

2023

Global Minds and Hearts Pathways Towards a Sustainable Future

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University of Limerick

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IACCP 2023
EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Global Minds and Hearts *Pathways Towards a Sustainable Future*

**27th Regional Conference of the
International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology**

**July 31 – August 5, 2023
Limerick, Ireland**



INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION FOR
CROSS-CULTURAL
PSYCHOLOGY





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Welcome to the 27th Regional European Conference of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology

Dear Conference Delegates,

I hope you are as thrilled as I am that we will finally hold a face-to-face conference for the first time since 2019! Over these four years, you surely have learned more about Zoom, recording lectures, and all sorts of virtual technologies than you ever expected to. We are fortunate indeed that our first return to “normal” will take place in the wonderfully salubrious Limerick, Ireland. In the spirit of Irish culture, the IACCP officers have resolved that any conference delegate who can present an officer with a genuine four-leaf clover will receive a free year membership.

The theme of this conference is Global Minds and Hearts: Pathways Towards a Sustainable Future. The theme is apropos in several ways. Globalization has taken a serious hit over the last several years as nations pull inward, backslide from democracy, erect trade barriers, revert to mid-20th century power politics and warfare, and erode the centuries-long Enlightenment project of reshaping the world to enrich the human condition. Sustainability, an idea whose time had better come soon—or else—is increasingly pertinent as a multitude of human-made and natural disasters raise the specter of a diminished planet. If you believe psychology matters (I do), then the path to the kind of sustainable future that we wish for ourselves and our grandchildren runs through minds and hearts. As psychologists, our work is clearly cut out for us.

As we come together to share cross-cultural psychology in Ireland, at the far west end of Europe, we can’t help but reflect on the terrible things happening at the east side of the continent. The war in Ukraine has weighed heavily on IACCP, being a multinational scientific society with members on all sides of the conflict, geographically as well as politically. My sense is that we are at an inflection point in history: going forward, we will need to make choices about whether, and how, to defend our values as scientist-citizens and heirs to the principles of the Enlightenment. The future of the modern experiment lies in our hands. Is liberal democracy sustainable?

Organizing a conference, even a small-ish one, requires a huge investment in time, effort, and creativity. Whenever you see Anca Minescu and the members of her team, please thank them for all they have done, buy them a beer, or give them a four-leaf clover.

See you all in Limerick!

Bill Gabrenya
IACCP President





Welcome from the Organizing Committee

Céad Míle Fáilte

We welcome you to the 2023 European Regional Conference of the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology! The Irish say: Céad Míle Fáilte (One Hundred Thousand welcomes), and our multicultural organizing committee wish that you enjoy creating and sharing knowledge and experiences in the beautiful setting of our campus, at the University of Limerick, in the West of Ireland.

We wish for the past and present expertise from IACCP and beyond to come together to create knowledge and networks for a better future.

We wish that the 2023 conference becomes a significant milestone into how psychology can contribute to new Pathways towards a Sustainable Future.

We invite you to contribute with your psychological insights to issues that are pressing and global, relevant for each and all of us, demanding of our personal and professional involvement.

Come with your minds and hearts to re-energize our scientific pursuits!

Challenges for Sustainable Futures

We present you with the challenges of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>. We raise the challenges and reality of 100 million people displaced from their homes (UNHCR). In Ukraine since 2022, 8 million people were displaced within the country and another 6 million people outside the country. People are displaced because of wars and conflicts, but also because of natural disasters and the consequences of climate change.

We signal the challenges brought by increased workplace diversity in private and public sectors. The millennial generation is more ethnically diverse than others, and the workforce overall is more diverse now, in terms of age, gender, disability and cultural backgrounds. Organizations are challenged to understand and invest in diversity, equality and inclusion.

Psychology can contribute to these challenges, and cross-cultural psychology, in particular, can significantly improve our collective endeavors to create a more sustainable, inclusive and innovative future.

IACCP 2023 will contribute to make the world a better place!

Learn and teach others, share and amplify the effect of our collective psychological knowledge of the human Minds and Hearts.

Contribute to carving new Pathways towards a Sustainable Future in our discipline, our societies and the world!

William EB DuBois said: "Men must not only know, they must act." We paraphrase:

Psychologists must not only know, they must act!



Organizing Committee

This is how we worked to create an exceptional academic and personal conference experience for you!

Anca spearheaded the organization of the conference, mobilizing efforts within and outside the team, to ensure a successful and smooth operation of things.

Pablo played a vital role in supporting all decision making and coordinating the scientific program creation, contributing to the overall effectiveness of our teamwork.

Sarah Jay and Johannes co-chaired the Scientific Committee and diligently worked to curate an engaging and impactful scientific program.

Leticia and Mona were responsible for organizing engaging workshops to enhance the learning for conference delegates and beyond. Mona also became a WHOVA wizard, together with Pablo and Sarah Horan.

Arpi and Liliyana were in charge of communicating with the outside world. Arpi managed the conference's social media platforms and communication channels, keeping attendees informed. Liliyana monitored our email communications, ensuring your inquiries, concerns, and needs were addressed.

Sarah Horan has been actively designing and managing our social media presence and provided priceless administrative support to the organizing committee.

Louise leveraged her expertise as a professional conference organizer and with patience and meticulous calculations coordinated all the logistics and pulled us across the finish line.



Scientific Committee



Sarah Jay
Dept of Psychology
UL



Johannes Karl
School of Psychology
DCU



Pablo DeTezanos-Pinto
Dept of Psychology
UL



Alastair Nightingale
UCD



Islam Borinca
UCD



Marta Fulop
IACCP secretary



Rachana Bhangaokar
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of
Baroda



Sylvia Dantas
Universidade Federal de São Paulo



Melanie Vauclair
ISCTE



Caroline Ng Tseung-Wong



Volunteers



Lisa Oelschlegel
Global MINDS Student UL



David Secchi
Global MINDS Student UL



Anna Cunningham
BSc Psychology Student UL



Evelyn Jeong
Global MINDS Alumni UL



Robert Brennan
Global MINDS Alumni UL



Georgiana Darau
Global MINDS Alumni UL



Maria Borza
Global MINDS Student UL



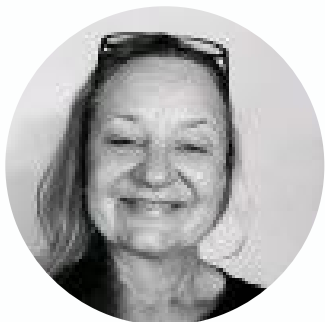
Leonie Ludwig
Global MINDS Student UL



Cheuk Yue Wan
Global MINDS Alumni UL



Volunteers



Nadine BATTERY
UL



Manoela Lucena
Global MINDS Alumni UL



Jana Misirli
Global MINDS Student UL



Aigerim Balkhashbayeva
Global MINDS Alumni UL



Diana M. Lizarazo Pereira
Global MINDS Alumni UL



Beatriz Gomez Moreno
Global MINDS Alumni UL



Frauke Goebel
Tilburg University



Keynote Speakers



Dr. Gulnaz Anjum is an Associate Professor of Social Psychology at the University of Oslo, Norway, and a renowned expert in the field of social inequalities and psychological vulnerabilities. Her research projects explore a wide range of topics, including cultural identities, climate change, migration, gender-based discrimination, and religious extremism. With a cross-disciplinary and intersectional approach, she has received numerous prestigious grants and awards from institutes such as Max Planck Institute, The British Academy, USAID, and International Development Research Centre. She is a key member of the team coordinating the Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Program Global-MINDS: the Psychology of Global Mobility, Inclusion and Diversity in Society.

