have conducted with 12 women managers, aged 25 to 45, so as to better understand how they perceive work, career development, marriage and motherhood, and how they try to conciliate professional and family life. We used opened interviews and the resulting texts were submitted to a discourse analysis. In this work we focus on how they perceive marriage and motherhood, and on the strategies employed to conciliate professional and family life. Our results point to the fact that, despite the importance attributed to career development, motherhood was seen as an essential part of their lives, and mothers were seen as the main responsible for the rise, care and well-being of children. Besides, conciliating career and family was seen as not only possible but also desirable, although the ways of doing so varied.

Diversity in Fatherhood. The Division of Care Tasks as Perceived by Chinese, Creole-Surinamese and Moroccan Fathers in the Netherlands

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In the last decade, gender relationships and role patterns within the family have witnessed tremendous changes in the western world. Traditional ideals of role division have given way to ideals of egalitarian role sharing, although mothers usually remain the primary caretakers. How men perceive fatherhood is less well studied up till now. Moreover, most studies on fatherhood have concerned western middle class populations. This paper deals with the division of care tasks as perceived by migrant fathers in the Netherlands. The findings are based on semi-structured interviews with 75 fathers from Chinese, Moroccan and Creole-Surinamese descent and differing according to their socio-economic position. First we will present the data of the 'Task Division' scale administered to the fathers, analysing them for differences with ethnic and socio-economic background of the fathers. Next we will view the data within the context of the fathers' beliefs concerning masculinity and femininity and (wo)men's roles, actual gender dynamics within their families, dominant expectations in their informal networks, their socio-economic position and (perceived) minority-majority relations. We will conclude by addressing the question of continuity and change in the reconstruction of fatherhood in the context of migration.

The Meaning-Making of Women in Macao: An Exploratory Study of Narrative Identities

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The purpose of this project was to explore how the women of Macao consciously story their lives with regard to group affiliation, gender roles, and social interests in anticipation of the future. In a society dominated by the gaming industry, culture as well as various other unique circumstances contribute to how women cope with personal and social expectations, and make sense of their experiences. In this paper, I will represent the stories of six women of Macao and interpret the degree to which a particular account of the self is sustained in view of both enabling and disabling realities. Following a narrative approach to representation and interpretation, and combining discourse analysis with the intersecting dimensions for classification of life stories, I explored the sense of self and identity that is locked away in the manner that these women make sense of their experiences, give meaning to events, and construct their worlds. The interpretations indicate how women, some marginalised by cultural heritage, integrate their socially constructed selves with the dominant discourses that prevail in the context of Macao.

Gender Roles of Mexican Women from Immigrants' Families: A Cross-Cultural Research

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the gender roles expectations and the level of attribution in women from Mexican immigrants' families. The research relied on the participation of Mexican women who live in rural towns of Mexico and Mexican women who are immigrants in the USA and come from rural town of Mexico. To meet the objectives of this study, data was firstly collected and analyzed separately and lastly results were compared. The techniques were used an individual interview and the Scale of self-attribution of gender roles (Polanco, 2005), is a pictogram Likert scale. The results showed us the changes in the traditional gender roles attributed to the Mexican women. The Mexican women immigrants in the USA play more androgynous gender roles and feel more confident than the women who live in the Mexican towns. In this cross cultural study we can also observed the influence of the acculturation process in the gender roles that play the immigrants women.

Sex Stereotyping in Three Ethnolinguistically Distinct Swiss Groups

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Cultural identity is often defined by national boundaries rather than by ethnolinguistic differences. Nevertheless, ethnolinguistic identity may play an important role in the development of culturally-related social beliefs and attitudes. This study explored the relationship between ethnolinguistic identity and culture-specific sex stereotypes with 336 college students from the French, Swiss-German, and Italian speaking regions of Switzerland. Ethnolinguistic identity was determined from self-reported language use with family, friends, and media. Sex stereotypes were measured using the Adjective Checklist (Williams & Best, 1990). In spite of common nationality, significant differences in sex stereotypes were found between the ethnolinguistic groups demonstrating the impact of ethnolinguistic identity on these social attitudes. In addition, the three Swiss sex stereotypes were compared with those previously obtained from college students in France, Germany, and Italy. There were some similarities found between stereotypes of the Swiss groups and their comparable language groups in the other countries, reflecting the influence of language on attitudes. However, the differences between language groups point to the contribution of national identity in addition to linguistic identity. Future research should investigate the role of ethnolinguistic identity in other social, personality, and developmental domains.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

A2

Attitudes

Chair

Márta FÜLÖP, *Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary*

Vice-Chair

Howard KAPLAN, *Texas A&M, USA*

Subcultural Influences on the Structure of Self-Attitudes: The Expression of Self-Derogation in Race/Ethnicity, Age, Gender and Social Class-Differentiated Subgroups

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Diane KAPLAN, *Texas A&M, USA*

Rachel KAPLAN, *University of North Carolina, USA*

Groupings differentiated in terms of race/ethnicity, age, gender, and social-class share normative expectations that define them as distinct subcultural entities. Among the normative expectations are those that define appropriate self-referent expressions relating to one's self-worth. Subculturally defined prescriptions will dictate permissible verbal expressions of negative self-feelings as these are experienced in symptoms of anxiety and depression. It is hypothesized that distressful self-derogatory feelings will be differentially expressed depending on the person's race/ethnicity, age, gender, and social-class. Further, the same individuals at different stages in the life course are expected to vary in their expression of underlying negative self-feelings. Hypotheses are tested using data from a multigeneration longitudinal study in which 9,000 first generation subjects were tested up to five times between early adolescence and young and adulthood, and the second generation children were tested up to three times between early adolescence and early in the third decade of life. Expression of self-derogatory feelings is measured by the association between variable self-evaluative statements and self-reports of anxiety and depressive affect. Results are discussed in terms of theoretical issues relating to subcultural differentiation in coping style, and methodological issues relating to the validity of self-evaluative reports.

Gender, Social Class and Employment Status as Determinants of Stereotype Content and Prejudice

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Stereotypes of 12 groups varying on the dimensions of gender, social class and employment status were examined in a test of the Stereotype Content Model (Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, & Xu, 2002) in Turkey. Participants rated groups on status, competition, stereotypes, and emotions. The mixed stereotype content hypothesis was supported as the target groups differed in perceived competence and warmth in ways that were largely consistent with the suggested four combinations of competence and warmth. In terms of the relationship between social structural variables and competence and warmth, status predicted competence and both competition and status predicted lack of warmth. These results are explained in terms of cultural factors and the need to include causal attributions in the model. Also specific emotions (admiration, pity, contempt, and anxiety) were shown to be a function of the perceived position of the target groups on both competence and warmth dimensions, thereby defining different types of prejudice, as proposed by the model. Attributions of responsibility are suggested to mediate emotional responses to judgments of warmth and competence. Keywords: stereotypes, mixed stereotype content, emotions.

Finno-Ugric People as Conversational Partners: A Comparison of Auto- and Heterostereotypes

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The results of a study are presented that compares stereotypes of Estonians and Finns as conversational partners, held by Estonian and Finnish schoolchildren. Both these nations have been characterized by previous research as "silent" and less talkative than many other nations. According to the results, both Estonian and Finnish schoolchildren think that people from their own nation are significantly more tongue tied, introvert, emotionally cold, and reserved than their neighbours. The results differ in this respect from many other studies where autostereotypes are more positive than heterostereotypes.

Chinese, French and Hungarian Adolescents' Perception and Attitude towards Competition in Economic Life

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Perception and understanding of economic competition is influenced by the different socialisation processes linked to the specific environments. Chinese, French and Hungarian young people grow in very different societies in terms of their political and economical traditions. 148 Chinese, 107 French and 107 Hungarian secondary school students (16-18 years old) participated in the study. A questionnaire with both open-ended and closed questions was used to reveal their social representation of the notion of competition, their personal attitude towards competition and their perception of the role of competition in economics. We also studied how their perception of economic competition relates to their personal attitude towards competition and how all these can be determined by their different socio-political-cultural background. The answers are analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively. In the paper, the similarities and differences between the three groups in terms of their attitudes, concepts and understanding of the phenomena of competition will be pointed out. According to our results, Chinese young people are the most positive towards competition in the economic life, Hungarian young people have the most positive personal attitude towards competition and French are the least positive both personally and in terms of the role of competition in the economic life.

Explicit Reminders of Ethnic Biases in Standardized Testing or of Historically Lower In-Group Testing Performance Don't Produce Stereotype Threat Decrements but Out-Group Presence Does

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Diagnostic testing with challenging stereotype-related materials in exclusively in-group settings does not produce Stereotype Threat performance decrements (Sloan, 2003), limiting Steele and Aronson's (1995) original proposal, but performance decrements do occur in out-group contexts, suggesting that stereotype threat decrements additionally may require out-group presence, perhaps providing reminders of the stereotype or cues for expected inequitable evaluation. Describing tests as "fair" eliminates performance decrements. Therefore could expectation of biased evaluation or stereotypic negative outcomes produce performance decrements in ingroup contexts where it is usually absent? African-American university students ($n = 262$) received challenging verbal (SAT) tests described as individually Diagnostic or Nondiagnostic by White or Black experimenters or by Black experimenters with a White Participant present. In two other conditions, the Black experimenter reminded students: (1) that standardized tests like this are typically ethnically biased or (2) that African American (ingroup) performance on this test has been historically weaker than Whites'. White experimenter's produced stereotype threat performance decrements while African American experimenters' did not, except when White participants were present, suggesting that some out-group presence is required. These findings suggest that expected evaluation bias may not be critical in producing Stereotype Threat Effects or may require the multiplying impact of potentially stereotyping out-group member presence.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

A3

Acculturation

Chair

Anna ZLOBINA, *The Basque Country University, Spain; Saint Louis University, Spain*

Vice-Chair

Alejandra DOMINGUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Identifying Social Support Patterns in Migrant Population, through Partial Order Scalogram Analysis by Base Coordinates (POSAC)

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Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

The purpose of this research was to elaborate a profile of the migrant Mexican population in USA, which could place migrants in an easy and quickly way, based on their level of social support. In this study 82 Mexican migrants in the Florida State area responded a five item scale, developed for the objective of this investigation. A Partial Order Scalogram Analysis by Base Coordinates (POSAC) was made for the total sample and by sex. The results showed that women had more social support available than men. This availability, in terms of consolation and spiritual counseling, was the most significant variable to identify differences in terms of social support patterns. This study constitutes a proposal to evaluate in an exploratory approach, the different types of social support available for the migrants population, using a relative few numbers of variables.

The Outcomes of Acculturation: Stress and Resilience

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The paper examines the outcomes of acculturation among 1252 first-generation foreign immigrants in Spain (mean length of residence = 4.3 years, mean age = 32.6). The main goal is to analyse mutual relationships among sociocultural (difficulties related to practical and cultural accommodation) and psychological (positive and negative affectivity, life satisfaction) aspects of acculturation and identify their significant predictors. The results indicate that two facets of adjustment can be differentiated. First, the negative experiences of acculturation, sociocultural difficulty and negative affectivity, are strongly related. These two aspects altogether resemble the acculturative stress phenomenon. Furthermore, a similar set of variables namely, the length of residence in the new culture, immigrants/ legal status, and perceived discrimination, predicts significantly sociocultural and psychological stress. Conversely, the positive or "resilience" side of adjustment comprises positive affectivity and life satisfaction. They have the highest correlation and are predicted by social integration variables such as interpersonal interaction, social support, and social identity. The findings suggest that as in the general mental health research, the differentiation between stress and resilience parts of adjustment is a fruitful way of analysing its mechanisms and dynamics. Implications for the study of acculturation and for the intervention with immigrants are discussed.

Work with Immigrants, a Challenge for More Human Societies

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The existence of many different cultures in Greece is a fact. For people working with immigrants it is a challenge to find and apply ways of working that are open to the cultural differences. The interaction between service providers and immigrants is dominated by the Greek culture. The migration may result in disorientation, anxiety, grief over the loss of cultural heritage, appreciating the different psychological meaning of the phenomenon of "patridoktonias". Cultural dislocation entails a complex experience of cultural conflict and temporary loss of personal meaning. In working with immigrants one needs to consider the phenomenon of acculturative stress and the meaning of it in the therapeutic work, a transitional experience in the person's life and the recognition of the impact on the person's life. Also, one needs to consider the incomplete appreciation of acculturative stress and the dangerous effects it can have in the mental and physical health (links with eating disorder, use of drugs, mood disorder). Counseling immigrants needs to focus on validation and restoration of a sense of self. Experts need to understand the cultural and psychological background and the history of their life (individual and cultural level) which these people confront as difficulties. One needs to empower them to manage difficulties of life in a healthy way, by not putting in jeopardy their health, appreciating their dynamics and respecting their own meaning of life. Knowing that the violent and exploitative sides of human nature (racism, tyranny, "victimization") stem from psyche's imbalance and knowing that the goal of the work with people, psychotherapy, is to regain balance; a dialectic between western, "dominant" and non western cultures is essential to be developed.

Acculturation, Christian Religiosity, and Psychological and Marital Well-Being among the European Wives of Arabs in Israel

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This paper represents an attempt to understand the psychological and marital well-being of spouses in mixed-ethnic or faith marriages in terms of the acculturation styles that spouses adopt in adapting to a new cultural environment. 156 Western and Eastern European women with an average age of 38.79 (SD = 7.05; range = 23-53) married to Israeli Arabs participated in this study. Study findings revealed that women who adopted integration or assimilation styles of acculturation achieved the highest levels of self-esteem, positive affect, marital satisfaction, and marital intimacy by statistically significant degrees. In comparison, wives who adopted a separation style achieved intermediate degrees of psychological and marital well-being and those classed as adopting a marginalisation style scored the lowest degrees of well-being. The study found also that the Christian religiosity of the wives was positively, statistically significantly related to self-esteem and positive affect, and negatively correlated with negative affect, marital satisfaction, and marital intimacy. Wives from the integration or assimilation styles of acculturation recorded statistically significantly the lowest degrees of Christian religiosity, while wives sorted into the separation or marginalisation styles recorded the highest degrees.

An Approach to Acculturation Stress from Self-Regulatory Mechanisms and Cultural Intelligence

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This study focuses on factors predicting acculturation stress of immigrant adolescents from a social cognitive frame. Our research found support for the notion that immigrants' acculturation to the host culture is interactively determined by their self-regulatory variables and their implicit theories of cultural intelligence and mediated by the acculturation stress. Our sample was composed by students of secondary school from Central and South America, Africa, Asia, Europe and Spain. The average of age was 14.19 years old ($SD = 1.46$; range between 12 and 18). Students from different ethnic origin showed differences in perception of cultural identity, academic and cultural self-efficacy, social support, acculturation stress, and acculturation strategies. The regression equation for predicting acculturation stress accounted for 26% of the variance. Years in Spain were negatively related to acculturation stress (immigrants reported having lived in Spain an average of 10 years). Those students who perceived less social support experienced higher stress. Those students reported higher scores in heritage, fixed implicit theories of cultural intelligence and cultural identity experienced high stress. In contrast, those who perceived high confidence in cultural self-efficacy experienced less stress. Our results suggest that the relationship between these psychosocial variables generate an intervention focus to facilitate integration.

Poster Session

Friday, July 14, 13:15-14:45

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Social Attitudes, Social Cognition, Organizational Behaviour

Ground Floor

Autobiographical Memory and Implicit Motives: Can Experimentally Aroused Motives Guide Our Memory?

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Autobiographical memory is linked with the implicit motivational orientation of an individual (Woike et al., 1999): Agency-motivated individuals structure their autobiographical information in a more differentiated and self-serving way, whereas communally oriented individuals process their memories in an integrated and social manner. We set out to investigate whether experimentally priming the implicit motivational system to be rather independent and self-focused or interdependent and group-focused results in a change in this structure of autobiographical memory. It is expected that the first will produce memories that serve the self-function of autobiographical memory, while the latter will increase memories that serve a social function (Bluck, 2003). To investigate whether this relationship remains stable across cultures – which would point towards its universal significance – our study was conducted with participants from Germany and PR China, who were asked to answer demographic and socio-economic questions, to fill out a TAT-type story test, and to report their earliest childhood memory.

The Role of Self-Construal and Context on Self-Enhancement

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The aim of the present study was to examine the effects of relational, individual, and collective self-construals, and the effects of abstract and context-specific self-definitions on self-enhancement. Four-hundred and thirty-five university students in Istanbul, Turkey, filled out inventories of better than average effect, consisting of trait adjectives that are differentially desirable for the three self-construals, both in abstract and in context-specific forms. The results showed that relational, individual, and collective self-construals increased self-enhancement on relational, individual, and collective abstract traits, respectively. In addition, individual self-construal increased self-enhancement on all of the three abstract trait groups. On aggregate abstract and context-specific traits, individual and collective self-construals had significant boosting effects on self-enhancement, which indicates that self-enhancement is a general tendency that exists in differently construed selves. Overall, self-enhancement on context-specific traits was higher than self-enhancement on abstract traits.

Competitive Attitudes in 29 Nations from Africa, America, Asia, and Europe

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Isabel CUADRADO, *UNED, Spain*

This research examined the relationship between cultural dimensions and competitive attitudes. Individualistic-Collectivistic attitude (Triandis et al., 1988) scale was completed by a sample composed by College students from a total of 29 countries from Africa, America, Asia and Europe. Confirmatory factor analysis found that competitive attitudes appeared to be a cross-culturally reliable indicator (see Green, 2005). On one hand, correlation between Schwartz's Mastery and competitive attitudes was negative and significant, $r(5190) = -.21$, $p < .001$, on the other hand, correlation between cultural masculinity (Hostede, 2001) and Triandis individualistic score (competitive attitudes) was positive, $r(5190) = .12$, $p < .001$. Multiple regression displayed that lower social development (IDH index) was the best predictor of competitive attitudes, $B = -.32$, $p < .001$. In the

same way, participants from masculine cultures rated higher scores in competitive attitudes than those from feminine nations, $B = .10$, $p < .001$, people from collectivistic countries were more competitive than those from individualistic ones, $B = -.11$, $p < .001$. Finally, males obtained higher scores in competitive attitudes than females, $B = -.09$, $p < .01$. In a similar vein of previous studies on attitudes and values, men reported more competitive attitudes than women (Lynn, 1993). However, participants living in less developed and collectivistic countries reported more competitive attitudes.

Materialism, Body Objectification, and Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery

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The inverse relationship between personal materialistic values and psychological well-being has been well documented (e.g., Belk, 1985; Kasser, 2000; Richins, & Dawson, 1992). Cross-cultural research has consistently found evidence of this relationship. Materialism sets the psychological stage for discontent with one's material possessions, but beyond this we believe that it may also foster objectification of the human body and heighten dissatisfaction with one's physical attractiveness. Further, we argue that both materialism and body objectification will be related to the degree to which cosmetic surgery is accepted as a route to enhancing attractiveness. Cosmetic surgery procedures have become increasingly popular over the past several decades in western countries, and more recently have gained in popularity in other parts of the world. In the current study, we explore the relationships among materialism, body objectification, and acceptance of cosmetic surgery in the U.S. and in China. To date, we have collected data from 318 U.S. undergraduate students. Participants completed a survey containing the Aspirations Index, Objectified Body Consciousness Scale, and Acceptance of Cosmetic Surgery Scale. Preliminary analyses reveal significant correlations in the expected direction. Data are currently being collected in China for this initial cross-cultural exploration of materialism and attitudes about cosmetic surgery.

Comparing Attitudes towards Domestic Violence in Hungary and Ukraine

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The central aim of the study was to explore the attitudes towards domestic violence (DV) in high school teachers in Hungary and Ukraine. Qualitative study was designed as semi-structured interview covering three main topics: gender ideology, gender stereotypes, and DV. 19 Hungarian and 20 Ukrainian school teachers were interviewed. It was found that two notions of DV coexist in people's mind: a "serious" one, with the repeating assaults and severe injuries, and a widespread "normalised" abusive behaviour. The contradiction that makes people to condemn DV at the level of moral judgements, and to reconcile with it in their everyday life, was demonstrated. For the Hungarian group, the following contradictions were found: between egalitarian attitudes towards women and traditional attitudes towards wives; between female gender role within and out of marriage; between the social recognition of the issue of DV and a belief that DV is rare, minor and marginal phenomenon. People in Hungary believe that women victims of DV can and do get adequate help through numerous organisations and services despite insufficient provision of specialised services for DV victims. In Ukraine, DV is a silent issue; teachers are not willing to talk about it. The majority of them share common myths and beliefs, and often deny the problem as such.

The New Generation: Cultural and Gender Differences

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The Poster presents the results of my research that explores the existing cultural differences and similarities, mainly among European countries. They are also compared to others cultures (e.g. USA). I am presenting the evidence for the similarities and differences among the culture patterns of analysed countries, since each of them represents a specific culture, of different roots. Generally, students are alike in respect to some of the dimensions of culture (e.g. Emotional Culture). They are much more similar to each other than it was the case of their parents' generation. However, cultural differences still exist (e.g. Achievement Culture). Significant differences can be observed between gender groups in most of the analysed countries, with respect to the level of cultural dimensions (e.g. Power Distance, Individualism, Uncertainty Avoidance) and National Identity (e.g. in Italy, Poland, France). The survey has been conducted among university students from 18 to 35 years old, starting from December 2002. More than 1200 students from more than 40 countries have been surveyed. Finally, more than 15 countries have been selected, based on the number of the surveyed students (minimum 20 participants from each country). The data was gathered in a form of an anonymous questionnaire (prepared in 7 languages).

Working with Cultures: A Cross Institution Comparison

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Working with ethnic minorities, migrants or refugees often puts the professionals in difficult situations. Cross cultural research addresses mainly intercultural communication issues and acculturation processes from the "foreigner" point of view. The field lacks research addressing the professional and institutional perspectives, which are necessary to improve understanding of cross cultural encounters, but also training programs and intervention procedures. This communication analyses how conceptions of professionals from three institutional contexts (school, social work and paediatrics), interact with institutional standards, in multicultural settings and real life experience. Psychological (in depth interviews) and sociological (observation) approaches are used. Do the professional experience the same difficulties when working with children and their parents? To what extent does

the institutional “culture” influence their practices? How these professionals deal with conceptions that are at times conflicting: their own life experiences of the children and the parents, their professional conceptions and the demands of the institution? Data suggests massive similarities between experiences of professionals despite of the different interventions fields. The dominant feelings are powerlessness and abandon by the institution. Institutions seem to not recognize their predicament and do not provide them with adequate means to face these difficulties.

Model of the Best-Fit Group: The Influence of Individual Performance and Relative Group Performance on Social Mobility

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The author suggests that the purpose of social mobility is to achieve a positive self-evaluation, and therefore the “best-fit group” should be the target group of the movement. The best-fit group is qualified when two criteria are met: 1) the individual should feel he himself is more capable, at least not worse, than the average group members; 2) among all the possible alternatives, this group should be the best group that the individual can get. In experiment 1, 421 senior high students were assigned to read different scenarios. As predicted, results indicated that when the explicit cue was provided and participants were able to identify their own best-fit group, they tended to choose the best-fit group as their target group. In contrast, individuals showed no psychological mobility toward the best-fit group, when the cue was vague and the best-fit group could not be identified. In experiment 2, 121 Chung-Yuan University students were randomly assigned to the best-fit or the non-best-fit conditions. The “best-fit” or the “non-best-fit” conditions were qualified by matching the relative group performance and individual performance. The results gave further support to the hypotheses; participants who were already in the best-fit groups, in contrast to non-best-fit conditions, showed higher in-group identification and lower social mobility.

Ethnic Stereotypes among Early Adolescents: An Analog Study

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The purpose of this study was to determine if early adolescents would already hold certain racial stereotypes about different racial or ethnic groups. 202 American adolescents of different ethnicities (M age = 13.11) read a scenario describing a computer consultant and afterwards completed a 5-item questionnaire that required them to express their confidence in the consultant's competence and their willingness to re-employ the consultant in the future. All of the information about the consultant described in the scenario was held constant except for ethnicity. Adolescents were randomly assigned to one of four scenario conditions in which the consultant was listed as either White, Hispanic, African American, or Asian. Results indicated that the adolescents, on average, expressed the most confidence in the competence of the African American consultant, compared to their confidence in the consultants of the other three ethnic groups, $F(3, 134) = 2.65, p < .05$. Either these adolescents held negative, stereotypical biases against the other three ethnic groups, or they actually held stereotypical biases against the African American consultant, but exaggerated their confidence levels in him as possibly a means to deny their negative stereotypes against African Americans.

1st Floor

Regulatory Focus as a Moderator of Attention toward Positive or Negative Aspects of Self

Yuka OZAKI, University of Tokyo, Japan ✉ yukaoz@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Present study investigated the moderating effect of regulatory focus on subjective importance of positive and negative aspects of the self. Participants read a scenario in which they received comments on their positive and negative attributes, and then rated the importance of each attributes. As predicted, their chronic level of promotion focus predicted subjective importance of positive attributes, while it did not predict the importance of negative attributes. On the other hand, the level of prevention focus predicted subjective importance of negative attributes, while it did not predict the importance of positive attributes. These results suggest that perception of self-related information corresponds with regulatory focus, and implies the possible interaction between self-perception and self-regulation.

Cultural Biases as Regulators of Man-Environment Relations

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Thompson & Rayner (1998) present a typology of myths of nature that is based on the cultural theory. According to this model, certain representations of nature reflect more general cultural biases that are determined by certain forms of social relations. Four ideal type rationalities are distinguished: representation of nature as benign, ephemeral, tolerant and capricious, corresponding accordingly to individualistic, egalitarian, hierarchical and unstructured social relations. The aim of the study was to investigate the distribution of myths of nature in the Estonian population and to analyze their relations to specific attitudes and environmental behavior. The data is based on a survey study. The sample (N = 987) represents age, sex and territorial distribution of the population of Estonia. Self-administered questionnaires in Estonian and Russian comprised various measures of environmentalism. Preferences for myths of nature were assessed on the basis of a special measure (Steg & Sievers, 2000) and value orientations (Schwartz SVS). Analysis shows that dominant representations are “ephemeral nature” (70%), followed by “tolerant nature” (23%). Myths of nature were related to other environmental beliefs (NEP), pro-environmental behavior intention and emotional contacts with nature. Gender, ethnic background, education and profession were among socio-demographic characteristics that differentiated adherents of different myths of nature.

The Experience of Loneliness in Different Cultures and at Different Life Stages

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The present study is an examination of the influence of cultural background on the experience of loneliness as experienced throughout the life cycle. One thousand, three hundred and forty seven participants were recruited from Canada and from Portugal. Participants were divided into four age groups, namely youth (aged 13-18 years), young adults (19-30), adults (31-59), and the elderly (60 and older). They answered an 82-item questionnaire, composed of five factors: the most salient factor was Emotional distress (19% of the variance) = the intense pain, inner turmoil, hopelessness, and feelings of emptiness associated with loneliness. Social inadequacy and alienation (7% of the variance) = self-generated social detachment as part of the loneliness experience. Growth and discovery (4% of the variance) = the positive, growth-enhancing, and enriching aspects of loneliness and increased feelings of inner strength and self-reliance which follow. Interpersonal isolation (3% of the variance) = alienation, abandonment, and rejection, which were reported as related to a general lack of close relationships and/or absence of a primary romantic relationship. Self-alienation (3% of the variance) = a detachment from one's self that is characterized by numbness, immobilization, and denial. Results indicated that culture and age significantly affect the experience of loneliness. Canadians had consistently higher mean subscale scores than their Portuguese counterparts.

Culture, Relationship Mobility and the Choice of Similar Others

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Masaki YUKI, *Hokkaido University, Japan*

Cross-cultural studies suggest the similarity-attraction effect is stronger for Americans than for Japanese. We attempt to explain these differences in terms of relationship mobility. In a highly mobile society, where there are opportunities to meet new people and move between interaction partners as needed, individuals can select partners who are similar to themselves. However in Japanese society, where relationships tend to be pre-determined and few opportunities exist for new relationships, choosing similar others is not always an option. Results of a survey in Japan and the US showed, as predicted, Japanese rated their friends as less similar to themselves than Americans, even though there were no differences in the preference for similar others. Relationship mobility was positively correlated with perceived similarity in both countries; however the type of 'mobility' differed. In Japan, similarity was positively correlated with the number of opportunities for new relationships, while in America perceptions of similarity were correlated with the tendency to leave old relationships. These results suggest that Americans may easily form initial relationships, and then break ties with those who do not "match." In Japan however, choice in interaction partners might occur before a relationship is formed. Directions for future research are discussed.

Interdependent Self-Complexity and Psychological Adjustment of Chinese

Chien-Ru SUN, *Chung Yuan University, Taiwan, PRC* ✉ chienru@cycu.edu.tw

Self-complexity is a structural feature of individual's self-construal, and Linville (1987) suggested that self-complexity serves as a cognitive buffer against extreme affective reactions to life events. The present study tried to investigate how self-complexity works among Chinese. However, there is currently a growing body of literature suggesting that people in different cultures have different construal of the self (Markus & Kitayama, 1991). The independent view of the self is clearly exemplified in American and Western European cultures, whereas most Chinese people have interdependent view of the self. Therefore, a Chinese self-complexity measure was developed and employed to measure Chinese participants' self-complexity in this study. Results showed that Chinese self-complexity comprises two components: independent self-complexity and interdependent self-complexity. Interdependent self-complexity was negatively associated with interpersonal trouble and positively correlated with psychological adjustment. Besides, the interaction of negative interdependent self-complexity and stress facilitated the feeling of depression and illness. Other results were also discussed.

Impression Verification and Self-Effacing Behavior of Chinese

Chien-Ru SUN, *Chung Yuan University, Taiwan, PRC* ✉ chienru@cycu.edu.tw

Ching-Chiao WANG, *Chung Yuan University, Taiwan, PRC*

Self-presentation refers to the process of controlling how one is perceived by other people. There are two types of self-presentation, which are self-verification and impression management. The present research was designed to explore the possible behaviors and tactics individuals might employ when other people didn't accept the impression they try to convey. At meantime, the study also examined if the self-effacing behavior is merely a strategy of impression management in Chinese. Experiment 1 was a 3 (interaction partner: friend vs. acquaintance vs. stranger) x 2 (domain: agentic vs. communal) factorial design. The results indicated that individuals would create a more positive impression of themselves in agentic domain in front of a stranger and engaged in a negative impression management in communal domain when interacted with friends. Impression discrepancy was manipulated in Experiment 2, and we found that individuals were engaged in impression verification when the stranger could not perceive the positive impression they tried to convey. We also found that when friends agreed with the negative impression individuals created in the communal domain, they would engage in remedial behaviors to enhance friends' evaluation of them. The results revealed that the self-effacement was only an impression management strategy in Chinese.

Grandparents in Greece: Attitudes and Role Performance

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Peter SMITH, *Goldsmiths University of London, UK*

Elizabeth MESTHENEOS, *Sextant Research, Greece*

Grandparenting is an important area of study as many grandparents are involved in supporting families with young children in terms of emotional, practical and financial assistance. Many Greek grandparents are providing regular day-care or after-school care but very limited research has been carried out (in Greece) on this important topic. Semi-structured interviews with 20+ grandparents are currently being carried out and analysed using Grounded Theory. Quantitative data has also been collected from 190 Greek grandparents. A general trend in both analyses so far indicates a high level of involvement in childcare and significant levels of financial and emotional support. In many cases grandparents enjoy this high level of involvement; others do not want the responsibility but feel they have no choice. An important factor influencing the extent of the grandparents' involvement is the relationship with the middle generation. Together the qualitative and quantitative data will provide some clarity as to the role of Greek grandparents and what influences their level of involvement. This research will also reflect on social change and the role of grandparents. A smaller qualitative study was also conducted with English grandparents resident in Athens. Interesting differences were observed in views on behaviour and discipline of grandchildren.

From Cultural Frameworks to Cultural Syndromes

Lena ZANDER, *Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden* ✉ lena.zander@hhs.se

With Hofstede's (1980/1984) quantitative national cultural dimensions and those that followed by Schwartz (1994), Smith et al. (1995, 1996), Maznevski et al. (2002), Bond et al. (2004), and House et al. (2004) culture specific hypotheses could be developed and tested with statistical analysis. Hofstede's cultural dimensions have been used to explain cultural effects in 180 studies in management and psychology journals during the last two decades (Kirkman et al forthcoming). The increasing interest and deemed importance of national culture as an explanatory or moderating variable has found its way into organizational behaviour topics ranging from management, leadership, motivation to procedural justice, social loafing, and negotiation. In this paper, I conduct an in-depth review of cultural dimensions and synthesize these into cultural syndromes. Sully de Luque and Sommer (2000) building on Triandis (1996) argue that cultural syndromes can be used to examine culture as complex phenomena composed of interrelated cultural dimensions. Multi-faceted patterns of shared values, beliefs and attitudes are synthesized around a particular theme. Instead of examining effects of single cultural dimensions in a list-like manner, researchers can develop hypotheses based on cultural syndromes covering contrasting and complimentary cultural aspects advancing our understanding of organizational phenomena across cultures.

The Contribution of Face Familiarity to Ingroup Favoritism and Race Stereotypes

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Matt BRONSTAD, *Brandeis University, USA*

Hoon Koo LEE, *Yonsei University, Korea*

According to the familiar face overgeneralization hypothesis, the evolutionary and social importance of differentiating known individuals from strangers has produced a tendency for responses to strangers to vary as a function of their resemblance to known individuals. Because prototypical facial structure varies across racial groups and communities are often racially segregated, strangers from one's own racial group should appear more familiar than other-race strangers. We tested the hypothesis that the lower familiarity of other-race faces contributes to racial prejudice and stereotyping. As predicted, Koreans' and Whites' ingroup favoritism in likeability ratings (controlling attractiveness and smiling) was completely mediated by the lower familiarity of other race faces. Also, Koreans' negative stereotypes of White faces as more dangerous and less reserved and competent were completely mediated by their perception of White faces as less familiar. Finally, Americans' positive stereotypes of Korean faces as less dangerous and more competent grew significantly stronger with familiarity controlled. These results indicated that negative reactions to unfamiliarity tempered the 'model minority' Asian stereotype that is prevalent in American culture. The findings suggest that simple interventions, like showing more racially diverse faces on television and public billboards, could reduce ingroup favoritism and increase the positivity of other-race stereotypes.

Attitudes towards Rape Victims: The Role of Culture, Identification, and Honour

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Regina A.SCHULLER, *York University, Canada*

Richard N. LALONDE, *York University, Canada*

One purpose of this study is to examine how culture (defined in terms of country) and the degree of identification with a given culture influence attitudes towards rape victims. A total of 181 Canadian and 168 Turkish university students participated in the study. Regression analyses revealed a main effect of Country as well as an interaction of Country by Identification on rape attitudes. Stronger national identification predicted positive attitudes towards rape victims in Canada, and negative attitudes in Turkey. A second purpose was to investigate the role of honour based justifications of violence in predicting rape attitudes in the Turkish sample. Honour is an important concept guiding behaviour especially in gender-related issues in Turkey. A regression analysis conducted within the Turkish sample revealed that Honour as well as an Honour by Identification interaction predicted

attitudes towards rape victims. Specifically, for those that endorsed strong honour justifications, higher Turkish identification predicted more negative attitudes, whereas for those who held moderate to lower honour justifications, identification had no effect. Results will be discussed in terms of cultural and gendered aspects of attitudes towards rape victims as well as honour and its place in Turkish identity.

14:45-14:50 5 minutes break

General Assembly

Friday, July 14, 14:50-16:20

16:20-16:25 5 minutes break

Invited Lecture

Friday, July 14, 16:25-17:15

Culture, Psychology's Missing Link: Insights from Ethnopsychology

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico* ✉ loving@servidor.unam.mx

Chair

John ADAIR, *University of Manitoba, Canada*

Early in psychological thought Wundt (1916) vigorously pioneered both behavioral and cultural psychology. In retrospect, his principal objective of integrating them into an objective, generalizable, yet culturally sensitive science is still a project in progress. The outcome has been that psychological main stream has overstressed internal validity, and taken excessive liberties in regards to external validity, producing broad and ill founded generalizations of results obtained from small culturally homogenous samples. On the other hand, Wundt's "folk psychology" is apparent in the empirical and theoretical contributions by those who are focused on discovering and describing behavior based on its ecological and cultural context. As a result, the acknowledgement of culture is certainly present in cross-cultural psychology; however, the simple comparison of some psychological process or phenomenon of participants representing diverse groups does not insure the presence of culture as a studied variable. In fact, attempts of curving rampant intuitive interpretations of non equivalent samples and variables across alleged cultures by suggesting specific methodological strategies (Poortinga & Malpass (1986), have generally fallen on deaf ears. A truly ecological or cultural perspective requires the direct inclusion or measurement of cultural and structural variables as well as the functional relationship of psychological variables within a cultural system, before any attempts of cross-cultural comparisons are made. In consideration of the sound methodological and theoretical proposals made by some cross-cultural psychologists, but ignored by most, we will review the development of a Mexican ethnopsychology (e.g. Diaz-Guerrero, 1994; 2002), which is directed from a universal conception of psychology, but also stresses the importance of measuring psychological manifestations of culture through norms, beliefs, values and education, the behavioral manifestations of psychological constructs common to the participants in different sub-cultures, and the interrelationship between cultural and psychological variables.

17:15-17:35 Coffee break

Invited Lecture

Friday, July 14, 17:35-18:25

From Homer to the 21st Century: Charting the Emergence of the Structure of Interpersonal Meaning

John ADAMOPOULOS, *Grand Valley State University, USA* ✉ adamopoj@gvsu.edu

Chair

Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*

During the last quarter of the 20th century, cross-cultural research established that the meaning of interpersonal behavior can be described in terms of a universal structure that includes, among others, the notions of association (affiliation), superordination (dominance), and intimacy. While researchers generally agree on most of these universal dimensions, little is known about their origins – the whys and the wherefores of these structures. Over the past several years I have developed a family of models designed to explain the emergence of the meaning of interpersonal behavior. These models are based on the assumption that all social behavior involves the exchange of material and psychological resources, a process guided by a number of natural constraints operating on human interaction. The presentation will outline this theoretical system and discuss the emergence of the primary features of meaning over long periods of time. I will review formal analyses of information gleaned from literary documents of different historical periods and cultures, including the works of Homer, Hesiod, and Theophrastus, as well as other sources (e.g., medieval European literature). I will conclude with a discussion of how this approach can account for various social-psychological phenomena and lead to the development of a useful theory of culture for psychology.

18:25-18:30 5 minutes break between sessions

Appraisal: An Overview of Cross-Cultural Findings and Interpretations*Convenor*Klaus R. SCHERER, *University of Geneva, Switzerland* ✉ klaus.scherer@pse.unige.ch*Co-Convenor*Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium* ✉ poort@uvt.nl*Discussant*Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium* ✉ Johnny.Fontaine@UGent.be

Empirical research on culture and emotion is neither supportive of strict cross-cultural invariance nor of pervasive cultural-specificity of appraisal processes. Within the space left between these two boundaries there is considerable disagreement between researchers in (meta-) theoretical positions and interpretation of findings. The aim of the current symposium is to clarify the existing and thinkable theoretical positions on invariance and variation of appraisal processes. Poortinga will propose an overall framework that does allow to look for both cross-cultural similarities and differences in a principled way. Scherer will present an appraisal model of emotion and a series of hypotheses concerning individual, social-structural, and intercultural biases and heuristics in the appraisal process that are likely to systematically affect emotional reactions. Ellsworth will talk about the need for cross-cultural studies to investigate similarities as well as differences in emotions, for both theoretical and methodological reasons. Breugelmans will illustrate with examples how specific research strategies can narrow down the gap between universalist and relativist approaches.