Keynote title: **“Vulnerable and Marginalized Communities From The Global South”**

Professor Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska is a renowned researcher in cultural psychology and the psychology of religion. She is Full professor of psychology at the Jesuit University Ignatianum in Cracow, Poland, and Chair of Department of Psychology of Religion and Spirituality. She focuses her research on the psychology of culture, the psychology of migration (with 25 years of experience in refugee research), and the psychology of religion and spirituality.

She is also a Visiting professor in the USA (at Santa Barbara University and Rochester University), in Norway (Hamar Research Institute), and Guest lecturer in the majority of European universities. She is the President of the International Association for the Psychology of Religion (2019- up to present).



Keynote title: **“Methodological challenges while conducting research on refugee trauma”**



Professor Orla Muldoon is the Founding Chair of the Department of Psychology at the University of Limerick, where she is also the Director of the Centre for Social Issues Research. A renowned social psychologist, with a PhD from Queens University Belfast and advanced methods training from the University of Michigan, Orla has over 20 years of research experience and is a member of the Irish Research Council. She won the prestigious European Research Council Advanced Grant Award and currently explores the relationships between adversity, trauma and its psychological consequences, on the one hand, and social identity change, on the other hand. During the Covid-19 pandemic, she served on the Behaviour and communications committee advising the National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHET). Her research interests include social psychology, mental health, prejudice, discrimination, trauma, and power.

Keynote title:

“A Social Identity Model of Traumatic Identity Change”

Professor Darla K. Deardorff is Executive Director of the Association of International Education Administrators (AIEA), as well as a Research Scholar at Duke University, USA. She is an EAIE trainer.

She holds a Master’s degree in adult education with a focus on second language acquisition and a Doctorate degree in education with a focus on international higher education. Darla has lived and taught abroad in Germany, Switzerland and Japan and is a faculty member at several universities around the world including in China, Japan, the USA and South Africa. She has conducted cross-cultural training for universities, companies and non-profit organisations for nearly 25 years.



Keynote title:

“Developing Intercultural Competence for All”



Professor Claudio Vaz Torres is Professor at the Institute of Psychology, University of Brasília, Brazil. He has a PhD in Psychology from the California School of Professional Psychology, and extensive research experience in cross cultural psychology, human values, consumer psychology and cultural diversity & inclusion. With extensive international experience from Australia, England, Israel, and the USA, he is currently affiliated with the National Association for Research and Graduate Studies in Psychology, in Brazil, where he coordinates a Working Group on Psychology and Public Safety. Member of the Executive Committee of International Association for Cross Cultural Psychology. He is also the IACCP Regional Representative for South America.



Keynote title: **“The Police Psychology area: how can Cross-Cultural Psychology contribute?”**



Professor Kevin Durrheim is Distinguished Professor in Psychology at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa, where he heads the University of Johannesburg Methods Lab. His program of research is about racism, segregation and social change in the South African context. He is also associated to promoting open access to open science in Africa, as a National Research Foundation A-rated scientist. His with broad interests in the social psychology of intergroup relations resulted in numerous publications of journal articles, books and methods textbooks. His expertise in methodology and intergroup contact led to developing a technology that allows social psychologists to study intergroup phenomena like contact in evolutionary and interactive contexts (see www.viappl.org).

Keynote title: **“The Culture of Racism in Psychological Science”**



Special Sessions



CEOLCHOIRM LE MATTHEW NOONE CONCERT BY MATTHEW NOONE

We're excited to announce that Matthew Noone will perform on **Thursday, August 3rd, from 1-1.30pm**. He is an Australian-Irish ex-indie rocker, improviser, composer and **performer of the 25 stringed lute called sarode**. He plays two unique custom made hybrid sarodes, one designed particularly for playing **Irish traditional music**, and the second is an **electroacoustic 'dream' sarode** for exploring new composition.



MEET THE ELDERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

*During this session, you will have an opportunity to ask questions of the four most senior conference participants, **John Berry, Michael Bond, Ype Poortinga, and Peter Smith**. All four are past-presidents of IACCP and some were present at the founding of the Association. The session will be framed around questions submitted by attendees as well as some issues that they would like to address in this kind of setting. **Prof. William K Gabrenya**, President of IACCP will moderate the session*

August 4th, 2023
1.30 - 2.25 pm
at KBG12



Story of the IACCP 2023 Conference Logo

A rich tapestry of local and global symbolism was infused in crafting the emblem for the IACCP 2023 Limerick conference. We wanted to capture a narrative that resonates with the conference theme and the essence of our hosting environment, paying subtle homage to the unique topography of the conference on the riverbanks of the Shannon River, in Ireland.



The triskele is about movement, setting knowledge and people into action.

The conference is about the meeting of the local with the global, the exchange of knowledge, the meeting of hearts and minds, the interplay between theory and practice, the flow of intellectual exploration and human connection.

Our logo stands as testament to the ethos of IACCP 2023:
a blend of scholarship, cultural heritage and global citizenship, infused by eco-consciousness.

THE TRISKELE: The triskele captures a harmonious fusion of two elemental forces with profound significance and symbolism: the river and the trees.

The RIVER: The fluid, undulating lines of our logo embody the flowing waters of the River Shannon, an iridescent lifeline passing through the heart of Limerick city and the University of Limerick campus. The blue is a symbol of life, renewal, and interconnectedness. This mirrors our 2023 overarching themes of personal growth, coexistence, and the unyielding embrace of change, moving from one generation to the next.

The TREES: Interwoven with the fluidity of water is the stoic presence of a tree, an emblem that echoes both universality and the local heritage of Celtic culture—the **Tree of Life**. This enduring symbol represents not only the roots that ground us in our shared histories (the past), but also the flourishing branches that beckon us to strive towards a nourishing environment (the future) and the right conditions for growth and prosperity (a sustainable future).

MOVEMENT & CONNECTION: The triskele puts it all in motion, embodying the vibrant energy that flow throughout any human and our academic gathering. The triskele reminds us of the connection to our heritage, the commitment to our environment and planet, and our role to act with intention towards a sustainable future.

The Artist:

Anastasiia Zubareva, PhD Candidate, University of Limerick

The Conference Chair:

Dr. Anca Minescu, Associate Professor University of Limerick



Overview of the program

	Tuesday 1.08	Wednesday, 2.08	Thursday, 3.08	Friday, 4.08
9:00-9:10		Morning with Organizers in the Plenary Room KBG12		
9:10-9:30		Keynote: Prof. Halina Grzymala-Moszczyńska	Keynote: Prof. Darla K. Deardorff	Keynote: Prof. Kevin Durrheim
9:30-10:00				
10:00-10:30		Coffee Break in the Atrium		
10:30-11:00		Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Poster Session 2 in the KBS Atrium
10:30-11:30				
11:30-12:00				Parallel Sessions
12:00-12:30		LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
12:30-13:00				
13:00-13:30			Special Session: Concert by Matthew Noone	
13:30-14:00	Registration	Keynote: Prof. Orla Muldoon	Keynote: Prof. Cláudio Vaz Torres	Meet the Elders
14:00-14:30		Poster Session 1 in the KBS Atrium	Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions
14:30-15:00		Mini Fruit Break		
15:00-15:15	Welcome Session Plenary Room KBG12		Fruit Break	Fruit Break
15:15-15:30				
15:30-16:00		Parallel Sessions	Parallel Sessions	Conference Reflections & Closing Ceremony
16:00-16:10	Keynote: Dr.Gulnaz Anjum			
16:10-16:45				
16:45-17:00	A Regenerative World View, by Andrea Deverell			
17:30- 19:30	Reception @Foundation Building		General IACCP Assembly	
19:30- 23:30		Limerick Pub Crawl	Gala Dinner @Strand Hotel	



Useful Information

CONFERENCE DATES & VENUE

The conference will be held at the University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland from 1st – August 4th 2023. All the academic sessions will take place in the Kemmy Business School Building. Cappavilla Village accommodation will be clearly signposted from the main entrance of the University.

WI-FI

Free Wi-Fi is available throughout the campus. Select **UL Guest**, choose the 7-day option and you will need to include your email address in order to access the WI-FI.

REGISTRATION

Please bring proof of registration

If you have registered online via the conference website, you will have received a confirmation by email. Please print this and bring it with you. If this is not possible, please make sure you that you bring your registration id, quoted in the email.

The main registration/Information desk will be located at the **Kemmy Business School** (reference 28 on the map) and will be open at the following times:

Tuesday, 01 Aug 14.30 – 16.30
Wednesday 02 Aug 08.00 – 14.00
Thursday 03 Aug 09.00 – 12.00
Friday 04 Aug 09.00 – 10.00



MEETING ROOMS

The conference sessions will be held in Kemmy Business School (reference 28 on the map). There is free WiFi access throughout the Kemmy Business School.

PRESENTATIONS

Speakers are requested to bring their presentations on a USB memory stick to the speaker's service room 1 day prior to their presentation. The speaker's service room is located near the registration area. The presentations will be saved by the technical assistants on the computer of the relevant lecture hall on the morning of the presentation.



SOCIAL PROGRAMME

Opening Reception

The opening reception will be held at the Atrium, Foundation Building on Tuesday, 1st August 2023 at 17.30

Pub Crawl

A pub crawl will take place in Limerick City from 19.30. Further details can be found in the WHOVA App. Registration is needed. We will go in groups of under 15 people, led by the IACCP conference volunteers.

Gala Dinner

19.30 – 20.30

A Gala Banquet will be held at the Strand Hotel, Ennis Road Limerick on Thursday, 4th August. Coach transportation will be provided, departing from Cappavilla Village at 19.15hrs sharp. Return transfer at approx 23.30.

SATURDAY OPTIONAL TOUR

For those who have pre-booked their tickets for the Cliffs of Moher tour, you will already have received your e-ticket for the tour by separate mail. Please assemble at Cappavilla Village Reception at 9 am for the tour and the coach will also make a short stop at the Castletroy Park Hotel to collect any delegates staying at the hotel. Return at approx. 6pm.

Lunch is NOT included.

The weather can be highly unpredictable at the Cliffs – it's best to come prepared for all types of weather – with a good rain jacket and a pair of walking shoes.

ACCOMMODATION

University Accommodation: Cappavilla Village, University of Limerick,

Limerick Tel: +353 61 237 500 (reference 32 on the map)

Those who have reserved accommodation in Cappavilla Village should go directly to the Village Reception to pick up the key to their rooms. Check in at Cappavilla Village is from 16.00hrs. The Village Office will be open daily from 08.00 – 20.00hrs. Please note that check out on day of departure is at 10.00hrs latest.

Luggage can be stored at Cappavilla Village Reception, arrangements to be made with the Village Reception on the day prior to departure.



CAMPUS MAP:

Please follow the link for a campus map
<http://www.ul.ie/buildings/content/campus-maps>.



TRANSPORTATION

The University of Limerick is located 31km from Shannon International Airport. The cost of hiring a taxi from Shannon Airport to the University of Limerick is approximately €50 - €60.

From Shannon, you can also travel by bus to Limerick Train Station. The journey time from Shannon to Limerick, a distance of 24km, is about forty minutes on the bus (operates from 07.00 – 23.00) while the journey time from Limerick to the University is about twenty minutes on the bus. (Bus number 51 or 343 from Shannon Airport).

The adult bus fare from Shannon Airport to Limerick City is €9.00 one-way and €15.50 return. <https://www.shannonairport.ie/passengers/to-from/bus/>. There is a reduction offered to students. From the train station, you have two choices; you may take a taxi to the University at a cost of approx. €12.00 or you may walk 5 minutes to catch the bus from William Street to the University. There is a regular bus service between the campus and the city centre. A bus ticket costs €1.90 each way.

There are two options:

1. The 304A toward Monaleen stops at Parnell Street opposite the station, near the corner of Mallow St Upper roughly every 30 mins.
2. From the bus stop near the Centra shop in William St., take the bus for the University or Plassey (usually a Bus Eireann no.304 bus).

The 310 bus also stops in Castletroy at the Kilmurry Lodge.

For those who are not arriving into Shannon Airport, a taxi to the University from Limerick City (c. 5km from the City Centre) will cost approximately €12.00 - €16.00.

If you are driving from Shannon Airport to the University as you leave Shannon follow signs on the dual carriageway for Limerick City N18. When you reach the Ennis Road Roundabout at the end of the dual carriageway, take the N7 signposted Dublin. Take the Dublin Road out of the city and travel approx two miles to the Parkway roundabout. Go straight through at this roundabout. At the next roundabout, turn left and follow the signs for the University. (Please note that parking outside of designated car parks will result in clamping. There is a charge of € 25.00 to have the clamp removed). You may also take the N18 and M20 but this is a tolled road €2.10 per car each way.



PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

MON 31ST JULY, TUES 1ST AUG

Right before the official start of the conference, we invite you to take part in our pre-conference workshops on July 31st and August 1st. We will be offering a variety of half-day and full-day workshops and invite you to use this incredible opportunity to expand your knowledge and skills in cross-cultural research!