Narrowing the Gap between Relativist and Universalist Accounts of AppraisalYpe H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium* ✉ poort@uvt.nl

It is generally agreed that there are similarities as well as differences in emotion variables across cultures, but beyond this, opinions greatly diverge. A primary objective of research should be to develop strategies that can narrow the consequent gaps in interpretation. We will argue three points: 1. Logically cross-cultural differences can only be interpreted against common standards of comparison; 2. Research designs and data interpretation should distinguish between levels of invariance/variation; 3. Local emotion situations have to be generated to avoid cultural impositions; this makes identification of common standards more difficult, but does not preempt it.

A Principled Approach to Studying Intercultural Differences in Emotion-Constituent Appraisal ProcessesKlaus R. SCHERER, *University of Geneva, Switzerland* ✉ klaus.scherer@pse.unige.chTanja WRANIK, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

There is much convergence on the idea that many of the processes involved in the elicitation of emotion and response patterning are psychobiologically determined and consequently relatively universal. However, empirical research has shown cultural differences on a number of dimensions including language codification of emotional experience, the base rate of social situations likely to elicit emotion, the regulation of emotion in different contexts, and, last but not least, biases and heuristics in the evaluation of objects, events, and situations due to culture-specific frames of reference, such as value systems. In addition to a theoretical analysis of the etiology of such biases (or, more neutrally, appraisal tendencies), an example of such appraisal tendencies (exaggerated attribution of responsibility or blame and moral denigration) will be described.

The Importance of Studying Cultural Differences AND SimilaritiesPhoebe C. ELLSWORTH, *University of Michigan, USA* ✉ pce@umich.edu

Cross-cultural research on emotions should be designed to investigate both similarities and differences. This is important theoretically, to protect against a confirmatory bias towards a simplistic universalistic or a simplistic relativistic point of view. It is also important methodologically: If measurements can show similarities in some respects and differences in others, then we can be more confident that the differences are not a reflection of different cultural understandings of the measurement techniques or experimental demands. I will use examples from studies of perceptions of facial expressions of people either alone or in social groups, and from studies of American understanding of an emotion -- *amae* -- which has been described as uniquely Japanese.

What's in a Word? Studying Emotions Across CulturesSeger BREUGELMANS, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands* ✉ S.M.Breugelmans@uvt.nl

There is a tendency among psychologists to start studies of emotion processes from the emotion words that are available in their language. In a cross-cultural context, this often poses problems because the emotion lexicon is not the same across cultural populations. I present data from three studies to show how emotion processes can be studied without depending only upon the terms that are available in a language. The first study presents data on the differentiation between shame and guilt with Rarámuri Indians from northern Mexico, who do not have an emotion word to distinguish shame from guilt. The results suggest that both emotions are experienced by this group, even in absence of a specific term to distinguish them. The second study presents data from The Netherlands on the distinction between regret and guilt. It shows that experiences of regret and guilt can be nearly identical in situations of interpersonal harm but not in situations of intrapersonal harm. The third study extends these findings in

a cross-cultural comparison of disappointment, regret, and guilt between Israel, The Netherlands, Taiwan, and the USA. The implications of these studies for cross-cultural comparisons of emotions will be discussed.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

Ekklessia

Advances in Ethnopsychology: On Defining and Measuring the Mexican

Convenor

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico* ✉ loving@servidor.unam.mx

Discussant

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico* ✉ loving@servidor.unam.mx

The relevance of psychological constructs can only be evaluated if the validity, reliability and cultural sensitivity of the concepts are established. Individual attributes and social behaviors stem from a life long dialectic between cultural norms and settings and each individual's bio-psychological tendencies (Díaz-Guerrero, 1994; Triandis 1994). In this symposium, we start with the universal conceptualization of self, gender identity, coping styles, power-love and assertiveness, followed by the historical and cultural foundations of each theoretical construct, and ending with the ethnopsychological research conducted to depict and understand the components that express, and the processes responsible for, the evolution, development and consolidation of each concept among Mexican people. In each case, the following step entails the development of valid, reliable and culturally sensitive psychometric measurement instruments.

Pathways to Psychological Empowerment

Tania ROCHA-SANCHEZ, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico* ✉ taniasmile@yahoo.com

Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Although empowerment is a useful construct to understand human development both in organizations and communities, its operational and conceptual definitions are still being formulated. For some, it is used as a goal or outcome, feeling powerful, worthy of self-esteem, and as a process is related with the possibility to modify personal and structural situations to allow them achieve power and self-control. Empowerment includes intrapsychic and sociocultural variables. Most researchers have studied the psychological empowerment in organizational context and even when it is common to talk about women's empowerment in the social context it has not been empirically analyzed. The goal of this research was to identify the ways in which women are gaining control in their lives and what were the costs of the emancipation process in their personal identity and also in their interpersonal relationships. It was an exploratory study. The results allow us to give a first answer about what are the essential elements of psychological empowerment in Mexican women and which of them can be and have been measured. Discussion centers on the implications and applications of this construct in the psychological research and cultural psychology.

Assertiveness in Mexico: Ethnopsychological Conceptualization and Measurement

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Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Debate on adopting the psychological principles and universal processes and constructs (ethics) or favouring particular idiosyncratic characteristics and behaviors specific to cultural groups (emics) has been present in psychological literature for decades. As an effect of this dialectic, current psychology has a tendency to stress culture as a fundamental variable and has promoted the creation of strategies that develop cultural psychologies. In line with the ethnopsychological approach, a series of studies on assertiveness were conducted in Mexico in order to conceptualize and measure the construct from a Mexican perspective. First, the results of studies with different exploratory techniques render a culturally sensitive conceptual definition. Second, an operational definition was used to develop an inventory for which psychometric analyses of responses 4651 indicate solid validity and reliability coefficients. This instrument identifies three styles: assertiveness, indirect assertiveness and non assertiveness, as well as different areas of assertive behavior manifestation such as: expression of desires, opinions, feelings, defense of rights, personal handling of criticisms, personal limitations, manifestation and reception of praises, declination and acceptance of requests and initiation of the interpersonal interaction, into the Mexican cultural context.

An Ethno-Psychometrical Approach to Coping Measurement

Isabel REYES-LAGUNES, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico* ✉ lisabel@servidor.unam.mx

Spanish speaking psychologists have continuously confronted the lack of psychological instruments indigenously developed and consequently have derived dubious conclusions in such an important construct. Through the Natural Semantics' Network method (Reyes-Lagunes, 1993) a Multidimensional-Multisituational instrument was used in order to evaluate coping as a personality trait and specific situational responses. Participants from different Mexico's ecosystems were tested and differences were found due to place of birth, sex, age and confronted situation. Results are discussed from both psychometrics and ethnopsychology approaches.

The Ethnopsychological Meaning of Power

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Rolando DIAZ-LOVING, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

There are many definitions of power. In couple relationships, some refer to the resources of a member; others, to the means used by the latter to exercise power, and some others, to which member is the one making decisions (Olson and Cromwell, 1975). The variations in the definition of this construct according to the group individuals belong to have made it necessary to conceptualize it for each culture. The purpose of this study was to conceptualize power within couple relationships for the Mexican culture. Three techniques were used: Semantic networks, applied to 594 participants, 288 men and 306 women; an open questionnaire, involving 60 women and 61 men; and an alternative version to the Scale of Inclusion of the Other in Self (Aron, Aron and Smollan, 1992). The latter technique was applied to 205 participants, 102 men and 103 women. The results show that the three techniques converge on the meaning of power. However, group per group analysis shows that the definition and forms of power vary from one sex to the other and according to the socio-cultural context. The discussion of results will be undertaken in terms of the differences per sex and their relationship with Mexicans' psychology.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

Science Amphi.

Values, Morality and Religion

Convenor

Sonia ROCCAS, *Open University, Israel* ✉ soniaro@oumail.openu.ac.il

Values and morality are often seen as part of the same domain. Concepts like empathy, guilt, moral decision-making and religious commitment are part of this larger domain. The studies in this symposium all deal with ways in which personal value priorities are linked to such morally relevant concepts. Helkama et al. focus on relations of values to two types of guilt--empathic and nonempathic-- in samples from Finland, Bulgaria and Portugal. They also consider how cultural differences among countries may influence these associations. Myyry et al. explore relations of values to the types of moral dilemmas people experience and report spontaneously in the same samples from three countries. They also explore relations of values to the feelings associated with these dilemmas. Puohiniemi and Helkama examine how people's choices in moral dilemmas among three kinds of morality that might justify these choices (Shweder's autonomy, community, divinity) relate to their personal value priorities. They study a representative national sample of Finns. Hofmann and Huber explore the value priorities of members of the Baha'i faith in Germany. She relates them to various aspects of religiosity (e.g., open-minded vs. authoritarian forms). Baha'i is more universalistic than the Western religions whose adherent values have been studied in the past, so different relationships may be expected.

Value Priorities, Empathy and Guilt in Finland, Bulgaria and Portugal

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Liisa MYYRY, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

Mia SILFVER, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

Kristina PETKOVA, *Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria*

Joaoquim PIRES VALENTIM, *University of Coimbra, Portugal*

Finnish studies (Myyry & Helkama, 2001; Helkama 2004) consistently report that self-transcendence values correlate positively with measures of emotional empathy and perspective taking (Davis's IRI, Mehrabian & Epstein QMEE). In addition, empathy and guilt (measured by Tangney's TOSCA) correlated highly in American and Finnish samples. To our knowledge, relations of value priorities to guilt have not been examined. We test hypotheses regarding relations among value priorities (Schwartz Portraits Questionnaire), emotional empathy, guilt, and a new measure of 'non-empathetic' guilt over rule violation derived from a three-function model of morality (Helkama, 2004) that uses Schwartz's value model as a starting-point. Comparable samples of 134, 111 and 180 female university students in Helsinki, Sofia, and Coimbra, respectively, completed questionnaires. Previous findings relating universalism values to social perspective taking were confirmed in all three countries. The empathy-based measure of guilt was not related to values in Portugal but correlated positively with universalism, benevolence, and conformity in Bulgaria and negatively with power in Bulgaria and Finland. We will discuss the results in terms of cultural differences between the three countries based on the Schwartz and Hofstede dimensions.

Value Priorities and Types of Moral Dilemma in Finland and Bulgaria

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Klaus HELKAMA, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

Kristina PETKOVA, *Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria*

Myyry & Helkama recently demonstrated that experimentally manipulating the activation of self-transcendence values led to an increase in the proportion of prosocial and social pressure dilemmas (as opposed to antisocial dilemmas) people report, using the Wark & Krebs (1996) taxonomy of real-life dilemmas. The current study explored relationships among value priorities, type of spontaneously reported real-life dilemma, and feelings associated with the real-life dilemma in Finland and Bulgaria. Contrary to our expectations, moral problems were more likely to be represented as resistance to temptation (related to conformity/tradition values) and less likely as conflicting expectations (universalism and benevolence values) in Finland (low power distance) than in Bulgaria (high power distance). The relationships among values, emotions, and moral thought turned out to be radically different in the two countries in the samples (around 120 university students in Helsinki and Sofia) who completed the Schwartz PVQ and reported a personal real-life dilemma and the feelings associated with it by means of a scale by Skoe & al. (PSPB, 2002). The reasons for the divergent findings will be discussed on the basis of the Schwartz and Hofstede cultural dimensions.

The Schwartz Values and Shweder's "Big Three" Moralities

Martti PUOHINIEMI, *University of Helsinki, Finland* ✉ martti@puohiniemi.fi

Klaus HELKAMA, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

Shweder's (1997) Big Three refer to three kinds of moral rhetoric – autonomy, community, and divinity. Autonomy refers to individual rights, Community to social duties, and Divinity to religious purity. Because values are essentially the final justifications in moral arguments, it is natural to ask whether these moralities are related to the ten values specified by Schwartz. Based on a conceptual analysis of the types of moral rhetoric, we derived hypotheses regarding the values on which arguments supporting each type of morality are likely to be based. We hypothesized that (1) autonomy rhetoric draws mainly on self-direction, universalism and benevolence values, (2) divinity rhetoric mainly on tradition and security values, and (3) community rhetoric mainly on achievement, power and security values. The ethics of community is likely to be the most culture specific of the three, so our hypothesis was specific to Finnish culture. We tested the hypotheses in a representative sample of adult Finns (N = 1293). We measured values with the SVS (57-items) and the kinds of morality with 3 moral dilemmas. Each dilemma had response alternatives representing the moral rhetoric of the three moralities. We formed composite variables for each morality and used correspondence analysis to reveal the pure types of rhetoric.

Value Priorities and Religiosity among a Sample of Baha'is in Germany

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Stefan HUBER, *University of Mainz, Germany*

This study explored the value priorities and religiosity of members of the Baha'i Faith in Germany (N = 475). I used the 40-item Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ 40; Schwartz, 2000) and a multidimensional measure of religiosity which differentiates between centrality and content of religiosity (Huber, 2003). Analyses confirmed the structure of human values postulated by Schwartz (1992) for all value priorities, except for tradition. The Baha'is attributed most importance to universalism values and least to power values. The Baha'i value priorities are compared with those of the German population sampled in the European Social Survey. The centrality of religiosity related positively to conformity, tradition, benevolence, universalism, and stimulation values and negatively to power values. I will discuss relations to value priorities of different contents of religiosity: 'open-minded forms of religious orientation' such as religious pluralism, religious reflexivity, and religious interest, and 'conservative and authoritarian forms of religiosity' such as social strength, moral dualism, and religious exclusivism. The Baha'is exhibited high levels of religious centrality but low levels of religious fundamentalism. Religiosity, measured with a single-item scale, correlated positively with tradition, benevolence, and universalism values and negatively with hedonism values.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

Erato

Complex Problem Solving around the World: Adventures among Individuals, Groups, and Different Methodologies

Convenor

Dominik C. GÜSS, *University of North Florida, USA* ✉ dguess@unf.edu

Research on complex problem solving (CPS) has increased over the last decades in the fields of cognitive psychology, applied psychology, and cross-cultural psychology. This symposium will focus on different variables that affect CPS of individuals and groups in different cultures, and on different methodologies to assess CPS. The strengths of this symposium are the variety of the theoretical and methodological approaches of the presenters, the cultural diversity of the presenters, and the range of countries investigated. Dominik Güss (USA) studies individuals' CPS in FIRE and COLDSTORE in Brazil, India, Germany, Philippines, and the US. Thinking-aloud protocols are used to investigate the stages of problem solving. Results indicate the influences of culture and task characteristics on problem-solving stages and performance. Hora Tjitra (China) studies CPS in groups using SYNTAX, a complex computer simulation of a textile company. He will report results of German, Chinese, and Indonesian workgroups, discussing the relationship between culture and performance and describing a new technique for cross-cultural data analysis. Patricia Simon (Germany) developed a complex observation system SYNPRO that can predict effectiveness in CPS among groups. Her initial applications and the cultural adaptation of this system to Germany, the US, and the Czech Republic will be discussed. Hana Panggabean (Indonesia) focuses on social investment as a mediating cultural variable for task performance. She studies Indonesian workgroups also working with the simulation SYNTAX. Using a qualitative approach, she developed a model that specifies the role of social investment on CPS.

Stages of Complex Problem Solving in Brazil, Germany, India, Philippines, and the United States

Dominik C. GÜSS, *University of North Florida, USA* ✉ dguess@unf.edu

Ma. Teresa UASON, *University of North Florida, USA*

The study of complex problem solving has often focused on outcome rather than process, e.g. comparing performance in complex problem solving tasks with intelligence test results. This study's focus is on the cognitive processes during complex problem solving in different countries. Participants were 418 students from Brazil, Germany, India, Philippines and the United States. They were instructed to think aloud in two complex problem solving tasks, i.e., Fire and Coldstore. Thinking-aloud protocols were tape-recorded, transcribed, and coded by students and faculty from these five countries following a coding system prescribing the stages of problem solving. Research questions focused on the interplay of postulated complex problem solving stages, task characteristics, performance, and culture. Results indicate that participants from all countries go through all of the

hypothesized stages. Participants' problem-solving is influenced by task characteristics as well as by their cultural background. Effect sizes, though, are higher for culture than for task condition. Whereas situation description and information gathering were predictive of performance in one task, planning and execution of solutions were predictive of the other task. Results show adaptivity and culture-specific patterns of human problem solving. The strengths and weaknesses of the thinking-aloud method will be addressed.

Complex Problem Solving in Chinese, German and Indonesian Workgroups: Cultural Differences or Performance Issues?

Hora TJITRA, *Zhejiang University, China* ✉ htjitra@zju.edu.cn

The modern management challenges are increasingly complex and dynamic. A number of cross-cultural studies in the area of complex problem solving showed significant behavioral differences between the participants from different cultures (Ramnarayan et. al., 1997; Strohschneider & Guss, 1998; Zeuschel, 1999). This study focused to elaborate systematically not only the influence of culture but also the effect of performance as well as the interaction between culture and performance in the complex problem solving styles of Chinese, German and Indonesian workgroups. Seventeen Chinese, fifteen German and seventeen Indonesian workgroups were studied in laboratory settings using business simulation SYNTAX. SYNTAX is a computer simulated dynamic system where participants have to manage a textile company in a fictive country. Teams of three persons took the role as the general managers. In two intensive working sessions, they had to manage the company according to three predefined objectives. An enhanced cross-cultural analysis technique was used to elaborate if the differences of the management behaviors in Chinese, German and Indonesian workgroups are influenced by their culture or are the effects of their performance. The results showed seven different factor types of culture and performance in complex problem solving in the Chinese, German and Indonesian workgroups.

SYNPRO: An Analysis Instrument for the Measurement of the Interaction Behavior in Intercultural Work Groups

Patricia SIMON, *University of Regensburg, Germany* ✉ patricia.simon@psychologie.uni-regensburg.de

SYNPRO is an interaction observation system for analyzing the determinants of effectiveness in problem solving groups. On the basis of SYNPRO a diagnostical tool was developed with which it is possible to predict the effectiveness of German work groups with a high predictive validity. According to his function the tool is called SYNPRO Effectiveness Analysis Instrument (SYNPRO-EAI). With SYNPRO-EAI it can be diagnosed to what extent a problem solving group fulfils the effectiveness requirements. The application of SYNPRO in other cultures prerequisites a culture adequate further development of the system. In this lecture the methods for a culture adequate translation of SYNPRO are depicted in detail and the already existing American and Czech versions of SYNPRO are presented. The resulting differences of the three systems regarding the interaction and problem-solving styles of German, American, and Czech work groups are briefly outlined. Finally, it will be discussed how these three systems of SYNPRO can be used to analyse the decisive factors determining the effectiveness of intercultural groups in future research.

Social Investment as a Culture-Specific Strategy for Complex Problem Solving of Indonesian Workgroups

Hana PANGGABEAN, *Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia* ✉ hana.panggabean@atmajaya.ac.id

The influence of culture-specific working style in complex problem solving is mentioned by several studies (e.g. Zeuschel, 1999). Studies on Indonesian work groups revealed important culture-specific means in reaching decisions, such as: group-oriented conducts, flexibility in working out plans, trial-error problem solving style (Zeuschel, 1999; Tjitra, 2001). Continuing these ideas, the study focuses on an Indonesian culture-specific strategy, namely the social investment. Modern management commonly recognizes two primary indicators of performances: target accomplishment and the degree of work satisfaction. Evidently, in Indonesian context, the work satisfaction serves as a mediating variable for target accomplishment (Brandt, 1997). It is essential to develop a positive working atmosphere prior to the work itself, hence to invest in social relationships or to develop social investments. Establishing social investment is beneficial and strategic for heuristic decision making in dilemmatic situations. Accordingly, this study is aiming at exploring the process on establishing social investment and its implementations. Two Indonesian workgroups conducting SYNTAX management game simulation and SYNTAX group reflective discussion is analyzed using a content analysis technique. A field study of 19 Indonesian practitioners is also included. The result is a model of problem solving strategy presenting the role of social investment.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

G1

Cross-Cultural Personality Assessment: Recent Applications of the Fairy Tale Test

Convenor

Carina COULACOGLOU, *Greece* ✉ carina@hol.gr

The present symposium refers to the application of the Fairy Tale Test in four different countries/cultures: Greece, China, Turkey, Italy and Indonesia. The Fairy Tale Test is a projective personality test designed for children aged 6-12 years old. It measures twenty-nine (29) personality variables and thirteen (13) defense mechanisms. It has been originally standardized and recently re-standardized in Greece and it is under standardization in the above-mentioned countries. As it was hypothesized, different cultural elements were observed in children's responses as well as variations in personality dimensions. Comparisons between the five different cultures in relation to personality development will be discussed.

The Fairy Tale Test on a Turkish sample

Tevfika TUNABOYLU IKIZ, *University of Istanbul, Turkey* ✉ tevfikaikiz@superonline.com
Elif YAVUZ, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*
Irem ERDEM, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*
Bengi PIRIM, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*
Neslihan ZABCI, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*
Funda AKKAPULU, *University of Istanbul, Turkey*

The present investigation concerns the personality assessment of Turkish children based on their responses to the Fairy Tale Test. The sample consists of 200 children aged 6-12 years old. This sample is a part of the Turkish normative group. The results of this study yielded some culture-specific personality characteristics, which will be further clarified and analyzed upon the completion of data collection. The evaluation of responses revealed that Turkish children, overall, are direct in their expressions and they 'use' the fairy tale plot as a means to express their thoughts, concerns and feelings related to their everyday living. The analyses of results revealed that anxiety (self-image, rejection, loneliness, deprivation), low self-esteem, depression, need for affection and aggression as envy and retaliation, appear to be prominent personality variables. A more specific observation was that the giant cards seemed to be eliciting anxiety of being rejected rather than aggression. The defense mechanisms most frequently employed are: repression, denial, undoing, splitting and aggression turned inwards. Interestingly, mother and father figure seem to be perceived as a united authority that could stand either as punishing or forgiving. There were not clear-cut differentiations observed between the two figures. Furthermore, analyses of results revealed that cultural factors affect personality development.

The Fairy Tale Test on an Italian sample

Anna Paola ERCOLANI, *University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy* ✉ apercolani@tiscali.it
Francesca ORTU, *University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy*

The present investigation concerns the personality assessment of Italian children, based on their responses to the Fairy Tale Test. The sample consists of 454 subjects with an equivalent number of boys and girls aged between 6 to 10 years old, living in big and small towns in Centre-South of Italy. This sample is a part of the Italian normative group. The principal component analysis was carried out on 21 variables out of 26 and 7 personality factors were extracted. The factor scores computed on components were compared by gender and age-groups: significant differences were found both between male and female and between 6-8 and 9-10 years old groups in some of the components. To study the validity of the FTT we have carried out a brief analysis on a sub-sample of 113 subjects concerning Defense Mechanisms, and on a sub-sample of 247 different subjects we have compared, along the seven components. The profiles of subjects tested showed: secure/avoidant, ambivalent and at risk attachment. The multivariate analysis of variance carried out, controlling age, shows some interesting interaction between sex and attachment.

The Fairy Tale Test on an Indonesian sample

Magdalena HALIM, *Atmajaya Indonesian Catholic University, Indonesia* ✉ magdalena.halim@atmajaya.ac.id

The present investigation concerns the personality assessment of Indonesian children based on their responses to the Fairy Tale Test. The sample consists of 200 children aged 6-12 years old. This sample is a part of the Indonesian normative group. The results of this study yielded some culture-specific personality characteristics, which will be further clarified and analyzed upon the completion of data collection. The evaluation of responses revealed that Indonesian children, overall, show a difficulty in responding to the FTT questions by using their imagination, but they rather prefer to stick to the fairy tale plot. Over-control seems to be a pervasive personality characteristic. A factor that might be relevant to this observation seems to be their high moral consciousness, which is one of the most often met personality variables. The analyses of results revealed that morality, need for protection, need for affiliation, oral needs, desire for material things, anxiety (self, deprivation and loss), and primitive aggression (oral and type A) appear to be prominent personality variables. The defense mechanisms most frequently employed are: undoing and Splitting of self. The mother figure seems to be perceived as the one who teaches the child the "family rules" and punishes when these rules are not being followed. The father figure on the other hand, appears to be significant in the child's life since he is the one to comfort and advise. Analyses of results revealed that cultural factors affect personality development.

The Fairy Tale Test on a Chinese sample

Jianxin ZHANG, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China* ✉ jrliang@public.bta.net.cn
Yuhui LI, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

The present investigation concerns the personality assessment of Chinese children based on their responses to the Fairy Tale Test. The sample consists of 350 children aged 6-11 years old. This sample is a part of the Chinese normative group. The results of this study yielded some culture-specific personality characteristics, which will be further clarified and analyzed upon the completion of data collection. The evaluation of responses revealed that Chinese children, overall, use creative mental images and poetic language in order to express their thoughts and feelings. Internalized coping mechanisms appear to relate to religious values, strong family bonds, trust in one's abilities to overcome difficulties and creative thinking. The analyses of results revealed that fear of aggression, anxiety, morality, desire to help, need for affection, and aggression as defense and as envy appear to be prominent personality variables. The defense mechanisms most frequently employed are: rationalization, reversal and undoing. Specific observations were made regarding the defense mechanism of Splitting of mother, which seems to have

some different aspects revealed than those observed in children from other cultures. The mother figure is perceived as firm but forgiving. In the case where the relationship with the mother is negative, she is perceived as rejecting rather than punishing. On the other hand, the father figure is regarded as important to the Chinese children, and he is saliently related to children's desire of super excellence. A large number of Chinese children express desire for acknowledgment and appreciation from their father.

Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

A1

Culturally Sensitive Counseling Services to Minority Group Members

Convenor

Thomas DEMARIA, *South Nassau Communities Hospital, USA* ✉ tdemaria@snch.org

The influence of culture and ethnicity will vary with the amount of personal identification that the individual invests in this normative grouping. For many people, ethnocultural identification plays a significant role in the determination of self-identity, perception of stress, adaptation to life cycle challenges and delineation of acceptable coping strategies. Minority group members often feel displaced by the culture in which they are embedded. For many minority group members, ethnocultural support then becomes essential for the development and adaptation of its members. Mental health services often are developed and maintained by larger social institutions that represent the needs of the majority group members. Minority group members often have problems accessing these services for a number of reasons including the manner in which the counseling is provided. Dimensions of psychotherapy namely; the focus on individualism vs. collectivism, the power & distance of therapist, the degree of explanation of techniques/methods and the focus on coping vs. caring, are often not operationalized with consideration for the ethnocultural identification of the minority group member. Access becomes even more difficult following disasters thereby making the minority group member more vulnerable and isolated. Examples of innovative strategies in the delivering of outreach and provision of culturally sensitive services to minority group members for "routine" mental health problems and following disasters will be presented.

Engagement of Minority Group Members Following Natural Disasters

Minna BARRETT, *South Nassau Communities Hospital; State University of New York at Old Westbury, USA*

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The United States is a vast country with an enormous diversity of culture, race and ethnicity. The massive Southern California 1994 earthquake in an ethnically diverse community was examined to illustrate the challenges and successes of mental health trauma counseling services. Specific factors that led to the successful adaptation or rejection of assistance in the minority communities will be presented. South Central Los Angeles was a predominately minority community that received ongoing media attention for its gang activity and rioting following the earthquake. Five hundred residents received disaster counseling services daily in this largely poor and working middle income community hard hit by perpetual economic and immediate earthquake devastations. While the largest number of clients was Black, there were sizeable proportions of Latino Americans, undocumented mestizo Mexicans and Ukrainians, making language, cultural variation and conflict, a challenge. All of the mental health service personnel were different from the residents of South Central in that they came from other parts of the country and were of different racial, ethnocultural and economic backgrounds.

Provision of Culturally Sensitive Clinical Services to Minority Group Members from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

Jovita CRASTA, *South Nassau Communities Hospital, USA* ✉ dr_crasta@hotmail.com

Seeth VIVEK, *Flushing & Brookdale Hospitals, Jamaica*

Minority group members in the United States have difficulties accessing mental health and substance abuse services because of barriers that are part of the acculturation process, health care service delivery system and ethnocultural influence on the minority group member. The present study examined the services provided at the South Asian Free Clinic in New York, which provided services to people from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Psycho-education, delivered by volunteer mental health professionals from the same cultural background as the service recipient, was found to be a significant tool in the reduction of the stigma and shame associated with the need for mental health services. The cultural competency of the staff also helped improve diagnostic services. For example, many recipients would not disclose substance abuse because of religious prohibitions until offered reassurance from their counselor. Some recipients were incorrectly labeled by other health care providers as suffering from serious mental or medical illness because of the way their emotional problems were commonly portrayed as somatic complaints in their culture. The South Asian Free Clinic staff soon found that there was also a need for advocacy for their patient in other institutional settings. For example, many of the families had significant difficulties with understanding the complexities of the New York Public School System. Concrete suggestions about how to navigate the school system helped significantly reduced anxiety in parents. Referrals to quality, low cost and culturally sensitive health care services were also greatly appreciated.

Outreach to Minority Group Members Following Terrorism

Lynette RENTOUL, *North London Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, UK*

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The terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre in 2001 had a major impact upon the mental health status of children and their families in the city of New York and the surrounding areas. Counselors worked closely with a number of different minority groups in New York and its surrounding areas; these included for example, the Spanish speaking community, with close links

with the Dominican Republic in upper Manhattan; the Chinese community in lower Manhattan; Jewish communities in Manhattan and Long Island and local Muslim communities. This paper will focus upon ways in which culturally competent interventions (addressing issues of language; religion; cultural norms and economic status) were developed in close collaboration with leaders of different cultural groups, with examples drawn from the Chinese community and the Dominican Republic community. Clinical examples will focus upon complex issues of community and family engagement with hard to reach children and families and the provision of culturally sensitive interventions. The paper will end with examples of the ways in which these experiences inform the work of international disaster responders when working in diverse cultural setting (for example, the work of international responders following the devastating earthquake in Bam, Iran and the Asian Tsunami).

Poster Symposium

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

A4

Cross-Cultural Study of Contemporary Careers

Convenor

Jon BRISCOE, *Northern Illinois University, USA* ✉ Jpbriscoe@aol.com

The poster symposium reports results from the Cross-Cultural Study of Contemporary Careers (5C Group) – a multi-country study of career transitions and individual career management strategies in eleven countries: Austria, China, Costa Rica, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, South Africa, Spain, United States, and Serbia and Montenegro. The study employed a qualitative theory generating design to elicit career perspectives and coping strategies within three occupational categories: business graduates, nurses, and blue-collar workers in early and late career stages. Countries sampled were selected based upon adherence to Schwartz' theory of Cultural Values which divides the world into seven clusters. While a theory-testing approach did not govern the first phase of the research, sampling the various regions allowed for sampling variance in values emphasizing dimensions such as mastery and autonomy, which are more consistent with the English Speaking region's career definitions, but which may not be as prevalent in other regions. Based upon an "N-Way" approach, which involved letting local data and perspective shape a "grand" global theory, this poster symposium reports on career dynamics in selected countries, and on initial attempts to integrate these findings into a coherent theory for understanding career patterns and strategies on a global scale.

The New Career in China

Douglas T. HALL, *Boston University, USA* ✉ dthall@acs.bu.edu

Changjun DAI, *Donghua University, China*

Yan SHEN, *Boston University, USA*

Ping CANG, *Donghua University, China*

The New Career in China New notions of careers are emerging. However, they are mostly based on research in the United States. Mainstream research in the career literature describes and analyzes how individuals create their own paths, and what are the consequences of creating those personalized paths. This 'new' career pattern is what Hall (2002) coins the "protean career" and Arthur and Rousseau (1996) call "the boundaryless career." However, not all countries and cultures' careers fit this description. This paper analyzes changing career patterns in China based on a sample of twenty five interviews with people belonging to three occupations and two different generations. This paper uncovers causes of the different rates of change across rural/urban settings and generations. Micro variables such as career orientation, risk aversion and orientation toward individualism or collectivism play key roles in the speed of change of career evolution. Macro variables, as tradition, employment laws, economic conditions and composition of the industry are also crucial.

Contemporary Career Patterns in the United States

Jon BRISCOE, *Northern Illinois University, USA* ✉ Jpbriscoe@aol.com

Julie UNITE, *Northern Illinois University, USA*

Eric JONES, *Northern Illinois University, USA*

Asya PAZY, *Tel Aviv University, Israel*

Melody SUCHAREWICZ, *Tel Aviv University, Israel*

The purpose of this poster presentation is to overview the direction of individuals' career perspectives and career management strategies in the United States. This is part of a multi-country study designed to compare individuals in three occupational groups—business graduates, nurses and blue-collar workers. In addition, macro issues related to the career "environment" are discussed such as cultural norms, business practices, government regulations, etc. Interviews were conducted with nine people with careers in business, six nurses and seven blue collar workers in urban and rural areas. These interviews were designed to generate, not test hypotheses for later quantitative verification. A generalized finding was that individuals attribute a great deal of "causation" in their careers directly to themselves in the U.S., exhibiting a decidedly individualistic point of view and internal locus of control; this in spite of awareness of less job security and rapidly changing opportunities. The occupational groups varied in their reliance upon social networks to cope with career transitions, with nurses being the most likely to utilize social support groups such as co-workers. The results of this research are discussed in conjunction with other countries that are a part of the multi-country study.

Car... - What? Career and Career Success Concepts in Austria – A Qualitative Study

Katharina CHUDZIKOWSKI, *Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Austria* ✉ katharina.chudzikowski@wu-wien.ac.at
Barbara DEMEL, *Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Austria*
Wolfgang MAYRHOFER, *Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Austria*
Rosina GASTEIGER, *University of Munich, Germany*

Both careers in general and managerial careers in particular have been subject to extensive and multi-disciplinary career research, covering among others, psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, history, and geography. Basically, career research tries to understand at different analytic levels what happens when individuals travel through their professional lives. Career outcomes, especially subjective and objective career success, are frequently the implicit or explicit point of reference. Curiously, though, the concept of career and career success has hardly been looked at from a culture-comparative angle. The implicit assumption of much of the research is that there is common understanding of career and career success across countries and cultures. Being part of a broader multi-country study that compares, among others, concepts of careers and career success across different countries and cultures, this paper describes individuals' conceptualisations of careers and career in three occupational groups – business graduates, nurses and blue-collar workers of different age groups – in Austria. Based on semi-structured in-depth interviews which were analysed with a variant of qualitative content analysis, major results of the study include the basic dimensions of the concepts of career and career success common to all interviewees as well as age and occupational group specific characteristics.

Toward a Definition of “Career” in Serbia and Montenegro

Biljana BOGICEVIC MILIKIC, *University of Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro* ✉ bbiljana@eunet.yu
Jelena ZIKIC, *Instituto de Empresa, Spain*

This poster presentation aims to overview main career paths in Serbia and Montenegro. For a long period of time, during ex-socialist era, a career has been seen only through employment in one company as employment for life. Dominant cultural values such as high risk aversion and collectivism, as well as the legal framework, not allowing employers to terminate an employee further facilitate such career strategy. With transition to market economy and negotiations to join the EU, Serbia and Montenegro is facing significant changes in legal framework, privatization of socially-owned firms, restructuring of state-owned firms resulting in large layoffs, growing FDI, emergence of new private sector and high unemployment rate (25%). This study is aimed to see whether and how these changes have influenced individual career perspectives and career strategies in Serbia and Montenegro. This research is part of a larger cross-cultural study on contemporary careers designed to compare individuals in three occupational groups - business graduates, nurses and blue-collar workers in early and late career stages. In each group individuals were interviewed in order to see their career strategies, recognize different types of career transitions and both internal (e.g. personality, motivation) and external influences (e.g. cultural norms, business practices, legal framework) of those transitions, as well as subjective meaning of career success in the society.

Contemporary Career Patterns in Japan

Mami TANIGUCHI, *Waseda University, Japan* ✉ mami@waseda.jp

This poster proposal is linked to the poster symposium proposal being convened by Jelena Zikic et al. The purpose of this poster presentation is to report some findings to account for traditional and changing models of Japanese career development. Contrary to the Western practices, the Japanese career development practices between the 1960s and 1980s were characterized by slow promotion and seniority-based wage increase. Japanese companies took initiatives of the career development for their employees; as a result, Japanese employees did not have to plan their own career in detail. The author shows what kinds of environmental changes are happening in Japan, especially after 90's and how they effect on individual career perspectives. Analyzing interview data from business people, nurses and blue collar workers, the author shows that there are some signs of change but that “traditions” still underpin the current Japanese career circumstances. This research is part of a broader multi-culture study, the Collaboration for the Cross-Cultural Study of Contemporary Careers (5C Group). Thus as a part of this poster session, contrasts between Japan and other (esp. non-Asian, non-Confucian) cultures will be drawn.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

A3

Ethnic Identity

Chair

Artemis GIOTSA, *University of Ioannina, Greece*

Identity and Social Tension: A Comparison of Four Ethnic Groups of Manipur

Nurjahan BEGUM, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India* ✉ nurjahan_dr@yahoo.co.in

The present research was carried out to examine identity and its dimensions, i.e. religious, cultural, linguistic and national of four ethnic groups, viz. Meiteis (Hindus), Pangal (Muslims), Kukis (Tribe) and Nagas (Tribe) in Imphal capital state of Manipur. For this purpose, 320 subjects belonging to the above ethnic groups were drawn from different areas of the state of Imphal. The subjects were from two different environmental settings, i.e. socially tense and peaceful areas. The subjects were further divided on the basis of sex, i.e. males and females. In order to measure identity and its dimensions Identity Scale developed by Husain

and Suri (1990) was administered to the subjects. Data of this 4x2x2 factorial study were analyzed with the help of analysis of variance and t-test. Coefficient of Correlation was also obtained to see interrelationship among different dimensions of identity. Results obtained with the help of both analysis of variance and t-test showed that there were significant differences on the four different ethnic groups, i.e. Hindus, Muslims, Kukis and Nagas, on religious, cultural, linguistic and national identity. The sex and areas too did not show any significant impact on different dimensions of identity. However, religious identity of the subjects from social tense and peaceful areas differed significantly. Scores of all the dimensions of identity showed positive correlation. The results also showed that the four ethnic groups have high degree of cultural assimilation, as mean value of cultural identity was more or less identical. Finally, it can be said that the four ethnic groups i.e. Hindus, Muslims, Kukis and Nagas, showed similar identity except religious identity that might be due to social tension.

Variations in Ethnic Identification among Mixed-Ethnic Individuals during the Developmental Stage of Adolescence: Predictors and Outcomes

Hisham ABU RAYYA, *Cambridge University, UK; Saknin College for Teacher Education, Israel*

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This paper aims at revealing variations in ethnic identity types among mixed-ethnic adolescents. The participants of this study were 127 mixed-ethnic European-Arab adolescents (13 to 18 years) living in Israel, almost evenly divided between males and females with an average age of 15.63. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. Analysis of the qualitative data revealed four ethnic identity types among participants: mixed-ethnic identification, assimilation into participants' Arab heritage, assimilation into their European heritage, and ethnic marginalisation. Quantitative differences among these types in scores on Arab and European ethnic identification measures confirmed the qualitative differences found. The study also found that Arab and European ethnic identity scores were uncorrelated, providing further evidence of differences between the types. The study also sought to predict individuals' types of ethnic identification and to examine behavioural correlates postulated as relating to the types.

Multifaceted Identity Negotiation among Korean-Chinese: A Qualitative Study

Jungsik KIM, *Western Washington University, USA* ✉ jungsik.kim@wwu.edu

Eugene KIM, *Western Washington University, USA*

Korean-Chinese are one of the largest ethnic minorities in China whose ethnic and cultural independence is officially recognized in China. Social Identity Theory posits that people belonging to multiple social categories negotiate their social identity in a way that it may benefit them most favorably. Available research on Korean-Chinese explored how Korean-Chinese change their identity preference by looking at their experience of hardship and discrimination by Korean people or factor that attract them to prefer Chinese and multi-facet approach is neglected. The current study investigated Korean-Chinese identity by conceptualizing that there exist two independent factors for identity preference, respectively: pulling factor which attract people to become a social group and pushing factor which disassociate people from the group. A qualitative approach was used as methodology to analyze a discussion forum in the largest internet community by Korean-Chinese. The result shows that these two independent factors simultaneously function in Individual's identity negotiation process and their relative dynamic determines the Korean-Chinese preference in ethnic identity. It is discussed that this multi-facet approach is a better conceptual tool that reveals the complex pattern of identity negotiation the best. The social implication of Korean-Chinese identity negotiation is also discussed.

The Role of Ethnic and American Values in Outgroup Attitudes

Brian JACOBY, *University of California, Los Angeles, United States* ✉ brianpjacoby@hotmail.com

Discovering ways to reduce interethnic tension has been an ongoing subject of psychology. Research has shown unclear evidence for the role that higher ingroup affiliation has in the evaluations of other groups. Social Identity Theory suggests that group members tend to have ingroup bias that will instigate differentiation from other groups as a means to achieve superiority. Yet, some findings suggest that a developed ethnic identity, one's sense of belongingness to an ethnic group, is related to positive outgroup attitudes. Relatedly, agreement with the values of one's group may be another indicator of ingroup affiliation that can lead to more positive attitudes towards outgroups. To clarify this relationship in the context of acculturation, a sample of 700 college level students from diverse cultural backgrounds, immigrant and non-immigrant, were surveyed to explore ethnic and American values and their role in outgroup attitudes. It is expected that reports of higher agreement with values will be associated with more positive outgroup attitudes regardless if they are represented as ethnic or American. Analyses will include differences by ethnic group, socioeconomic status, and generation status and will explain implications thereof.

Thematic Session

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

B1

Psychotherapy

Chair

Vassilis MENOUTIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Marwan DWAIRY, *Emek Yezreel College; Oranim College, Israel*

Culturanalysis: A Within-Culture Therapy

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Therapy is not a tool with which to change the client's culture. Culture should rather be exploited to bring about therapeutic change. The therapist should identify subtle contradictions within the belief system of the client and employ cultural aspects that may facilitate change. Similarly to how a psychoanalyst analyses the psychological domain and brings conflicting aspects to the consciousness (e.g. aggression and guilt) in order to mobilize change, a culturanalyst analyses the client's belief system and brings contradicting aspects to the consciousness in order to mobilize revision in attitudes and behaviour. The assumption that underlies culturanalysis is that culture influences people's lives unconsciously. When therapists inquire into and learn about the client's culture, they may find some unconscious aspects that are in conflict with the conscious attitudes of the client. Once the therapist brings these aspects to the awareness of the client, a significant change may be effected. Unlike the unconscious drives which are revealed through psychoanalysis, these intra-culture conflicts are not supposed to be threatening because all aspects revealed are culturally and morally legitimized. This process can be described in humanistic terms too. In much the same way that a Rogerian therapist establishes an unconditional positive regard and empathy to facilitate the coming forward of the real authentic self, a culturanalyst establishes positive regard and empathy to the culture and facilitates the coming forward of more and more aspects of the culture that were denied and that may be employed to effect change. Alternatively, one can understand this process in terms of generating cognitive dissonance within the client's belief system that necessitates change. Regardless of the theoretical explanation, in order to conduct a "within-culture therapy," therapists need to be open and incorporate several aspects of the culture in the therapy in order to create a new dynamic within the client's culture. Beside empathy, a thorough inquiry into the client's culture in order to identify the cultural aspects that may be employed in therapy is needed. Here are some examples of within-culture therapy.

Group Counselling and Psychotherapy Based on the Culture of Kurdish Populations

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The study aimed to introduce practical methods of counseling and psychotherapy based on Kurdish traditions and costumes, specially Kurdish dance (KELAPARKE), which were collected and explained by the review of old contexts and references and interviews with Kurdish culture specialists. These methods such as metaphor therapy, music therapy and finally, group dance therapy can be used to improve and enhance client's mental health. Among these methods, we suggested group dance therapy as the best. Because it includes many advantages such as empathy, sympathy, intimacy, development of interpersonal skills, affective congruency, thanks of God, mental security, alliance and friendship.

The Role of Christian Religion on Psychotherapy in Nigeria

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Clients and psychotherapists do not leave their religion and values at home but instead bring them to psychotherapy. Clients who have these belief systems expect that healers will minister to their physical, emotional and spiritual needs. Therapeutic models must therefore take this into consideration in order to help the clients. This paper explored the role of Christian religion on the perceived effectiveness of psychotherapy. Age, sex and ethnic groups were the dependent variables while perceived effectiveness of therapy is the independent variable. Chi-square and ANOVA were used for the statistical analysis. Despite the level of education and exposure to western civilisation of many Nigerians, religion still stands prominent as a buffer not only to spiritual but also to physical, emotional psychological and even financial needs. It is therefore not surprising that most people with psychological problems run first to their religious leaders. This paper is interested in the perceived role of Christian religion on psychotherapy.

Linking African and Western Models: Psychotherapeutic Interventions in the Contexts of African Traditional Cultures

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With independence in 1950s and 1960s, the number of African students in universities in Europe and United States increased significantly. At least 9.1% of all international students in the US by 1990 were Africans (Zikopoulos, 1987). In spite of the similarities in the pathogeneses and symptom syndromes of psychological disorders across cultures (WHO, 1983; Sartorius et al, 1995), a major re-entry challenge for African psychologists is effectively managing discrepancies between western psychological theories and techniques, which they have learned in Europe and the US, and African belief systems, ideas about causation, illness behavior, expectations and therapeutic practices. In this paper, four cases with clinical diagnoses of generalized anxiety disorder, major depressive episode, major depression and kleptomania are presented. These cases illustrate comprehensive, psychotherapeutic strategies for understanding the subjective psychological dynamics of the clients' problems; the degree to which the problems are shaped, defined and supported by traditional African beliefs and customs; and the utilization of traditional healers for the provision of specific, symptom-related and culturally relevant healing rituals.

Group-Analytic 'Koinonia' and Idioprosonia

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The Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy (HAGAP), having in mind the large group dynamics, embarked on an effort to create a society of our own according to Patrick de Mare's meaning of 'Koinonia' in conjunction with

'Idioprosopia'. Starting from December 2003, we have so far met nineteen (19) times, in the contexts of the Transcultural Section of HAGAP Seminars-Workshops Cycle. Already, a basic core of 100 people has been formed. This large group is called Hellenic Group-Analytic 'Koinonia' (HelGAK). Our hope is that in the future the words Hellenic and Group-Analytic could be omitted from the title, reflecting further transcultural participation and the inclusion of different epistemological approaches. Indeed, transcultural participation is not an end in itself but rather the means of enabling the members to acquire a different perspective, break prejudice down and diversify their obdurate views. Koinonia itself is an ideal vehicle for cross-cultural participation in that it is decentred and allows the expression of feelings, despite the general consensus that emotional expression should be avoided in large groups. Idioprosopia as a philosophical concept emphasises not Being but the Modality and the Way of Being, which as a dynamic process facilitates cross-cultural contacts.

Workshop

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

A2

If There Is a Host Culture - Who Are the Guests?

Convenor

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A great number of cross-cultural studies use Berry's bicultural acculturation model. It must be reflected whether this model can be applied to different countries. Especially in Western European countries like Germany or the Netherlands a large proportion of the inhabitants with a migrant background have lived there for several generations. Third or fourth generation migrants are no exception anymore. There are at least two problems in applying the classic acculturation model in the current Western European societal context; First: How can one distinguish between the "host" and the "own ethnic culture" if the parents of the later generations of young Germans or Dutch (e.g. with a Turkish background) are born or/and grown up in the "host" society? What is their "own ethnic culture"? That of their parents, of their grandparents? Or is it a mixture of the heritage culture of the first generation parents combined with the culture of people living under the conditions of perceived racism together with the culture(s) of the country they are living? Second a political one: Up to what time can people who are born and grown up in a country be considered as guests or foreigners? When, finally, are they allowed to call the "host culture" THEIR OWN culture? The workshop will be realized in the form of a round table discussion as a possibility for reflection on the presuppositions and the implications of the classic acculturation model and to think of alternatives.

Poster Session

Friday, July 14, 18:30-20:00

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Values, Social Influence, Aggression-Violence, Post-Traumatic Stress

Ground Floor

A Contrastive Analysis of Paradigms of Power in The United States and Japan

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Making use of a "power continuum" I will explore paradigms of power in the United States and Japan. According to this model, American power is direct and visible; Japanese power, by contrast, is indirect and invisible. In fleshing out the Japanese paradigm I will draw on the martial arts (and the attendant values of watching, waiting and yielding), as well as the Japanese concept of "amae" (White, 1987; Doi, 1971) and Nakane's "vertical" analysis of Japanese society (1970). Finally, I will consider contrasting notions of self underlying the respective paradigms, including the "masterful, bounded self" (Cushman, 1996) of American society, and the idea of "no self" (Young-Eisendrath, 1998) and "permeable self" (Antepara, 2005) in Japan.

Intergenerational Transmission of Values: An Italian Three-Generation Study

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The purpose of the current study was to investigate different instructional formats to identify their effectiveness on generalization and understanding of instructional materials. Fifty nine college students participated in this study. It was hypothesized that the integrated source group would perform better on recall and recognition tasks, and on generalization tasks

than separated source group. The findings suggested that integrated source group performed slightly higher than the separated source group.

Pathways toward Criminality: An Examination of the Relationship between Cultural Issues and Criminogenic Behavior among Adult Female Offenders

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The small body of research on female offenders has mainly focused on their increasing propensity to commit crimes, but has largely ignored the racial/ethnic factors related to their criminality. Racial and ethnic factors have been cited as causative influences in increasing the likelihood a woman will be convicted of a crime in her lifetime, with African American and Hispanic females showing a greater probability of being incarcerated than Caucasian females (Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear, 2004, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005). The research published to date regarding the adult female offender has shown a relationship between criminality and demographic characteristics, particularly socio-economic status, with poorly educated and disadvantaged females having increased criminal involvement (Kane & DiBartolo, 2002; Brewer & Badwin, 2000; Singer, Bussery, Song, & Lunghofer, 1995; Snell & Morton, 1994). This study aims to comprehensively examine the pathways towards criminality of female offenders, focusing on cultural issues faced by African American, Latino and Caucasian women inmates. Data will be collected from 500 currently incarcerated females and will include an equal number of participants of African American, Latino, and Caucasian inmates with ages ranging from 19-49 years. Ethnicity, age, family history, educational history, employment history, type of initial offense, number of arrests and treatment information, will all be studied through correlation analyses as variables that are related to/predictive of female criminality. This study attempts to investigate what components of culture influence the rate of minority females being more representative in the correctional system and in turn reduce the rate of recidivism, especially among African American and Latino women. It is expected that this study will not only impact and facilitate more research to be conducted on the female offender population, but can also have significant clinical implications on treatment and intervention methods.

Cross-Cultural Comparison of the Relations between Work Values and Life Role Salience in South Africa

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We compared the relations of work values and life role salience among Black (n = 332) and White (n = 470) South African students. The groups represent an African-interdependence person view and a Western-independence person view, respectively. The Values Scale yielded five factors: Self Orientation, Physical Orientation, Humanism, Social Orientation and Autonomy. Group membership accounted for 15% of the variance in the factors. Humanism contributed most to the separation of the two groups, with the Black group scoring higher. Group membership accounted for 27% of the variance in the five life roles measured by the Life Role Inventory (Student, Family, Community, Spiritual, and Leisure). The Leisure role contributed most to the separation of the two groups, with the White group scoring higher. An interbattery factor analysis of the values and life-roles yielded three and four factors for the White and Black groups, respectively. Coefficients of congruence indicated structural equivalence of three factors (Collectivism, Work Motivation and Social Autonomy). The results give insight into how culture interacts with work values in influencing the importance that people attach to different life roles.

Greek Students' Attitudes and Stereotypes toward Rape

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Literature on sexual harassment and violence against women describes a variety of stereotypes regarding the partial or total responsibility of rape victims and the "women enjoying" of sexual violence. Rape stigma and rape myths are aspects of the generalized attitudes toward sexual victims and perpetrators, while it seems that sexual violence remain a taboo in today's western societies. This presentation explores the Greek university students' attitudes and stereotypes toward rape. A questionnaire created for the purpose of this study was administered to 1000 Greek students of the University of Athens and the University of Ioannina, divided to three groups: a group of students from the Faculty of Law, a second group from departments orientated to psychology studies and a third group of students from other various faculties and departments. Factor analysis revealed four factors: "Rape victim's responsibility", "Defining the concept of rape", "Rape motivation" and "Rape perpetrator's characteristics". The results are discussed in relation to the students' gender and the differences of attitudes between the three above groups of students. They are explained under the view of specific urban and rural socio-cultural characteristics of the Greek sample and the differentiation of rape attitudes in different cultural settings.

Sri Lankan Students' Attitudes and Feelings: Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses

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Few studies have considered the impact of the 20 year civil war on Sri Lanka's 'ordinary', school-going children. In addition, the suicide rate amongst Sri Lanka's children is one of the highest in the world, and academic factors have been implicated as possible precipitators of suicidal gestures. Attitudes that a student holds toward his/her teachers and studies are components of academic self esteem, and may predict anxiety and depression, which are correlated with suicide. This study attempts to examine the attitudes and feelings that children in Sri Lanka have toward their studies and their teachers, as well as gender differences that may exist therein. The study also examines whether these attitudes have an independent impact on negative mental health outcomes over and above established variables that produce negative mental health outcomes, such as exposure to violence. Qualitative methods were used in this study to attempt to obtain as rich of a picture of the lives of these children as possible, while quantitative methods were utilized assess the impact of such attitudes on depression and anxiety. Seven hundred and seventy-nine children (490 girls) from the northern and southern cities of Sri Lanka (mean age = 13.3, SD = 1.9) completed a survey assessing depression and anxiety. In addition, open-ended questions assessed student perceptions of teachers and studies, which were then coded for strength (low/high) and valence (positive/neutral/negative). Chi square analyses indicated gender differences in attitudes toward teachers, $\chi^2(4, N = 779) = 15.27, p < .005$, and no gender differences in attitudes toward studies. Regression analyses indicated that exposure to violence and attitudes toward studies were significant independent predictors of depressive symptoms ($R^2 = .15, p < .01$) and anxiety scores ($R^2 = .12, p < .01$). The predictive strength of attitudes towards studies was equal to that of violence exposure. Results indicate that interventions targeting improvement of attitudes toward academia may buffer against negative mental health outcomes.

Judgments of Culpability in a Filicide Scenario

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Previous research has indicated that potential jurors are likely to use personal biases, such as those based on gender and ethnicity in their judgments of culpability of criminal defendants in addition to or instead of the facts of the crime. The present paper seeks to extend this literature to the crime of filicide, to examine whether male defendants are judged more harshly than female defendants as is the case for domestic violence and sexual abuse. 214 participants were provided with a scenario of filicide in which the gender of the perpetrator, the gender of the child and the family's social class were randomly assigned. Participants were asked to rate the culpability of the defendant in the case. Results indicated that, unlike for other violent crimes, participants did not use gender or social class biased in their judgments of criminal culpability. Results did indicate however that participants of each sex (male or female) were concerned that the criminal justice system would treat defendants unfairly if the child victim was of the opposite sex of the participant (i.e. male participants were concerned when the victim was female and vice versa). Possible explanations for this finding will be discussed.

South African Street Children and Their Aggression

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There are approximately 6,000 to 10,000 street children in South Africa; mainly black male adolescents. The purpose of the research was to determine whether street children show signs of aggression. The phenomenon was examined from an educational psychological perspective, since the street child problem could be linked, amongst others, to dysfunctional education and poor families. Qualitative, explorative and descriptive research methods were used. Ten case studies were conducted. All the participants were adolescent males from a first-phase shelter in the central business district of Port Elizabeth. The researcher was a volunteer helper at the shelter prior to the research. This helped to establish relationships of trust and understanding between her and the participants which in return contributed positively to the validity of the study. Each participant was interviewed by means of a semi-structured interview and also had to draw a human figure which was analysed using the Goodenough method. Aggression was present in 70% of the participating street children. The poster will show, amongst others, the human drawings of some of the participants and an intervention model operating on three levels in order to combat the street child phenomenon.

Comparing Trinidadians' and Americans' Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

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In this study, Trinidadian (n = 194) and American (n = 290) university students were compared on their attitudes toward domestic violence (DV) as well as their willingness to intervene in five distinct DV contexts (when the DV involved an immediate family member, extended family member, a friend, neighbour, and a co-worker). The results indicated that Trinidadian students were significantly more tolerant of DV compared to American students—a finding that was accounted for

primarily by age differences between the two national groups. Also, Trinidadian students reported being significantly less willing to intervene in a DV context involving a friend, neighbour, and co-worker than American students, even after controlling for differences in sociodemographic variables. Regarding gender, women expressed significantly less tolerance for DV than men across nationality. These findings are consistent with the sociocultural theory of violence, and are discussed in the context of individualism versus collectivism.

1st Floor

The Effect of Social Networks on Modest Self-Presentation among Japanese: Comparison of Rural and Urban Area

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Numerous studies have depicted a difference between self-enhancement in the West and self-effacement in the East (e.g., Heine, Lehman, Markus & Kitayama, 1999). Although these differences cannot be explained merely by feigned modesty among Japanese (e.g., Heine, Takata, Lehman, 2000), it is certain that Japanese present themselves in more modest way than North Americans (e.g., Akimoto & Sanbonmatsu, 1999). Typically, Japanese self-presentation style is explained by their collectivistic norm and their effort to maintain interpersonal harmony. Although some ecological factors such as social immobility and population density are considered as possible antecedents of collectivistic culture (e.g., Triandis, 1995), empirical studies which examine the relation are rare. In this study, structure of social networks was examined as a key factor influencing self-presentation style among Japanese. In particular, we hypothesize that those who have dense, fixed and closed networks (typical in rural area) present themselves in a more modest way than those who have sparse, fluid and open networks (typical in urban area) because costs of self-enhancement are higher in former networks by their likelihood of reputation diffusion. Random sampling survey was conducted in Japanese rural and urban area and the effect of social networks was found as was hypothesized.

The Picture of Self in School: A Case Study of an Eight-Year-Old Refugee Girl

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The purpose of this work is to analyse how an eight-year-old refugee girl from Albania perceived her school and her place in it. We met her at school three times. The school was situated in a village in Crete in Greece. Each time, we asked her to draw a picture of a given item. The first assignment was “Draw your school”; the second was “Draw the teacher and the pupils”. On the third day we asked her to make two drawings. The assignments were “Draw what you like about the school” and “Draw what you do not like about the school”. The data we collected for the analysis were: the drawings, the interviews with her about the drawings, some information about her life and behaviour given to us by her teacher, and the fieldnotes which we wrote at the end of each meeting in the school. We did qualitative analysis that is an inductive and creative process, which focuses on the meanings. This work consists of two parts. In the first part, the analysis is presented and in the second part there are some comments about how this analysis was conducted.

Moving towards an Emic Understanding of Honor in the Turkish Context

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This study explores emic representations of honor in the Turkish context. Specifically, we explored conceptualization and experience of ‘onur’, a personally rooted experience of honor and ‘namus’, a relational experience of honor. To that aim, we conducted structured interviews with 15 women and 16 men between 20-55 years of age. The questions that we present here inquired about the definition of lacking onur or namus; actions one would take in the face of an attack to one’s onur or namus; and how one could best attack one’s onur or namus. Interviews lasted for 30-45 minutes; responses to questions were recorded in writing. We utilized an inductive content analysis in convergence with the exploratory nature of the study. Three independent raters extracted emerging themes in each question. Results revealed that when questions inquired about namus, participants made significantly more reference to sexuality and immoral accusation, whereas when questions inquired about onur, more reference was made to lack of respect for one’s attributes or values. Ratings of action implied in responses revealed that responses to namus questions implied higher active involvement than responses to onur questions. Findings will be discussed in relation to existing social psychological discussions of honor.

Aggression, Victimization, and Social Status: Self and Peer Reports

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As some researchers have recently suggested (Biermann, 2005; Bukowski, 2005), although aggressive behaviours can be destructive to peer relations and contribute to peer disliking, some moderated aggressive children are given status within the peer system and even liked by their peers. On the contrary, most of the victimized children are frequently disliked by their peers

(Schuster, 2001). The purpose of this study was to examine this complex relationship among aggression, victimization and social status. The participants were 425 children aged 8-13 years old. A self-report questionnaire was used in order to assess aggression and victimization among peers. Behavioural data relating to aggression, victimization, school achievement and popularity was collected from peers. The sociometric status of the children was obtained through the peer nominations procedure (Coie, Dodge, & Coppotelli, 1982). ANOVAs results revealed that controversial children obtained the highest scores in self and peer-reported aggression, whereas neglected children obtained the lowest ones. In turn, rejected children obtained the highest scores in self and peer-reported victimization, while popular children obtained the lowest ones. Finally, controversial children obtained higher scores than popular children in perceived popularity and there were no differences between them in school achievement.

Narratives from Caregivers of Children Surviving the Terrorist Attack in Beslan: Issues of Health, Culture, and Resilience

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People's responses to terrorism may vary as a function of individual, social, and cultural factors. The Beslan school siege represents a particularly traumatizing event, as it was directed specifically at children and involved the entire community. This qualitative study aimed at a) examining caregivers' reactions as reported three months after the traumatic event; b) determining the extent to which indigenous cultural values and religious belief systems play a role in such reactions; and c) identifying those variables that may function as sources of resilience. Seventeen caregivers of children surviving the terrorist attack were asked to participate in semi structured interviews. Thematic analysis was used to analyze caregivers' narratives. Caregiver accounts mainly focused on children's psychological well-being, the reorganization of family life, and the disruption of community ties. Cultural values of pride, heroism, and revenge emerged as relevant aspects shaping caregivers' reactions. Possible sources of resilience included the reaffirmation of positive, culturally shared values (e.g., social cohesion, solidarity, joyfulness) in face of the perceived threat of future terrorist attacks. Findings are discussed in terms of their implications for theory on trauma and parenting as well as interventions with highly traumatized populations in specific cultural settings.

Comparison of the Acquaintanceship Volumes in Japan and The United States

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Studies of acquaintanceship volumes (AVs) are important since they roughly give us the image how people in the focal society interact with each other. One of the most sophisticated methods to measure the AVs is "telephonebook method." Freeman & Thompson (1989) estimated the AVs for Americans to be 5520 in average. However, Killworth, Johnsen, Bernard, Shelly & McCarty (1990) criticized Freeman & Thompson's estimation method and they recalculated the AVs using Freeman & Thompson's data; AVs for Americans turned out to be 2025. Killworth et al. (1990) also collected their own data in other areas in US. Overall, the AVs for Americans are around 1500 to 2000. Tsuji, Matsuyama & Harihara (2002), and Tsuji & Harihara (2003) (both in Japanese) used the telephonebook method and found the Japanese AVs are only around 200 to 300 in average. We will discuss the huge difference of AVs from the view of social networks. As Yamagishi (1998) showed, Japanese are not very trustful and tend to interact with those who are very closed to themselves. Such tendency may not expand their networks unless necessary. On the other hand, Americans are more trustful, and the tendency may contribute Americans to expand their networks.

2nd Floor

A Study of the Disintegration and Reintegration Stages of White Racial Identity, Non-Violence and Power: A Cultural Perspective

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The main inquiry of this study is the occurrence and correlates of non-violent behaviour and power in Black-White interactions. 132 college students of Lewis-Clark State College, Lewiston, Idaho, USA, participated in the study. The questionnaire was composed of three measures, namely, The White Racial Identity Assessment Scale (WRIAS), The System Values Survey (SVS) and The Non-violence Test (NVT). The WRIAS measure consists of five subscales, each representing a different stage of white racial identity development and NVT measures individuals' non-violent attitudes. The first three stages generally represent a less mature white racial identity and have been associated with more racist attitudes and beliefs. This paper focuses on the more mature stages of WRID; Disintegration, namely characterized by confusion about race and feelings of discomfort or guilt about racism and the Reintegration stage that allows whites to resolve their growing feelings of guilt by blaming the victim and their correlation with non-violence and power. The study results indicate a negative correlation between Disintegration and non-violence and positive correlation with power. Conversely, the reintegration stage was positively correlated with non-violence and negatively with power. The paper synthesizes the importance of WRI development in relations to non-violent attitudes and power in cross-racial interactions.

The Values in Mexican and French Children

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A comparison was conducted regarding the values of children (of 10 to 12 years) in Mexico and France. The sample consisted of 202 Mexican and 118 French children enrolled in the fifth and sixth year of primary education. The instrument of Valdez Medina (2003) was used to measure children's values. The results revealed significant differences in the values that guide the children's lives, as follows: the Mexicans orient themselves by values associated to work, in comparison with the French who are guided more by values related to altruism. When sex was studied within each culture, it was found that the Mexican girls reported higher means than boys in values related to education. Also, in the case of France, it was interesting to observe that boys scored higher in affection and moral convention than girls, which is widely different from the findings of the Mexican sample.

Secondary Education Students' Values regarding the European Family, Marriage and Religiosity in Greece

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The aim of this study is the exploration of the European values regarding family, marriage and religiosity among Greek adolescent students. The sample of the study was 115 Greek secondary education students. A part of the European Values Study (EVS) questionnaire was employed, referring to the above categories of values. Two dimensions of religiosity were revealed: a) "individual religiosity" referring to a set of religious beliefs and b) the "church religiosity" referring to a variety of religious practices. As it was expected, the Athenian students were not necessarily involved in religious practices, although they seem to believe that they are religious people as predominantly orthodox Christians. Regarding their marriage and family values, the adolescents of the sample seem to emphasize mainly on the quality of marriage and the features of family roles, while their individual religiosity seems to interfere in some ways. A factor analysis of marriage revealed three factors regarding the "marriage quality", "the omogamy and material aspects of marriage" and "the marriage satisfaction". Both modern aspects of family and marital life along with traditional orientations of religiosity can be viewed in the Greek students' system of values. The results of this study are discussed within the cultural setting of the greek public educational system and in relation to the results of the EVS cross-cultural project in 33 European countries.

Value Adaptation and Differentiation in Korean and Asian Immigrants in New Zealand

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This study compared Korean and Asian immigrant samples' values with the values characterizing equivalent samples in their host country (New Zealand) and their country of origin (Korea) using the ten primary and two higher-order value dimensions from the Schwartz Values Inventory (SVI). The pattern of differences was summarized by the two bipolar higher-order dimensions of Openness-to-Change versus Conservation (Openness-Conservation) and Self-Enhancement versus Self-Transcendence (Enhancement-Transcendence). Overall, New Zealand (NZ) Europeans were significantly higher than Koreans living in Korea on Openness-Conservation and significantly lower on Enhancement-Transcendence. These differences were almost all in the direction of values associated with being high on "individualist" values, very broadly conceived, and low on "collectivist" values. The two immigrant groups were intermediate between the NZ European and Koreans in Korea on Enhancement-Transcendence. Interestingly, however, the two immigrant groups were significantly lower than Koreans in Korea on Openness-Conservation (i.e., they were more conservative/traditional in their value orientation). Taken together, these findings suggested that NZ Koreans and NZ Asians had acculturated by shifting towards the host culture on the Enhancement-Transcendence dimension, but differentiated from the host culture on the Openness-Conservation dimension, possibly in order to assert identity on a value dimension particularly central to that identity.

Emotion Recognition in Children from Beslan: Trauma and Cultural Issues

Sara SCRIMIN, *University of Padua, Italy* ✉ sara.scrimin@unipd.it
Ughetta MOSCARDINO, *University of Padua, Italy*
Giovanna AXIA, *University of Padua, Italy*

The 1st September, 2004, terrorists attacked a school in Beslan, Russia (330 killed). The aim of this work is to investigate face emotion recognition with the use of free labelling in highly traumatized children growing up in a culture rich of social, political and ethnic conflicts. Participants were seventeen children with a mean age of 10.23 (SD = 2.41) that were taken hostage and had high levels of traumatic symptoms (77% met full criteria PTSD 3 months after attack). Ten stimuli from Ekman (2003) were presented to each child to examine their ability to recognize sadness, anger, fear, disgust happiness, and surprise. Children were asked "How this person is feeling?"; collectively they had 170 opportunities to label a face that yielded in 38 different types of responses. For each response two raters judged: (a) valence and (b) specific emotion category. Overall, the children were correct on 70% (valence) and on 32% (specific category) of the trials. Proportion corrected varied with facial expression (Chi square = 52.42, df = 5, p = .0001). Three additional categories emerged from children's responses: suspect, guilt and offence. These

expressions were mainly used to define anger (proportion of suspect guilt and offence in the anger stimuli = .25) but also fear (.13) and disgust (.08). Findings are discussed in light of the literature on trauma and the ossetian sociocultural background.

Farewell Dinner

Friday, July 14, 21:00

Saturday, July 15

Invited Symposium Round Table Discussion

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

Main Amphi.

Cultural Concomitants of Variations in Appraisal – Initiating a Project Proposal

Convenor

Klaus R. SCHERER, *University of Geneva, Switzerland* ✉ klaus.scherer@pse.unige.ch

Co-Convenor

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium* ✉ Johnny.Fontaine@UGent.be

Discussant

Ype H. POORTINGA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands; University of Leuven, Belgium* ✉ poort@uvt.nl

Appraisals are a major focus of culture-comparative emotions research. So far studies have mainly provided an inventory of cross-cultural similarities and variations. The variations have been linked to psychosocial features of national cultures, in particular value dimensions. Such explanations have been criticized for various methodological and theoretical reasons. For example, units of culture (usually countries) are unlikely to be homogeneous in respect of major research variables; the psychological meaning of culture-level variables is unclear (do they correspond with individual level variables?); and bias in individual self-report measures, such as normative (i.e., culture-level) response tendencies, tends to be ignored. The purpose of the round table is to discuss the feasibility of a consortium for a multi-sample and multi-method research project on relationships between cultural context and appraisal. The selection of variables will be guided by, though not limited to, recent theoretical suggestions (cf. Ellsworth, & Scherer in R. J. Davidson, H. Goldsmith, K. R. Scherer (Eds.). *Handbook of the Affective Sciences* (pp. 572-595). New York: Oxford University Press; Mesquita, Frijda, & Scherer (1997) in J. W. Berry et al. (Eds.). *Handbook of Cross-Cultural Psychology* (Vol. 2, pp. 255-297). Boston: Allyn & Bacon; Scherer (1997) in *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 73, 902-922). To control relationships between appraisals and culture, the project will try to incorporate a range of issues, by (i) drawing within each participating country a corresponding set of samples differing on variables such as (western) education, social class, sex, and (possibly) age; (ii) assessing explanatory variables both at individual and sample/country levels; and (iii) using a range of methods, including innovative methods. A first study in 10 European countries focused on the meaning of emotion words that could form the basis for such a consortium, will be presented. Anyone who is potentially interested in such a project is welcomed to attend the round table.

Identifying the Meaning of Emotion Words across Cultural Groups: The Grid-Approach

Johnny R. J. FONTAINE, *Ghent University, Belgium* ✉ Johnny.Fontaine@UGent.be

Klaus R. SCHERER, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Etienne ROESCH, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*

Each research relevant for the question of cultural variability of emotions is right from the start confronted with the problem of the comparability of emotion words. A new device has been developed to identify the cultural meaning structure of emotion words. The procedure consists of five steps. First, families of emotion words are identified within each language and the words best representing each family are selected. Second, the meaning of each of the selected emotion words is evaluated with respect to emotion criteria proposed by the componential emotion theory (appraisals, bodily symptoms, expressive behavior, action tendencies, and subjective experiences), possibly extended by emotion criteria deemed specific for a particular cultural group. Third, structural identity, partial identity, or non-identity of the emotion criteria across the sample of emotion words is identified. Forth, depending on the focus of the subsequent research, adequate translations of emotion words can be selected based on the criteria that demonstrate structural identity, or focused hypotheses can be generated about the impact of culture on (aspects of) the emotion domain based on the criteria that are non-identical. This approach will be demonstrated with data from 13 European countries.

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30 & 09:50-11:20

Ekklessia

Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations

Convenor

Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany* ✉ Gisela.Trommsdorff@uni-konstanz.de

Co-Convenor

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ ckagit@ku.edu.tr

The current research project “Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations in Cross-Cultural comparisons” aims to investigate the conditions and consequences of fertility decisions as well as of parent-child relationships throughout the life-span. The study is a revised and modified partial replication of the original VOC (Value-of-Children) study carried out in the 1970s. A model of interrelations among socioeconomic conditions, values, parent-child relations and individual decision-making serves as starting point. The focus of Symposium I “Value of children and the family in times of social change” is on the dynamics of social and cultural change and its effects on the value of children and the family. Bilge Ataca and Çiğdem

Kağıtçıbaşı compare data from 1975 and today on changing family roles and dynamics in rural and urban areas in Turkey. Colette Sabatier, Chiaki Yamada and Lyda Lannegrand discuss the ambivalence of family values in Japanese as compared to modern family values in French adolescents. Michaela Friedlmeier, Gisela Trommsdorff and Bernhard Nauck report about differences in family values of adolescents from two cultures undergoing significant social changes, Romania and East Germany. Gang Zheng and Shaohua Shi focus on the one-child policy in China and its effects on family values. Jana Suckow, Daniela Klaus, and Bernhard Nauck compare data from Palestine and Turkey in order to test whether contextual/cultural variables are associated with differences in the (emotional, comfort, social esteem) value of children.

PART I - Value of Children and the Family in Times of Social Change

Value of Children and Family Change in Turkey: Thirty Years Later

Bilge ATACA, *Bogazici University, Turkey* ✉ ataca@boun.edu.tr

Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey*

The Turkish Value of Children Study provides important insights about various aspects of family and society, and changes in these over time. The study consisted of three generations of respondents from three socio-economic strata in a metropolitan center and from two rural areas. The findings showed that, compared to the original VOC Study in 1975, psychological values attributed to the children have increased, and the utilitarian/economic values have decreased. Son preference has been replaced by daughter preference, pointing to changing family dynamics and family roles. Corresponding modifications in expectations from (adult) children, qualities desired in children, and actual, desired, and ideal numbers of children are in line with expectations, providing support to Kağıtçıbaşı's Model of Family Change. Comparisons of values of children over three decades as well as across generations and social strata reflect the heterogeneity and the social change that is characteristic of contemporary Turkey and possibly of similar societies.

Family Perspectives, Family Values and Values of Children of Adolescents in Two Modern Societies. A Japan-French Comparison

Colette SABATIER, *Université Victor Segalen, France* ✉ Colette.Sabatier@u-bordeaux2.fr

Chiaki YAMADA, *Lycée Franco-Japonais, Japan*

Lyda LANNEGRAND, *Université Victor Segalen, France*

In modern societies, the family perspective is challenged. On one hand, values are more individualistic and the entering in full adulthood is postponed after a period of experimentation, on the other hand the low birth rate and a long life expectancy represent a demographic problem. For cultural and historic reasons, countries give different answers to these problems. In this presentation, we will address the question of values concerning family, children and future perspectives of adolescents between 15 to 18 years of age in two modern countries Japan (N = 208) and France (N = 169). Are family and children part of their projects, and in which time frame? What are the predictors? Is there a cultural pattern? The number of children desired by these adolescents reflects the demographic data of each country. Results indicate similar individualist values and similar expectancies concerning the age of marriage, age for the first child and economical independency. But they depict different patterns of relationships and future expectancies. Japanese appear divided between conformity to the collectivist way of life and a real individualistic one, while French are more attached to the family values but in a sense of modern social contract, not as an obligation.

Social Change and Future Family-Orientation in Adolescents

Mihaela FRIEDLMEIER, *GVSU, USA* ✉ Mihaela.Orheanu@uni-konstanz.de

Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

Bernhard NAUCK, *University of Chemnitz, Germany*

This presentation aims to explore commonalities and differences of adolescents' future family-orientation in two former communist countries (Romania and East Germany) and one democratic country (West Germany). Two lines of argumentation are considered. The breakdown of communist system with its related policy for early marriage and childbearing opened new life-style options for the young generation. As a consequence, adolescents' future-family plans in the three samples may be rather similar. According to socialization theory, parents are the primary agents in the development of their offspring's values. Due to the high family orientation in the former communist countries, it is expected that adolescents in Romania and East Germany still show a higher future family-orientation than adolescents in West Germany. As part of Value of Children and Intergenerational Relationship Study, N = 410 adolescents (104 East Germans, 206 West Germans and 100 Romanians) between 14 and 17 years of age answered questions about future family planning. Similarities between the three samples occurred for more specific plans like number of children wanted. Differences primarily refer to values like perceived benefits and costs of children. Gender differences are very similar across the three groups. Results are discussed by referring to social change and socialization theory.

Exploring the Effects of the Family Control Policy on Value of Children in China

Gang ZHENG, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China* ✉ zhengg@psych.ac.cn

Shaohua SHI, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

The intergenerational study on value (VOC) of children aims at exploring parents' motives/needs of bearing and having children in different generations, demonstrating how cultural and/social factors should influence VOC and its changes, and predicting effects of the needs of having children on future development of human societies. In contemporary societies, fertility

desires/behaviors can be strongly determined by social population policies, rather than by economic factors and/or motives/needs at the individual level. In China, the practice of the basic one child per family policy since the 1960's resulted in an increase of the only-child families. In the samples of this study, the percentages of the actual 1-child and 2-children families among Chinese mothers (aged about 40) were 53.2% and 35.3%. Comparatively, they were 12.8% and 57.8% among German mothers, and 8.6% and 71.2% among Korean mothers. The data demonstrated that, respectively, 80.1%, 62.6%, and 51.6% among the Chinese, German and Korean mothers believed it ideal to have 2 children in a family. The discrepancy between the majorities in actual and ideal numbers of children in Chinese samples and its interactive effects on VOC, parenting style and parent-child relations will be discussed on the bases of the analyses of the international data.