Price information

3-hours-workshop: 100€ regular, 60€ for students

6-hours-workshop: 150€ regular, 120€ for students



PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

**“THE COST OF CARING - CARING FOR THE CARERS” -
THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUPPORTING & CARING AND HOW TO
TAKE CARE OF OURSELVES.**



July 31st, 2023, 10.00am-1.00pm
University of Limerick, Ireland

#FRONTLINE WORKERS
#SELF-CARE
#COMPASSION FATIGUE
#SUPPORTING REFUGEES



Manoela Lucena,
Head of MHPSS and Protection for
Action Against Hunger



Leticia Scheidt,
University of Limerick

Most professionals that support refugee and asylum-seeking populations of different cultural backgrounds are usually not trained to deal with such complex cases and can end up facing many difficulties. The common types of distress and responses to distress when caring for and supporting others are different types of stress such as acute, chronic and traumatic stress and, vicarious traumatisation, secondary traumatic stress, compassion fatigue, post-traumatic stress and burnout. In this workshop we would like to tell you more about these responses to distress as well as talk to you about the common protective factors to deal with them. We will touch on topics such as psychological first-aid, peer support, organizational support, different types of self-care, coping skills such as grounding techniques and mindfulness.



PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

**DEVELOPING INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE:
STRATEGIES FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS,
EDUCATORS, AND ADMINISTRATORS**



July 31st, 2023, 10.00am-1.00pm
University of Limerick, Ireland

#CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

#INCLUSION IN ACADEMIA

#INTERSECTIONALITY

#DEBUNK PREJUDICE



Diana M. Lizarazo
Pereira



Anastasiia Zubareva,
University of Limerick



Aigerim Balkhashbayeva,
University of Limerick

This workshop provides practical strategies for participants to create an inclusive and respectful academic environment. Since diversity comes with differences, it is important to see beyond the surface to effectively engage across lines of differences. Participants will learn about the impact of culture on behavior, communication, and relationships and gain an understanding of how stereotypes and prejudice can create barriers to cross-cultural communication. We will also discuss intersectionality as a way to include diverse voices. Participants will be equipped with practical strategies for creating an inclusive environment and will have an increased ability to adapt and work effectively across cultures in the university context.



A SOCIAL IDENTITY MODEL OF TRAUMA AND RESILIENCE



July 31st, 2023, 10.00am-1.00pm
University of Limerick, Ireland

#SOCIAL IDENTITY
#TRAUMA RESPONSES
#RESILIENCE
#SOLIDARITY



Prof. Orla Muldoon,
University of Limerick



Dr. Sarah Jay,
University of Limerick



Dr. Aisling O'Donnell,
University of Limerick

In this workshop we draw on research that shows group memberships, and the social identities we derive from them, are central to our health and wellbeing. As such, stress, and experience of adversity, are more than the concern of individuals as individuals. Rather, it is as group members that people respond to trauma. This means that social identities are more than “demographic” risk factors. We highlight how attributes of group memberships such as groups’ status and their access to justice, are important in understanding adjustment and adaptation to trauma. Also, group level trust and solidary support individual-level psychological resilience.



IACCP 2023
EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP



#TYOS PROJECT
#STORYTELLING
#CHANGE NARRATIVES
#SHARE YOUR STORY



ALL THAT WE SHARE: THE TELL YOUR OWN STORY (TYOS) PROJECT WORKING TO IMPROVE DIVERSITY IN THE MEDIA



July 31st, 2023, 2.00-5.00pm
University of Limerick, Ireland



facilitated by Dr. Maria Rieder, Gail Flanagan, Dr. Anita Barmettler, Robyn Cunneen and Hadjer Bensadek from the University of Limerick

The workshop will showcase the TYOS project and its methods to encourage underrepresented people to share their own stories in mainstream media. The workshop will be structured in the following way: 1. Project introduction 2. New participant training: Tasters based on our training toolkit: Story exchange, story of your name, tree of life; 3. Narratives and story-telling techniques: Guidelines on type of stories (dialogue, sharedness, positivity, mainstream media)



PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

MAPPING ATTITUDES AS NETWORKS

for students, researchers and everyone interested



July 31st, 2023, 2.00-5.00pm
University of Limerick, Ireland

#QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

#NETWORK ANALYSIS

#POLARIZATION

#CLIMATE CHANGE



Prof. Mike Quayle,
University of Limerick



Dr. Elaine Smith,
University of Limerick

In this workshop we will present a method for visualizing how attitudes become absorbed into group identities. We will present a method for mapping survey (and other) data as a bipartite network, where people are linked by the attitudes they jointly hold, and attitudes become socially connected when they are jointly held by people. This structure simultaneously links people into groups and attitudes into clusters. Using a guided workshop format, we will introduce the basics of network analysis. Participants will learn how to analyze and visualize survey data as a bipartite network in R/Python using the recently launched SurveyGraph package (made possible by an ERC Proof of Concept Grant). We show how analysis of this bipartite network structure allows us to quantify multidimensional polarization, and identify group structure and polarization. We will end with considering how the method can be applied to various research questions and data, with particular emphasis on climate and climate change.



PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

DECOLONIZING PSYCHOLOGY



July 31st, 2023, 2.00-5.00pm
Online & at the University of Limerick, Ireland

#DECOLONIZATION
#DECOLONIZE ACADEMIA
#PSYCHOLOGY
#INDIGENOUS PSYCHOLOGY



Dr. Susana Núñez Rodriguez,
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul,
Brazil. Researcher for the Laboratoire de
recherche sur la formation de l'Identité

This workshop aims to promote a discussion about traditional research, psychological evaluation, clinical practice and psychosocial interventions through the lenses of decolonization. This workshop would study and promote the utilization of books, concepts and approaches from the bigger south of the world: black and indigenous thinkers.

1. Introduction to decolonizing research in psychology.
2. New perspectives on psychological evaluation and tests.
3. Decolonizing the well-being on clinical psychology.
4. New approaches from the bigger south: black and indigenous thinkers



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PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

#CLIMATE CHANGE
#CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
#SUSTAINABILITY CONFLICTS
#CASE STUDIES



SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF CLIMATE CONFLICTS: HOW TO MEDIATE AND RESOLVE CLIMATE CONFLICTS IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL CONTEXTS?



July 31st, 2023, 2.00-5.00pm
University of Limerick, Ireland



Gulnaz Anjum (she/her),
University of Oslo



Nora C. G. Benningstad (she/her),
University of Oslo

Climate change and climate shocks affect us at the individual, social, and cultural levels posing serious threats to communities and societal peacekeeping. This reality has generated numerous place-based resistance movements and intractable, intergroup stakeholder conflicts that stall progress toward sustainability, climate adaptation, and mitigation. These impediments exacerbate the climate crisis and its psycho-social effects we collectively face. Globally, some relevant examples involve climate-related conflicts in the global North and south including various forms of local opposition to climate migrants, wind energy turbines, hydropower plants, and large-scale solar power installations. This workshop will analyze such environmental and climate change-related conflicts to understand the realistic and symbolic threats involved. We will also discuss various models and case studies of collaboration and conflict management and practice applying them to global climate change and sustainability conflicts. Presenters will bring local, regional, and international cases from the global North (Canada, Norway) and South (Pakistan, Sahel). We will also discuss the existing and emerging caveats of conflict mediation. We will extend conversations about the constructs that might better fit our contemporary global and local needs for collaboration, sustainability, and care for individuals' well-being (i.e., managing eco-anxiety).