The Value of Children in Palestine and Turkey: Differences and its Consequences for Fertility

Jana SUCKOW, University of Chemnitz, Germany ✉ Jana.suckow@phil.tu-chemnitz.de

Daniela KLAUS, University of Chemnitz, Germany

Bernhard NAUCK, University of Chemnitz, Germany

Recent fertility rates indicate tremendous differences between Palestine and Turkey: Whereas the TFR has decreased remarkably over the last decades in Turkey, a rather stable high level fertility can be observed for Palestine. The aim of this paper is to contrast two theoretical arguments by testing their power of explanation. However, both are conceptualized according to the structural-individualistic tradition based on the assumption of a rational actor. The first focuses on the value children have for (potential) parents (VOC), which is assumed to be multidimensional. Children can contribute to parents' affect and stimulation, comfort or social esteem. VOC is conceptualized as a mediator between individual's situation formed by the institutional framework, opportunity and social network structures and individual resources on the one hand and the fertility indicated by the number of children and their timing on the other hand. As an alternative, fertile behaviour could also be assumed to be a consequence of acting according to habitualized routines available within the social context. Under certain circumstances, following such routines with respect to children might also be a rational strategy since they provide time-tested and therefore, rather efficient solutions. The presentation provides several analyses using data from the 2002 Value-of-Children study.

PART II - Intergenerational Relations in Different Cultures

The current research project "Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations in Cross-Cultural comparisons" aims to investigate the conditions and consequences of fertility decisions as well as of parent-child relationships throughout the life-span. The study is a revised and modified partial replication of the original VOC (Value-of-Children) study carried out in the 1970s. A model of interrelations among socioeconomic conditions, values, parent-child relations and individual decision-making serves as starting point. The focus of Symposium II "Intergenerational relations in different cultures" is on intergenerational relations over the life-span, based on samples of three biologically related generations (adolescent, mother, grandmother) by taking into account uni- and bi-directional processes between the generations. David L. Sam, Benjamin Amponsah and Jorn Hetland present data on Ghana and demonstrate the importance of an emic approach in the study of family values. Boris Mayer, Gisela Trommsdorff and Ramesh Mishra compare the role of parenting and parent-child relationships for adolescents from Germany and India. Katarzyna Lubiewska, Anna Rokowska & Ludmila Zajac-Lamparska report on data on Polish families regarding the transmission of attachment from one generation to the next. Beate Schwarz and Gisela Trommsdorff report data on cultural differences and similarities with respect to the associations between attachment and exchange of support in German, Korean and Chinese families. Isabelle Albert, Gisela Trommsdorff and Lieke Wisnubrata discuss the differential effects of homogeneity and heterogeneity of values with respect to the intergenerational transmission of relevant values in Indonesian and German families.

The Structure of Fertility Attitudes among Sub-Sahara African Women: The Case of Three Generations of Ghanaian Women

David L. SAM, University of Bergen, Norway ✉ David.sam@psysp.uib.no

Benjamin AMPONSAH, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana

Jørn HETLAND, University of Bergen, Norway

This paper extends the on-going cross-national studies on values of children and intergenerational relations in times of social change to Ghana, and examines some of the previously reported findings among three groups of Ghanaian women. Arguing from an emic position, the presentation questions the universality of economic, social and psychological values of children in sub-Sahara Africa and suggests that a forth dimension – spiritual values of children be added to the previously reported three values. Information was gathered from 100 grandmothers (mean age = 68.41, SD = 6.5) 300 mothers with adolescent aged child (mean age = 42.14; SD = 6.4) and 300 mothers with an infant (mean age = 31.41, SD = 6.3) in towns and villages the Greater Accra, Eastern and Volta regions of Ghana. Using both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, we found support to the existence of 4 dimensions of values of children. The implications of these for theory formulation are discussed.

Role of Parenting and Parent-Child Relationship for Adolescents' Life Satisfaction: A German-Indian Comparison

Boris MAYER, University of Konstanz, Germany ✉ boris.mayer@uni-konstanz.de

Gisela TROMMSDORFF, University of Konstanz, Germany

Ramesh MISHRA, Benares University, India

The current study compares Indian and German adolescents' perceptions of their mother's parenting behavior as well as their relationship quality with mothers and fathers in relation to adolescents' life satisfaction. The sample is part of the cross-cultural

study “Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations” and included n = 150 German (50% female) and n = 150 Indian adolescents (52% female) between 14 and 18 years of age. Results showed that Indian as compared to German adolescents experienced more controlling parenting and that parental control was positively related to adolescents’ life satisfaction in India while no such relation existed in Germany. In Germany, parental rejection was the strongest (negative) predictor of life satisfaction. Regarding the association of the parent-child relationship quality with life satisfaction similar relations occurred in both cultures: feeling emotionally close with and admired by parents were the strongest predictors for Indian and German adolescents’ life satisfaction. The results are discussed in a theoretical framework of cultural pathways of adolescent development with a focus on culture-specificities in family models and parent-child relationships.

Intergenerational Transmission of Attachment in Three Generational Family System: Results of Pilot Study in Value-of-Children Project on Polish Sample

Katarzyna LUBIEWSKA, *Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland* ✉ lubkat@ukw.edu.pl

Anna ROKOWSKA, *Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland*

Ludmiła ZAJAC-LAMPARSKA, *Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland*

The present study is based on the original “Value-of-Children Study” and attempts to contribute to a broader cross-cultural analysis (Trommsdorff & Nauck, 2005). The present paper introduces the results of the VOC study in Poland and focuses mainly on the quality of intergenerational relations underlining the role of attachment as a moderator of other individual and relational variables. Attachment is treated as a generalized concept of self and other reflecting and constructing relations in a family. In the present study attachment is described in each generation with respect to its transmission among three generations of adolescent child, his or her mother and maternal grandmother. The sample consists of 100 families interviewed in the Bydgoszcz region in Poland. The results will be discussed with respect to the general model and the question of transmission of attachment relations. Along with the theoretical and the methodological conceptualization of the main study, some data from the correlation and factor analyzes will be presented. Moreover, descriptive and cross-cultural analyses on some socio-economic and cultural context variables and analyses related to current social change in Polish society will be included.

The Relation between Attachment and Intergenerational Support in Korea, China, and Germany

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Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

The study investigated (a) the relation between adult daughters’ attachment representation and the intergenerational exchange of support and (b) culture specificities of this relation. The analyses were based on samples of middle-aged women from Korea (n = 398); China (n = 312); and Germany (n = 313). The women reported on their avoidant and preoccupied attachment representations and the extent of emotional and instrumental support they provided to and received from their parents. Regression analyses testing the moderating effect of culture on the relation between attachment and support revealed more differences between the Chinese and German women than between the Korean and German women. While in Germany, but not in Korea and China, avoidance was negatively associated with the emotional support from parents, preoccupation was positively associated (also in Korea but not in China). Avoidance was negatively associated with the instrumental support to the parents in all three cultures (significant only in Germany and Korea) but the positive relation between preoccupation and instrumental support to parents was significant only for German, small for Korean, and close to zero for Chinese women. The results point to differences in the importance of personal factors such as attachment in cultures with different levels of modernization.

Intergenerational Transmission of Values in Different Cultural Contexts: A Study in Germany and Indonesia

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Gisela TROMMSDORFF, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

Lieke WISNUBRATA, *Padjadjaran University, Indonesia*

The aim of this study is to investigate cultural similarities and differences in the transmission of general and domain-specific value orientations (individualism/collectivism, family values and value of children) within German and Indonesian families. When cultural contexts are characterized by homogeneity as compared to heterogeneity of values, socialization agents hold rather similar values, thus making the importance of the family with respect to transmission of values to the children less significant. Supposing that the German society is more heterogeneous and the Indonesian society more homogeneous in terms of value orientations, we expected higher intergenerational transmission of relevant values within German compared to Indonesian families. The sample is part of the cross-cultural study “Value of Children and Intergenerational Relations” and included altogether 610 German and Indonesian mother-adolescent dyads as well as altogether 200 triads of maternal grandmothers, mothers, and adolescents. Results showed higher intergenerational transmission of traditional family values between adjacent generations in the German sample, but transmission of individualistic values was higher in the Indonesian sample. The results are discussed in a theoretical framework of cultural specifics of intergenerational transmission.

Linking Theory and Findings of Cross-Cultural Organisational Research to Applications in Work Settings

Convenor

Julia HECKER, *University of Sussex, UK* ✉ j.hecker@sussex.ac.uk

Discussant

Dharm BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ Bhawuk@Hawaii.Edu

This symposium aims to narrow the gap between insights derived from cross-cultural organisational psychology and their application to organisational life. Its particular focus is to demonstrate how research findings on cross-cultural differences can contribute to improvements in organisational processes. Findings from cross-cultural research are often applied in the assessment and training of individual competencies when dealing with people from different cultures. The first two papers critically examine research in this field. Thomas and his colleagues highlight that despite the now widely-used notion of cultural intelligence a generally accepted definition of this concept is still lacking. They provide such a definition as a continuum of capability which explains effectiveness in cross-cultural interactions. Van Oudenhoven then presents Intercultural Effectiveness Training which emphasises the role of personality traits (e.g. Cultural Empathy) as a determinant of effective cross-cultural interactions, thus allowing a less stringent application to a wide range of situations and cultures. As relatively little is known about the nature of work contacts between members of different nations the remaining papers discuss the impact of such contact. Hecker examines the evaluation of influence behaviours among German, migrant Turkish and Turkish employees. The commonalities and differences among these groups are discussed in the light of diversity management in German organisations. Smith and Hecker survey critical incidents occurring within cross-national work settings. They provide new insights into specific issues that arise most frequently between respondents from specific pairs of nations (e.g. UK and Brazil), which can be used to guide the development of cross-cultural trainings.

Cultural Intelligence: Domain and Assessment

David C. THOMAS, *Simon Fraser University, Canada* ✉ dcthomas@sfu.ca

Elizabeth C. RAVLIN, *University of South Carolina, USA*

Gunter STAHL, *INSEAD, France*

Andre PEKERTI, *University of Queensland, Australia*

Martha MAZNEVSKI, *IMD, Switzerland*

Mila B. LAZAROVA, *Simon Fraser University, Canada*

Duncan J. R. JACKSON, *Massey University, New Zealand*

Efrat ELRON, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Bjørn Z. EKELUND, *Human Factors Norway, Norway*

Jean-Luc CERDIN, *ESSEC, France*

Richard BRISLIN, *University of Hawaii, USA*

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey*

Kevin AU, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

The construct of cultural intelligence that has recently been introduced to the literature, as a quantitative continuum of individual difference along which people may be placed according to how much of this type of intelligence they possess, has enormous potential in helping to explain effectiveness in cross-cultural interactions. However, at present, no generally accepted definition or operationalization of this nascent construct exists. Defining intelligence of any sort has been challenging and cultural intelligence presents at least as many issues. However, predicting and explaining the effectiveness of individuals in intercultural interactions continues to be a significant challenge in a number of different fields of study. In this paper, we develop a definition of cultural intelligence arrived at, in part, through the consensual judgement of a baker's dozen (13) international management scholars. The concept of cultural intelligence, as continuum of capability, which explains why some individuals are more effective in this regard than others has the potential to be the most significant recent development with regard to understanding cross-cultural interactions. Numerous applications of the construct as defined in this paper exist. They include selection of individuals for overseas assignments, the management of multicultural teams, and the explanation and prediction of leader effectiveness.

The Intercultural Effectiveness Training

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands* ✉ j.p.l.m.van.oudenhoven@rug.nl

The Intercultural Effectiveness Training (IET) is a cross-cultural training instrument that employs critical incidents to show examples of problematic intercultural interactions between individuals from different cultural backgrounds. The main assumption behind the IET is that there are some basic personality characteristics that help the individual to cope with intercultural situations, independent of the specific cultural context. The personality characteristics are Cultural Empathy, Open-mindedness, and Social Initiative. The instrument is dynamic in the sense that it trains the personality of the individual rather than teaching scripts for different cultural situations which may easily grow outdated. This approach has the following advantages: because we assume that the three dimensions are useful for all kinds of intercultural situations, the training also prepares for cultures of which little information is available. Moreover the IET is less normative. Several reactions may be

adequate in a certain situation, depending on the personality dimension that is 'activated'. Sometimes it may be effective to be culturally empathic. In other situations it is more helpful to show social initiative or to have an open mind. Some validation data on the instrument will be presented.

Effectiveness Ratings of Influence Behaviour among German, Migrant Turkish and Home Turkish Employees: Reflecting on the Practical Applications

Julia HECKER, *University of Sussex, United Kingdom* ✉ j.hecker@sussex.ac.uk

Cross-cultural research has paid little attention to the impact of contact with another culture in relation to behavioural and attitudinal changes. The research presented here compares German, migrant Turkish and home Turkish employees in their effectiveness ratings of influence tactics. The aim of this presentation is to a) introduce findings about cultural variations in effectiveness ratings and b) to explore their practical applications in work settings. Employing a questionnaire design data was collected in two studies in altogether three German and one Turkish organisation. Respondents (N = 550) evaluated seven or eight downward influence tactics and six resistance tactics. The results of MANCOVAs show that certain effectiveness ratings from the German sample differ significantly from the migrant Turkish and home Turkish sample. Yet, home Turkish employees also differed significantly from their migrant Turkish and German counterparts. Hence, migrant Turks maintained some preferences for influence behaviour in accordance with their home culture yet also adapted some views of the host German culture. These findings are discussed with respect to applications in diversity management and cross-cultural trainings with a particular focus on the minority status of Turkish migrants in the German society.

Cross-National Work Relationships in Theory and in Practice

Peter B. SMITH, *University of Sussex, UK* ✉ psmith@sussex.ac.uk

Julia HECKER, *University of Sussex, UK*

Contrasts between samples from different national cultures have been detailed in numerous studies over the past two decades. However, many persons no longer operate within a mono-cultural context. We know relatively little about the extent to which behaviours typical of individuals within mono-cultural settings are replicated in bi- or multi-cultural settings. Employees of business organisations in many countries provided a brief description of one or two critical incidents that had occurred when working with a person from a nation other than one's own. They also described the degree to which they changed their behaviour, and made ratings of the outcome of the incident. A content analysis is presented of more than 1,000 such critical incidents. European and Latin American respondents are most strongly represented in the sample. The data are analysed in two ways. Firstly, profiles are presented showing contrasts between the typical way in which members of a given nation describe the incidents that occurred and the ways in which persons from other nations portrayed incidents that occurred when working with that given nation. Secondly, tests are made across the total sample of whether the types of reported incident are predictable from established dimensions of national culture.

Meet the Seniors

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:00

A4

08:00-08:30

Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mhb@psy.cuhk.edu.hk

08:30-09:00

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mkkleung@cityu.edu.hk

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

Science Amphi.

Education

Chair

Robert CANTWELL, *University of Newcastle, Australia*

Vice-Chair

Emiko KATSURADA, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

Evaluation of a Preschool Program in Bangladesh

Frances ABOUD, *McGill University, Canada* ✉ frances.aboud@mcgill.ca

Anna MOORE, *Health and Population Research Centre, Bangladesh*

Sadika AKHTER, *Plan Bangladesh, Bangladesh*

Children in many developing countries lack school readiness skills when they enter first grade and are therefore at risk for failure and drop-out. Working with a Bangladeshi NGO who implements preschool programs for thousands of children, we evaluated the quality of their program with the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS-R), as well as children's cognitive skills using a homemade school readiness test and measures of verbal and nonverbal reasoning, and a measure of social skills manifest during free play. In comparison to control children who did not have access to a preschool, the preschoolers showed a large effect on the school readiness test and smaller effects on the reasoning tests. Both were associated with the quality of the preschool program. Recommendations to improve the program along the lines of the ECERS were implemented in 10 pilot schools and compared with 10 regular preschools that did not change their program during that year. The pilot schools showed

considerably higher qualities with minimal cost; the effects were demonstrated in better child cognitive outcomes. Conclusions are drawn about the importance of providing sustainable high-quality preschool programs in places where resources and parental education are low.

Cultural Factors in Thai Tertiary Students' Conceptions of Self-Directed Learning: Some Qualitative Evidence

Nongkran WONGSRI, *Saint Louis College, Thailand*

Robert CANTWELL, *University of Newcastle, Australia* ✉ robert.cantwell@newcastle.edu.au

Jennifer ARCHER, *University of Newcastle, Australia*

We extend ongoing research into cultural differences in conceptions of self-directedness in learning. In Wongsri, Cantwell & Archer (2005), we analysed the responses of Thai and Australian tertiary students to measures of self-directedness. Structural equation modelling demonstrated a common two factor structure underlying both group's conceptions of self-directedness. Some of the measures reflected "Positive Self-directedness in Learning" while other measures reflected "Negative Self-directedness in Learning". Within this common structure some measures differed in degree and emphasis. Australian students appeared to focus on individual ability and indicated that they exerted effort and chose strategies to demonstrate ability. In addition, they used negative incentives as a way of accomplishing work. These associations were weak in the Thai modelling, suggesting some differences in approach to self-directedness. In this paper, we examine aspects of Thai students' motivations and volitional strategies through focus group interviews. Our aim was to tease out factors within the Thai context that may explain the shape of Thai students' conceptions. The interview data suggested that while there was much in common with Australian self-directedness, Thai students' self directing behaviours contained significant social interaction, both in terms of motivation and volitional strategies. Students referred frequently to the importance of the support and approval of family and peers. Individual ability was downplayed. We interpret the responses of the Thai students as evidence of cultural mediation of the more general attributes of self-directedness in tertiary learning.

Comparisons of Social Abilities between Japanese and Chinese 5th Graders

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Xiaowei LIAO, *Akita University, Japan*

Yoko SUGIHARA, *Los Angeles Country Department of Mental Health, USA*

Roberta GOLIHAR, *University of Iowa, Japan*

In the last two decades the curricula for the primary and junior high schools have changed in accordance with the overall educational reform in Japan. The amount of the knowledge that children should master and the school hours for academic skills have been much reduced. Promoting children's social ability (resiliency), not only their academic achievement, has greater emphasis in primary and secondary schools. On the other hand, academic achievement is of primary importance in the Chinese society; therefore, imparting lots of knowledge and academic skills to children is the major task in Chinese schools. Given such contrasting situations, our study compared children's social abilities between Japan and China in order to help evaluate the Japanese educational reform. Participants of the study were 220 Japanese and 104 Chinese 5th graders. Children's self-control, social responsibility (prosocial behaviors), study behaviors, self-esteem, self-efficacy, self-decision, and the active way of problem solving were assessed by the questionnaire. The results showed that except the score of self-decision, the scores of Chinese children were significantly higher than those of Japanese children. The results call into question the effectiveness at promoting children's social abilities of Japanese educational reform designed to release academic pressure in school.

Relationship between Religious Attitudes and Depression among Students

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There is systematic and quantitative evidence that religious commitment and religious practice are associated with better physical and mental health. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between religious attitudes and depression among students. The main question of the present study was: Is there any relationship between religious attitudes and depression among students? Participants were 549 undergraduate students of Islamic Azad university of Azadshahr. The mean age of the participants was 22.7 years (SD = 4.58) and ages ranged from 18 to 30 years. There were 245 men and 324 women. All participants completed a questionnaire booklet containing two self-report measures. Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Religious Attitudes Inventory (Bahrami, 2000). The results of the present study demonstrate that: (1) Correlation between religious attitudes and students' depression is significant and of negative direction ($r = -0.46$). (2) Correlation between female students' depression and religious attitudes is also significant ($r = -0.46$). (3) Correlation between male students' depression and religious attitudes is significant ($r = -0.46$). In conclusion, the present study revealed that a more positive attitude toward Islam is associated with a lower level of self-reported depression. This contradicts the findings of O'Connor et al. (2003). This research supported previous literature's findings that religious attitudes are related to many positive outcomes.

Cultural Similarities and Differences in Student Motivation to Learn a Foreign Language

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Layton CURL, *Metropolitan State College of Denver, USA*

This research looks at similarities and differences in motivation found in students of foreign languages across three cultures: Japan, USA and Australia. This study measures levels of intrinsic, extrinsic, integrative, and instrumental motivation for college students at universities in each of these countries. Although a great deal of work has been done to understand the relationship

between motivation and foreign language acquisition, little has been reported on what type of motivation most students actually feel in their coursework. This study is an attempt to describe what is currently motivating students to learn a foreign language in these countries and how students may be motivated differently depending on their cultural context. It is expected that students in earlier years of study will show more intrinsic and integrative motivation, while older students who are more focused on the job market will show more extrinsic and instrumental motivation. However, as EFL is becoming more important in Japan for job hunting purposes, it is expected that Japanese students will show higher levels of extrinsic and instrumental motivation compared with both the American and Australian sample.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

G1

Organizational Issues

Chair

Rabi BHAGAT, *University of Memphis, USA*

Vice-Chair

Claudio V. TORRES, *University of Brasilia, Brazil*

Usage Value, Exchange Value and Semantic Value in Identities Construction

Emily ITO, *National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico* ✉ emily@servidor.una.mx

Blanca REGUERO, *National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico*

From Utilitarianism, objects and merchandises are valuable as long as they are “usable”. For a long time, market prices had regulated products value (price) on the basis of offer and demand. Consumption patterns differed from one culture to another therefore some products and merchandises were preferred and best valued in some places than in others. As economic globalization started, some ways of living and some ways of being began to be considered as universally desirable. Nowadays, by having, wearing, using and consuming some merchandises people get new identities. In the past, one had to be part of a group to have the right to enjoy the use of some products. Today, on the contrary, if one can afford some products, he or she becomes part of a selected group that can buy “exclusive merchandise”. This means that if one “has”, one can “be”. Identity referents have moved from group appurtenance to “consumption”. Most of these objects have no extra value; simply the brand gives the user a superior status. This phenomenon is called “semantic value” (Ibanez, 1997). On the basis of these considerations we discuss the importance of local cultures vs. global culture on individual and group identities construction. Key words: usage value, exchange value, semantic value, identity construction

Consumer Behavior and Cultural Values: Examining Differences in Consumer Decision Making for Holiday Destination in Australia and Brazil

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Michael W. ALLEN, *University of Sydney, Australia*

When evaluating the symbolic meaning of a product/service, individuals attend to the values expressed by it and analyze, although not conscientiously, whether these values match the human values most endorsed by them. Yet, how do consumers decide which holiday destination to visit? Consumers may carefully and methodically assess how each destination performs on each attribute (e.g., accommodation), and then choose the destination that performs best on the attributes that are important to them; or alternatively, make an affective judgment of the image or cultural meaning of each destination, and then choose the destination that best expresses their self-concepts and human values. To examine these views, 793 Australians and Brazilians (52% Brazilians; 51% Men; Ages between 17 and 61, median = 25 years; Education 52% High School) completed a survey of holiday destination visits, attribute importance, and values. Results show that consumers used both modes of decision making, although cultural differences were observed. The direct route was stronger for Brazilians, whereas Australians prefer the indirect route, or the careful assessment of each destination. The extent to which human values impact the decision of holiday destination has important implications for research on consumer psychology. Directions for future research are also discussed and presented.

Entrepreneur Traits of Javanese, Chinese and Balinese Students and Their Intention to Be an Entrepreneur

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Angela Oktavia SURYANI, *Atma Jaya Catholik University of Jakarta, Indonesia*

The sheer fact of an ever growing unemployment in Indonesia dictates that the country should work hard to boost the number of its entrepreneurs. One way to overcome the problem of unemployment is by enhancing the spirit of entrepreneurship in young people. Research of entrepreneur traits on students seems to be important since students are regarded as literate citizen who will be nation stakeholders. This research aimed to explore nine figures of entrepreneur traits among Javanese, Chinese, and Balinese students. The variants of analysis result toward the nine entrepreneur traits shows that these nine entrepreneur traits are significantly different among Chinese students, Balinese students, and Javanese students. Balinese students show the highest rank of the nine entrepreneur traits, followed by Javanese students, and the latter followed by Chinese students. In addition, the intention to be entrepreneur analysis shows that the Balinese students have the highest intention, followed by the Javanese students, and the lowest intention is shown by the Chinese students.

Temporal Orientation and Its Relationships with Organizationally Valued Outcomes - Results from a 15 Country Investigation

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Tejinder BILLING, *University of Memphis, USA*

Annamaria LAMMEL, *Universidade de Paris, France*

Cultures around the world differ in the way they approach the meaning and significance of time and temporal phenomena in work organizations. Americans generally consider time to be an important resource, capable of being used of. Cultural differences in the perception of time and temporal phenomena as well as actual use of time in day to day activities as reflected in calendars kept in work places and offices do exist in a systematic fashion. In our investigation of 15 work organizations located in 15 countries such as US, India, Australia, France, Germany, Malaysia, Indonesia, UAE, Chile, Venezuela, Poland, Portugal, Japan, China, South Korea, we sought to examine the construct validity of a 23 item scale of temporal orientation developed with the employees of several work organizations located in the south western part of US. This scale was factor analyzed with data from 15 organizations after classifying them into 4 cells of vertical and horizontal individualism and collectivism. The factors are related to valued outcomes and the results are interpreted in terms of the kind of systematic insights that it provides into the cross cultural variations of time and temporal processes in work organizations.

Can Biographical Variables Predict Job Insecurity?

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Illana Janneta HUMAN, *North-West University, South Africa*

The objective of this study was to investigate whether biographical variables can predict job insecurity of employees (N = 220) in a financial institution in Gauteng. A survey design was used to gather the information. The Job Insecurity Questionnaire (JIQ) as well as a biographical questionnaire was used as measuring instruments. The results indicated a one-factor model of job insecurity and the scales showed acceptable internal consistencies. Statistically and practically significant differences were found between the levels of job insecurity of employees in terms of race, age groups, tenure groups and position tenure groups. Regression analysis indicated that biographical variables do have some predictive value with regards to job insecurity, especially race and position tenure.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

A1

Developmental Issues

Chair

Cidhinnia M. TORRES CAMPOS, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*

Vice-Chair

Bagher GHOBARI BONAB, *University of Tehran, Iran*

Impact of Teaching Self-Recording on Enhancement of Attentive Behaviour in Students with Learning Disabilities

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Mahboobeh MAKAREM, *University of Tehran, Iran*

This study aims at investigating the effect of self-recording on improvement of attentive behaviour in students with learning disabilities. Investigators were also interested in exploring the impact of eliminating cues (audio prompts and omission of record sheet) on variations of behaviour change due to self-recording. To this end, five elementary students (ages 11-12) were selected on the basis of their difficulties in academic progress due to lack of attention. After gathering the baseline data, 3 distinct treatment procedures were implemented using a multiple base line design. Variations of attentive behaviour were recorded in the following three phases of treatment: 1) self-monitoring with an audio cue plus visual display of a sheet to record the attention, 2) self-monitoring with an audio cue without visual display of a sheet, and 3) using self-monitoring without any cues. In all three phases, teacher and students recorded attentive behaviours. There was high reliability (agreement) between teacher's recording and students' recording. The results revealed that in all phases of treatment, especially in phase 1, the attentive behaviour was significantly higher than base line indicating that self-monitoring can improve the attentive behaviour of learning disabled students. Implications and applications of the findings are discussed in the paper. Keywords: Attentive behaviour, students with learning disabilities, self-monitoring, elementary school.

The Motivation Theory of Non-Attachment: A Study of Professional Students in a Non-Western Culture

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In the dynamic & globalized world of today, Motivational dynamics is of key concern. One of the criticisms levelled against existing theories of motivation is that they have been originally proposed in a Western culture and may not fully understand the concept in non-western cultures; whereas extant reviews of literature in the area of motivation call for adopting an emic approach to the study of motivational dynamics. Using primary data from professional students from an engineering institution based in India, the study attempts to address the psychology of motivation in the theoretical framework of Theory of Non-Attachment (Chakraborty & Chakraborty, 2004) taking an emic approach towards the study of motivational dynamics. On the basis of the findings of the study, implications for further research in motivational dynamics are discussed.

Model of Emotional and Sexual Attitude Developmental Pathways for Latino and African American Adolescents

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Angélica LÓPEZ CHÁVEZ, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*

Charissa Ann SILVA, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*

Cinthya RAMIREZ, *California State University, Los Angeles, USA*

A theoretical integrative model of developmental competencies for minority children was used as the foundation for the advancement of an empirical model of emotional and sexual attitude development for Latino and African American youth in the United States through structural equation modeling. García Coll and her colleagues' (García Coll et al., 1996) theory of human development is "anchored within social stratification theory and emphasizes the importance of racism, prejudice, discrimination, oppression, and segregation to the development of minority children and families" (p. 1892). The current study examined the relationships between social position variables, segregation, promoting/inhibiting environments, adaptive culture, child characteristics, and family/peer influence on adolescents' developmental competencies, including emotional and sexual attitude development with data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add health) data set. Data on over 3,100 Latino and African American youth at the individual, family, school, and community levels were included. Key predictors and similarities/differences in developmental pathways for Latino and African American youth are discussed.

Integrative and Instrumental Attitudes towards Acculturation and Perceived Ethnolinguistic Vitality in Bodo-Assamese Language Contact

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Jayashree SAIKIA, *Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*

Attitude towards maintenance of language and culture and perceived ethnolinguistic vitality of in-group and out-group were assessed for 144 tribal Bodo speaking and 72 non-tribal Assamese speaking adolescents in different language contact situations in Assam, India. Perceived ethnolinguistic vitality of the in-group was positively related to attitude towards maintenance of own group language and culture and negatively related to the attitude towards out-group relationship. The direction of the relationship was reverse in respect of the perceived ethnolinguistic vitality of the out-group. Ingroup-outgroup differences in the perceived ethnolinguistic vitality were systematically related to acculturation attitude. Instrumental dimension of acculturation attitude was more realistically differentiated compared to the integrative dimension. Findings show that acculturation attitudes and perceived ethnolinguistic vitality are affected by the nature of contact between the dominant and non-dominant linguistic groups.

Greek Schoolchildren's Humorous Speech Play with Ethnic and Racial Characteristics: Case Studies of Four Public School Classes

Aristea PIGIAKI, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ apigiaki@ppp.uoa.gr

Humour usually characterizes children's speech play. Ethnic and racial characteristics are very common in schoolchildren's verbal humour. The purpose of this study was to investigate the types of ethnic and racial humour that are traced in Greek schoolchildren's speech play, according to their developmental level and gender. Case studies of four public school classes will be presented: A kindergarten class, a 1st and a 6th grade elementary school class and a 1st grade junior high school class. Humorous speech play was studied through direct observation, private interviews and special classroom activities, where verbal encouragement and picture presentations were used as cues. Older children were also asked to provide written humorous reports. The types of ethnic and racial humour -such as: ethnic and racial jokes, remarks, nicknames and epithets- that were traced will be presented for every class that was studied. The results will be discussed as far as schoolchildren's developmental level and gender are concerned, according to theories of humour and especially according to superiority theories.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 08:00-09:30

A2

Values

Chair

Susannah PALETZ, *UC Berkeley, USA*

Vice-Chair

Ludmila PRASLOVA, *George Fox University, USA/Russia*

Values and the Importance of Novelty and Appropriateness to Creativity

Susannah PALETZ, *UC Berkeley, USA* ✉ susannah.paletz@nasa.gov

Kaiping PENG, *UC Berkeley, USA*

This study examines how cultural values influence the degree to which novelty and appropriateness are equally important dimensions of creativity. Over 450 undergraduates from Japan, China, and two U.S. locations participated. Previous reporting of this study examined country differences: This study examines correlates with cultural values such as individualism-collectivism and the Schwartz values scales. A scenario method was employed that varied novelty and appropriateness in two domains. When controlling for country, cultural values often had significant interaction effects such that vertical collectivism and conformity were positively associated with wanting the product in low novelty scenarios but negatively associated in high novelty scenarios. Horizontal collectivism, on the other hand, was marginally positively associated with wanting to experience the products in high

novelty scenarios. In terms of judging creativity, for high novelty scenarios, dialectical thinking was positively associated with higher ratings of creativity, and vertical collectivism was associated with lower ratings. Although the previously presented country differences found counter-intuitive results, this different examination is in line with previous theorizing.

Applying Cultural and Individual Values to Development Concerns in Africa

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Florence NANSUBUGA, *Makerere University, Uganda*

The study presented here is part of an ongoing research effort with the lofty ambition of making cross cultural psychology applicable to the development debate in Africa. It has several objectives. In one objective, we seek to merge the rich set of cultural value studies with the more recent social capital concept that is already gaining ground as a potential basis for policy. In another we extend the current conceptualisation of social capital beyond social exchange by incorporating institutional social capital which we propose to underlie all the current manifestations of social capital such as social credits. In the third, we seek to introduce Schwartz's model of cultural and individual values as a measure of institutional social capital in Africa. The fourth objective tests the expanded model of social capital on a variety of problems related to development in Africa. In this paper we report a study where we hypothesized that institutional social capital measured in terms of shared value for liberal education and value based bonding and bridging social capital will correlate with indicators of exchange social capital namely parental involvement, participation, and school governance. Implications for policy and related recommendations are discussed.

Values in Intercultural Mediation, towards World Citizenship

Roya MASSARRAT, *University of Barcelona, Spain* ✉ roya@ronibil.com

This study analyzes the transcultural values used by intercultural mediators in their daily professional interventions with immigrant and host communities, groups and families. Intercultural mediation is a very useful instrument for social changes because it focuses on cooperation and collaboration, values that could help social transformation towards world citizenship. We have used the Shalom Schwartz Motivational Types of Values questionnaires to explore the values hierarchies used by intercultural mediators and compared it with the pan cultural normative baseline. We try to see if Universalism value type will be higher than Benevolence in the results obtained. The data has been gathered from more than 30 intercultural mediators working for institutions related to the autonomous government of Madrid and the municipality of Barcelona in immigration issues. They not only work with the immigrant communities but also with the locals, building new bridges of understanding and cooperation between them. They cooperate with the social services in conflict resolution, prevention and counselling. Our study could be useful for the training programmes for intercultural mediators. Cohen-Emerique (1997), has studied about personal transformation of the mediators values allowing them to be open minded and respectful with differences, being able to legitimate cultural diversity. Keywords: values, intercultural mediation, immigration

Foucauldian Discourse Analysis as Method of Research on Cultural Dynamics

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This presentation describes and illustrates possible applications of Foucauldian Discourse Analysis to investigating cultural psychological phenomena and cultural dynamics. In light of recent theoretical developments in the area cultural dynamics (e.g., Berry, 2004; Erez, 2004; Kağıtçıbaşı, 2004; Praslova, 2004), new qualitative and quantitative approaches are needed to test proposed theoretical models. Foucauldian Discourse Analysis (Parker, 1992; Willig, 2001) is a versatile qualitative research method which can be modified and applied to investigation of changes in cultural symbols, meanings and values. It is social constructivist in orientation and is concerned with both psychological and social worlds. One way of possible application of Foucauldian Discourse Analysis to investigation of cultural dynamics is illustrated with an example of research on cultural change in Russia. Further methodological and theoretical implications are discussed.

Values in Ingroup Favoritism: Preference for Ingroup Culture When Core Value Importance Is under Threat

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Chi-yue CHIU, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

Core cultural values are values that are important to a culture. This importance is partly based on the collective representation of members of the culture. People hold knowledge about the culture that they belong to and there is certain consensus in the knowledge that different members of the culture hold. Core values, based on knowledge consensus, are those that most people in the culture believe to be important to the culture. Past research has found that people's endorsement of these core values is related to their cultural identification. In the current research, we built on this past finding and examined how the personal importance of core values influence people's preference for their cultural ingroup. We predicted that Americans who were induced to denounce the importance of the core American values would display an identity-affirming ingroup bias. In two laboratory experiments, we found support for the hypothesis. Compared to Americans who promoted the importance of widely represented American core values, those who denounced the same values responded to this threat by displaying explicit favoritism for American achievement, memory preference for American objects, and linguistic preference for American English. Results have implications for the study of cultural values and cultural identity.

Psychopathology*Chair*Ioanna VROUVA, *University College London, UK**Vice-Chair*Juanita RYAN, *University of Waikato, New Zealand***Factors Driving Chinese's Problem Gamblers' Motivation to Change**Johanna LAI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ hanlai_2000@yahoo.com.hk

The current research project is a field study of problem gamblers in Hong Kong who are seeking treatment in two organizations which have certain degree of spiritual orientation. The aim is to investigate factors that will predict one's level of motivation to change his problem behaviors. Three factors are postulated as important predictors: one's negative emotional arousal to past "rock bottom" experience brought by gambling, one's religiosity in terms of religious observance and spiritual belief, and one's influence by his significant others. A model of the effect of the three factors is hypothesized as mediated by the cognitive appraisal of the pros and cons of changing gambling behaviors. Both qualitative and quantitative research method will be utilized. The study can shed light on interventions to elicit more problem gamblers to seek help, as well as promoting motivation factor for the success of treatment.

Going "Walli" and Having "Jinni": Considerations in the Evaluation and Treatment of Somali RefugeesJuanita RYAN, *University of Waikato, New Zealand* ✉ juanita@tpc.org.nzBernard GUERIN, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*Jo THAKKER, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*Pauline GUERIN, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*Fatuma H. ELMI, *University of Waikato, New Zealand*

Research suggests that Somali employ different explanatory models of psychological suffering than those used in the West. Consequently, forced migration of Somali to Western countries has resulted in many challenges for Western mental health services. Hence, the objectives of this research were to explore 1) psychological, physical, and spiritual constructs of suffering described by Somali women and 2) factors that protect Somali from significant psychological suffering. Eleven Somali were interviewed on multiple occasions using open-ended interviews. The results suggested that local Somali typically employ spiritual explanations for suffering (e.g., spirit possession), and that psychological suffering as conceptualised in the West is considered rare within local Somali culture. What is more, post-traumatic stress disorder, often considered of epidemic proportions in refugee populations, was not identified by participants as an issue of psychological significance. Strong family and community support and faith were factors considered to protect against psychological distress. With spiritual manifestations of distress, participants typically stated that there was no effective protection, although Koran recitations were considered the most efficacious means to address spirit possession. These findings suggest that for Western mainstream mental health services to be effective for Somali, an integrated approach that combines traditional and mainstream treatments is necessary.

Demographic and Clinical Differences between Psychotic and Non Psychotic Immigrant PatientsEleni LEMBESI, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ theohalim2004@yahoo.grFragiskos GONIDAKIS, *University of Athens, Greece*Kamal KATTAN, *University of Athens, Greece*Dimitrios PLOUBIDIS, *University of Athens, Greece*

The aim of our study was to investigate possible differences between psychotic and non psychotic patients that visited an outpatient clinic. The medical files of 185 patients were examined. 53 of them were diagnosed as suffering from a psychotic disorder. The rest of the patients were suffering mainly from mood and anxiety disorders. Statistical comparison of the two groups indicated that the psychotic patients were younger than the non psychotic, most of them did not have a steady job and they were not married. Also, there was a higher percentage of male patients in the psychotic group. The percentage of non insured, illegal patients were higher in the psychosis group. Almost 2/3 of the psychotic patients did not had any kind of health insurance a fact that raises a lot of concern considering their access to adequate pharmacological and psychological treatment. Most of the psychotic patients (67%) were suffering from a first psychotic episode while this percentage in the non psychotic group was lower (57%). The psychotic patients were mostly referred by the emergency room of our hospital while the non psychotic patients were mostly referred by various NGO's. Finally, most (63.5%) of the psychotic patients were accompanied during their first visit by a relative or friend while most of the non psychotic patients came alone (54%).

09:30-09:50 Coffee break

Value Priorities as Predictors of Socially Significant Attitudes and Behaviors

Convenor

Anat BARDI, *University of Kent, UK* ✉ A.Bardi@Kent.ac.uk

Various studies have demonstrated that individual differences in value priorities serve as an important source of influence on many socially significant attitudes and behaviors. This symposium presents recent studies that link value priorities to such attitudes and behavior. Caprara and Vecchione illustrate the personalization of politics in Western democracies. They analyze the role of voters' values relative to their personality traits as predictors of voting for the political coalitions in Italy. They also use voters' values to clarify the value positions and the homogeneity of political coalitions. Bolak Boratov reports the value priorities of Turkish youth and the impact of background characteristics on them. She then examines how these basic values relate to the political orientations of these youths as expressed in their preferences for freedom vs. equality and freedom vs. security. Wach and Hammer investigate the value priorities that underlie opinions on global warming. They study samples from several European countries and identify the values that show consistent impacts on opinions and those that vary by country. Rabin provides a first systematic look at the value priorities that serve as motivational bases of internet usage. In a representative Finnish sample, he examines the values that add to socio-demographic variables as predictors. He studies both overall time using the internet and use of the internet for specific purposes (e.g., information-seeking, pleasure, purchases).

The Role of Values in the Personalization of Politics

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Michele VECCHIONE, *Universita di Roma "La Sapienza", Italy*

It has been frequently noted that political preferences in many democracies of the Western World depend more and more upon personal characteristics of candidates. Yet personality characteristics of voters, including traits and values, may be equally important in sustaining political choices. Previous studies pointed to the pivotal role that traits, namely the Big Five, may play in understanding political choices. Recent findings show that values, namely the 10 basic values of Schwartz, may trump traits in accounting for political preferences. Data collected in Italy show that followers of center-right and center-left coalitions differed in self-reported values. Security and universalism values are the most important predictors of voters' preferences. Center-right voters assign higher priority to security and lower priority to universalism than center-left voters. These value differences are congruent with the different political programs of the two coalitions. In addition to their role in predicting voting, voters' value priorities may be used to locate parties in a two-dimensional values space and to reveal the degree of proximity between parties and homogeneity within coalitions.

Individual Values, Gender, Education, Work Status and Political Preferences among Young People in Urban Turkey

Hale BOLAK-BORATAV, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey* ✉ hbolak@bilgi.edu.tr

This study assessed basic personal values and attitudes toward economic and political issues in a representative sample of 1000 youth, aged 17-26 in Istanbul, Turkey. In face-to-face interviews, respondents completed the 40 item Portrait Values Questionnaire and various measures of attitudes and behaviors. I first examine relations of young people's value priorities to their gender, education and work status. These background variables all relate significantly to value priorities and do not interact with one another. Next, I examine relations of value priorities to preferences regarding political values. Participants reported which political values were more important to them in two pairs: (1) freedom vs. equality, (2) freedom vs. security of individual life and possessions. Those who chose security over freedom rated conformity, tradition and security values higher and universalism, self-direction and stimulation values lower. Those who chose equality over freedom rated conformity, tradition, benevolence, universalism and security values higher and self-direction, stimulation, hedonism and power values lower. Only achievement values did not relate to ideological preferences. The opposed priorities of power and benevolence values affected the choice of equality vs. freedom but not the choice of security vs. freedom. I will relate these findings to literature on political ideologies.

Is Opinion about Global Warming Linked to Value Priorities? Findings in Several European countries

Beatrice HAMMER, *Electricité de France, France* ✉ beatrice.hammer@edf.fr

Monique WACH, *INETOP-CNAM, France*

A study of public opinion in several European countries examined relations between value priorities and attitudes toward the environment. Values were measured with the Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire plus two new types of values, 'rational truth' and 'subjective control'. Representative national samples were interviewed in Germany, Great Britain, Czech Republic and Sweden in both 2003 and 2005, in Lithuania and Poland in 2003, and in France and Italy in 2005. We test the hypotheses that universalism and rational truth values promote concern about global warming whereas power and subjective control values reduce such concern. In the countries sampled twice, we examine the evolution of concern about global warming, compared with other environmental problems, over two years. We will report tests of the hypotheses across countries and separately in each country. We will consider implications of the findings for national policies regarding global warming.

Personal Values as Motivational Bases of Internet Usage

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This study examines socio-demographic and motivational bases of internet usage. I study overall time used and five empirically derived categories of internet usage: information seeking, pleasure, purchases, intimate activity, blogs. I interpret personal value priorities that predict internet use as motivational bases. Value priorities are measured with the Schwartz 57-item value survey. I include those socio-demographic variables that have predicted internet usage in American and European samples: gender, education, family income and age (Cole, 2003; Rabin, unpublished). A representative national sample from Finland, aged 15 to 75 (N = 1293), completed a mailed questionnaire during 2005. Value priorities added significantly to socio-demographic characteristics in explaining the variance in overall time of internet usage and specific categories of use. For example, giving higher priority to conformity values related to less overall use of the internet; using the internet to seek information related negatively to tradition values; using the internet for pleasure seeking related positively to power but negatively to conformity values; making purchases through the internet related to positively to universalism and tradition values and negatively to stimulation values, writing blogs related negatively to power values. I will discuss the meaning of these and other findings.

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

Erato

Hawaii as a Model of Multiculturalism for the Global Village: Issues and Prospects

Convenor

Dharm BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ bhawuk@hawaii.edu

Discussant

Dan LANDIS, *University of Hawaii at Hilo, USA* ✉ danl@hawaii.edu

In this symposium we present three studies that examine issues facing multicultural societies, and explore the prospects that such societies offer. Cross-cultural psychology has provided much theoretical understanding of the issues facing the growing multicultural communities, and provides some tools to bridge the gap between cultures and ethnicities. The philosophy of cultural relativism has helped us in the past, especially in dealing with the dominant ethos of colonialism of the nineteenth century. It is easier to practice cultural relativism in the comfort of our own culture, i.e., when the culture we have to deal with is also at a large geographical distance. However, with globalization we are all forced to deal with cultural differences at home, and we need to examine the usefulness of cultural relativism in the emerging multicultural global village. Multicultural societies also raise issues of ethnic identity because there is often a majority group interacting with many minority groups. The majority group tends to be in charge not only of resources but also culture, which often leads to marginalization of the minority culture groups. Hawaii presents a unique example where the host culture has become the minority and a marginalized cultural group while the immigrant western cultural group has emerged as the majority group with control of resources and power. We discuss issues of misappropriation of cultural practices and artefacts of minority groups by the dominant group. Multiculturalism offers the prospect of a deeper understanding among people of different cultural and religious background, leading to the creation of an environment of tolerance and celebration of difference through the realization of a shared future. This is seen in Hawaii in the grassroots religious movement of helping people to move from exclusion to inclusion, led by an NGO, All Believer Network. We hope this symposium will stimulate both cross-cultural research on multiculturalism and help start a dialogue among people of different cultural backgrounds.

Multiculturalism and the Limits of Cultural Relativism

Michael SALZMAN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ msalzman@hawaii.edu

Culture(s) arise(s) as an adaptation to the requirements of life in a particular ecological and historical context. Some scholars (e.g., Becker, 1973) consider culture(s) as being the highest form of human adaptation because they make survival more probable. Cultural relativism is the form of moral relativism that holds that all ethical truth is relative to a specified culture. Cultural relativism suggests that it is never true to say simply that a certain kind of behavior is right or wrong; rather, it can only be true that a certain kind of behavior is right or wrong relative to a specified society. Cultural relativism suggests that cultural practices cannot be decontextualized and subject to evaluation according to external (cultural) standards. Cultural relativism informs multiculturalism. Multiculturalism is more than a demographic fact, it is an ideology that supports the validity of multiple perspectives of reality and ways of being. Is it possible to construct a shared, not western-imposed, baseline understanding of human rights that truly respects cultural diversity while acknowledging that there are some practices and behaviors that are unacceptable in a multicultural world? Can a true declaration of human rights be developed that recognizes the foundational adaptive functions and psychological sustenance that culture(s) provide(s) individuals and communities? This paper addresses the challenges posed by multiculturalism, cultural relativism, and universalism.

Decline of the Majority Community and the Rise of the Minority Community: Cultural Changes and Acculturation Dynamics in Hawaii

Dharm P. S. BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Kathryn ANBE, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ anbe@hawaii.edu

Consistent with the theme of the special issue, we examine the acculturative experiences of immigrant Caucasians in Hawaii, and their impact on the host culture. This study offers a unique situation where the immigrants have taken over the host culture,

and the host culture has not only become the smallest minority but also a marginalized group of people. The peaceful coexistence of many other immigrant groups like Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino in Hawaii, who have themselves become dominant groups compared to the Caucasian group, offers a unique research opportunity to map how immigrants have changed in various ways as a result of contact with the host (Hawaiian) and now dominant (Western/American) culture. The impact that immigrants have on individuals and communities from the host society, our study shows, is significant. We do find evidence that individuals and communities from all communities have changed in contact with each other, however, we sadly note the obliteration of Hawaiian culture by the dominant culture. The impact on the dominant culture is rather marginal, and the adoption of elements of host Hawaiian culture appears to be superficial, bordering on exoticizing the dominant culture with elements of Hawaiian culture.

Reaching Out Across Religious Boundaries: A Case Study of an NGO Effort in Multicultural Hawaii

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Kathryn ANBE, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Susan MRAZEK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Often religious differences provide the depth of reality, and lead to much intolerance when people of different faith interact with each other. To deal with these differences much introspection and dialogue is needed. All Believer Network, an NGO, has been working to create an environment to reach out across religious boundaries, and organized a symposium in September 2005 where members presented the strengths and weaknesses of their religions with the objective of leading people to tolerance through introspection and respect for other religions. All Believer Network has developed the poise that people of faith and goodwill can find, share, and reinforce spiritual and religious common ground through constructive inter-faith dialogue. In this study we present an analysis of the role of NGOs in bridging religious differences, and the opportunities that a multicultural society, like Hawaii, offers for such ventures. Implications of such efforts for cross-cultural research and practice are discussed, which are critical for our global village.

Multiculturalism: Defining its Landscapes

Vijayan MUNUSAMY, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Scholars have different ideological interpretation of multiculturalism that exists in societies. Appadurai (1996) proposed five perspectives on globalization: ethnoscap, mediascapes, technoscapes, financescapes and ideoscapes. In the same vein, I use a 'space' metaphor to map the landscape of multiculturalism by focusing on the elements that exist in a multicultural society. The 'space' metaphor relates easily to various aspects of multiculturalism. For example, such rhetoric as 'giving space', 'sharing space', 'accommodating space', 'filling space', and 'no space' can be frequently observed in multicultural societies. Though there are some limitations with using any metaphor or categorization, its advantages in explaining ambiguous concepts have been widely documented in culture studies. In fact, metaphors such as 'melting-pot' and 'salad bowl' have been widely used in understanding multiculturalism. This study will be based on qualitative data collected in Malaysia and discussion with cultural experts in Hawaii.

Thematic Session

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Science Amphi.

Gender Roles

Chair

Laura ALIPRANTI MARATOU, *National Centre for Social Research, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Graciela POLANCO HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Semantics Network in the Cross-Cultural Psychology: Comparative Study of the Instrumental and Expressive Characteristics Attributed to Gender Roles in Mexico and in the UK

Graciela POLANCO HERNANDEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico* ✉ graciela.polanco@uia.mx

The purpose of this presentation is to show the use of the modified Natural Semantic Network (Reyes-Lagunes, 1993) in the cross cultural psychology. This technique was used to investigate the psychological meaning given to the gender roles in different cultures; to know the differences and the similarities of the instrumental and expressive characteristics that are attributed to the typical and ideal Mexican and British women, as well as the typical and ideal Mexican and British men. To meet the objectives of this study, data was firstly collected and analyzed separately in each country and lastly results were compared. This study relied on the participation of 482 people from Mexico City and 470 people from London and Oxford. The results showed us many Instrumental and Expressiveness differences attributed to the ideal men and women and typical men and women in the Mexican and British cultures. With this cross-cultural research, we also corroborate what the theory has indicated about the great impact culture has on the performance of gender roles members of a society. This technique also contributes to build psychological instruments appropriate to each culture.

Masculinity Construction and Gender Role Strain - Qualitative Study (Maghrebians and Poles)

Agnieszka NOWAKOWSKA, *University of Bialystok, Poland* ✉ anowak@pip.uwb.edu.pl

Present study is a part of a larger research project on cultural construction of masculinities (Maghrebians living in Poland and Poles) in gender role strain paradigm (Pleck, 1981). The research approach involved the use of a qualitative grounded theory methodology (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). Data was collected in focus groups via semi-structured group interviews. Each culture sample consisted of four focus groups of five men each, age $M(4.07) = 28.39$. One can derive three theoretical constructs (cultural scripts) of Maghrebian masculine gender role strain: strong responsibility, conformity to social expectations of the only breadwinner, and division of labor (home-women; work-men) as strongly sanctioned by religious beliefs. For Arab men these constructs may be quite overwhelming, which might cause problems (i.e., stress, overwork). From interviews with Polish men it is difficult to derive any particular Polish cultural scripts of masculine gender role strain, possibly because nowadays their gender roles are very inconsistent. Social and economic changes in Poland, as well as women's expectations, transform traditional masculinity into a more egalitarian model. Polish model of masculinity, as being in transition and without any specific cultural guideline, may prove psychologically more difficult (challenging) than excessive expectations for Maghrebians.

Private Sphere and Gendered Differentiations

Laura ALIPRANTI MARATOU, *National Centre for Social Research, Greece* ✉ alipranti@germanosnet.gr

The study is focused on the female and male roles in the private sphere and it is an attempt to investigate and identify the procedures that continue to reproduce perceptions and practices concerning gender differentiations within the context of contemporary family life. The decline of the male-breadwinner family and the considerable increase in women's paid work in all industrialized countries as result of the changes in the labor markets was expected to promote equality in the existing gender inequalities in domestic work. Although from the 80ties, in all developed countries, there is an increasing commitment to gender equality in all aspects of social life and the attempt for the elimination of inequalities between women and men may be interpreted as part of a general modernization process, all these efforts have not considerably reduced the inequality in the division of unpaid work in the private sphere. Recently, the family division of labour is also an issue of family policy and the "reconciliation" of work and family life appears to be dominant in the European family policy agenda and it is either explicitly stated that gender equality can be achieved through reconciliation policies. In the framework of this paper we will try to examine and illustrate these contradictory patterns.

Sex Role Identity as Predictors in Impulsive Buying Behavior on Discounted Clothing Product

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Eka ADITYAWATI, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*

Impulsive buying is explained as an unplanned buying behavior (Loudon, Bitta, 1993). Impulsive buying has been shown as a common behavior among people who purchase sales products, especially clothing products, in most Department stores in Jakarta, Indonesia. Dittmar's (1995) research on impulsive buying behavior reported female customers are significantly higher, compared to male customers, in impulsive buying behavior. Further, Dittmar's (1995) research has shown that the function of products, such as usefulness of certain products, explained why masculine individuals buy the product. On the other hand, emotions, such as favor, like or happiness, associated with a certain product explain feminine individuals buying behavior. This study investigated the predictive relationship of sex role identity (masculine or feminine) and impulsive buying of discounted clothing products, since clothing has both functional and emotional characteristics. IBTS (Impulsive Buying Tendency Scale) by Verplanken and Herabadi (2001) which measures impulsive buying behavior and PAQ (Personal Attribute Scale) by Spence and Helmreich (1978) which measures sex role identity were distributed among 233 university students. The results of this study show that masculinity explains male buying behavior on discounted clothing products. Masculine individuals predict lower tendency in impulsive buying. Femininity does not predict impulsive buying.

Thematic Session

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A1

Indigenous

Chair

Ioanna VROUVA, *University College London, UK*

Vice-Chair

Ruth MONTEITH, *University of South Dakota, USA*

Subjective Culture in Diverse Sub Cultural Groups of Mexico

Tonatiuh GARCIA CAMPOS, *Universidad de Guanajuato, Mexico* ✉ tonatiuh@leon.ugto.mx

Isabel REYES LAGUNES, *Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico*

Culture and individual interaction has been a social science important issue in the last decades. The cultural impact on individual and groups' behavior is determinant to predict and to influence people, communities and social policies. The historic-socio-cultural premises and the masculinity-femininity constructs function cohesionally in the culture-individual continuous. Both show us radiography of the subjective culture, which allows us to understand the way people assimilate sociocultural groups'

norms, beliefs, values and attitudes. Studying rural and urban samples from diverse Mexican ecosystems different structures of sociocultural premises and Masculinity-Femininity were found. Constructs' differences among North, Central and South ecosystems and rural and urban participants were established. Research demonstrated etic and emic cultural elements as central factors of the Mexican psychology and, the idiosyncratic psychology of the rural and urban subcultures.

Reflections in Psychology in India and Greece: Rediscovering the Local in Light of the Global

Manasi KUMAR, *University College London, UK*

Ioanna VROUVA, *University College London, UK* ✉ i.vrouva@ucl.ac.uk

The paper addresses the emergence, development and present status of academic psychology in Greece and India in their distant but parallel routes towards importing and establishing the discipline into their own historical & social contexts and cultural cosmologies. At first we provide a basic description of the state of academic psychology in India and Greece. Then we present a survey investigation analyzing viewpoints of representative academic psychologists in both countries. In line with the survey findings, we attempt to summarize key contributions of native psychology scholars - through evaluating the kind of research directions and publications made in select international and regional journals. We argue in the paper that several factors, many of which are similarly operative in both countries, have led to a delayed development of psychology as a mature and independent discipline. We applaud recent culturally informed efforts towards widening psychological discourse and further argue that unless we maintain a sensitive balance between taking into account the cultural transformations & their psychological ramifications, along with staying open to international communication, it will be a watered-down version of scientific psychology of little relevance to the epistemic enterprise.

Network Patterns in Scientific Productivity and Cooperation in Mexican Psychology

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Most analyses of productivity in Mexican Psychology have been personal and subjective, based on personal assessments by prominent psychologists. Also, patterns of cooperation between psychologists and between their institutions have not been commonly analyzed. This study explores the most frequent research topics reported in the literature of Mexican psychology, as well as those presented in national and international congresses, based on the work by Adair, Coehlo, and Luna, (2002) who carried out a quantitative analysis of the scientific productivity of psychologists at an international level. Social network analyses were performed to show how patterns of cooperation have evolved in the last twenty years in Mexican psychology. Maps of cooperation and interaction among psychologists were produced. The PsycLIT/PsycINFO database, proceedings of both national and international congresses, and the volumes of the Mexican Journal of Psychology for the years 1984-2003 were examined for authorship, topics, and collaborations. Results show that papers presented in congresses reflect better the type of research done in Mexico than that reported in PsycLIT. Results also show an increase in productivity in recent years along with, however, weaker cooperation patterns among psychologists from universities outside Mexico City/s UNAM. Discussion on how such findings can help stimulate cooperation follows.

Disaster and Trauma: Perspectives of Indigenous Women of the Great Plains of North America

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Beth BOYD, *University of South Dakota, USA*

The impact of disasters and terrorism on indigenous women is complicated by discrimination and oppression. Women, people of lower socioeconomic status and people of colour are more likely to experience environmental racism, as they more often live in conditions harmful to physical and emotional health. This overview will examine disasters and terrorism from the perspective of indigenous women, with a concentrated emphasis upon Native American women of the Great Plains. Examples of the experiences and perspectives of Native American women will be offered, from such scholars as Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart. The purpose is to illuminate those perspectives, shedding light upon how Native American women may access and utilize services offered by mental health providers following disasters or terrorist events. By raising awareness within the mental health field of the ways that indigenous women experience disaster and/or terror, mental health workers can improve services offered to indigenous women. The presentation will conclude by offering multicultural service delivery and treatment recommendations.

Qin, Li, Fa. Chinese Values and Fairness Heuristics

Weining C. CHANG, *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore* ✉ WeiningC@ntu.edu.sg

It has been argued that in the Chinese cultural communities, there are different fairness heuristics inspired by traditional Chinese culture: Qin, Li and Fa, Compassion, Reasons, and Law. Chinese often mention these fairness heuristics in the fore mentioned order denoting the priority in which different heuristics are to be invoked. Additionally, Chinese have also been observed to avoid confrontation when faced with a conflict. Leung and Bond (1986) observed that in conflict resolution, the Chinese makes a distinction between those who are in-group and those who are out-group members. The present study was aimed at testing the (1) effect of relationship and (2) degree of seriousness of the conflict on the use of different heuristics and avoidance as reaction to conflicts. Results revealed that (1) Chinese university students used Li-reason most often in conflict resolution, followed by Qin, and Avoidance; Fa-Law came last. (2) Relationships did make significant differences in the use of different heuristics; relationship effect was more prominent only when the conflict was mild. As hypothesized, compared to strangers, with people who are more intimate, the Chinese use more Qin and Li; with strangers more Li and Fa. Avoidance was more often the reaction

when faced with conflict with close ones when the conflict was serious but was more often used with strangers when the conflict was mild. (3) All heuristics were predictable by Modern Chinese Values but not by Traditional Chinese Values; Fa was found not to be related to any component of Chinese Values suggesting that litigation is not a valued method for conflict resolution even in modern Chinese.

Thematic Session

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A2

Aggression

Chair

Christina VALLIANATOU, *Saint Ann's Hospital; Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*

Vice-Chair

Irene SALAS MENOTTI, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Colombia*

School Violence and Social Exclusion in Spanish Adolescents

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Gema MARTIN, *Alcalá University, Spain*

Rosa VERA, *Complutense University, Spain*

The purpose of the present research was to study school violence and exclusion across the different educational levels in Spain. Participants were 1.715 students (aged 14-20 years) from different levels (Compulsory Secondary Education, Baccalaureate, Specific/initial training Courses and Social Guarantee Programmes). Students filled out a questionnaire that included measures of school satisfaction, types of violence (exclusion, verbal violence, physical violence and vandalism), roles (aggressors, victims and observers), ways of coping these situations and attitudes (intolerance, sexism and violence justification). Results indicated that social exclusion and verbal violence were a common phenomenon among adolescents; school violence decreased when the educative level increased; the special vulnerability of specific groups; and the role of some relevant variables in this phenomenon. Implications for further research and intervention are discussed.

Psychological Meaning of Violence and Aggression in Colombia and Mexico

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Alejandra DOMINGUEZ, *Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico*

Violence and aggression have been central topics in the study of human and animal behavior, through several decades of social investigation. Throughout the revision of scientific literature, a theoretical confusion of these terms is shown, same confusion that appears in daily language. The main objective of this study was to identify the shared similarities and differences between the concepts of violence and aggression, in different sociocultural contexts. In the investigation 200 subjects participated, divided in two groups, 100 Mexican and 100 Colombians, with ages ranging between 19 and 30 years. The Modified Natural Semantic Networks technique was used (Reyes-Lagunes, 1993) and it determined that individuals in both countries are able to distinguish violence from aggression on the basis of the affective and behavioral responses typically associated to each one of them. Nonetheless, the two concepts overlap in their psychological meaning, and they are used indifferently in everyday language. Finally, it was concluded that, although individuals share the same language and therefore the etymological roots of a concept, the political, social and cultural aspects play a determining role in their understanding. Thus, when interpreting a social phenomenon, it should be interpreted bearing in mind the historic and social context.

Partner Violence in University Students

Beatriz VIZCARRA, *Universidad de La Frontera, Chile* ✉ vizcarra@ufro.cl

In the last decade increasing attention has been paid to partner violence in young people. This recognition is related to its high prevalence, consequences on mental health and the risk of becoming a relational pattern during adulthood. The absence of studies describing the characteristics of violence in younger couples has made it difficult to design and implement prevention and intervention strategies. Therefore, the present study was aimed at uncovering the magnitude and associated factors of the different type of violence in this population. A sample of 460 university students, 51.5% men, 48.5% women, with a mean age of 22, was surveyed. The instrument inquired for personal and demographic information; solving problem strategies including use of violence and beliefs and attitudes towards the use of violence as a strategy for problem solving. 26 % of the sample, with similar distribution between women and men, declared having experienced mild physical violence and 57% were subject to psychological violence such as insults, intimidation, sexual pressure and jealousy behaviours from their partner. Bivariate and regression analyses were performed to determine relation between abusive behavior and personal variables, attitudes towards violence, antecedents of violence in the family and sociocultural background.

Exploring National Identity amidst Violence

Mohammed HUSAIN, *Jamia Millia Islamia, India* ✉ mghusain@rediffmail.com

Exploring National Identity Amidst Violence Threats, challenges, insecurity etc. give rise to strong and weak identity (Husain, 1997). Ethnic uprising and class war too show similar effect (Gurr, 1993). In India violence has four major forms namely terrorism, insurgency, communal riots and Naxalism (a sort of class war). Research evidence shows that violence affects the

development of identity of victims both positively and negatively. This study was planned to examine national identity and sub identities of victims and common people affected by terrorism and insurgency. Terrorism, described as violence inflicting harm or injury to others, is prevalent in the state of Jammua and Kashmir. Insurgency, a mini war against the Government for certain set goals, is faced by the North Eastern states of India. Two hundred victims and non-citims (N = 400) from above two regions served as sample of the study. Subjects were from both the gender in the age group of 18-35 years. All the seubjects were administered Husain's (1992) identity scale yielding national, religious, linguistic and cultural identity scores. Besides, composite identity scores too were obtained. Data of this 2 x 2 x 2 factorial study were analyzed by using ANOVA and t-test. Results showed that identity scores of victims from both conditions did not differ significantly. Sex showed its significant impact of identity scores. National identity scores of victims and non-victims were low. This was attributed to their non-acceptance of Indian National Identity.

School Violence and Substance Use in Spanish Adolescents

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Rosa PULIDO, *Autonoma University, Spain*

Rosa VERA, *Complutense University, Spain*

This study investigated the relationship between school violence and substance use in a representative sample of 1475 Spanish high school students (aged 14-18 years). Students filled out a questionnaire that included measures of substance use (tobacco, alcohol and illegal substances) and school violence (different types of violence, roles and attitudes). Regression analyses showed a relation between the role of aggressor at school and substance use, violence and sexism attitudes and antisocial behaviour. Implications for further research are discussed.

Thematic Session

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A3

Social Influence

Chair

Artemis GIOTSA, *University of Ioannina, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Antonis GARDIKIOTIS, *Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

Perceived Prejudice in the School Setting as a Predictor of School Attendance and Academic Performance: An Examination of Race and Gender

Roslyn M. CALDWELL, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA* ✉ rcaldwell@jjay.cuny.edu

Susan M. STURGES, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA*

Prejudice, or the negative attitudes and ideas about social groups based on faulty and unjustified generalizations which may be thought or expressed, are usually manifested in discriminatory acts towards one person or entire groups (Allport, 1979; Kiesner, Maass, Cadinu, & Vallese, 2003). A small body of research exists examining the influence of prejudice on the adolescent population; when an adolescent is a target of prejudice in school their academic performance may be compromised because the child is focused on the qualities that make them different than the other children, and therefore are unable to concentrate on their school work (Carter & Rice, 1997). This study consists of 1,000 African American, Caucasian and Hispanic adolescent males and females ranging in age between 11 to 17 years old. Pearson's product moment correlations and multiple regression analyses will be conducted to examine the relationships between perceived prejudice in school and attendance rates as well as academic performance. A strong negative linear relationship is expected to be revealed between prejudice and school attendance as well as prejudice and academic performance. The experience of prejudice in school by an adolescent is expected to significantly predict a lower academic performance and attendance rate than those who do not experience prejudice. Implications and limitations of ethnic and gender differences in regards to prevention and intervention programs within the schools will be discussed.

Motivated Multicultural Minds – Acculturation Motives Alternate Biculturals' Reactions to the Cultural Influence

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Michael M. MORRIS, *Columbia University, USA*

Verónica BENET-MARTINEZ, *University of California, USA*

Aurelia MOK, *Columbia University, USA*

This study proposes that cultural frame switching – the shifting between two culturally based interpretative lenses in response to cultural cues – is moderated by the acculturation motives – the assimilation, separation, integration and marganilization motives. We experimentally prime the Chinese-American bicultural participants with Chinese (or American) icons. It is found that the marganilization bicultural participants would respond in culturally incongruent ways to cultural cues: they made more external attributions (a characteristically Asian behavior) after being exposed to Chinese primes and more internal attribution (a characteristically Western behavior) after being exposed to American primes. On the contrary, the assimilated bicultural participants would respond in culturally congruent ways after being exposed to American primes. In addition, the current paper introduces the concept of “chronic accessibility” from the social cognition literature. We compare two sources of cultural knowledge accessibility, due to the chronic life experience and due to the cultural icon prime. We develop a word free-recall paradigm to capture the chronic accessibility of cultural knowledge. Besides the cultural priming, chronic accessibility measure

is also found to capture the cultural frame-switching phenomenon. On the whole, we exploit an experimental paradigm to systematically unpack the function of four acculturation motives.

Majority and Minority Group Representation in the American and the Greek Press. A Cross Cultural Comparison

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Christine SMITH, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

The way that majorities and minorities are represented in the Greek and the American press was examined. Following the methodology of Gardikiotis, Martin, & Hewstone (2004, EJSP), the analysis of the headlines of five major newspaper in each country over a period of five years revealed that while in the Greek press majority headlines were as frequent as minority headlines, in the American press minority headlines appeared more frequently than majority headlines. In both samples majority headlines were usually found within the context of politics whereas minority headlines within the context of social issues. Additionally the analysis of the accompanying adjectives showed that in the Greek sample consensus adjectives (e.g., absolute, narrow etc) usually accompany majority groups whereas adjectives referring to a group's ethnicity or nationality accompanied minority groups. In the American sample, majorities were most likely described with identity adjectives (e.g., senate, GOP, Bush) whereas minorities were more frequently described with consensus and evaluative adjectives (e.g., small and proud, respectively). The similarities and differences in the representation of majority and minority groups between the two countries are discussed in terms of their position in a Collectivist-Individualism and Autonomous-Relational orientation.

The Dynamics of Face Loss Following Harm in Two Culture Group

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Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Face, defined as "the positive social value a person claims for himself in an interpersonal contact" by Goffman (1955), is regarded as more important in a collectivistic culture than in individualistic culture (Gabrenya and Hwang, 1996). The present study tested whether Hong Kong Chinese targets of harm in an interpersonal encounter are more sensitive to self-face loss than Americans, and assess whether factors predicting face loss are universal or cultural-specific. The results showed that relative power of the perpetrator and target had an equal effect on face loss in both cultures, such that the more the discrepancy in relative power, the more face loss the target would experience. Although more norm violation characterizing the hurtful act led to more face loss in both groups, the linkage between the two constructs was stronger for Hong Kong Chinese than that for Americans. In an attempt to unpackage this difference in linkage strength, it was found that allocentrism/idiocentrism was unable to explain the cultural difference in the effect of norm violation on face loss. Possible reasons for these findings are discussed.

On the Legitimacy of Applying Ethical Frameworks in Decision-Making: A Cross-Cultural Perspective

Stacey FITZSIMMONS, *Simon Fraser University, Canada* ✉ sfittsim@sfu.ca

Following Beekun, Westerman and Barghouti's (2005) empirical test of Robertson and Crittenden's (2003) model of societal ethics, this paper suggests two refinements in the model that improve its predictability. First, while the original model suggested that two dimensions – east/west and capitalist/socialist – determine the dominant ethical framework within a society, I propose that the individualism/collectivism dimension of culture is a better predictor. I propose that collectivist cultures, where context is very important, will prefer context-dependent ethical frameworks, while the opposite is true for individualist cultures. Second, I show that once the dominant ethical framework is determined, it can be applied to individual decisions by informing the social norms construct in the theory of reasoned action (Fishbein & Martin, 1980).

Thematic Session

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A4

Environmental Issues

Chair

Panagiotis SARANTAKOS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Edison TRICKETT, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

How Does Culture Affect Environmental Commitments and Sensibilities?

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Hannes EISLER, *Otemae University, Japan*

Mitsuo YOSHIDA, *Otemae University, Japan*

Abstract Human ecology, focusing on human beings as biological organisms and social beings in interaction with nature and their environment, was studied. We used cross-cultural comparisons of highly developed and wealthy cultures such as Germany, Japan, Sweden, and the USA. The results indicate that the German, Swedish and the USA subjects are more similar in their perception of nature and environmental attitudes and behavior and differ from the Japanese group. Contrary to predictions, the greatest similarity was found between the Swedish and the United States groups. In addition, the Swedish subjects had the most romantic attitude toward nature. The results also demonstrate cultural variations in environmental views and values, but generally suggest that the preservation of the natural environment has intrinsic value for human life. Across cultures, the results

indicate the natural environment and the beauty of landscape, being a source of sensorial pleasure for humans. The findings are discussed in terms of the theoretical implication that the human behavior patterns concerning human ecology result from the impact and actions of a particular culture at a particular period of time. Keywords: Behavior; Culture; Ecology; Environment; Perception

Culture and Context in Cultural Research: A Community Psychology Perspective

Edison TRICKETT, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA* ✉ trickett@uic.edu

The traditions of community psychology and cross-cultural psychology have both included an emphasis on understanding individuals and groups in social and cultural context. In particular, the general framework of ecology has informed both fields, although the specifics of these frameworks (e.g. Berry, Trickett) differ considerably. The purpose of this paper is to develop an ecological perspective developed in community psychology to suggest that, in the study of such processes as acculturation, it is neither feasible nor conceptually possible to separate culture from context; that is, acculturating individuals and groups always occur in specific sociocultural local contexts that affect acculturative options, outcomes, and processes. This perspective is consonant in principle with the segmented assimilation hypothesis of Portes and Rumbaut in sociology, but is responsive to psychology's study of individual differences as they interact with the acculturative context as well. Extant literature and data from the author's collaborative research program with Dina Birman on former Soviet refugees who have settled in contrasting community contexts will be used to illustrate the importance of assessing neighborhood and community factors influencing the acculturation process.

Light and Colors in Greek Civilization. Psychotherapeutic and Psychoanalytic Approaches

Panagiotis SARANTAKOS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece* ✉ hagap@otenet.gr

It has been almost a century since the great Austrian writer Hugo von Hoffmannstahl extolled the sharp clarity and sweetness of the Greek light and wrote that the qualities of the Greek light are correlated not with the mood (in the sense of a very transitory emotional state) but with the spirit, enabling the mind to see things as being interrelated and yet autonomous. Following a brief excursus on the import of light on Greek art from the Pre-Palatial Minoan period to Postmodernism, the main part of the paper will explore the significance of light as a factor of enhanced psychic and intellectual organization, the uses of colour as means of broadening the range of artistic expression in therapy and the potential importance of both in removing cognitive distortion and enriching a variety of therapeutic methods. The organic implications of natural light will also be given proper consideration. Audiovisual material will be used to illustrate with specific references possible therapeutic uses of light and colour.

Socializing Children to Speak Their Mind: A Comparative Study of Estonia and Sweden

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Boel DE GEER, *Södertörn University College, Sweden*

There is a general agreement that the parents' socialization styles resulting in different child behaviors vary significantly across socio-cultural contexts. The present study is a part of a comparative research project on family socialization in two North European countries - in Sweden and in Estonia. 20 Estonian, 20 Swedish and 20 Swedish-Estonian families with teenage children were videotaped during a family mealtime. The recorded material was transcribed and coded for verbal interaction measures. In addition, the mothers were asked to complete the Control Scale (Tulviste et al., 2003), consisting of items measuring the mothers' attitudes towards controlling the children's behavior. The results revealed significant cultural differences in speech production - while the Estonian and Swedish-Estonian mothers were found to be more silent than the Swedish mothers, the Estonian children were less talkative than both their Swedish and Swedish-Estonian counterparts. Also, both samples of Estonian mothers scored higher in the Control Scale than the Swedish mothers. The correlational analyses indicated a significant positive correlation between the mothers' and children's talkativeness in both Estonian samples, and a significant negative correlation between the mothers' controlling attitudes and the children's talkativeness across all samples. The results are discussed in the light of socio-cultural contexts.

Poster Session

Saturday, July 15, 09:50-11:20

Ground Floor/1st Floor/2nd Floor

Psychological Well-Being, Emotion, Personality, Assessment and Methodological Issues

Ground Floor

What Makes Estonians Happy?

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Jüri ALLIK, *University of Tartu, Estonia*

Estonia is a unique country because a relatively small number of its citizens are satisfied with their life. In November 2003, only slightly more than a half of Estonians (53%) responded that they are satisfied or very satisfied with their life (Eurobarometer 60.1/CCEB 2003.4), which was the lowest indicator among 25 members of the European Union. The large number of unhappy people in Estonia poses a question whether things that make Estonians happy are different from those that make people happy in other countries. To answer this question, we studied 1753 Estonian respondents (993 females and 760 males). The mean age of the respondents was 43.8 years (SD = 17.5). The sample was formed by a stratified random sampling method: respondents were

selected from the Estonian National Census to represent the country's population of 15 to 74 years in terms of age, gender, educational attainment, and urban-rural residencies. Exactly as in the Eurobarometer study, 53% of respondents were satisfied or very much satisfied with their life. The results showed that 7 factors have independent contribution to life satisfaction: (1) Neuroticism, as one of the Big Five personality traits; (2) age; (3) social capital (trusting other people and participation in voluntary organizations); (4) income; (5) employment; (6) citizenship; and (7) conscientiousness (another Big Five trait). Although the general formula of happiness is similar to other more contented countries, it is unusual that Estonian extraverts are less satisfied with their lives than introverts.

The Experience of Joy in Infancy: Cross-Cultural and Cross-Species Comparisons

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Kim A. BARD, *University of Portsmouth, UK*

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Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabruck, Germany*

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The emotion of joy is one of the basic emotions, yet negative emotions are more often studied. Various functions of joy have been suggested in the context of early development, normally from a Western perspective. These include attachment regulation, encouragement of experience-seeking, and the means by which infants communicate with others, including about objects. The present research examines infants' experience of joy across cultures and across species with the aim of furthering our understanding of the adaptive functions of joy. Preliminary observations of the Cameroon Nso suggest that mothers encourage joy with their one-year-olds in the contexts of singing and motor stimulation. High intensity joy is less likely to occur during object play, in contrast to Western cultures. This pattern might reflect the Nso cultural values of social togetherness and motor skills. Preliminary observations of one-year-old chimpanzees suggest that they take a more active role in initiating joyful interactions with their mothers than do one-year-old humans in either Western or Cameroonian cultures. The evolutionary context for the emotion of joy is also considered in the present research. Cross-cultural, cross-species, and developmental studies are necessary to determine those characteristics that are universal and those that are culture-specific.