“UKRAINE: WHO, WHERE AND WHY?”

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY IN WORKING WITH UKRAINIAN REFUGEES



July 31st, 2023, 2.00-5.00pm
University of Limerick, Ireland



Prof. Dr. Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska,
Jesuit University Ignatianum in Krakow



Dr. Anca Minescu,
University of Limerick



Liliyana Mbeve,
University of Limerick

This workshop is aimed at people working with Ukrainian communities in host countries. Expertise from Poland and Ireland from psychologists working in the field will be discussed and core principles are introduced addressing trauma-informed care, understanding the needs and situation of displaced people, with a focus on the gendered nature of the Ukrainian refugee profile, as well as the particular situation of dealing with Ukrainian children in schools. The first part of the workshop focuses on the general psychology of displacement and how the trauma of war and migration affects refugees differently depending on their age and gender, family status and other more general characteristics. The second part of the workshop is dedicated to concrete situations in schools and other community settings where we can intervene to enhance the well-being of refugees and facilitate their sense of belonging and inclusion in host communities. Overall, we also address how cultural sensitivity and specific cultural knowledge about Ukraine and the geo-political space of Eastern Europe and the former



IACCP 2023
EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

#QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
#CROSS-GROUP COMPARISONS
#LAVAAN
#R



A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISONS & MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE USING R

for researchers, PhD, master's students and late-stage undergraduate students



August 1st, 2023, 9.00am-12pm and 1.00-3.30pm
University of Limerick, Ireland



Dr. Johannes A. Karl,
Dublin City University



Dr. Pablo De Tezanos-Pinto,
University of Limerick

The study of cross-cultural differences has been a long-standing topic in psychology, but many of these comparisons are undermined by lack of consideration of measurement equivalence. This is essential when comparing constructs across different cultural groups, and it also opens exciting opportunities to examine how psychological constructs may differ based on cultural context. This workshop will provide both conceptual and practical tools to deal with this issue, establishing a foundation for conducting rigorous cross-group comparisons in psychology. No prior knowledge of R is required. We will go through the basics of doing data analysis in R and then move on to the core methods for cross-group testing using lavaan , including multi-group confirmatory factor analysis and effect size estimation for non-invariant parameters. for researchers, Ph.D. students, master's students, late-stage undergraduates etc.





IACCP 2023
EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

#SOCIAL JUSTICE
#MEDIA REPRESENTATION
#INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE
#GORM



THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE WHEN FIGHTING FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE MEDIA



August 1st, 2023, 9.00am-12pm
University of Limerick, Ireland



Mamobo Ogoro,
University of Limerick and GORM



Beatriz Gomez Moreno,
GORM

While Ireland grapples with the new and existing multicultural reality, it is buckling under the weight of toxic polarisation, high mistrust towards the ‘other’, and out-group scapegoating—divisions that are now being exploited in online and social media spaces. Through research experience in the study of social psychology, intergroup relations and intercultural competence, and real-world experience through programmes in social enterprise GORM, this workshop shows the power of intercultural competence when fighting for social justice on the media and provides a practical guide to effectively engaging across lines of difference in a social media environment. These tools are needed when applying cross-cultural psychology in the modern technological world, and breaking down polarisation online.





PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

THE INFLUENCE OF GEO-POLITICS ON CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH - EXAMPLES FROM EASTERN EUROPE

 August 1st, 2023, 9.00am-12pm
University of Limerick, Ireland

#CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES
#QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
#CULTURAL SENSITIVITY IN RESEARCH
#EASTERN EUROPE



Prof. Nino Javakhishvili,
Ilia State University



Dr. Anca Minescu,
University of Limerick

In this research methodology workshop we address the key issue of including context level “variables” into psychological research. We propose that geo-political factors: such as geographical location, population composition and size, history and politics, more generally, should be considered in cross-cultural validation research. Theories and concepts originating in the Global North (or outside the context of one’s research) have to be adapted to new contexts, but how? We propose a few methodological principles to guide this process, giving examples from Eastern European scholarship. In this workshop we teach how to do psychological research in a culturally and politically sensitive way. We illustrate with data and research from the former Soviet Union space: the Russian Federation, Ukraine and South Caucasus, Georgia, in particular. We discuss research on identities of the former Soviet Union space, including ethnic, religious, gender and personal identities in the South Caucasus, Russia and Ukraine. Data from Georgia on individualism-collectivism, individual attitudes to distant and close out-groups, as well as public attitudes towards the EU are considered. Data from the Ukrainian Euromaidan revolution in 2014 is also used to explain the complex geo-political realities behind the current ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine, and illustrate how to adapt Global North theoretical models to novel contexts.



PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

STUDENT SOLIDARITY AS PRAXIS



August 1st, 2023, 12.30-3.30pm
University of Limerick, Ireland

#STUDENT ENGAGEMENT
#STUDENT-CENTERED
#INCLUSION IN ACADEMIA
#SOLIDARITY
#EDUCATION



Tony Nelson (he/him),
Kalamazoo College



Kaylee Henderson (she/her),
Fund for Education Abroad

Two collaborators will present their unique perspectives on ways to meaningfully engage with students as well as what things to avoid when developing and using student-centered approaches. While it's admirable to want your teaching and/or organization to be and feel "student-centered," we often stumble, miss the mark, and even end up doing the opposite of our goal. Over the past five years, Tony Nelson has attempted to bring his background in popular education and community organizing into practice at Kalamazoo College's Center for International Programs (CIP). This workshop features Tony and one former Kalamazoo College student (Kaylee Henderson) - currently working in the field of International Education in different capacities. Each will present their own ideas with supporting examples that emphasize how solidarity-based approaches to student advising and mentoring can work, then the facilitators will ask participants to use the solidarity framework to analyze very common and difficult situations we regularly encounter when working with students. Lastly, workshop attendees will have a chance to submit their own challenges and scenarios for the entire group to work through, enabling all to walk away with a fresh outlook and pragmatic tips to bring back to their own departments, communities, and families.

1 August

Conference Check-in

08/01/2023

02:00 PM – 04:30 PM

Room: Reception of Kemmy Business School

If you have registered online via the conference website, you will have received a confirmation by email. Please print it and bring it with you. (If this is not possible, please make sure that you bring your registration ID, quoted in the email.)

The main registration/information desk will be located at the Kemmy Business School and will be open at the following times: Tuesday, 1/8, 14.00-16.30; Wednesday, 2/8, 08.00-14.00; Thursday, 3/8, 09.00-12.00; Friday, 4/8, 09.00-10.00.

@speakers: Speakers are requested to bring their presentations on a USB memory stick to the speaker's service room one day prior to their presentation. The speaker's service room is KB119. The presentations will be saved by the technical assistants on the computer of the relevant lecture hall on the morning of the presentation.

Welcome by the Conference Organisers

08/01/2023

03:30 PM – 03:40 PM

Room: KBG12

Speakers: IACCP conference organising committee

Welcome Address by President of IACCP Prof. William K. Gabrenya Jr., Ph.D.

08/01/2023

03:40 PM – 03:55 PM

Room: KBG12

Speakers: William K. Gabrenya

Keynote: Vulnerable and Marginalized Communities From The Global South

08/01/2023

03:55 PM – 04:45 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Keynote

Track: Keynote Session

Speakers: Gulnaz Anjum

Dr. Gulnaz Anjum, an Associate Professor of Social Psychology at the University of Oslo, Norway, is renowned for her expertise in social inequalities and psychological vulnerabilities. Her research projects delve into cultural identities, climate change, migration, gender-based discrimination, and religious extremism, employing a cross-disciplinary and intersectional approach.

<https://www.sv.uio.no/psi/english/people/aca/gulnaza/index.html>

Don't miss the opportunity to gain valuable insights from Dr. Anjum's extensive research!

A Regenerative World View - Talk by Andrea Deverell

08/01/2023

04:45 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Speakers: Andrea Deverell

Arrival for the Welcome Reception

08/01/2023

05:30 PM – 05:40 PM

Room: Foundation Building

Welcome to the University of Limerick by Vice President Global and Community Engagement, Prof. Nigel Healey

08/01/2023

05:40 PM – 06:00 PM

Room: Foundation Building

Tags: Event

Speakers: Nigel Healey

Enjoy Irish Music and see how #Sustainability is done at the University of Limerick

08/01/2023

06:00 PM – 06:30 PM

Room: Foundation Building

Surprise Polack Game, coordinated by Andrea Deverell, Director of the UL Centre for Sustainable Futures and Innovation

08/01/2023

06:30 PM – 07:30 PM

Room: Foundation Building

Speakers: Andrea Deverell

2 August

Conference Check-in

08/02/2023
08:00 AM – 02:00 PM
Room: Reception of Kemmy Business School

If you have registered online via the conference website, you will have received a confirmation by email. Please print it and bring it with you. (If this is not possible, please make sure that you bring your registration ID, quoted in the email.)

The main registration/information desk will be located at the Kemmy Business School and will be open at the following times: Tuesday, 1/8, 14.00-16.30; Wednesday, 2/8, 08.00-14.00; Thursday, 3/8, 09.00-12.00; Friday, 4/8, 09.00-10.00.

@speakers: Speakers are requested to bring their presentations on a USB memory stick to the speaker's service room one day prior to their presentation. The speaker's service room is KB119. The presentations will be saved by the technical assistants on the computer of the relevant lecture hall on the morning of the presentation.

Morning Welcome

08/02/2023
09:00 AM – 09:10 AM
Room: KBG12

Keynote: Methodological challenges while conducting research on refugee trauma

08/02/2023
09:10 AM – 10:00 AM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Keynote
Track: Keynote Session
Speakers: Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska

Professor Grzymała-Moszczyńska is a highly respected researcher in the fields of cultural psychology and psychology of religion. With a strong academic background and extensive research experience, she has made significant contributions to understanding topics such as the acculturation of migrants, the role of religion in the cultural adaptation of refugees, religious experience, New Religious Movements, and clinical psychology of religion.

Having taught at renowned institutions such as the University of Rochester, the University of California, Santa Barbara, and Uppsala University, Professor Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska brings a wealth of knowledge and expertise to the IACCP 2023 conference. Her insights will provide valuable perspectives on the intersection of culture, psychology, and religion.

Learn more about Professor Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska's impressive contributions:
<https://wszechnica.uj.pl/prelegenci/prof-halina-grzymala-moszczyńska/>

Coffee Break

08/02/2023
10:00 AM – 10:20 AM
Room: Atrium

Session 1 - Global social identifications and their outcomes in a cross-cultural lens

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium
Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives
Speakers: Katarzyna Hamer

Global human and citizenship identifications are concepts of growing interest to researchers, practitioners, and the general population (see McFarland et al., 2019; UNESCO, n.d.). The relevance of studying and developing them worldwide is of growing importance. Issues such as climate change, sustainability challenges, human rights violations, migration, persisting inequalities, or the worldwide spread of diseases (e.g., HIV, SARS, bird flu, COVID-19) can be solved only by joint efforts of all of humanity. Earlier research showed that global social identifications have the potential to enhance such cooperation; however, this research is mainly from W.E.I.R.D. countries. Moreover, researchers often use different labels of global identifications without checking the differences in their lay meaning.

This symposium aims at filling these gaps. It includes four presentations. The first one presents similarities and differences in the most frequently used terms to describe three global labels ('all humanity,' 'citizens of the world,' 'people all over the world') in 13 countries using a quantitative content analysis based on the frequency distribution of words. The second presentation explores cultural differences in the intensity of three types of global social identifications (with all humanity, citizens of the world, people all over the world) in 37 countries and shows how activating these identifications impact attitudes towards sustainable goals, human rights, and concern for global problems in different cultural clusters. The third presentation examines how the connections between global identifications and attitudes towards sustainable goals, human rights, and concern for global problems vary depending on culture using the GLOBE and the World Values Survey dimensions. The fourth presentation demonstrates how political orientation and Traditional/Secular-Rational and Survival/Self-Expression values moderate the relationship between global social identifications and attitudes toward human rights.

The symposium provides a cross-cultural lens into the topic of global human and citizenship identifications and their connection with key attitudes.

Similarities and differences in describing various global identity labels in 13 countries

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives
Speakers: Karolina Marcinkowska

In our world, where facing problems on a global scope requires global cooperation, studying global social identities is of growing importance. Such research is surging around the world. However, researchers use different labels, often simultaneously, to measure and describe such global identities (McFarland et al., 2019). Previous studies from Portugal and the USA showed different labels may represent different social-psychological concepts (Carmona et al., 2020; Reysen & Katzarska-Miller, 2017); therefore, it is important to explore this issue in countries beyond those characterized by W.E.I.R.D. cultures. Our study aimed to check the potential differences in the meaning of global identity labels depending on the label and a cultural cluster. Therefore, in a sample of 2895 participants, we explored an understanding of three labels ('all humanity,' 'citizens of the world,' 'people all over the world') and the characteristics used to describe these groups with two open-ended questions in 13 countries from different cultural clusters: Australia, Canada, Chile, Greece, Hong-Kong, Hungary, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Uganda, and the USA. In a quantitative content analysis based on the frequency distribution of words (Dicle & Dicle, 2018), we identified the most frequently used terms to describe each label. Then, we analyzed if certain words are used to describe a certain label more often than other labels. Our results revealed central words to each label, pointing out similarities but also differences in the understanding depending on the label and culture. Discussion opens up the floor for a cross-cultural lens into interpretations of similarities and differences in understanding different labels used in global social identities research.