Norm Violation in Turkey and The Netherlands: Effects on Feelings of Guilt and Shame

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Marise BORN, *Erasmus University, The Netherlands*

Henk VAN DER MOLEN, *Erasmus University, The Netherlands*

Eva DEROUX, *Erasmus University, The Netherlands*

This research investigates the effects of violation of moral norms on the feelings of guilt and shame across cultures. Two types of moral norms, namely care-based and justice-based norms, were examined among Turkish (N = 120) and Dutch students (N = 120) using a longitudinal between participants design. Scenarios describing violation of a care based and justice-based norm were presented to the participants. Turkish culture is characterized as a culture of relatedness with dependent interpersonal relationships (Kağıtçıbaşı, 1994) and shame feelings are more likely to involve a preoccupation with others' opinions than guilt (Tangney, 1995). Dutch culture is characterized by autonomous and independent selves whose behaviours are guided more by personal attitudes than by others' opinions (Markus & Kitayama, 1998). We hypothesize that in Turkey violation of care- and justice-based norms will have a stronger effect on shame than on guilt (1) and vice versa in The Netherlands (2). These effects (1 and 2) are expected to be moderated by several individual differences variables, among which religiosity, and proneness to guilt and shame (3). Data collection is conducted now. Results are discussed in relation to the theory of social axioms (Bond et. al, 2004) and theories of guilt and shame (Tangney, 1995).

The Relation of Trait Procrastination, Negative Mood and Negative Cognition in a Japanese Sample

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Mitsuko YAKABI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Trait procrastination is known as a summary variable of the predisposition to engage in dilatory behavior. Trait procrastination is suggested to be positively related to negative mood (ex. anxiety) and negative cognition (ex. Automatic thoughts). However, little research has been done examining its relation between these factors in Japan. Therefore, this study investigates the relationship of trait procrastination, the negative cognition and negative mood. For this purpose, Japanese college students completed a questionnaire which measures trait procrastination, negative cognition and negative mood. These questionnaire data were analyzed by Structure Equation Modeling (SEM). The uniqueness of trait procrastination in Japanese culture will be discussed.

Cultural Differences in Spontaneous Emotional Poses by Gabonese and Quebecois Men and Women: Evidence for Cultural Dialect Theory

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Hillary Anger ELFENBEIN, *University of California at Berkeley, USA*

Martin BEAUPRE, *University of Ottawa, Canada*

Emotional facial expressions are generally recognized at considerably above chance rates across-cultures. This finding has been explained by evolutionary continuities across mammals (Darwin, 1872) and shared expressive elements due to specific links

between emotional appraisals and expressive behavior (e.g., Scherer, 1999). Yet, these theories provide sound reasons for cross-cultural similarities only for those emotions for which there are reasons to postulate evolutionary continuities (i.e., fear, surprise, disgust) or an appraisal-expression link (i.e., happiness, anger). For other emotions such as contempt, sadness or serenity cultural variations may be more common, as proposed by the dialect theory of emotion (Elfenbein & Ambady, 2002). Two studies provide evidence for this theory. In Study 1, 60 participants from Quebec and Gabon posed facial expressions. Dialects emerged most clearly for Serenity and Contempt, also for Anger and Sadness, but not for Fear, Disgust, or Surprise. Shame and Embarrassment displayed recognizable but idiosyncratic expressive combinations. For happiness, Gabonese expressers showed open-mouthed smiles and rarely Duchenne smiles. In study 2, Quebecois and Gabonese judged these stimuli and stimuli standardized to erase cultural dialects. As predicted, an in-group advantage emerged for non-standardized expressions only, and most strongly for expressions showing greater regional dialects in Study 1.

Predicting Generativity across Cultures

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McAdams and de St. Aubin have introduced an elaborate model of generativity, suggesting that cultures differ in the constraints and opportunities they provide for the development of generative attitudes and goals. Despite this assumption, the model has not yet been tested cross-culturally. To do so, measures of several facets of the generativity model were administered to adults in Germany, Costa Rica, and Cameroon: implicit pro-social power motivation, positive attitudes towards generativity, conscious generative goals, and life satisfaction. It was hypothesized that the model is valid in all three cultures. Besides, because of the stronger value of intergenerational connectedness, participants from cultures with a prevailing interdependent mode of self-construal should show more generativity. In a first step, the comparability of the data across the cultures was ascertained. Next, the model was tested via structural equation modeling. Results showed that the model can be applied across all three cultures. Moreover, as expected, participants from those cultures in which an interdependent self-construal prevails exhibit higher scores on implicit pro-social power motivation, generative attitudes, and generative goals than participants from the culture where the independent mode of self-construal is dominant.

Toward an Encyclopaedic Account of “Emotion Concepts”: A Comparison between the Concept of Shame in the USA and the Concept of Verguenza in Spain

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Words or categories of emotion across languages and cultures are not a mere tool for understanding emotions. They are also a problem on themselves. Words/categories of emotion should be described in terms of “encyclopaedic information” instead of “semantic information” (Geeraerts, 1997). Semantic information represents a classic definition (necessary and sufficient traits) whereas encyclopaedic information is information about all the member of the extension alluded by the term (non-necessary and non-sufficient traits). In this way, the boundaries of the categories of emotion behind everyday terms are fuzzy and translation between their equivalents in other languages becomes complex. In this study we analysed the encyclopaedic information of “verguenza” and its most feasible translation in English “shame”. The goal is to test to what extent the sets of traits contained in “verguenza” and “shame” overlap, and what are the main differences and similarities between both emotional scripts. We have tested these assumptions using several parallel methodologies with participants from Spain and the USA. A) An analysis of the denotative meaning of both concepts based on prototype methodology. B) An analysis of the connotative meaning in terms of arousal and evaluation. C) A diachronic analysis of the literary uses of “verguenza”/shame using lexicographical methods.

National and European Identity of Bulgarian and Dutch Students

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Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

The aim of this study was to explore the national and European identity of Bulgarian and Dutch students. A questionnaire devised by Georgas et al. (2004) was employed to investigate the attitudes towards the country of origin and Europe as a whole, and the respective facets and dimensions of social identification. The participants were students at the University of Sofia in Bulgaria and Tilburg University in the Netherlands. A comparison was attempted between the national and European identities and their interrelations in both cultures. The results are discussed in respect to the fact that the Netherlands is one of the founding countries of the European Union, while Bulgaria stands before joining the Union. Theoretical considerations on national and European identity are also discussed under a cross-cultural scope.

1st Floor

The Acceptance of Amae Influencing the Subjective Well-Being

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Susumu YAMAGUCHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

The present study attempted to explain the influence of the acceptance of amae on the subjective well-being of amae providers. We asked the participants to access our homepage and answer questions of a preliminary survey and twice a week of diary survey (for 10 weeks). In the preliminary survey, the participants were asked to complete the ECR attachment scale, which consists of the avoidance and anxiety subscales (Brennan, K., Clark, C. & Shaver, P., 1998). At the diary survey stage, the participants were requested to have a person who requested amae on that day, answer questions about their relationship and the scale of the subjective well-being: positive mood, negative mood, positive relationships with others, and personal growth. The results indicated that: (1) the acceptance of amae is positively correlated with positive mood on the day; (2) one's tendency to accept amae is positively correlated with positive mood and positive relationships with others, and negatively correlated with negative mood. Therefore, the diary acceptance of amae is positively correlated with positive mood of amae providers, and the tendency of amae acceptance is positively correlated with the subjective well-being of amae providers.

Class Identification, Well-Being and Social Mobility

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It has been frequently reported in the literature that the socioeconomic level of subjects often does not correspond to their class identification, and that the latter is a better predictor of physical and psychological health variables. The objectives of this study were to provide evidence that class identification is largely independent of the socioeconomic level of subjects, and to verify the extent to which class identification is related to psychological factors (self-esteem, social support networks, strategies for coping with stress, depression, locus of control, achievement motivation and subjective well-being), and to the probability of experiencing upward social mobility. Participating in the study were 918 subjects, of whom 346 were extremely poor, 260 moderately poor and 312 were not poor. City districts in Mexico City and the larger metropolitan area were selected randomly, and subjects were interviewed from different socioeconomic levels, according to the poverty line proposed by CEPAL-INEGI (1993). The results indicated a weak relationship between objective indicators of socioeconomic level and the class identification of subjects. As well, it was possible to observe a relationship between class identification and some of the psychological factors measured, and also between class identification and the possibility of moving up the social ladder and improving one's living conditions.

African Cultures and the Five Factor Model of Personality: Evidence for a Pan-African Profile?

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François ONDONGO, *University of Brazzaville, Congo*

Mohamed Nouri ROMDHANE, *Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis, Tunisia*

Nicole SFAYHI, *Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis, Tunisia*

Caroline TSEUNG-WONG, *University of Mauritius, Mauritius*

Dieudonné TSOKINI, *University of Brazzaville, Congo*

Franz MEYER DE STADELHOFEN, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

The aim of this study was first to obtain comparable Five-Factor-Model data from countries located in different parts of Africa. And then to assess the similarity between the personality structures and profiles obtained in these countries (Burkina Faso, Benin, Algeria, Senegal, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Tunisia and the Island of Mauritius). Although they lie far apart, all these countries are French-speaking. In each country, 240 literate participants (with women and men equally represented) recruited from the local population were asked to complete the French version of the NEO PI-R personality questionnaire. One half of each 240-subject sample was made up of individuals aged 18 to 25, while the other half was made up of individuals aged 26 or over. Data from an additional group of 470 Burkinabe participants was subsequently added, bringing the total to 2172. Factor analyses were performed on the data from each country. The structures obtained were then compared by means of Procrustes rotations. In order to provide contrast, these structures were also compared to the one from Switzerland. Finally, country mean-scores were compared with each other, as well as with previously published results from several English-speaking African countries. Results as well as methodological concerns are discussed.

Cultural Background Affects Emotion Recognition and Memory for Emotional Faces

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Ute HABEL, *RWTH University Aachen, Germany*

Ilse KRYSPIN-EXNER, *University of Vienna, Austria*

The hypothesis of innate and universal facial expressions of emotions has dominated research on emotional expression for nearly a century. Although several studies in literate and preliterate cultures have shown that emotions have been recognized at better-than-chance levels generally, evidence for an “in-group-advantage” of emotion recognition has been observed recently. In this current study, participants from Austria, as well as several Asian and Arabian countries judged Caucasian facial expressions of basic emotions using the short forms of the “Vienna Emotion Recognition Tasks” (VERT-K) and “Vienna Memory of Emotion Recognition Tasks” (VIEMER-K). On the one hand, the data demonstrated that participants from all ethnic groups recognized emotions at better-than-chance-levels further strengthening the theory of universal emotional expressions. Moreover, recognition scores were higher than would have been predicted if observers simply had distinguished positive from negative or neutral expressions. On the other hand, findings pointed to an in-group-advantage of emotion recognition partially. Furthermore, culture-specific misinterpretations of facial expressions and an effect of cross-cultural exposure on recognition scores have been observed. Finally, results indicated that culture also had an influence on memorizing facial expressions of emotions.

2nd Floor

A Comparison of Iranian Adolescents Means of Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Scales with English Adolescents

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The Persian translation of Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (JEPQ) was administered on 1177 Iranian students (boys and girls) aged from 12 to 15 years old in Tehran. The main purpose of this study was to compare the means of four scales of JEPQ in Iranian boys and girls with the English norm introduced by Eysenck in the manual of JEPQ. The means of four scales (L, N, E and P) of both countries were compared. The results showed that the means of Lie scale (L) for Iranian students were higher than English students (about 5 score in mean) for, both, girls and boys. In Extraversion (E) scale the English girls and boys had higher means than Iranian girls and boys. In Neuroticism (N) the means of Iranian girls were the same at ages 13 and 14 and for Iranian boys. At age 13 and 15 there were some similarities for two countries. In Psychotism (P) scale, the Iranian Boys and girls showed lower means than English subjects.

A Pilot Study on the Perceived Effectiveness of Ayurvedic Herbs on Respiratory Health and Psychological Well Being

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Samuel SHIFLETT, *American College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, USA*

A pilot health survey was conducted on a sample of relief workers at Ground Zero in New York after 9/11 suffering from respiratory complaints who were taking traditional Indian Ayurvedic herbs over a several month period. Subjects responded to a General Well-being Scale and the St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ - A), which assesses respiratory health along three dimensions: respiratory symptoms, activity level, and impact on daily life. The study used a single-group, repeated-measures design. Surveys were administered to subjects monthly. The largest number of participants (N = 18) filled out the surveys before and after the first month of taking the herbs. Repeated measures ANOVAs were performed yielding significant results for General Well-Being and 2 SGRQ factors. General well-being improved ($p < .001$). The SGRQ Symptoms factor showed a significant increase in symptoms ($p < .02$), and the Activity factor also showed a significant increase ($p < .02$). The results for the SGRQ argue against a simple placebo or general health-change explanation, in which improvement on all 3 factors would be expected. Instead, while activity and general well-being increased, symptoms actually worsened, perhaps due to expected detoxifying effects of the herbs. Results suggest a genuine improvement in respiratory functioning after the first month.

Psychometric Properties of American and Spanish Versions of the ECR Adult Attachment Scale: A Comparative Study

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Nekane BALLUERKA, *University of The Basque Country, Spain*

Phillip R. SHAVER, *University of California at Davis, USA*

Omri GILLATH, *University of California at Davis, USA*

The aim of the present work was to compare the psychometric properties of American and Spanish versions of the ECR (Experiences in Close Relationships scale), which assesses individual differences in attachment style. The ECR is used worldwide to assess adult attachment style and it consists of two subscales: Anxiety about the relationship and Avoidance of intimacy. In this study, the American version of the scale was administered to 1269 Americans and the Spanish version to 748 Spaniards, all of them university students. Before comparing the psychometric properties of the two linguistic versions of the instrument, Student's *t* was used to assess if there were statistically significant differences between the means of Avoidance and Anxiety subscales in the American and Spanish samples. Internal consistency of the scales were computed in both samples using Cronbach's alpha, and the American and Spanish alphas were compared by calculating Feldt's *W*. Finally, factor validity was assessed through a principal component analysis in both samples, and the comparison between American and Spanish factorial structures was done with Tucker's congruency index. Results are discussed in light of cultural differences and similarities.

Assessment of Pavlovian Temperament Survey in a Greek Population

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The purpose of this work is to check the reliability and validity of the construction of the Greek PTS version assessing three temperament characteristics for adult populations: Strength of Excitation (SE), Strength of Inhibition (SI) and Mobility of the Nervous Processes (MO). The sample consisted of 196 secondary school students. Statistical analyses pointed at two more dimensions as far as the construction of the Greek temperament questionnaire is concerned. A revision of the test is necessary in order to assess the temperament characteristics on Greek adolescent populations further.

11:20-11:25 5 minutes break between sessions

Invited Lecture

Saturday, July 15, 11:25-12:15

Recent Advances of Social Axioms Research

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mkkleung@cityu.edu.hk

Chair

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Leung and Bond have orchestrated a round-the-world study on general beliefs, or social axioms, to augment value-based frameworks to explain cultural differences and similarities at the individual and culture levels. Five individual-level and two culture-level dimensions have been identified, which have been confirmed with multi-level data analytic techniques. To further develop the social axiom framework, three directions are being pursued currently. First, some scales at the individual level show only marginal reliability, and a cross-cultural project is underway to add items to the current scales to increase their reliability. Second, the correlates of the axiom dimensions at the individual level are being explored to substantiate their meanings. Third, the meanings of the two culture-level dimensions are being analyzed, especially the dynamic externality dimension. The added value of the axiom framework vis-à-vis value frameworks will be discussed.

12:15-13:15 Lunch break

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Main Amphi.

The Next Generation of Cross-Cultural Psychology: Visions for Theory, Methodology, Applications, Training, and IACCP

Convenors

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ zaycan@ku.edu.tr

Pawel BOSKI, *Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland* ✉ boskip@psychpan.waw.pl

Discussant

Susumu YAMAGUCHI, *University of Tokyo, Japan* ✉ susumu@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp

The symposium will present new and innovative ideas about the visions for the next generation cross-cultural psychologist on the following five themes / topics. - Theory in the next generation cross-cultural research. - Methodology in the next generation cross-cultural research. - Applications of the next generation cross-cultural research. - Training / education of the next generation cross-cultural psychologists. - Visions for IACCP: How IACCP can help the next generation to achieve their objectives vis-a-vis the above issues. This will be a highly future-oriented session in which specific suggestions and recommendations for the future of cross-cultural psychology research, application, training, and the role of IACCP will be presented. This session will not be geared towards criticisms of the field or the IACCP. Instead, the authors will discuss about the ways in which things can be improved in the field. While doing this, they can certainly point out the current limitations, but the emphasis will be placed on the 'future', rather than the 'past'. It should be noted that the presenters are self-nominated members of IACCP who responded to the call for participation by the convenors through the association's e-mail list. The audience is highly encouraged to participate in the discussions which will take place in the ample time that will be left after each session.

PART I

Theory Building in the Next Generation of Cross-Cultural Research

Hector BETANCOURT, *Loma Linda University, USA* ✉ hbetancourt@llu.edu

Wolfgang FRIEDLMEIER, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

The future of cross-cultural research in psychology and its application must be more theory based. One of the main sources behind this will be globalization and migrations. As it happened in the physical sciences in the past, psychology will face a growing demand for solutions to behavioural, economic, educational, political, and social, problems associated with cultural variations. In turn, that demand will require scientifically based solutions as well as integrating cultural theories that can effectively guide research and applications. To be effective, theories will have to specify how that culture is related to psychological functioning and behaviour. Specifically, cross-cultural psychologists will have to go beyond the scope of "parochial" psychological theories and identify what about culture and how it relates to the psychological phenomenon or behaviour of interest. There must be a stronger focus on theories that describe and study empirically mechanisms and processes

that mediate between “culture” and “individual”. Related to this aspect, the cultural perspective of developmental psychology, that focus on the immediacy of culture – culture as part of the individual from birth – may become more relevant. Such new theoretical approaches afford an integration of qualitative and quantitative methodological tools to gain better culture-sensitive knowledge.

Cross-Cultural Theory Development: Multilevel Analysis

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There is an interesting discussion of level issues outside cross-cultural psychology (especially in education and management) that we could learn from as well as enrich because we are dealing with interesting and complex issues that go beyond issues discussed in these fields - A clear theoretical conceptualization of level issues (individual, group, culture; what is the nature of any construct, its variability, structure and function) would sharpen our understanding of cross-cultural variability and similarity. - A clear alignment of theory and methods, justification of sampling and measurement choices. - A clear analysis using appropriate methodological and statistical tools, appropriate interpretation and generalization.

A Brazilian Point of View of the Future of Cross-Cultural Psychology: An Emic Perspective

Elaine PEDREIRA RABINOVICH, *Universidade Catolica do Salvador, Brazil* ✉ elainepr@clas.com.br

The presentation will focus on three topics. (1) Theory: The power relations in the world that provide resource and constraints for the conduct of international relations and national theories. These power relations empty critical thinking that emerges from countries like Brazil. These emerging countries, as Japan and Korea had already done, will contribute to international thinking. There are already more than 100.000 Brazilian psychologists, and the Brazilian government urges researchers to follow the North-American system of scientific production – meaning quantity more than quality – stimulating researchers to publish outside Brazil. (2) Methodology: Grants are very important to guarantee the research and it will take a long time before changing the balance between just being a “field for research” and to be a partner or a theory producer. Brazilian emphasis has been on social differences more than on cultural differences. (3) Vision: This negative view comes together with the comprehension that discussions under this label allow to focus differences; to better understand humanity and to face outstanding questions. Concepts from cross-cultural psychology are being used by areas outside this field because of the increasing amount of problems involving differences between groups and nations. IACCP can help giving place and voice to people that usually have not, helping them to communicate their thinking, and not just trying to adjust their ideas and way of expressing to hegemonic countries ways of doing so.

From a XXth Century Club of Individualist Gentlemen-Scientists to the Web of Institutional Networks in XXI Century

Pawel BOSKI, *Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland* ✉ boskip@psychpan.waw.pl

The presentation will be based on the following suggestions in regards to the future of cross-cultural research cooperation: a. There is a strong need for institutional cooperation to integrate research teaching and professional development. In Europe, at least, there exists already sufficient EU framework to do it. b. There is a need for a much broader representation of all {culture and psychology} streams within one association or a federation of various associations. Cross-, Inter- and simply -cultural psychology should look for commonalities rather than conflicting differences. c. There is an urgent need for development of applied cross-/inter-cultural psychology, which is simply not represented in IACCP. All kinds of training approaches flourish outside of us and our discipline can not afford to neglect the problem of practical relevance and development of profession of cross (inter) cultural psychology.

PART II

Applications of Cross-Cultural Psychology: Cultural Context of (Mental) Health and Treatment

Ted SINGELIS, *California State University, Chico, USA* ✉ tsingelis@csuchico.edu

Marta YOUNG, *University of Ottawa, Canada*

This presentation will focus on the ways in which cross-cultural psychology can contribute to improvement of physical and mental health of minority groups across cultures. The authors will talk about issues such as cross-cultural issues in clinical training, culture and assessment, and culture and psychotherapy. The authors will emphasize the need to make sure that culturally sensitive measures are developed and employed. Also, the presentation will offer suggestions to develop culturally appropriate health campaigns and intervention programs.

Applications of Cross-Cultural Psychology: Management of Global Organizations and Cross-Cultural Conflicts

David THOMAS, *Simon Fraser University, Canada* ✉ dcthomas@sfu.ca

Ronald FISCHER, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

The authors will argue that the knowledge gained from cross-cultural psychology research can be fundamental to making the world a better, happier, and more productive place. People spend a significant portion of their lives in organizational settings. And, business managers are the elite of modern society, controlling as they do information and resources. The next generation of cross-cultural psychology research should focus on applications to cross-cultural interactions in the context of global organizations. This inevitably involves cross-level theory and methodology. Awareness of interethnic conflict and conflict along cultural identities is increasing, which raises both theoretical and practical challenges for cross-cultural psychology. Ideology and religion are factors that are discussed and used for explaining and justifying political conflict across cultural and ethnic

boundaries; whereas culture receives less attention. Cross-cultural psychologists have not addressed ideology or religion in a systematic way. By addressing these issues, we could improve our understanding of what culture is and how it functions alongside and in combination with these and other variables. The function of identities vis-a-vis culture and cultural dimensions and how these variables interact in political conflict is relatively neglected. This understanding has the potential to contribute to conflict management and resolution, discrimination and segregation reduction; this could be at any level (individual, interpersonal, intergroup, governmental).

Training of Future Generation of Cross-Cultural Psychologists: Interdisciplinarity, Methodological Diversity and Problem Orientation

Valery CHIRKOV, *University of Saskatchewan, Canada* ✉ v.chirkov@usask.ca

This presentation is based on the author's experience of being a Coordinator of the newly established Graduate program in Culture and Human Development at the University of Saskatchewan, Canada. The program is initiated at the Department of Psychology but interdisciplinary by nature. It is delivered by a team of developmental, social, and clinical psychologists together with cultural and medical anthropologists. The presenter will discuss the basic principles that this program is built on: interdisciplinarity, epistemological and methodological diversity and problem vs. method orientation.

Visions for IACCP

Zeynep AYCAN, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ zaycan@ku.edu.tr

From the presentations in the Next Generation symposium, it is clear that the future of cross-cultural psychologists is expected to put more emphasis on theory development, methodological diversity, more egalitarian research collaborations, and effective transfer of cross-cultural know-how in key areas of applications. The author will present concrete suggestions and proposals on how IACCP can provide institutional support to the next generation cross-cultural psychologists in these areas that require improvement. IACCP's support will discuss vis-a-vis its role as a leader, facilitator, liason / network builder, and enabler.

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

Ekklessia

Cross-Cultural Research on Personal Relationship

Convenor

Ayşe USKUL, *University of Michigan USA* ✉ auskul@umich.edu

Co-Convenor

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Kansas, USA; University of Toronto, Canada* ✉ adamsg@ku.edu

This double symposium aims to bring cross-cultural perspectives to personal relationships that focus on understanding both negative and positive aspects of relationships. While some presentations will specifically focus on different components (e.g. relationship repair) or types (e.g. friendships or romantic relationships) of relationships across cultures, others will discuss the role of relational concepts in personal relationships (e.g. social hierarchy) or the role relationships play for the psychology of the individual (e.g. happiness, honor). Presentations will not only address cross-cultural differences (or similarities) in personal relationships, but also aim to understand the culturally grounded reasons why similarities or differences exist. Studies will use both quantitative (e.g. surveys, experiments) and qualitative methods (e.g., free associations, interviews). The first part of the double symposium will host four presentations. First Hui and colleagues will introduce a model for relationship repair tested in Chinese and American samples and discuss the pan-cultural nature of findings. Second, Tsai will examine differences between Euro- and Asian-Americans in the conception and consequences of social hierarchy. She will also discuss the role of social hierarchy in personal relationship experiences. Third, Uskul and colleagues will present differences in conception of honor and responses to honor-attacking situations in two collectivistic cultural groups, Turkey and Ghana, and discuss the related role of construals of the self. Last, Mosquera-Rodriguez and Abu-Ghazaleh will discuss correlates and meaning of happiness in two cultural groups that differ in core values emphasized: ethnic Dutch and Turkish-Dutch. They will document cultural differences in sources of happiness and predictors of life satisfaction.

PART I

A Culture-General Model of Dyadic Relationship Repair Following Harm

Victoria Ka-Ying HUI, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ kyhui@psy.cuhk.edu.hk

Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Ken-Ichi OHBUCHI, *Tohoku University, Japan*

Brian QUIGLEY, *University at Buffalo, USA*

Relationship repair results from a series of interdependent exchanges between a target and a perpetrator following a transgression. The present study proposed a model for relationship repair that integrates the amount of emotional harm, the target's behavioral responses to that harm, the perpetrator's offer of restitution, and the target's forgiveness to predict change in relationship quality following harm, testing its validity among Chinese and American samples. Specifically, the emotional harm inflicted was hypothesized to affect the target's reactions to that harm, which in turn influence the perpetrator's decision to offer restitution. We speculated that the target would be more forgiving when emotional harm was less severe and the perpetrator had compensated the target for the harm done. SEM results showed that when the target perceived more emotional harm, he/she tends to avoid the transgressor which acts against relationship restoration. However, a target's negotiation with the harm-doer

helped induce restitution from the transgressor. This offer of restitution combined with lower severity of harm to elicit forgiveness from the offended target. This model was culture-general and suggests pan-cultural ways for both parties to restore relationships put at risk by harm-doing.

Equality and Propriety: A Cultural Models Approach to Understanding Social Hierarchy

Annie Y. TSAI, *Stanford University, USA* ✉ anniet@stanford.edu

The right way a person should interact with another person, i.e., as equals or with vertical distinctions differs based on cultural context. Study 1 used free associations to show systematic differences in the conception of social hierarchy between European-Americans (EA) and Asian-Americans (AA). Study 2 showed that EA preferred more than AA friends who were more equality oriented, but Asian Americans preferred hierarchy-oriented peers and rated themselves as more similar to them. Studies 3 (using EA and AA) and 4 (using Taiwanese high and low on hierarchy) examined consequences of social hierarchy in experimental conditions designed to prime hierarchy and violation of hierarchy for AA and Taiwanese. Study 3 compared EA and AA responses to three situations: sitting in the professor's chair (i.e., priming violation of hierarchy), sitting in the student's chair (i.e., priming hierarchy), and sitting in a regular lab chair (i.e., no priming, control condition). Results showed that AA reported being more nervous in the professor chair while EA showed no difference. Study 4 showed that in the violation of hierarchy condition high hierarchy participants performed worse than low hierarchy participants on an identification task; the reverse effect was found in the hierarchy condition.

Cultural Differences in Sources of Personal Honor and Responses to Honor-Attacking Situations

Ayşe K. USKUL, *University of Michigan, USA* ✉ auskul@umich.edu

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Kansas USA; University of Toronto, Canada*

Susan CROSS, *Iowa State University, USA*

This paper will discuss sources on which personal honor is based and responses to honor-attacking situations in two collectivistic societies. In Study 1, both Turks and Ghanaians identified oneself, family and friends as being important sources for one's personal honour. However, for Turks, these sources were significantly more important determinants for one's personal honour than for Ghanaians. Compared to Turks, Ghanaians found personal honour significantly more dependent on the honour of the following groups: neighbours, relatives, same sex individuals, individuals of the same religion, location, and profession. Endorsement of collective self-construal is found to mediate cultural differences in perceiving social groups as important sources for one's personal honour. In Study 2, we examined reactions to vignettes depicting an attack to one's personal honour or to the honour of a significant other. Both groups reported more negative feelings when their personal honour was attacked. Turks interpreted the events as significantly more malicious and agreed more that these situations would lead to verbal quarrel and avoidance of the perpetrators than did Ghanaians. Findings point to differences in the experience of honor in different collectivistic societies and linking the experience of honor with self-construals might contribute to understanding of such differences.

Relationship Values and Emotion: Honor and Happiness

Patricia Maria RODRIGUEZ MOSQUERA, *Brunel University, UK* ✉ Patricia.mosquera@brunel.ac.uk

Nesrien ABU GHAZALEH, *Brunel University, UK*

Relationships in different cultures revolve around different values. Some cultures emphasize achievement and autonomy, whereas other cultures emphasize honor. Honor is based on reputation. Reputation refers to a person's and his or her family's social worth. We investigated the correlates and meaning of happiness across ethnic groups that differ in the cultural values they emphasize: ethnic Dutch (i.e., Dutch White majority) and Turkish-Dutch. Turkish-Dutch are more honor-oriented than ethnic Dutch. A total of 213 respondents (103 Turkish-Dutch and 110 ethnic-Dutch) filled in measures of life satisfaction, affective balance, value orientations, and ethnic identification. We also asked participants several open ended questions about happiness to investigate unique sources of this emotion for each ethnic group. The ethnic-Dutch reported a higher life satisfaction than the Turkish-Dutch. Although positive affect was a reliable predictor of life satisfaction for both ethnic groups, the relevance of other sources of happiness, such as being close to family or reputation, differed across groups. Ethnic identification also affected the relationship between values and happiness. Our results reveal that culture shapes the meaning of happiness.

PART II

The second part of the double symposium on cross-cultural perspectives to personal relationships will host four presentations that will focus on positive aspects of relationships and report cross-cultural findings on friendships, marital satisfaction, emotional intimacy, and social support. Mirroring the first part of the symposium, cross-cultural comparisons include different regions of the world and report findings based on different methods ranging from experimental studies to surveys and daily diaries. First, Adams will discuss recent research that builds on previous findings documenting differences in friendship experience in West African and North American worlds and report differential effects of manipulating salience of individual versus collective self on friendship experience in these two contexts. Adonu discusses the dynamic construction of marital relationships in British and Ghanaian settings by examining marital satisfaction in relation to various predictors and construals of the self. Marshall and Chuong examine the role of day-to-day self-disclosure and responsiveness for the experience of emotional intimacy in Euro-Canadian and Japanese romantic relationships. They will also discuss the role of gender-role traditionalism in emotional intimacy and consequences of intimacy for well-being in these two cultural groups. Sherman and colleagues examine social support seeking in Asian and Western settings and put to test competing hypotheses which suggest that collectivist

orientation might favor the sharing of stressful problems or discourage it because of the importance put on group harmony. Their findings point to less social support seeking among individuals of Asian background and document relationship concerns as accounting for observed cross-cultural differences.

The Cultural Grounding of Friendship: Cross-Cultural and Experimental Evidence

Glenn ADAMS, *University of Kansas, USA; University of Toronto, Canada* ✉ adamsg@ku.edu

Previous research has documented differences in friendship in West African and North American worlds. People from various West African settings (a) report a smaller number of friends, (b) emphasize instrumental support, and (c) de-emphasize emotional support relative to people in various North American settings. The present study uses an experimental paradigm to investigate these differences. Participants from the Universities of Ghana (UG) (n = 67) and Kansas (KU) (n = 71) completed either individual ("I am") or collective ("We are") versions of the Twenty Statements Test. They then completed a measure of friendship experience. Results revealed hypothesized differences such that KU students (a) reported more friends, (b) showed stronger preferences for phrases related to voluntaristic-independent constructions of relationship (e.g., "one of my friends" rather than "my friend"), (c) rated emotional support as more important, and (d) rated instrumental support as less important than did UG students. In addition, results revealed parallel effects of the manipulation, but only among UG students. Participants in the individual-prime condition rated emotional support as more important, and instrumental support as less important, than did participants in the collective-prime condition. Discussion focuses on implications for the concept of relational interdependence.

Cultural Grounding of Marital Experience: Evidence from Ghana and the UK

Joseph Kordzo ADONU, *University of Luton, UK* ✉ joseph.adonu@luton.ac.uk

This paper considers the cultural grounding of marriage across British and Ghanaian settings. In particular, I discuss a program of quantitative and qualitative research that examined the relative contributions of self-construal, self-disclosure, material support, relationship beliefs, marriage role expectation and demographic variables to marital satisfaction among British and Ghanaian married couples. As hypothesized, responses of British couples suggested constructions of marriage that resonate with individualist patterns (e.g., less emphasis on "traditional" marital roles), and responses of Ghanaian couples suggested constructions of marriage that resonate with collectivist patterns (e.g., relative emphasis on instrumental support). Additional analyses revealed the hypothesized role of cultural grounding indicators in mediating the relationship between predictors and marital satisfaction. Specifically, interdependent self-construal mediated the relationship between material support and satisfaction, but independent self-construal mediated the relationship between self-disclosure and marital satisfaction. Qualitative analyses of an interview study (n = 117) aid in interpretation of these results. Discussion focuses on the dynamic construction of marital relationships in the context of increasing globalization.

The Day-To-Day Experience of Emotional Intimacy in European Canadian and Japanese Romantic Relationships

Tara MARSHALL, *University of Tokyo, Japan* ✉ taracmarshall@yahoo.ca

Kim CHUONG, *University of Toronto, Canada*

We investigated the importance of day-to-day self-disclosure and responsiveness for the experience of emotional intimacy in European Canadian and Japanese romantic relationships. Dating partners from both groups first completed questionnaires assessing intimacy and gender-role traditionalism, then completed daily interaction diaries for a two-week period. These diaries assessed the specific communication dynamics of daily partner interaction – such as self- and partner-disclosure, responsiveness, pleasantness, and level of conflict – as well as daily fluctuations in personal and relational well-being. In keeping with past research, we hypothesized that Japanese partners' greater gender-role traditionalism would be associated with less self- and partner-disclosure on a day-to-day basis. We expected that this lower disclosure, in turn, would be associated with lower reported intimacy. However, we also hypothesized that Japanese partners would be more responsive to one another in their daily interactions, and this greater responsiveness might mitigate the effects of lower disclosure. In addition, the greater importance ascribed to intimacy in Western culture led us to hypothesize that intimacy would be more strongly related to personal and relational well-being for European Canadian dating partners than for Japanese partners. The implications of our results for the antecedents and outcomes of intimacy in different cultures will be discussed.

Culture, Relationships, and Social Support

David SHERMAN, *UC Santa Barbara, USA* ✉ david.sherman@psych.ucsb.edu

Heejung KIM, *UC Santa Barbara, USA*

Shelley TAYLOR, *UC Los Angeles, USA*

Are Asians and Asian Americans more or less likely to seek social support for dealing with stress than European Americans? On the one hand, the collectivist orientation of Asian countries might favor the sharing of stressful problems; on the other hand, efforts to maintain group harmony might discourage such efforts. In 2 studies, Koreans (Study 1) and Asians and Asian Americans in the United States (Study 2) reported using social support less for coping with stress than European Americans. Study 3 examined potential explanations for these effects and revealed that relationship concerns accounted for the cultural differences. Studies 4 and 5 examined whether Asian Americans are less likely to seek social support than European Americans because Asian Americans are more cautious about potentially disturbing their social network than European Americans. Asian Americans, who are from a culture with an interdependent model of relationships, were less willing to seek social support and found support seeking to be less effective in dealing with their stressors than European Americans, who are from a culture with

an independent model of relationships. Discussion centers on virtues and liabilities of different forms of social support within particular cultural contexts.

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45 & 14:50-16:20

G1

Culture, Psychology and the Law

Convenor

Graham TYSON, *Charles Stuart University, Australia* ✉ gtyson@csu.edu.au

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the area of psychology and the law as reflected in the exponential growth of material published in this area. However, relatively little of this research looks at cultural variables and how they may influence processes in the legal system. The legal system of any country is based on the dominant group's implicit assumptions about the nature of human behaviour and its universality. Such assumptions, however, are questionable given the evidence of the variability of behaviour and attitudes across cultures. Greater understanding of the operation of cultural variables within the legal context should improve the administration of justice. Thus the purpose of this symposium is to provide a forum in which a number of aspects of the intersection of culture, psychology and the law will be examined. The topics covered will include the role of cultural factors in the detection of deception, the impact of cultural factors on the decision to participate in juvenile restorative justice conferences, and cultural differences in attitudes towards sentencing goals and sexual harassment.

PART I

Decisions to Participate in Restorative Justice Conferences: Effects of Convenor Identity and Power-Distance

Diane SIVASUBRAMANIAM, *City University of New York, USA* ✉ dsivasubramaniam@psy.unsw.edu.au

Jane GOODMAN-DELAHUNTY, *University of New South Wales, Australia*

Conferencing is a restorative procedure implemented in Australian juvenile justice systems. One procedural feature on which conferencing models differ is the identity of the convenor, with some conferencing models facilitated by police. Previous research has shown that ethnic minority youth often have low trust in police. This study investigates how convenor type affects decisions to participate in conferences. Research regarding power-distance suggests that high and low power-distance people differ in the extent to which they consider procedural features when forming fairness judgments. Since power-distance varies across cultures, this factor may differentiate responses to conferencing among participants from different cultural backgrounds. Participants rated the degree to which they considered police to be biased against their ethnic group. Convenor type (police vs. civilian) was varied in a between-subjects quasi-experimental design, to determine whether participants' choice to engage in conferencing was affected by their beliefs about the parties administering the conference. This study also investigated whether power-distance moderated the effect of perceived convenor bias on decisions to participate in a conference. Between-groups effects revealed that participants chose police-convened conferences as frequently as civilian-convened conferences, although this was not reflected in self-reported preferences. Results are discussed with regard to cultural issues in conferencing policy.

Gender and Consequences of Workplace Stress in Australia: Sexual Harassment is Underrated

Jane GOODMAN DELAHUNTY, *University of New South Wales, Australia* ✉ jdelahunty@psy.unsw.edu.au

Regina SCHULLER, *York University, Canada*

Sexual harassment as an occupational stressor is an acknowledged social problem, affecting large numbers of workers worldwide, costing employers many millions of dollars annually. This study compared Canadian and Australian workers' views of the consequences of harassment. Participants read one of 5 workplace injury scenarios (gender hostility, unwanted attraction, sexual coercion, physical injury, unfair workload) in which target gender was varied. Assessments were made of the nature and extent of physical, psychological or job-related consequences of these events and their duration. Both Canadians and Australians viewed general workplace stress as more harmful than sexual harassment; all forms of sexual harassment were rated as less serious than non-sexual workplace stressors and physical injuries. Consequences for male versus female targets were deemed more severe, except for the most extreme sexual harassment cases, i.e., sexual coercion. Some cultural differences emerged related to type of injury. Results are interpreted in light of gender stereotypes that lead to differences between expected and actual workplace harms. Generally, lay persons are inadequately informed of the likely impact of unwanted sexual attention. These results have implications for theories of compensation for workplace stress, and damage awards for non-economic harm (pain and suffering, mental and emotional anguish and injury). Remedial measures are proposed in informal and formal claims processes for sexual harassment and other occupational stressors.