Global identifications in cultural clusters

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives
Speakers: Katarzyna Hamer

Earlier research suggests that global identifications may be a universal phenomenon (see, e.g., Hamer et al., 2021) and that they predict human rights orientation, concern for global problems, and pro-social behavior (see e.g., McFarland et al., 2019). However, previous research has not examined differences in global identifications across cultural clusters, nor if the connections between key attitudes and global identifications vary depending on culture.

To explore this issue, we conducted a study in 37 countries (N = 10,167, student samples) from 10 cultural

clusters identified by the GLOBE study (an extension by Mensah et al, 2013): Anglo-Saxon, Nordic, Germanic, Latin European, Eastern European, Latin American, African, Middle Eastern, Confucian Asian, and South-East Asian. We measured three different global identifications (with all humanity, with citizens of the world, and with people all over the world vs. no identification in the control group; between subjects) followed by attitudes towards human rights, concern for global problems, intentions to act for sustainable goals and an eco-centric vs. an anthropocentric perspective on the relationship between humans and the natural environment. The results revealed that identification with all humanity was stronger than the two remaining ones. Further, global identifications were on a middle level in all countries (>3 on a 1-5 scale), but the strongest were observed in African and South-East Asian cultural clusters, followed by Latin-American and Middle Eastern ones. Additionally, attitudes were higher in groups where global identifications were activated compared to the control group. We also found differences in the level of attitudes towards human rights, concern for global problems, intentions to act for sustainable goals and an eco-centric vs. an anthropocentric perspective between cultural clusters.

How cultures impact the connection between global identifications and prosocial attitudes

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives
Speakers: Marta Penczek

Although global identifications are present worldwide (see, e.g., Hamer et al. 2021), there is little research about the impact of culture on their level and their connection with key attitudes. We explored these issues using cultural dimensions from the GLOBE and the World Values Survey. We hypothesized that in cultures that value prosocial behaviors (i.e. collectivism) and benevolence (i.e. humane orientation), positive attitudes toward human rights, concern for global issues, and sustainable goals would be reinforced, and therefore individual differences in global identifications would have less impact on these attitudes. In cultures that encourage ingroup-outgroup differentiation (i.e. survival and traditional values), the impact of individual differences in global identifications on the attitudes would be stronger.

To test these hypotheses, we have conducted a study in 37 countries (N=7,546) measuring three different global identifications (with all humanity, with citizens of the world, and with people all over the world; between subjects), attitudes toward human rights, concern for global issues, and intentions to act for sustainable goals, prosocial behaviors, and eco-centric vs. an anthropocentric perspective on the relationship between humans and the natural environment. Correlation analyses confirmed expected relationships except for institutional collectivistic practices and humane orientation values that were not related to measured variables. Multilevel analyses indicated different cultural moderators for three types of global identifications. For example, for identification with citizens of the world, humane

orientation strengthened the relationship between this identification and the attitudes toward human rights, concern for global issues, and prosocial behaviors. For identification with people all over the world, traditional and survival values were significant moderators of relationships between this identification and intentions to act for sustainable goals, prosocial behaviors, and eco-centric attitudes. Contrary to expectations, for identification with all humanity, humane orientation was the only significant moderator of its connection with prosocial behaviors.

Global identification and human rights: The impact of political orientation and cultural change

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives

Speakers: Justin Hackett

Despite progress in addressing human rights, abuses and violations persist around the world. This research attempts to gain a better understanding of the psychological and cultural determinants that lead people to be concerned about human rights issues. Identification with all humanity (IWAH) tends to predict positive values of universalism, support for human rights, and favorable attitudes towards outgroups (McFarland et al., 2019). This project (N = 1,122; Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A.) examines the moderating impact of socio-cultural political orientation, and two cultural dimensions (Traditional/Secular-Rational and Survival/Self-Expression values) from the World Values Survey, on the relationship between IWAH and concern for human rights. Traditional/Secular values reflect a contrast between societies where religion is very important and those in which it is not. Survival/Self-Expression values are linked with the transition from industrial to post-industrial societies. This transition allows for priorities to shift from an emphasis on economic and physical security toward an increasing emphasis on subjective well-being, self-expression, and one's quality of life. The results showed that greater IWAH, a more liberal socio-cultural political orientation, and living in a more secular culture all predicted greater concern for human rights. There were no significant 2 or 3-way interactions. The 4-way interaction was significant ($\beta = .12, p = .03$). Regardless of political orientation, greater IWAH was associated with greater support for human rights. Among conservatives with low IWAH, greater support for human rights was associated with living in secular cultures transitioning to self-expression values. Low IWAH and a more conservative political ideology are related to less concern for human rights. This work, however, highlights how cultural shifts can moderate this relationship and increase human rights concerns among conservatives.

Session 2 - Value Stability and Change: New Findings from Across the Life Span

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Anat Bardi

Personal values are central cultural indicators, often used to understand cultures. Although personal values are rather stable, there are also meaningful changes in them. Hence, understanding what instigates such changes, who tends to change more, and how such changes throughout the life span are associated with attitudes and behaviours, is important for obtaining a deeper understanding of this pivotal indicator of culture. Our symposium does exactly this, presenting new insights from longitudinal studies of values from across the life span and across cultures. The first presentation, covering 13 longitudinal studies of children and adolescents from 6 countries (Australia, Israel, Italy, Poland, Portugal, and Switzerland), shows that throughout childhood and adolescence, and across the studied cultures, those children whose values' internal structure in the first wave of assessment was less similar to the structure of values, were the ones who experienced more value change. The second presentation shows in a large adult sample from throughout the life span in Australia that unlike personality traits, whose magnitude of change almost does not vary by trait score, values that are highly important tend to stay highly stable, whereas less important values are the ones that change. The third presentation of a 12-years large representative sample from the Netherlands shows which values changed more; that values predicted later attitudes but attitudes also predicted later values; and that value-attitude relations have strengthened with time. A strengthening relation to outcomes is also demonstrated in the final presentation, using a large longitudinal study from Australia. This presentation examines relations between moral values and behaviour, showing that moral values (benevolence and universalism) are predictive of moral behaviour, but with time the relation between universalism values and behaviour becomes stronger. Together, these studies bring many important insights into value change throughout the life span from multiple cultures.

Disorganization Precedes Change: Value Development in Childhood and Adolescence Across Cultures

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Ella Daniel

Does disorganization in value priorities precede value change? Value disorganization entails that the individual prioritizes conflicting values that may be impossible to pursue simultaneously, creating an internal conflict. Such conflict may pressure individuals to decide which value is most important to them, instigating value change. Personal values are particularly useful for showing this general process of change following disorganization, because they have a specific near-universal organization. We can compare the role of the individual's value congruence with this organization of values, as well as with the context specific, culture dependent value organization, in the instigation of value change. The study included 13 longitudinal samples from six countries (Australia, Israel, Italy, Poland, Portugal, and Switzerland).