Sentencing Philosophies of Turkish Criminal Court Judges

Galma JAHIC, *Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey* ✉ gjahic@bilgi.edu.tr

The goal of this research is to examine the attitudes of Turkish judges towards sentencing and explore their sentencing philosophies. A survey (an adaptation of de Keijser questionnaire, 2000) was sent to 500 criminal court judges throughout Turkey. Out of 500 questionnaire sent, 205 were completed and returned (41% return rate). Results indicate that "rehabilitation" is given the most importance, as a goal of sentencing, followed by "restoration", and followed by issues such as "morality", "deterrence", "incapacitation" and "justice". Further analysis indicated that "morality", "deterrence", "incapacitation" and "justice" are very similar legal philosophies, that are also viewed as interdependent (for example, judges believe that if a sentence should be deterrent, it should also be just). Rehabilitation and restoration are, however, defined very differently from

the other four. Additionally, restoration is also perceived as an independent quality of a sentence. Thus a sentence that has restorative quality, for example, may or may not also have deterrent quality. Rehabilitation, while distinct, is not defined independently of other above mentioned four philosophies. Thus, for example, judges believe that prioritising rehabilitation reduces the deterrent strength of the sentence. Relationship between penal attitudes and age, gender and length of experience will also be discussed.

Cultural Differences in the Relationship between Values, Social Axioms and Punishment Goals

Dzing Man LAU, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ graceldm@gmail.com

Graham TYSON, *Charles Sturt University, Australia*

Michael Harris BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Theories of punishment commonly identify four basic goals of punishment - rehabilitation, retribution, deterrence and protection of the community. Research indicates that there are individual and possibly cultural differences in preferences for these punishment goals. Such differences may well reflect differences in underlying values and beliefs about how the world works. Hence the aims of this study were first to examine cultural differences in attitudes towards punishment and secondly to explore the relationship between punishment attitudes and values and social axioms. Data were collected from 496 participants living in either Hong Kong or Australia and using Schwartz's Value Survey, Leung & Bond's Social Axiom scale, and McKee's punishment scale. In this paper the results will be presented and discussed.

PART II

What Do Recent Meta-Analyses Tell Us About Detecting Deception? Implications for Practitioners

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Charles BOND, *University of California at Santa Barbara, USA*

After several decades of research on various aspects of deception and its detection, several groups of researchers have synthesized this research in a quantitative way using meta-analytic techniques. On the one hand, there are several meta-analyses on various nonverbal, paraverbal and content cues to deception which shed a clearer light on which variables may or may not be associated with deception. These meta-analyses reveal that overall there are few if any reliable cues practitioners could rely upon to detect deception. These results clearly contradict universally held beliefs about various nonverbal and paraverbal cues thought to be associated with deception. Other meta-analyses have shown that across different media and professions the ability to detect deception is only slightly (but significantly) above chance level. However, if certain moderator variables like motivation and planning are taken into account certain patterns emerge which may be useful to derive recommendations to train practitioners to become better at detecting deception.

Investigating Cross-Cultural Factors in Judgments of Deception

Paola CASTILLO, *Charles Sturt University, Australia* ✉ pcastillo@csu.edu.au

David MALLARD, *Charles Sturt University, Australia*

In recent years, the measurement and improvement of individuals' ability to detect deception has been a major focus in the forensic research arena. This research has identified verbal and nonverbal behavioural cues that improve the ability to accurately detect deception. However, most of this research has been conducted in Western cultures. Despite the potential importance and prevalence of cross-cultural interactions, relatively little research has examined people's judgments of deception when interacting with someone from a different culture. However, the cross-cultural research literature suggests that factors such as social norms regarding behaviour, cultural beliefs and values, stereotypes and language differences might affect cross-cultural judgments of credibility. This paper will present the results of experimental and survey research that has investigated the extent to which cultural factors affect credibility judgments across cultures. Specifically, the research presented in this paper sheds light on the potential for cross-cultural bias in deception judgments and highlights key issues in correcting such bias.

Do Content Cues to Deception Travel Well Across Language Borders

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Michael CRAMER, *University of Giessen, Germany*

Jaume MASIP, *University of Salamanca, Spain*

Content Cues to Deception were originally developed in Germany and have since been applied in English-speaking countries without paying attention to possible cultural differences. The present research was carried out collaboratively in Spain and Germany, using a short training version in Spanish (ARJS-STV-S) of the Aberdeen Report Judgment Scales originally developed in Scotland and Germany (Sporer, 1998). The scales are used to rate verbal content cues that are expected to be more strongly present in accounts of experienced events than in deceptive accounts. Stimuli were 32 truthful and 32 deceptive accounts of immoral or illegal acts (true confessions vs. false accusations). Thirty-two students at the University of Salamanca were briefly trained to detect deception using the ARJS-STV-S, whereas another 32 students rated the same accounts intuitively. Although some criteria were more strongly present in true stories than in falsified stories, the training group did not perform better than the control group, and neither group performed better than chance. Presumably, a more intensive training is necessary to apply these intricate content cues.

The Role of Culture in Economic Development: An Examination of Three Asian Economies*Convenors*

Dharm P. S. BHAWUK, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ bhawuk@hawaii.edu

Vijayan P. MUNUSAMY, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA*

Discussant

Kwok LEUNG, *City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mkkleung@cityu.edu.hk

Industrialized countries tend to score higher on individualism than countries with developing economies, leading many to conclude that individualism causes economic development. However, a historical analysis conducted by Kennedy (1988) discovered that China and India, two strongly collectivist countries, were the dominant economic powers in the 18th century. More recently, Japan, a collectivist country, has developed its post-war economy to become the second largest in the world. Bhawuk and colleagues theorized that collectivist values were not necessarily detrimental to development, and presented a model showing how collectivism could facilitate economic development. We propose to apply this model to specific countries to show that collectivist cultures can pursue economic development without sacrificing their cultural strengths. We hope to draw the attention to the idea that economic success can be achieved through culturally appropriate practices. Three countries have been selected to test the model. Japan and its economic achievements since World War II serve as a testament to economic development in a collectivist culture. Korea, the most collectivist country in the region, has experienced a more turbulent path towards its economic development. China, the future economic superpower, is now crossing into the advanced stages of economic development after centuries of uncertainty. These countries represent the past, present, and future of economic competitiveness in collectivist cultures. By examining them, we seek to capture a more complete understanding of culture's role in economic progress.

The Japanese Economic Miracle: Cultural and Organizational Perspectives

Keith SAKUDA, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ ksakuda@hawaii.edu

During the peak of its economic prosperity, Japan was championed as the ideal model of a collectivist country achieving economic success. Emerging from the rubble of World War II, Japan's ascent to economic superpower has been unparalleled in modern history. Despite the persistent economic malaise of the 1990's, Japan has retained its status as the economic superpower. The role of Japan's collectivist culture on economic development will be explored by linking collectivism, government business policies, and business practices through the stages of economic development. The impact of Japan's collectivist nature on government policies will be demonstrated by exploring institutions such as Amakudari and the Iron Triangle, and the collectivist roots of government policies will also be shown to establish the prevalence of collectivism throughout Japan's political decision-making. Specific policies will be highlighted as drivers of economic progress. Those drivers will be superimposed over Japan's economic advancement to correlate their implementations with economic progress. Lastly, teamthink will be examined at the organizational level to demonstrate Japan's ability to stimulate innovation. Specific management practices, such as Nonaka's knowledge creation and the Toyota Way, will be used to show how Japan's top organizations sustain their international competitiveness.

Economic Development in Korea: The Role of Culture and Chaebols

Tohyun KIM, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ tohyunkim@hotmail.com

Korea provides a valuable examination of the role of collectivism in Asia's economic development. There have been many attempts to explain Korea's achievement of successful economic growth into the 1990s. Those studies often suggest a major role of government and culture in facilitating such growth. However, unlike Japan, Korea's economic progress was seriously derailed by the financial crisis of 1997. Earlier studies have suggested that the same causes for the country's economic success may also be to blame for the nation's fall during the financial crisis in 1997. Unlike other victims of the crisis, Korea was quick to reposition itself on the path towards economic recovery. The majority of research on Korea's quick recovery has been focused on changes to the financial system and intervention by outside financial institutions. The causes and consequences, cultural, political, and organizational, of Korea's turbulent economic development will be examined for key features that may have inspired early economic success and facilitated the following crisis. Those same features will then be applied to Korea's quick economic recovery and prospects for future sustained economic growth.

Will China Dominate World Economy Again? A Cultural Analysis

Charles CHEN, *University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA* ✉ xiaolian@hawaii.edu

China's accelerating economical development can be primarily attributed to three factors: (1) Culture: Confucianism promoting social stability and hierarchy; (2) Centralized governments' ideological reformations embedded in equalitarianism coexisting with ethnocentricity; (3) Organizations: Changing individual value systems promoting entrepreneurship activities and forcing a restructuring of state-owned-enterprises. The interdependencies of these three attributes will be analyzed to interpret the fluctuations of China's historical economic progress (GNP, 1952-2000). The analysis will be further extended to forecast the emergence of a unified national strategy for economic growth. China has already established itself as the manufacturing core of the world and as a leading exporter in the world. China's top industrial companies are also seeking to establish global brands and leadership positions in the global marketplace. These phenomena suggest the once factor-based economy has begun the shift

towards an economy focused on innovation. China's economic evolution has also coincided with its cultural evolution. Surface-level as well as deep-level cultural changes to traditional Confucian beliefs as well as China's growing sense of individualism will be examined. Changes in organizational practices will also be tied to China's cultural evolution.

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

Science Amphi.

Parenting Goals and Practices in Different Cultures

Convenor

Ayfer DOST, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ adost@ku.edu.tr

Co-Convenor

Charissa CHEAH, *University of Maryland, USA* ✉ ccheah@umbc.edu

Discussant

Birgit LEYENDECKER, *Ruhr Universität, Germany* ✉ birgit.leyendecker@rub.de

Research on parenting emphasizes the role of parenting goals, and beliefs about childrearing as they direct and shape parenting practices and also influence child outcomes through parenting practices. In much of these research, it has been shown that cultural as well as social factors such as maternal education are the prominent factors that account for the variation in parenting goals, beliefs and strategies across different groups; hence culture and formal education are underlined as important contextual factors that shape parenting goals, beliefs and strategies. This symposium brings together studies which explore cross-cultural differences in parenting beliefs, socialization goals, and strategies and related child outcomes. Two papers will compare the socialization goals of mothers having different degrees of formal schooling from different cultural contexts. These studies will present data from Germany, USA, Greece, India, Cameroon, as well as from Turkey that is analyzed in terms of the autonomy versus relatedness orientation in socialization goals. One study will present data comparing Aboriginal and European Canadian mothers' beliefs, socialization goals and practices regarding aggression in preschoolers. Another study will present findings regarding the differences between immigrant Turkish and German mothers' parenting practices in relation to child outcomes. In this way, the symposium will: (a) provide important new evidence about parenting goals, beliefs and strategies across cultures; (b) reveal the relation between parenting practices and child outcomes in different cultural and social context; and (c) contribute to understanding parenting goals, beliefs and behaviors, highlighting the role of culture and education.

Aboriginal and European Canadian Mothers' Parenting Beliefs and Practices regarding Aggression

Charissa CHEAH, *University of Maryland, USA* ✉ ccheah@umbc.edu

The purpose of the present study was to examine the associations between Aboriginal and European Canadian mothers' beliefs and practices regarding preschool children's proactive and reactive aggression. Thirty Aboriginal (AB) and 45 European Canadian (EC) mothers (M age = 30.19 yrs; SD = 6.46) of preschoolers (M age = 51.77 mos; SD = 9.71) provided their emotional reactions, causal attributions, socialization strategies, and parenting goals in response to children's aggressive (reactive vs. proactive) behaviors, and levels of experienced stress. Results revealed that although both groups of mothers responded negatively to proactive and reactive aggression, EC mothers felt angrier about child aggression and distinguished between the subtypes of aggression more than AB mothers, supporting traditional Aboriginal cultures' more liberal parenting approaches. Mothers similarly believed that reactive aggression was due to more external causes than proactive aggression, and generally used more power assertive strategies in response to proactive versus reactive aggression. As predicted, mothers in both groups who reported more: (1) stress, (2) negative emotions, and (3) parent-centered and child obedience goals, were more likely to endorse high-powered strategies like forcing appropriate behavior and punishment. The significant role of social and cultural factors in understanding parenting beliefs and practices is highlighted.

Relations between Parenting Practices and Cognitive Development in Turkish Immigrant and German Preschoolers

Sinem OLCAY, *Koç University, Turkey* ✉ solcay@ku.edu.tr

Birgit LEYENDECKER, *Ruhr Universität, Germany*

Bilge YAGMURLU, *Koç University, Turkey*

Banu CITLAK, *Ruhr Universität, Germany*

The present study aims to explore the relations between parenting practices and cognitive development of Turkish immigrant and German preschool children living in Germany. With this aim, three-year-old children and their mothers from Turkish immigrant and German families of similar educational background will be recruited. Turkish immigrant and German mothers will be compared in terms of similarities and differences in parenting practices, and the relations between parenting practices and children's cognitive skills will be examined. Alabama parenting questionnaire and detailed time diaries will be used to assess parenting practices. The cognitive development subtest of Entwicklungstest 6-6 will be used to assess children's cognitive skills. Findings of the study are discussed within the framework of the importance of early stimulation in terms of which Turkish immigrant children appear to be disadvantaged. The importance of cognitive skills is also interpreted in terms of their place in school readiness.

The Role of Education for Cultural Models of Parenting

Heidi KELLER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

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Bettina LAMM, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Joscha KAERTNER, *University of Osnabrueck, Germany*

Formal education has been demonstrated to influence cultural models of parenting with respect to socialization goals, parenting ethnotheories and parenting behaviors in that it increases an orientation towards autonomy and separateness, i.e. independence. This presentation is aimed at analyzing the impact of different degrees of formal education in diverse cultural environments embodying different orientations towards autonomy and relatedness. Three categories of samples were selected: 1) participants from Western middle class families from Berlin, Germany, Los Angeles, CA and Athens, Greece and 2) non Western middle class families from San Jose Costa Rica, Beijing, China and Delhi, India; both embodying a high degree of formal education with about 15 years of schooling; as well as 3) participants from subsistence based farming families from the ethnic tribe of the Nso in Cameroon and Rajput Gujarati Indians with a low degree of formal education with about 3 to 7 years. Socialization goals and parenting ethnotheories were assessed with questionnaires and interviews and parenting behaviors were assessed during videotaped free play interactions. The different sets of data equally confirm that formal education can be regarded as the motor of independence.

Mothers' Long-Term Socialization Goals: The Role of Education in Long-Term Socialization Goals Set by Turkish mothers

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Banu CITLAK, *Ruhr Universität, Germany*

Bilge YAGMURLU, *Koç University, Turkey*

Birgit LEYENDECKER, *Ruhr Universität, Germany*

The present study aims to examine the differences between the long-term socialization goals of low and high educated Turkish mothers. In this respect, 40 mothers (low educated = 20, high educated = 20) were interviewed using Socialization Goals Inventory to assess mothers' long-term socialization goals. Responses of high and low educated Turkish mothers were compared with respect to categories of self maximization (feeling good about oneself, personal and economic potential, and psychological independence), self control, decency (avoid illicit behavior, and personal integrity), lovingness (interpersonal warmth, and warm and close relationships with the family) and proper demeanor (respectful and well brought up, and role obligations within the family). Results have shown differences as well as similarities between the two groups of mothers. Accordingly, high-educated mothers were found to be more concerned with the self maximization of their children than low-educated mothers. On the other hand, low-educated mothers were found to emphasize long-term goals related to proper demeanor more than high-educated mothers. However, mothers did not significantly differ with regard to their goals related to self control, decency and lovingness categories. Results are discussed within the context of Turkish culture and in comparison with the results of similar studies conducted in other cultures.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

A1

Family Issues

Chair

Berrin Özlem OTYAKMAZ, *University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany*

Vice-Chair

Paul VEDDER, *Leiden University, The Netherlands*

Changing Family Structure and Social Values

Nisha DHAWAN, *University of Allahabad, India* ✉ ndhawan@hclinfinet.com

The importance of the family in making and moulding an individual on the one hand, and influencing social groups on the other, has been recognized by social scientists. Research studies on the family conducted in the last four to five decades have focused on analysis of the family in terms of understanding structural differences and the effect of urbanization/industrialization on family norms, social values and the resultant problems (Gore, 1977; Kağıtçıbaşı, 1990; Bharat 1997; Saraswathi & Ganapathy, 2002). The present study focuses on individual level changes affected by the modifications that are taking place in the family under rapid, on-going socio-cultural changes in contemporary Indian society (Singh, Y. 2002). By identifying salient factors in the changing family structure and its influence on social values, the study hopes to provide significant implications for human development in changing social contexts.

Autonomy and Relatedness in Immigration Societies - A Comparison of German and Turkish-German University Students

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Çiğdem KAĞITÇIBAŞI, *Koç University, Turkey*

While members of the majority population in Western societies are supposed to be generally individualistic, non-Western individuals and members of ethnic minority groups in Western societies are assumed to be predominantly collectivistic. At the same time the concept of individualism implies the combined appearance of separateness and autonomy while collectivism is associated with relatedness and the lack of autonomy. There is a problem with these construals from a theoretical perspective in the sense that they confound the two underlying dimensions of ‘interpersonal distance’ and ‘agency’. There is also empirical evidence for the distinction of these dimensions and for the coexistence of relatedness and autonomy. The autonomy-relatedness scale developed by Kağıtçıbaşı which allows measuring the contemporaneous existence of autonomy and relatedness, thus the ‘autonomous-related self’, was applied in combination with other scales to German students and students with Turkish migrant background at a German university. The results of the study in Germany will be presented and compared with the results from Turkey.

Childrearing Values in the United States and Turkey: Understanding Different Facets of Independence and Relatedness in Cultural Context

Zeynep CATAY, *Bilgi University, Turkey* ✉ zcatay@bilgi.edu.tr

This study examined cultural and socio-economic differences in Turkish and Euro-American mothers’ socialization goals for their pre-school aged children. Thirty-six mothers from each country were interviewed about the qualities they would like their child to develop. Harwood’s (1992) categorization system was used to code mothers’ responses to open-ended questions into 5 categories of socialization goals. Euro-American mothers were found to have a dual focus on emphasizing the development of independence and autonomy in their children while maintaining interpersonal connectedness. Turkish mothers, on the other hand, stressed the hierarchical aspect of relationships, and the importance of the in-group. They expressed a stronger desire for their children to display proper demeanor, maintain harmonious relations with the community, and remain loyal to their families. Socio-economic status was also found to be a significant factor. Development of independence and autonomy was endorsed to a greater degree by mothers from higher socio-economic backgrounds, while parents with lower educational and occupational levels emphasized proper demeanor. Cultural differences in how autonomy and independence are understood in relation to connectedness to others and one’s community will be discussed.

Adolescents’ Obligations towards Their Family: Intergenerational Discrepancies, Conflicts and Adaptation in Three Ethnocultural Groups in the Netherlands

Paul VEDDER, *Leiden University, The Netherlands* ✉ vedder@fsw.leidenuniv.nl

Ninety five national adolescents, 150 Turkish, and 85 Surinamese adolescents (13-18 years old) together with one of their parents participated in a study exploring the relationship between intergenerational discrepancies as regards family obligations (e.g., “Children should not talk back to their parents.”) and adolescents’ adaptation. All families lived in the Netherlands. The study shows that intergenerational discrepancies are as much an example of a developmental phenomenon as that they reflect a divergence of acculturation contexts between parents and their adolescent children. As a developmental phenomenon it is related to parents’ level of education. Moreover, the discrepancy does not differ between national and immigrant parent-child dyads. The dependency of acculturation is reflected in the group differences in levels of parental and adolescents’ obligation scores and in the relationship with adolescents’ cultural identity and parents’ acculturation preference. Moreover, the study shows that intergenerational discrepancies as related to adolescents’ adaptation cannot simply be equated with family conflicts. Family conflicts, as well as family support, were found to be related to adolescents’ adaptation independent, and in addition to intergenerational discrepancies, but in the Surinamese group only. In the Turkish group family conflicts and support considerably overlapped with intergenerational discrepancies in explaining adolescents’ adaptation.

Greek Parental Marital Conflict and the Emotional and Behavioural Impact on Young Persons

Dimitra GINI, *Manchester Metropolitan University, UK* ✉ dimitra_gini@yahoo.co.uk

This presentation will report on part of an exploratory study in which young adults were interviewed about their ways of understanding parental marital conflict. It will explore accounts of Greek young people experiencing and being involved in parental marital conflict within the age group of 16-20 and of 21-25 and how these young people feel parental marital conflict affects them emotionally and behaviourally. It will also identify possible gender and age differences in their perceptions and understanding of perceived impact of parental marital conflict and consider the implications of the family system approach in terms of possible counselling intervention on issues that are raised by the participants of the study. The research suggests that Greek families appear to influence the child’s life, and that the content and frequency of parental marital conflict also correlates with the impact on the young adult. Unresolved or chronic conflict appears to be perceived as damaging for Greek young adults and affects them both emotionally and behaviourally not only short term but also in the long term. However, the effect is seen as slightly different depending on the age the child is when dealing with conflict. Finally, in terms of gender differences both young men and women appear equally affected by marital conflict though differ in the way they respond to it.

Education

Chair

Nikos PAPADOPOULOS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Konstantina SKLAVOU, *Greek Council for Refugees, Greece*

The Impact of Hardiness on Mental Health and Academic Success

Mohammad Ali BESHARAT, *University of Tehran, Iran* ✉ besharat2000@yahoo.com

The aim of this study was to examine the impact of hardiness on mental health and academic achievement in a sample of the University of Tehran students. Two hundred students (119 girls, 81 boys) were included in this study. All participants were asked to complete Hardiness Scale (HS) and Mental Health Inventory (MHI). The mean score of the first two educational terms were calculated for the students' academic success. Analysis of the data involved both descriptive and inferential statistics including means, standard deviations, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and regression analyses. The results revealed that hardiness was positively associated with psychological well-being and academic success. Hardiness was negatively associated with psychological distress. Hardiness is supposed to increase levels of psychological well-being and academic success through mastery of active coping skills, feelings of commitment, control, challenge, independence, autonomy and self-esteem.

Conceptions of a Good Tertiary EFL Teacher

Qunying ZHANG, *University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ candace5@hkusua.hku.hk

Over the last thirty years or so foreign language competence has gained increasing importance in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and reached an all-time high after China entered WTO in 2001 and won the opportunity to hold the 2008 Olympic Games. University graduates with high proficiency in English are in greater than ever demand. Their teachers have accordingly become the focus of people's attention. This study investigates conceptions of a good tertiary English teacher by examining and comparing the views of one hundred Chinese students, twenty Chinese teachers and twenty Western teachers who teach English in Chinese tertiary institutions. First of all, previous literature is reviewed from both Western and Chinese perspectives. Then the methodology applied is introduced. Short essay was adopted for data collection. Content analysis, exploratory factor analysis, and MANOVA were applied to analyze the data. Lastly, the results of the study are presented and discussed in details. There have been few studies, if any, on this topic in PRC so far. It is hoped that the results of this research can help better understand the discrepancies between the three parties' conceptions so that both teachers' teaching practice and students' learning outcomes can be improved.

A Comparative Study of Academic Learning between Girl and Boy Students

Ali Reza ESMAILI, *Islamic Azad University-Azadshahr Branch, Iran* ✉ alirezaesmaili_2005@yahoo.com

The main objective of this paper is the study of relationship between gender and academic learning concerning boy and girl high school students. A sample of 355 high school students (199 girls, 156 boys) of Gorgan were required to answer the Academic Learning Test. The analysis of the data indicates that: (1) Academic learning of girl students are meaningfully greater than boy students. (2) Boys who study math-physics have meaningfully greater academic learning than girls. (3) Girls who study experimental science have meaningfully greater academic learning than boys. (4) Girls who study humanities and literature have meaningfully greater academic learning than boys.

A Study on Educational Needs and Attitudes toward Education in Adults Immigrants and Refugees: The Case of City of Athens

Konstantina SKLAVOU, *Greek Council for Refugees, Greece* ✉ sklavou@socialwork.gr

Education for foreigners in Greece is one important issue, caused by the big immigration waves of the last decade. This research is focused on studying the opinion of the foreigner adults, living in Athens Greece, about education. In particular, we attempt to retrace their attitudes about education and specify their educational needs. The bibliographic study focus on the basic theories of adult education, the methodology of adult education in social fragile groups, particularly immigrants and refugees, and the way they can succeed social integration through adult education. In addition we form as well our argumentation for the suitability of the qualitative research in this project. So the data collection took place with the instrument of personal interviews. Finally, the most important findings of the research are presented. The main result of the research is the need the methodology of adults' education to be adapted in programs for adults immigrants and refugees.

Self Esteem, Perceived Control and Communal Relationship Strength as Predictors of Students' Emotional Distress

Esther AKINSOLA, *University of Lagos, Nigeria* ✉ foluk6@yahoo.com

The aim of this study is to assess the extent to which self esteem, perceived control and communal relationship strength would predict emotional distress in two samples of undergraduate students drawn from two (a Christian and a Conventional) universities. Due to expected emphasis on Christian doctrines in a Christian based institution, higher levels of communal relationship strength, self esteem and perceived control are expected to be demonstrated by students from the Christian

university. However, emerging results (though incomplete), appear to indicate otherwise. The complete results will be discussed within the framework of the existing literature on these variables and the comparative benefits provided by the two educational environments in Nigeria.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

A3

Counseling

Chair

Christina VALLIANATOU, *Saint Ann's Hospital; Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*

Vice-Chair

Moshe TATAR, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

The Role of Maternal Group Training with Cognitive Behavior Therapy in Decreasing Behavior Disorders among 6-10 Year-Old Boys

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Jalal YONESI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, Iran*

Nargess TALEGHANI, *University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, Iran*

The role of maternal group training with cognitive behavior therapy in the decrease of symptoms of conduct disorder among 6-10 year-old boys was studied. These children were known to be aggressive and susceptible to violate the rights of others. They have been characterized by aggression towards persons or animals. The research method was pre- and post-test with control group design. The sample consisted of 16 mothers (8 mothers in the control group and 8 mothers in the experimental group). One group (experimental) of mothers attended 7 training sessions. Each session was about 120 minutes, weekly. The mothers were taught methods and techniques for modification of behaviour, based on CBT. They answered Rutter's behavior disorders check list two times (post-pre test). The analysis of this data has shown that some of the hypotheses of this research are confirmed ($p < .001$), and the group training of mothers with CBT can reduce some symptoms of conduct disorders. Moreover, the results indicated that the techniques were more effective in increasing the social adjustment of children. In spite of mothers exaggeration of children's symptoms (according to the literature), the results showed the importance of mothers' training in reducing behavior disorders of children.

Client Perception of Cultural Issues in an Eating Disorder Service

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Gerard LEAVEY, *Saint Ann's Hospital; Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*

Gill HEATH, *Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, UK*

The Eating Disorders Service (EDS) is based in an ethnically diverse area of North London and provides comprehensive care for clients with a primary diagnosis of an eating disorder. The service includes inpatient, outpatient, rehabilitation and community liaison services. Despite the growing recognition that eating disorders are a problem across all ethnic groups, cultural sensitivity in eating disorders has not been fully explored. Furthermore in the eating disorders literature there is little focus on understanding multicultural competence from the client's perspective. Through the use of life stories, we examined client's experiences as part of their wider social relationships through which cultural meanings and significance ran. Clients described the complex uncertainties and difficulties of accommodating traditional values of family culture and the demands of growing up in a liberal western milieu, reporting problems with their sense of belonging and identity. We also explored issues related to power, autonomy and the body and how these might be better considered in the care of such clients. Clients reported therapist cultural competence involving proactive exploration of the meaning of cultural issues and its links with their eating disorder.

Psychosocial Adjustment and Self-Esteem in a Sample of Immigrants Living in Greece. An Empirical Study

Theodoros GIOVAZOLIAS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Andromahi KOLLIA, *University of Crete, Greece* ✉ ziogasil@yahoo.gr

It is well documented in the literature that the migration experience, the effort made by the individuals to settle down and to adjust in their new home, is a difficult and complicated procedure. Settlement in a different sociocultural environment is a complex process that involves stress and it seems that various factors influence immigrants' psychosocial adjustment. This paper will focus on the psychosocial adjustment and self esteem in a sample of immigrants living in Greece. We will present data from an empirical study that was carried out in a sample of 100 individuals. Participants completed the UCLA Loneliness Scale (Kafetsios, 2003) and the Cross-Cultural Adult Self-esteem Questionnaire (Argirakouli, 2000). They were also given a questionnaire which asked them to report issues relating to their experience of migration as well as their current circumstances of living in their new environment. The initial analysis of the data shows a strong relationship between the quality of immigrants' social environment and their levels of self esteem. Implications of the study in terms of future research and intervention programs targeting the needs of this population will be discussed.

Israeli University Student's Strategies of Coping with Traumatic and Non Traumatic Stressful Events: Cultural and Gender Differences

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Sima AMRAM, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

The present research examined the degree of stress reported and the coping strategies utilized by almost 500 Israeli University students as a function of their cultural background (Israeli-Arabs, Jewish-Israeli born, and immigrants) and gender, when facing two stressful situations: traumatic (terrorist attack) and non-traumatic (university exam). The relationships between the student's wellness, the degree of stress and the coping strategies utilized were examined. The central discussion in this study revolves around the findings regarding the higher levels of reported stress and the unique and distinctive coping strategies of the Israeli Arab students as compared to their counterparts. The impact of culture regarding student's coping strategies is discussed in relation to the Israeli society in general and to the Arab sector in particular. Special emphasis is given to the unique situation of Arab Israelis in the context of the political reality in Israel. The current research contributes to the existing literature that deals with issues of stress and coping strategies among various cultural and gender groups. Its uniqueness stems from the importance of stress in modern Western culture, including day-to-day coping with various stressful situations.

Understanding the Identity of Children with Parents of Two Different Cultures

Gella RICHARDS, *London Metropolitan University; Roehampton University, UK* ✉ g.richards@roehampton.ac.uk

With processes such as globalization, access to other parts of the world has recently become a reality for individuals from different cultures and countries. With this has brought the opportunity to meet people from different cultures and to form intimate relationships. One of the consequences of this has been the birth of children in which both cultures are represented. Whilst this has its many attractions, for the offspring themselves, it can also bring many challenges. This paper presents clinical work with three adolescents (age range 14 to 18 years) and one adult in her mid-20s who were dealing with the overwhelming psychological challenges of descending from two different cultures. It considers circumstances in which sharing two cultures can lead to identity confusion and the struggle to avoid these issues with the individuals' own offspring. Illustrations are given on how therapeutic work helped the individuals on the road to resolving these painful issues (which had resulted in parasuicide in a few of the individuals), and what lessons psychologists and counselors/ psychotherapists can learn to aid them in helping other individuals with issues over their dual cultural identity.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

A4

Leadership

Chair

Martin EUWEMA, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Vice-Chair

Mustapha M. ACHOUI, *KFUPM, Saudi Arabia*

Cross-Cultural Constructs: Developing Measures of Interpersonal Leadership Preferences

Lena ZANDER, *Stockholm School of Economics, Sweden* ✉ lana.zander@hhs.se

The objective in this paper is to derive individual- and country-level interpersonal leadership constructs, which can be used to analyse employee preferences across countries. More than 17,000 respondents in 18 countries filled out a questionnaire with theoretically derived items that had been translated and back-translated. The data-base includes employees working in different departments, at varying hierarchical and occupational work positions, of different age and gender, active in different companies and industries. To arrive at comparable reliable individual-level leadership constructs, the following procedures were taken: inter-item pattern and reliability analysis within each country, multiple analyses of variance across countries, and for further validation an individual-level factor analysis. Seven constructs of employees' interpersonal leadership preferences were identified. In addition, country-level measures of interpersonal leadership preferences were derived by conducting factor analysis with adjusted standardised country scores. The resulting interpersonal leadership measures were compared to leading contemporary leadership constructs sorting out what we know about leadership across cultures. Our extant knowledge has focused on the leader, e.g., ideal leader prototypes, leaders' business goals, managers' reliance on different sources of guidance, but only lightly touched upon the leader-subordinate working relationship to which this newly developed set of cross-cultural leadership constructs makes a contribution.

Culture as a Contingency Variable for Leadership Effectiveness: A Case of Service Organizations

Arvind SINHA, *Indian Institute of Technology, India* ✉ aks@iitk.ac.in

The study attempted to understand the relevance of some cultural factors as contingencies for leadership effectiveness. Data were obtained through structured questionnaires from 100 male managers of banks located in two different regions of India on the variables of (a) prevailing work culture, (b) leadership style, and (c) perceived performance. Different geographical locations in India offered a possibility of comparison and contrast as it is a large country with diverse and localized cultural influences. Emphases on status consciousness, initiative taking, and commitment were the focal components of cultural comparison between

the two regions. Results based on regression analysis and F-test showed that in organizations enveloped by a culture strong in status consciousness but poor in initiative taking and commitment, a leadership marked by fierce resolve and humility combined with a strategist approach was conducive to better performance as compared to a simple participative leadership. By comparison, in organization enveloped by a culture relatively low in status consciousness but strong in initiative taking and commitment, a participative leadership showed performance results as good as leadership marked by fierce resolve and humility combined with a strategist approach.

Saudi Executives and Middle Managers Decision Making Styles

Mustapha M. ACHOUI, *KFUPM, Saudi Arabia* ✉ mustafai@kfupm.edu.sa

This study investigates the Saudi executives' decision making styles on the basis of studying how they manage different events or situations. The executives were asked to respond to eight events. The eight work events selected were: The appointment of a new subordinate, the handling of good work by a subordinate, the handling of poor work by a subordinate, the obtaining of needed equipment or machinery, the management of relations with other departments, the handling of disagreement within one's own department, the introduction of new work procedures, the evaluation of new work procedures (Smith, Smith, Peterson, Schwartz et al., 2002). Two samples (Executives = 172 and Middle Managers = 148) were drawn from both public and private sectors companies in Saudi Arabia. This study investigates how managing different events is related to several variables such as age, seniority, education, company size, ownership, activity and other related variables. A comparison study between Saudi top managers and middle managers' decision making styles was conducted. Similarities and differences are discussed.

Leadership and Group Organizational Citizenship Behavior: A Comparative Study in 38 Countries

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Hein WENDT, *Haygroup, The Netherlands*

Hetty EMMERIK, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

The goal of this study is to clarify relationships between directive and supportive leadership styles and group organizational citizenship behavior (GOCB). Moreover, the effect of national culture on leadership, GOCB, and the moderating role of culture on the relationship between leadership styles and GOCB are examined. Data was collected from 20,489 managers and 96,543 corresponding team members in 38 countries. Multilevel analysis was used to test hypotheses based on Hofstede's dimension of individualism-collectivism. Individualism was negatively related to the use of both directive and supportive leadership styles. There was no significant relationship between individualism and GOCB. Directive leadership had a negative effect, and supportive leadership had a positive effect on GOCB. The negative effect of directive leadership was stronger in individualistic cultures.

Cartography of Cultural Dimensions in Romanian Organizations. Case Study in the Banat Region

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Our research has assessed the results obtained through application of cultural dimensions questionnaire realized by Geert Hofstede (VSM 94), in the summer of 2005, on a regional representative sample of 1058 subjects, for an organizational area, in Western part of Romania (Banat Region). The survey has examined an organizational portrait with the following traits: retractile and formalist dominance of behavior in relationship with higher rank persons inside organizational hierarchy (higher scores to power distance index); moderate collectivism, or a species which is theorized as "autarchical individualism"; prevalence of femininity; retractile and frightened attitudes concerning the issue of organizational changes (high scores to uncertainty avoidance index), and a short-time orientation. All of these results are compared with the previous national investigation on a national sample, especially a Gallup survey realized in 2005. At the end, the paper intends to propose a critical evaluation of social, economical, political and cultural impact of this organizational map, as it stands in the cross-cultural researches.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 13:15-14:45

B1

Organizational Issues

Chair

Yan WENHUA, *East China Normal University, China*

Vice-Chair

Stephen BENTON, *University of Westminster, UK*

Business Ethics Perception: A Comparison of Year 2005 and 1999

Carol Yeh Yun LIN, *National Chengchi University, Taiwan, PRC* ✉ linteli@nccu.edu.tw

Te Yi LIN, *National Chengchi University, Taiwan, PRC*

Following the Enron scandal, business ethics has rekindled public interests. A plethora of relevant research from different perspectives has been reported. Scholars have concluded that managers' ethical perception directs company policies and decisions. Ethical conducts not only boost corporate image but also result in lasting competitiveness. University students are generally future managers who will run businesses in every society. Early assessment of their ethical orientation helps prepare future leaders. This study replicates the first author's 1999 research, which serves as a baseline for comparisons. Current data

were collected in May 2005 to examine the differences and similarities between these two cohorts. T-test analysis reveals that respondents of year 2005 (96 students) are generally more ethical than those assessed in year 1999 (265 students). This work compares and contrasts the business ethics perception of these two sets of sample. To further explain the research results, environmental impacts and other influencing factors are also explored. Discussion and implications for educators and business owners are elaborated. Future research and research limitation finalize this paper.

Diversity Management Strategies of Indonesians in International Workgroups

Hana PANGGABEAN, *Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia* ✉ hana.panggabean@atmajaya.ac.id

Cultural diversity in workgroup is commonly regarded as a crucial factor. While multiculturalism brings along potential advantages such as creativity and synergetic group processes, it might also lead to conflicts that result in process losses and failures. Accordingly, managing cultural diversity is vital for managers in multicultural workgroups, such as international teams. Adler (2002) presents five alternative strategies for managing diversity in international workgroups, namely cultural dominance (applying a single culture's perspective continuously), cultural accommodation (imitating the practices of others' cultures), cultural compromise (conceding something for common goals), cultural avoidance (ignoring cultural differences), and cultural synergy (creating creative solutions while respecting cultural differences). This study attempts to identify diversity management strategies of Indonesians in international teams. While applying the five strategies from Adler (2002), the study integrates Indonesian culture-specific conflict strategies such as *musyawarah untuk mufakat* (compromising differences leading to a common solution) and conflict avoidance (positive rejection, indirect negative messages). A semi-structured interview was applied to 20 Indonesians (managers, consultants, researchers) working in international workgroups in various fields. The data is analyzed qualitatively using a content-analysis technique. The result is a model of Indonesian culture-specific diversity management strategy. Keywords: diversity management, Indonesia 189 words.

Indonesian Organizational Change: A Clash of Opportunities

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Major economic and social pressure continues to impact upon the cultural life of Indonesian Organisations, across sectors. This paper will consider the potential for existing organisational psychology practices in Indonesia to adapt in support of core cultural beliefs. In doing so the resultant psychological models, if secured upon competence frameworks, may offer a culturally supportive yet organisationally competitive route towards skill and organisational development. The paper will integrate information gathered at conference and facilitated workshop events held in Indonesia (2005). Issues concerning the balance between adopted work practices, claimed to be aimed at improving performance against international criteria, are argued to be counter productive in the medium term and damaging in the long term. Increasing concern exists around the perceived imbalance between Indonesian organisational develop practices and the costs in terms of cultural value. The claim that Effective, Indocentric competence framework(s) may provide a way towards improved performance and cultural realignment will be examined.

Stressors, Strains, Resources and Outcomes in China and Germany

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There are numerous studies on the work stressor and strain, but cross-cultural research on this field is at an underdeveloped stage. The objective of the present study is to explore the relationships among work stressors, psychological and physical strain, outcomes and resource variables, and compare the results between China and Germany. The results from China manufactory employees (N = 500) showed that both psychological and physical strains were in the middle level (M = 2.73 and 2.70, respectively); the main work stressors, in turn, were: work-family conflict, social stress in organization, workload, time-related pressure, job insecurity, and role ambiguity. The important support variables for Chinese employees, in turn, are individual health habits, organizational support, working environment, organizational health maintenance behavior, working environment and autonomy. The relationships among stressors and psychological and physical strains produced significant positive coefficients (ranging between .09-.42). The correlations between strains and intention to leave were significant positive (r = .27 and .19, respectively); and the relationships between strains and job satisfaction were significant negative (r = -.13 and -.15, respectively). The three cultural dimensions, individualism-collectivism, power distance, and uncertainty avoidance, were measured to explain the difference between two countries. The data from German manufactories are still on the process. These findings will be compared with results from Germany.

14:45-14:50 5 minutes break between sessions

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

Erato

Getting Older in Different Contexts: Cross-Cultural Socioemotional Aging

Convenor

Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ hhlfung@psy.cuhk.edu.hk

Discussant

Michael H. BOND, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ mhb@psy.cuhk.edu.hk

Park, Nisbett and Hedden (1999) argue that the relationships between aging and cognition may differ across cultures in predictable ways. In this symposium, we attempt to extend this argument to socioemotional aging. We argue that cultural differences in socio-emotional regulation across adulthood may be more evident for regulatory strategies that require a great deal of culture-specific knowledge, such as social relationships; but less evident for regulatory strategies that require high levels of basic cognitive resources, such as memory. In the first three papers, Reschke and colleagues present findings on cross-cultural differences in age-related time perspective and social network composition among Germans and Hong Kong Chinese. Yeung and Fung describe age differences in social relationships among Hong Kong Chinese and how Renqing (relationship orientation) moderates these age differences. Fok and colleagues report findings on cross-cultural differences in age-related interpersonal relatedness, but not any of the Big Five traits, between Canadians and Hong Kong Chinese. Taken together, these papers show that regulatory strategies that require high levels of culture-specific knowledge do display greater differences across cultures with age. In contrast, the last paper by Fung describes findings on age differences in memory for emotional (positive vs. negative) and neutral information. These findings suggest that there is not much cross-cultural difference in age-related memory - a regulatory strategy that requires high levels of basic cognitive resources. Finally, our discussant, Professor Michael Bond will comment on this line of research and its theoretical implications for the aging field and the cross-cultural field.

Construal of Future Time Perspective in Germany and China: Predictors and Predictions of Future Time Perspective in a Cross Cultural Context

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Frieder R. LANG, *University of Halle, Germany*

Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

The awareness of limited time and the ability to assess one's position in the life cycle influences a person's behavior and experience in many ways. Socioemotional selectivity theory proposes that the construal of future time perspective is closely related to the choice of goals and to preferences for social network partners. The current study explores such effects in a cross-cultural context. The study aims at investigating the way in which future time perspective is related to measures of personality, psychological well-being and social network composition giving special consideration to similarities and differences between two cultures. A Chinese sample (N = 100; Age 20-30 years) and a German sample (N = 100; Age 20-30 years) were matched by gender, age group, education and family status. Data were compared between the two cultures and across age groups. Preliminary results show that future time perspective was differently related to personality, psychological well-being and social network composition in Hong Kong and Germany. Possible reasons for these findings are discussed.

The Role of Adherence to Renqing on Social Network Composition of Chinese Adults

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Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Age-related differences in various social network characteristics have been consistently reported in western studies, with older adults' network consisting of more family members and emotionally close social partners than that of younger adults. The present study examined social network composition of 321 Chinese adults (28-91 years old) in Hong Kong. Renqing (relationship orientation), serving as an important guiding percept for social behaviours among Chinese people, was hypothesized to moderate the effect of age on social network composition. Results supported age variation in various network characteristics. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses found a significant interaction effect between age and adherence to Renqing on total number of social partners and number of peripheral social partners, and such effect was marginally significant on the number of relatives. Subsequent analysis showed that age was only predictive of total number of social partners, number of relatives, and number of peripheral social partners among individuals with higher endorsement of Renqing norms, but not for those with lower endorsement of Renqing. These findings demonstrated the moderating role of adherence to Renqing on age differences of social network composition among Chinese adults and revealed the importance of indigenous factors in understanding social behaviours.

Age Differences in Personality among Canadians and Hong Kong Chinese

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Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Siu Kei NG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, PRC*

Cross-cultural studies on personality using the emic approach have found 6 personality factors, i.e., interpersonal relatedness in addition to the usual Big Five. This study examined age differences in these 6 personality traits among Canadians and Hong Kong Chinese. While the patterns of age differences in the Big Five did not differ across cultures, age differences in some aspects of interpersonal relatedness were found only among Hong Kong Chinese but not Canadians. These findings argue against the postulate that personality maturation is universal, and suggest that maturation may occur only for personality characteristics that are valued in the specific culture.

Age Differences in Memory for Emotional Information: Testing the Positivity Effect in Hong-Kong

Helene H. FUNG, *Chinese University of Hong Kong Hong Kong, PRC* ✉ hhlfung@psy.cuhk.edu.hk

Theories and empirical research in the Western literature suggest that with age, people are more motivated to derive emotion meaning from life, and one way to do so is to disproportionately remember the positive in life. We examined this bias – known as

the positivity bias – among younger (aged 18-31 years; $n = 107$), middle-aged (aged 45-53 years; $n = 80$) and older (aged 65-85 years, $n = 103$) Hong Kong Chinese, by presenting them with positive, negative and neutral pictures, and then testing their recall and recognition memory of these pictures after a 15-min delay. We found that, consistent with prior findings obtained in the West, older Hong Kong Chinese remembered fewer negative pictures than positive or neutral pictures. Younger and middle-aged adults did not show these biases. In addition, we found that independent self construal moderated this positivity effect. Compared with memory for neutral pictures, older adults with lower independence showed reduced memory for negative pictures but not increased memory for positive pictures. Older adults with higher independence, in contrast, showed both forms of biases.

Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

Science Amphi.

Metric Issues and Cross-Cultural Research

Convenors

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ kmylonas@psych.uoa.gr

Norman FEATHER, *Flinders University, Australia* ✉ norman.feather@flinders.edu.au

In this symposium we bring together some of the most usual metric issues involved in scaling, construct description and metric bias detection. The cross-cultural element is strongly related to such metric issues, as it inflates or sometimes produces these sorts of bias; some other times, it dictates scaling methods and adjustments needed in order to accommodate for cultural variations but also to avoid suppressing cultural similarities. Georgiadi et al. is addressing the scale adaptation issue, usually encountered when a scale is not initially created for a specific culture, or at least does not necessarily adhere to construct equivalence across cultures. They are presenting the psychometric characteristics in respect to the basic constructs of the Person-Job Fit scale and discuss them on a cultural basis. Caramelli is addressing the construct issue in its unidimensional vs multidimensional nature and attempts to cross-culturally describe the diagonal elements of a multidimensional set of cultural values, based on Hofstede, and support culture equivalence for these constructs. Van Dijk et al. are testing for method bias (notably response styles) in cross-cultural testing by means of general metric scale deficiencies. They argue that response styles are particularly likely to trigger bias in terms of culture when personally relevant domains are under assessment. Mylonas et al. propose a statistical method for adjusting metric bias caused in terms of culture by reducing the respective error variance. Multidimensional scaling techniques and factor structures are used to exemplify the method under a “combination of countries under comparison” strategy.

The Person-Job Fit Scale: Psychometric Properties for Three Samples of Greek Employees

Elli GEORGIADI, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ elli_georgiadi@yahoo.gr

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Occupational characteristics and the correspondence between job requirements and personality variables have been assessed worldwide through self-report measures such as the Holland Self-Directed Search and his Person-Environment Fit theory. Recently, Brkich, Jeffs and Carless (2002) have introduced and “alternative” Person-Job Fit model, and have operationalized it through a nine-item assessment scale. This scale is considered being a global self-report way of assessing the match of a person’s values, knowledge, skills, abilities and needs with his/her job characteristics. This scale was translated into Greek and similar items were added in an attempt to account for possibly culturally caused bias. The scale was administered to a sample of taxation officers, a sample of university staff members, and a sample of university administration personnel. The unifactorial factor structure as proposed by Brkich, Jeffs, and Carless was tested through confirmatory factor analysis models for the original nine-item scale and for alternative country-specific scales. These alternative scales were comprised of the maximum possible number of original items and some alternative country-specific items, in an attempt to remedy for discrepancies in the loadings matrix for possibly culturally biased items. The factor structures of the separate samples in this study were also computed and compared to each other in order to test for possible effects of job specificities on the overall factor structure for the Greek version of the Person-Job Fit Scale.

The Construction and Validation of Measures of Cultural Dimensions at Individual Level in French, English, Italian and Spanish

Marco CAMELLI, *University of Montpellier II, France* ✉ marco.caramelli@iae.univ-mont2.fr

Hofstede's cultural dimensions are widely used in cross-cultural quantitative research. However, most of the time, authors use as independent cultural variables, the Hofstede's results of the VSM questionnaire as it was administered to IBM employees in the seventies. In order to study the relevance of cultural values on individuals' attitudes and behaviors, the use of individual measures of cultural values seem to be more appropriate and scientifically sound. A review of existing measurement scales shows that such scales, when they exist, are too long or do not fit to Hofstede's definitions of the concepts. A short form of these measures would be useful because researchers usually need to include in the same questionnaire measurement scales of cultural dimensions as well as scales of dependent attitudinal variables. The development of short forms of cultural dimensions scales would allow to keep research surveys at a reasonable length. Hofstede's cultural dimensions are usually conceived as unidimensional concepts. From a review of the definitions of such concepts, we propose to conceive them as multidimensional constructs. The proposed measurement scales are developed in four languages, English, Italian, Spanish and French, and the cross-cultural equivalence of the scales is tested using multi-group confirmatory factor analysis.

Toward a Model of Acquiescence and Extremity Scoring in Cross-Cultural Research

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Femke DATEMA, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Anne-Lieke J.H.F. PIGGEN, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Stephanie C.M. WELTEN, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

Likert-type rating scales are particularly susceptible to response styles. Acquiescence is a tendency to agree with questions, regardless of item content. Extremity refers to a tendency to choose the extreme endpoints of a rating scale. Although it is widely acknowledged that response styles can seriously invalidate findings of cross-cultural research, their theoretical underpinnings are hardly explored. Based on these rating scales, taken from a large dataset of ISSP surveys, acquiescence and extremity response style indices were analyzed on individual and country level. At country level, the patterning of correlations with a number of cultural, psychological, and economic variables were investigated, while at individual level, effects of gender, age, and subjective social class variables were explored. The hypothesis was confirmed that response styles are more likely to be found in questionnaires dealing with personally relevant domains (e.g., family). Extremity was related to well-being and acquiescence to affluence. Finally, acquiescence was negatively related to socioeconomic status and positively to age. A tentative model of cross-cultural differences in response styles is presented.

Cross-Cultural Factor Analysis: Re-Evaluation of a Metric Bias Reduction Method

Kostas MYLONAS, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ kmylonas@psych.uoa.gr

Eftichia PRIBA, *Panteion University, Greece*

Various methods accounting for item bias caused in terms of culture have been modeled (Poortinga & van de Vijver, 1987; van de Vijver & Poortinga, 1997; van de Vijver & Leung, 1997). Most of such methods attempt to minimize variance explained by culture itself, by detecting and deleting culturally biased items from the analysis, and then compare for factor equivalence using culture-free correlation matrices. An alternative might be to estimate indices of country eccentricity through individual differences Euclidean distance scaling models and then proceed to variance and raw-scores adjustment, accounting for each item's culture variance. Based on data from six countries from Georgas's (2002) 27-country study on family roles, and following an initial analysis of all six countries (Mylonas, 2003), all the 5th and 4th order combinations of countries were examined. For all 21 combinations, factor loadings after metric adjustment increased; also, for a large number of country sets, items not included before the adjustment in the factor structure were after the adjustment entering it.

Poster Symposium

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

A4

Dimensions of Well-Being: Cross-Cultural Studies in Various “Communities”

Convenor

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Co-Convenor

Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece* ✉ agari@psych.uoa.gr

“Community” is defined as the geographical area, locality or neighborhood that includes a network of social interaction and support (McMillan & Chavis, 1976). Residents’ feelings of membership and shared socio-emotional ties define the affective dimension of community, so the term “community identification”, as a complexity of cognitive and emotional parameters, expresses personal constructions of community life (Saunderson, 2003; Unger & Wandersman, 1985). Closely related to community identification is the term “community satisfaction”, defined as the level of the residents’ well-being feelings composed by both the objective ecological elements of the community environment and the subjectively perceived environmental factors of the community life (White, 1985). The need for a comprehensive profile of community well-being, as a multidimensional system of objective and subjective dimensions of community viability, health and enhancement, arises from the multiple nature of problems themselves that many urban western communities or neighborhoods face. Three of the poster presentations of the symposium present parts of a research project in six European neighborhoods through the administration in 705 adults of a “community well-being questionnaire” that covers six dimensions of community life: as a “place to live”, as a “social community”, as an “economic community”, as a “political community”, as a “personal space” and as a “part of its city”. However, as cultural diversity may have an impact on the concept of well-being and differentiates its meaning, the forth poster presentation attempts to compare the “subjective”, the “psychological”, and the “social well-being” of two samples, one from Brazil, El Salvador, and one other from Spain. The term “social well-being” is defined as the “appraisal of one’s circumstance and functioning in society” (Keyes, 1998) and is composed by five dimensions: “social integration”, “social acceptance”, “social contribution”, “social actualization” and “social coherence”. The fifth poster presentation, attempting to explore the conceptualization of well-being for the Iranian society, employed a questionnaire created for the purpose of this study and administered to 400 students. The results indicated six factors that were quite similar to those proposed by Ryff and Keyes (1995): “Life Satisfaction”, “Spirituality”, “Happiness and Optimism”, “Maturity”, “Positive Relations with Others” and “Self-Autonomy”. The sixth poster presentation, also focused in the Iranian society, presents findings that associate positive family functioning with adolescents’ general health and satisfaction of their needs, while their needs for autonomy and relatedness seem to predict their tendency to leave the community.

Cross-Cultural Approach of the Economic Aspect of the Community Well-Being

Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

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Sophia CHRISTAKOPOULOU, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*

John DAWSON, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*

The economic strength of individuals and local areas are fundamental elements of the quality of life of individuals and the well-being of the communities in which they live. Income levels and employment prospects of local residents have also been associated with neighborhood stability. Local shopping areas serve as meeting places between residents and facilitate social interaction and the development of the sense of community in the area. By interviewing 705 respondents in six urban areas in six cultural settings, in Liverpool of the UK (160), in Galway (133) and in Cork (109) of Ireland, in Patras (102), as well as in Bournazi (115) and Kontopefko (86) of Athens, Greece, we assessed the employment, investment and spending patterns of local residents, the extent that household incomes meet the residents' financial needs, as well as the actual and the expected changes in household incomes. The cross-cultural similarities and differences that emerged regarding household spending patterns and the proportion of money spent locally through the residents' investments in the community, such as home ownership and home improvements, are discussed in the perspective of how economic development of the community discourages social exclusion and isolation.

Political and Social Parameters of the Community Well-Being across Cultures

Penny PANAGIOTOPOULOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

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Aikaterini GARI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Sophia CHRISTAKOPOULOU, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*

John DAWSON, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*

This presentation focuses on the social and political aspect of community life aiming at identifying the structures of political representation and local area management, as well the extent to which local people can influence decisions that affect themselves and their local communities. Specifically, it explores whether and how the participation in community organizations strengthens social interaction, increases the residents' sense of community and facilitates the development of their commitment to the neighbourhood. By interviewing 705 adults in urban areas in Greece, Ireland and the UK, we assessed the extent to which the residents are formally involved in the community social life, the existence of formal social support networks, and the mechanisms for citizenship and community empowerment. Similarities and differences emerged regarding the residents' sharing power, their sense of responsibility and personal control over their environment. These findings are discussed in relation to the fact that policy makers need to have a clear picture of community's strengths and weaknesses, as derived by the local residents themselves, in order to identify appropriate interventions and target resources effectively.

Cross-Cultural Approach of Urban Community Physical and Mental Health as Correlates of Well-Being

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Sophia CHRISTAKOPOULOU, *John Dawson and Associates, Chester, UK*

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Healthy, safe and enjoyable environments are of crucial importance for individuals' physical and mental health. Physical conditions, fear of crime and difficult access to well-fare services such as medical care centers and care services for children and the elderly have been related to neighborhood pessimism and residential dissatisfaction. The community well-being questionnaire was administered in 705 adults in Greece, Ireland and the UK. The questions answered for the purpose of this study address the residents' satisfaction with quality of local specific services and facilities, their perceptions and feelings about the level of crime and personal safety in the area, along with their perceptions about their physical and mental health. Twenty two general health questions are based on the General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg, 1972) and especially on two factors of the scale regarding residents' physical disturbances and social difficulties. Results are discussed in relation to similarities and differences across the six cultural settings and some specific environmental and social characteristics of each neighborhood.

Social Order and Well-Being

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Amalio BLANCO, *Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain*

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The two broad traditions about well-being have defined it in terms of life satisfaction (subjective well-being) or human development and existential challenges of life (psychological well-being). These traditions have forgotten the socio-historical context; therefore, different authors have proposed other constructs of social well-being, formed by five dimensions: social integration, social acceptance, social contribution, social actualization and social coherence. Using this theoretical frame as well as the concept of social order, in this poster we have attempted to study the social well-being differences between Spain and El Salvador. Our hypothesis is that, due to the high correlations found between subjective well-being and psychological well-being ($r = .84$), a structure composed by two oblique factors called "personal well-being" (that encompasses both "the subjective" and "the psychological well-being") and "social well-being" seems to best fit in with the research data.

Psychological Well-Being, a Cross-Cultural Study

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Said POURNAGHASH-TEHRANI, *Tehran University, Iran*

To evaluate and examine the structure of psychological well-being in Iranian society, the present research was carried out in three different phases. In the first phase, the current patterns of well-being were studied and its different aspects for a construct were extracted. In the second phase, using the available questionnaire and relative scales in the field of well-being and with the help of mental health experts, a new questionnaire was designed. In the third phase, in order to determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, it was administered to 400 students. The results of our item and factor analysis pointed to a different construct structure of psychological well-being in the Iranian society; i.e., our results led to the emergence of a new psychological well-being model specifically tailored for the Iranian society.

The Effects of Family Functioning and Quality of Community Environment

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Abbas RAHIMINEZHAD, *Tehran University, Iran*

The relationship between family functioning (measured by FAD) and the satisfaction with quality of community environment of 200 adolescents (aged from 14 to 24 years old) was studied in relation to general health (measured by GHQ) and basic need satisfaction (measured with PNQ, Rayan and Deci, 2001). The data were gathered from four communities around Tehran city. The correlations of variables are as following: 1) The correlation between FAD and GHQ for adolescents was .48; 2) The correlations of FAD were: with need for autonomy -.61, with need for competence -.43 and with need for relatedness -.58; 3) The correlations of community environment satisfaction were: -.33 with GHQ, .20 with autonomy and .20 with relatedness.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

A1

Organizational Issues

Chair

Daphne HALKIAS, *American College of Greece, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Minwen Sophie CHANG, *Aston University, UK*

The Predictive Negative Relationship of Job Characteristics on Housekeeping Employees' Occupational Stress

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Indra SANTOSO, *University of Indonesia, Indonesia*

Since Indonesia's monetary crisis, tourism would be an alternative to increase the country's income level. Hotel accommodation is an important part of the tourism industry. Considering the best hotel's services, human resource staffing would be an important factor to be considered, particularly housekeeping staff. Symptoms of psychosomatic disorder were found among a five star Hotel housekeeping's staff in Jakarta. According to Greenberg (2002), psychosomatic disorder might be caused by occupational stress. Further, Schermerhorn (1993) stated that stress might be caused by work factors. Nevi (2005) stated that job factors might function as stressors. Hackman and Oldham (1980) proposed that job characteristics are predictors of job satisfaction. Previous researches found that job satisfaction reduces stress (Schulz, 1990). This study investigates whether job characteristics predict lower level of stress. The Hackman and Oldham JDS (Job diagnostic Survey) and Weimann OSS (Occupational Stress Scale) were distributed among 129 housekeeping staff of a five star hotel in Jakarta. A significant negative correlation was found between job characteristics and stress on the autonomy and feedback dimensions of the job characteristics, but not on the skill variety, task identity and task significance dimensions.

Cultural Diversity at the New Zealand Workplace

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According to Relational Demography Theory (Riordan, Shaffer & Stewart, 2005) and the Attraction-Selection-Attrition model (Schneider, 1987), organisations select and hold people who are perceived as similar to the organisational culture due to observable or underlying attributes. If individual demographic characteristics are the basis for group comparison and discrimination, migrants from diverse ethnic backgrounds should face difficulties finding employment and participating fully at the workplace. Although New Zealand's economy is performing well and there is a reported skills' shortage, a disproportionate number of qualified new migrants are either unemployed or underemployed. This paper is going to present a multi-method study that aims at getting an in-depth understanding about the reasons lying behind this mismatch. A survey with 200 employers and twenty qualitative interviews with human resource managers and representatives of ethnic groups were conducted to identify critical fields of discrimination due to organisational industry, size and ownership as well as migrants' ethnic, national and professional background. Results will show how perceived dissimilarity and cultural differences affect labour market outcomes, HRM practices and integration of employees of different cultural background at the workplace. Suggestions for managing a culturally diverse workforce within the New Zealand specific context will be offered to increase awareness and improve intercultural communication.

Overarching Themes and Culture-Specific Experiences of Migrants in New Zealand

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Astrid PODSIADLOWSKI, *Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

The recent immigration policy in New Zealand (1998) has helped open the way for an increasingly diverse workforce. The focus of this paper is to present a study that looks into the workplace experiences of first generation Asian and European skilled immigrants who comprise more than 50% of the people born overseas (NZ Statistics, 2002). This study addresses immigrants' perceptions of the NZ workplace and how well they are coping amidst problems of adaptation such as job-specific stressors, discrimination and underemployment. Results of five focus group discussions will be presented that involve nationalities representing those two different regions to look for common experiences among diverse migrants groups and differences between them due to their cultural specific background. Additionally expert interviews with representatives of those diverse ethnic groups help to understand the reasons behind some difficulties migrants face and to develop tools to support them. Theoretical models on Acculturation (Berry, 1987), Attraction-Similarity-Attrition (Schneider, 1987), Social Identity (Tajfel & Turner, 1978) and Tokenism (Kanter, 1977) are used to interpret the qualitative data. The results lead to implications how to address diversity management at the New Zealand workplace for different migrant groups and to improve integration of migrants and co-operation among local and foreign employees.

The Effect of Downsizing on the Behaviors and Motivations of Survivors: A Cross-Cultural Comparison between Employee Experiences in Greece and the United States

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David JALAJAS, *Long Island University, USA*

Michael BOMMER, *Clarkson University, USA*

Geoffrey MILLS, *American College of Greece, Greece*

Nicholas HARKIOLAKIS, *Hellenic American University, Greece*

Matina KONTOGEORGI, *Alliant International University, USA*

Dimitris AKRIVOS, *Greece*

Research on the effects of downsizing has focused on several levels including the global, organization, and the individual. However, this research, at the individual level, focused specifically on the effects of downsizing on the survivors of the organization. Downsizing refers to activities undertaken by management to improve the efficiency, productivity, and competitiveness of the organization by reducing the workforce size. Many researchers explain the types of response we can expect from survivors of a corporate downsizing. The possible attitudes and behaviors due to downsizing are of particular interest to managers, because managers will inevitably face a workforce at least partially staffed with survivors of downsizing activities. A survey of 150 engineers in the high tech industry in the United States revealed that downsizings are significantly associated with changes in several variables. Changes in six behavioral variables were regressed on changes in five motivation variables and four affective state variables that were most strongly associated with changes in behaviors following downsizings. Similar data collection is now taking place in Greece and the results will be compared with those of the American study. The purpose of this research is to give a better understanding of the cross-cultural similarities and differences of the effects of downsizing on survivors between Greece and the United States. These findings enable the manager to preview, in a combined sense, a certain set of downsizing survivor responses from both cultures. Recommendations for research and practitioners are discussed.

Teamwork for Innovation in the Chinese Context

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Societal cultural values are associated with cross-cultural differences in group processes such as social loafing (e.g. Earley, 1993), conformity (e.g. Bond & Smith, 1996), minority dissent (e.g. Ng & Dyne, 2001) and communication (e.g. Gudykunst, Ting-Toomey, & Chua, 1988). As increasing use of teamwork for innovation, the roles of societal cultural values on team innovation are not fully explored. Current team innovation literature is mainly developed in Western cultural context (e.g. West 1990; 2002; and colleagues, 1996; 2001; 2003); adapting this team innovation model to explain teamwork for innovation in non-western cultural context (e.g. Chinese cultural context) may not be appropriate due to the lack of consideration of social-cultural factors. This research project is aiming to explore the effects of Chinese cultural values on team innovation in Chinese context with an indigenous psychology approach. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted in 3 R&D teams in Taiwanese family owned manufacturer companies in 2005. Preliminary results of the study shows that the social cultural values such as pursue for harmony, respect for authority and others orientation have significant effects on group process such as conformity, minority dissent and communication, and innovation initiation and implementation.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

A2

Education

Chair

Vassilis PAVLOPOULOS, *University of Athens, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Stavroula PANAGIOTAKOU, *University of Athens, Greece*

Greek Teachers' Empowerment in Primary Education. Teaching and Pedagogical Techniques to Diverse Students

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This research is referred to the empowerment of the Greek primary school teacher which has a direct impact on his teaching and pedagogical work. According to the study of Greek and Foreign literature on the issue, the empowerment of the teacher is directly connected to a series of internal and external factors. The final questionnaire was based on the following scales: The Empowerment Scale (Short & Rinehart 1992), The Teacher Job Satisfaction Questionnaire (Lester, P.E., 1984), The Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale (Hillman, S.J. 1986), The Teacher Efficacy Scale (Gibson, S. 1984), The School Level Environment Questionnaire (Fisher, Frasher, 1990). The sample of the research consisted of primary school teachers. The methodological approaches that the teacher applies and the interpersonal relationship between teacher and students are important factors of the empowerment of the teacher. The teachers' perceptions referring to their empowerment are reported in this research, in relation to teaching and pedagogical techniques they use to diverse students. The results will be discussed emphasizing to teachers views on teaching diverse students.

Self-Efficacy Beliefs about Teaching for Pre-Training and Post-Training Teachers

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the differences between in-training and pre-service teachers' self efficacy about teaching. In the current study, the authors will use the Dimension of Self Efficacy about Teaching (DSEBT) Scale to investigate the differences between the two groups. The participants in the current study will be from Qassem University. The university uses semesters and in each semester students register to new courses. The eighth semester students go to public schools for training. During this period, their efficacy belief will be evaluated and compared with their peers in previous semester to determine whether they are different. The data will be collected at the end of semester. The target sample size will be about 250 participants from two different departments. The data will be analyzed utilizing analysis of variance to determine the differences between the two groups.

Academic Satisfaction in Students from Different Ethnic Origin

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Carmen TABERNERO, *University of Cordoba, Spain*

Alicia ARENAS, *University of Salamanca, Spain*

Based on social-cognitive theory, the purpose of this study was to examine some of the psycho-social factors involved in the academic satisfaction of students from different ethnic groups: Latin American, African and Spanish. The sample was composed by 938 students of secondary school, the 19.7% came from Latin America, the 12.8% from Africa and the 64.4% were Spanish. The average of age was 14.19 years old ($SD = 1.46$), the range of age was between 12 and 18 years old, and the 46.7% were girls and 53% boys. Results showed that the African students reached the highest level of academic satisfaction, perceived academic competence, cultural self-efficacy and external attribution. Latin American students showed the lowest perceived academic competence and the Spanish students reached the highest level of social self-efficacy and positive future expectation. Moreover, social-cognitive factors such as social self-efficacy, internal attribution (ability and effort), perceived academic competence, positive future expectation and academic satisfaction were strongly related. The academic satisfaction was explained by psychological aspects such as social self-efficacy and perception of academic competence in each ethnic group. Therefore, we consider that it is necessary to promote social self-efficacy, internal attribution, and positive future expectation in order to influence on psychological adaptation of students.

Teacher Motivation, Job Satisfaction and Job Stress in Canada and Cyprus

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Anastasios GEORGIU, *Ministry of Education and Culture, Cyprus*

Georgios GEORGIU, *University of Alberta, Canada*

The motivation of classroom teachers is a key concern for educational and psychological researchers because teacher motivation not only influences student motivation, but it also predicts teachers' instructional behaviours. Situated in Bandura's social cognitive theory, teachers' individual and collective efficacy beliefs -individual and shared judgments of the capabilities to influence student outcomes- have been found to predict student achievement, and to be related to teachers' classroom practices. Few or no studies have used a cross-cultural perspective to examine the relationship between teachers' individual and collective efficacy beliefs and their job-related beliefs and attitudes. This study explores the relationship among teachers' individual and collective efficacy, job stress, job satisfaction, and commitment to teaching across two cultural settings. Participants were urban and rural elementary school teachers in western Canada and Cyprus who completed a 42-item questionnaire comprised of well-validated measures of efficacy beliefs and job-related functioning. Results highlight the relationship between motivation beliefs and job-related factors, and focus on the role played by teachers' efficacy beliefs in both countries. The study offers researchers new information about how self- and collective efficacy operate in diverse settings, and offers insight to those involved in shaping teacher recruitment, training, and retention policies.

Psychopathology

Chair

Andrew RYDER, *Concordia University, Canada*

Vice-Chair

Haruhiko SHIMOYAMA, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

Emerging Issues and New Challenges

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Theodoros GIOVAZOLIAS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Although eating disorders in the 1980s and early 1990s were mainly diagnosed in white western women, emerging evidence suggests that they occur in a wide range of ethnic and cultural groups in the United States, Britain and in a number of different societies such as Beijing, Shanghai and Japan. In this paper we reviewed the literature in the field of eating disorders in multicultural populations with a view to identify salient issues that may impact on therapeutic engagement and treatment. A number of studies are mainly epidemiological or investigate the development of eating disturbance in people from different cultural backgrounds. Some have looked into body dissatisfaction, whereas others on the cultural sensitivity of the diagnostic instruments. Furthermore there is little focus on how cultural issues relevant to their difficulties are addressed by professionals in therapy. For example, although a number of writers argue that eating disorders in multicultural populations seem to be a manifestation of a cultural clash between the client's traditional cultural expectations and the Western ideals, it is less clear how this information can be integrated in therapy for eating disorders. Other relevant areas are discussed and guidelines are proposed.

Eating Disorders in Mediterranean Area

Giovanni Maria RUGGIERO, *"Psicoterapia e Ricerca", Italy*

The presentation explores the socio-cultural factors underlying the ascendancy of eating disorders in some countries of the Mediterranean area in our own time, in an effort to map the impact of culture on the development of eating disorders. The topics reviewed echo back to each other and underscore the complexity of defining and measuring culture. The analysis pulls on history, geography, biology and literature to set the stage for a review of cultural causes, with culture being the political, commercial and treatment settings potential eating disordered individuals find themselves in. The presentation shows how perfectionism and control, the key-cognitive constructs of eating disorders, are impacted by the internal and external environment of the eating disordered individual. In addition, shame is proposed as the bridge construct between sociology and psychology.

Depression in China and Canada: Does Alexithymia Modify Cross-Cultural Presentation of Symptoms?

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The expectation that Chinese individuals tend to present distress in a somatic way, through physical symptoms, has been a major prediction of cultural psychopathology. Several researchers have proposed that this phenomenon might be due to cultural differences in alexithymia – difficulty in experiencing and expressing emotions – but empirical research remains scarce. The present study was conducted using psychiatric outpatients in China (N = 175) and Canada (N = 107). Outpatients were assessed using unstructured interview, structured interview, and questionnaire; evidence for greater somatization in the Chinese sample was found using all three methods. Moreover, higher levels of alexithymia were found in the Chinese sample. Follow-up analyses revealed, however, that only the non-pathological component of alexithymia, externally-oriented thinking, mediated the relation between culture and symptom presentation. These results suggest that there are cultural differences in depressive symptom presentation, but also that these differences are better attributed to cultural differences in the priority given to internal emotional experience rather than to pathological alexithymia as a whole. We conclude by integrating these findings into the existing literature and by noting the ways in which cultural psychopathology can be informed by clinical and cultural psychology.

The Role of Science and CBT in Developing Clinical Psychology as a Profession from the Comparative Point of View between Japan and Britain

Haruhiko SHIMOYAMA, *University of Tokyo, Japan* ✉ h3954s@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

The periods of development of both Japanese Clinical Psychology (JCP) and British Clinical Psychology (BCP) are similar, but the attitudes towards implementing a scientific approach and to CBT are completely different. On the one hand, BCP has continued to assume that clinical psychology is a science in itself and it expresses itself primarily through CBT. On the other hand, JCP has not taken up this approach. As a result, a comparative study between the two countries is very helpful in

understanding the role of CBT and Science in the process of clinical psychology development. British Clinical Psychology established the identity of clinical psychology as a discipline and managed to achieve official recognition as a mental health profession. In contrast to this, Japanese Clinical Psychology is unable to define clinical psychology as a discipline, because the organisation is riven with internal and external conflicts, which have confused its approach. Consequently, it could be said that a scientific approach and CBT could make a contribution towards the development of clinical psychology.

Thematic Session

Saturday, July 15, 14:50-16:20

B1

Anthropological Issues

Chair

Dionisis KOULOIANNIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Vice-Chair

Afrodita MARCU, *University of Surrey, UK*

Dilemmatic Aspects of the Human-Animal Boundary and Their Implications for Theories of Dehumanization

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Evanthia LYONS, *University of Surrey, UK*

Peter HEGARTY, *University of Surrey, UK*

Theories of dehumanization generally assume that the human-animal boundary is clear-cut, value-free and non-dilemmatic. The present study challenged that view of human and animal nature. Six focus groups were carried out in Romania and in Britain, and participants were challenged to think about dilemmas pertaining to animal and human life. Four master themes were identified across the Romanian and British groups: humans' inclusion in the scope of justice, animals' exclusion from the scope of justice, speciesism, and maintaining the status quo. Sentience made animals resemble humans, while rational autonomy made humans unique. Speciesism underlay the human participants' conceptualisation of animals, and of humans' relationships with them. The human-animal boundary varied as a function of the animals in questions, of the participants' speciesist views, and of the postmaterialist values they embraced. While participants often expressed dilemmas about their attitudes towards animals, they generally argued that the existing social system could not change. The results suggest that the human-animal boundary is not essentialised, but dilemmatic and constructed ad-hoc. The implications of these findings for the operationalization of dehumanization will be discussed.

Polychromatic Phenomena in a Cross-Cultural Interaction

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Humans perceive the world around them in a multitude of colors. Color is a product of our eye and brain. The person, as a creative being, uses multicoloredness in order to represent, in the products of her activity, the entire scale of her feelings and emotions, so that they can solicit a response from another person, along the way expanding the cultural space. Any material object in the society as a product of human activity is, one way or another, either a mono- or a polychromatic phenomenon, i.e., an artificially created color occurrence. In the course of a lifetime, a person may change her color predilections, due to changes in her "inner" colors, her attitudes toward the surrounding polychromatic social environment. Polychromatic preferences depend on demographic and geographic characteristics of social groups, including each individual's national roots. A person, who was born in one country, has lived most of her life in another, and has yet another nationality will have a synthesis of the appraisal preference of polychromatic phenomena of at least three ethnicities. Therefore, the preference of each individual within a given social group is unique. It depends on the individual's gender, age, education, nationality, as well as the part of the world where she lives. The polychromatic world of a person includes a natural-geographic environment, which is a factor in the development of personality, harmonization of the relations between the person and the nature.

The Decline of Paternity in Modern Western Society

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This paper enlarges upon the main ideas of my book *The Decline of Paternity*. More specifically, it demonstrates that the idea of paternity, as it has come down to us in Western history, was based on metaphysical premises (the idea of the father-God), to which psychoanalysis also contributed. The result was that the paternal function went into a decline, as Nietzsche diagnosed very early and expressed in his famous phrase: "God is dead". The paper concludes with the effort to disentangle the idea of paternity from that of the father-God, as well as from the idea of the primal father who, according to Freud, acquired symbolic value through his "murder" – an idea that is directly linked with that of the father-God – and to show that paternity acquires a different relationship with the symbolism of the father's death from that proposed by Freud. In this way, the paper indicates the direction in which Western societies should turn in order to achieve a more stable and viable concept of paternity.

Herodotus and Cross-Cultural Psychology

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Christos GEORGOPOULOS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece*

Herodotus has been frequently accused of interjecting in his work fantastical or imaginary elements, such as magical or religious superstitions, omens, myths and arbitrary dream interpretations. Despite the fact that his critics may be justified from a historical point of view, Herodotus was also the first, or one of the first at the very least and certainly pioneering in doing so, anthropologists and ethnographers. For example, in furnishing an account of the Egyptians' religious beliefs, he has often been accused of lack of objectivity and wild imagination, exactly because he does not take the ground of a supposed cultural superiority (a possibility potentially afforded to him by the attainments of the "Greek Enlightenment" and the socioeconomic circumstances of his native land), but exerts himself in penetrating into the deeper layers of meaning of the Egyptians' religious life with the kind of respect normally reserved for one's native customs and beliefs. Thus a possible correlation of Herodotus' method with the development of a cross-cultural orientation in Psychotherapy that will concentrate on the matrix "topical" meaning (both in geographical and transpersonal terms) and avoid approaches characterized by pseudo-scientificity. Hence, narratives that do not stem from the therapist may become valuable parts of the process.

Britain and the United States: Going Down the Roman Path

Constantine LEROUNIS, *Hellenic Association of Group Analysis and Psychotherapy, Greece* ✉ hagap@otenet.gr

At some point between Herodotus and the modern era lies the period of the Pax Romana, the Roman peace. A Greek and a Roman Historian, Polybius and Tacitus, undertook to provide an account of the development of the Roman Republic taking their narratives almost to their own times. What was common, nevertheless throughout the empire was a neurotic fixation on the father figure and its potency. Thus, military triumph became gradually more and more important as one of the last remaining tokens of individuated paternal authority, which had replaced the collective paternal authority of the Senators. The construction of the ideology of Roman cultural superiority is not the mark of stability but of crisis. By deifying Fatherhood both Polybius and Tacitus do not realize that they do not sublimate it, but form a regressive fixation, which is susceptible of both the luminous and dark aspects of Fatherhood. Today, the fight Britain and the US against the enemy abroad is an attempt to hold together the nexus of symbolic relationships falling apart and imbue the immigrants arriving in these countries with the perverse paternity of the imperial ideal.

End of Congress

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