Each sample provided reports of values of children and adolescents, between two and six times, in middle childhood, late childhood, or adolescence. Using unfolding analysis, we calculated the fit of the internal value structure of each participant at the first time point to the value structure in their sample, as well as to the theoretical structure of Schwartz (1992). Using Growth curve modeling, we fit a linear value change trajectory to each participant (when at least three measurement times were available), or calculated the delta between T1 and T2 values (in all samples). We correlated fit to the structure with value change, and used a meta-analysis to estimate the effect across samples. Children whose values were less congruent with the structure of values experienced more value change over time. The associations between value change and congruence with structure were stronger and more consistent for value organization of the sample than for the theoretical structure of values, but the estimated effects may not differ significantly. A meta-regression analysis showed that these effects were not moderated by age. Hence, values' disorganization precedes value change throughout childhood and adolescence.

Important Differences in Patterns of Value and Trait Stability across their Distributions

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Josh Lake

Objective: Much is still unknown about the fundamental differences between personality traits and personal values, including their temporal stability. We investigated patterns of intra-individual stability in both traits and values across the distributions of trait strength and value importance.

Methods: We assessed the stability of the 20 refined personal values over a two-year period in a large longitudinal sample of Australian adults ($N = 2,875$). We did the same for the 15 Five-Factor Model trait facets in a subsample of participants ($N = 2,424$). We used quantile correlations to assess whether value- and trait-stability is stronger at higher levels of value importance and trait strength. Specifically, we estimated quantile correlations between each of the focal constructs at T1 and T2, at four different quantiles ($\tau = .2, .4, .6, .8$; i.e., the 20th, 40th, 60th, and 80th percentiles). We compared estimates at each quantile with the Pearson correlation and median correlation ($\tau = .5$) to evaluate significant differences.

Results: We found that values which were more important to individuals tended to remain more stable over time than less important values, while traits retained a similar stability regardless of trait strength, and frequently showed small decreases in stability at extreme levels.

Conclusions: Results revealed a key difference between traits and values -- while trait stability is either linear, or slightly decreased at extremes of trait strength, values clearly exhibit non-linear patterns of stability that increase with value importance. Our findings strengthen the idea that traits are overall descriptions of individuals, whereas values are broad motivational life goals, and this

difference is not merely semantic, but has important consequences. We discuss implications not only for the future of values and personality research, but also for the understanding of value development, the links between values and behavior, and better tailoring of value-based interventions.

Changes in Values and their Relationships to Attitudes over a 12-Year Period

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Hester van Herk

Human values influence attitudes which in turn influence behavior in society. Therefore, it is important to understand the drivers of attitudes, such as values. The current longitudinal study examines attitudes toward social issues and their (mutual) associations with human values across seven time points over a 12-year period (2008-2020) among a large representative sample of adult Dutch people (ages 16-85). In an online survey, participants answered questions about social attitudes (e.g., attitudes toward family, immigration, politics and variety seeking behavior), values, and demographics. We found that universalism and safety increased, stimulation decreased, and hedonism remained stable over time. To understand longitudinal associations between values and attitudes over time, we use the Random Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Model (Hamaker et al., 2015; Mulder & Hamaker, 2021), which takes into account not only stable trait-like differences between individuals (random intercept), but also within-individual fluctuations over time.

The results show that between-individual variance in values and attitudes is explained by age and gender. Regardless of intra-individual change, the differences between individuals' scores on values and attitudes, and the relationships between values and attitudes, are as expected. Moreover, we find that the intra-individual relationship between values and attitudes changes over time, as evidenced by the relationship between values and attitudes becoming more positive (or negative) in later periods than expected. The auto-regressive paths for both values and attitudes indicate that at successive time points, both the relationship between values and the relationship to attitudes become stronger than expected. Cross-lagged effects are also found, indicating that within individuals over time, values predict attitudes and vice versa. We discuss our findings in terms of theories of value change and the role that (major) social changes may play in them.

Moral Behavior Development in Adulthood: The Contribution of Personal Value Change and Life Contexts

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Maya Benish- Weisman

Moral behaviors help establish a cohesive and harmonious society. Surprisingly, the development of moral behavior has received little attention during adulthood, especially among older adults. Further, scholars have long debated what motivates moral behavior. Past research suggested a number of answers to this question. An important motivator is moral values, which are abstract goals that guide individuals in their life toward moral behavior. But do moral values have the same effect on moral behavior across ages and contexts?

The current longitudinal study examined moral behavior development and their associations with moral values among 1,833 Australian adults (between the ages of 18 and 75) over 3 years across four time points. In an online survey, participants answered questions about their moral behaviors, moral values (universalism and benevolence values), and demographics. The study took place before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020), allowing us to examine moral behavior development during a period of natural maturation and in a time of crisis.

We found that all moral behavior increased in frequency, indicating a linear maturation effect. Further, universalism behaviors increased significantly during the pandemic, above and beyond the linear maturation effect. Moral values were positively related to moral behavior in all six domains (two benevolence and four universalism behavior types). Finally, values were increasingly predictive of universalism behaviors over time, including after the pandemic began. These effects were not found for benevolence values. The findings are discussed in terms of development theories among adults, as well as the role context plays in moral behavior development.

Session 3 - Clinical psychology and counselling-relevant contributions

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Andreas Maercker

Culture clinical psychology has become stronger in recent years. Examples include foundational work: general (Chentsova-Dutton & Ryder, 2019) and its application to the trauma field (Maercker, Heim & Kirmayer, 2019). Based on its new self understanding, this field is evolving using mixed-methods strategies - in specific etic and emic methods. The symposium of this year's congress puts emic-qualitative studies in the focus of researchers. The first and second contributions can be ascribed as cultural-scripts research. Berrin Özlem Otyakmaz (Germany) presents parenting ideas of Turkish-German migrants and traces their dynamics and changes in which parental observation of children plays a central role. Andreas Maercker (Switzerland) presents first results of cultural scripts research on trauma consequences in Switzerland and Rwanda/East Africa. These cultural scripts go beyond the signs and symptoms defined by post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). There are characteristic differences in the script elements in both geographic regions. The following two papers present timely findings from research conducted in Georgia

(Caucasus). Jana D. Javakhishvili examines key narratives of political threat (hybrid war) from Russia against her homeland and the revival of fears about Russia's prior colonialism. Nino Makhasvili presents thematic analyses of symptoms and problems of Belarusian clients and counselors obtained through secure social networks by foreign colleagues directly in totalitarian Belarus in the form of focus groups.

The aim of the symposium is to advance both basic research and applied culture-based clinical practice in these areas.

Chentsova-Dutton, Y. E., & Ryder, A. G. (2019). Cultural-clinical psychology. In D. Cohen & S. Kitayama (Eds.), *Handbook of cultural psychology* (pp. 365–394). NYC: Guilford.

Maercker, A., Heim, E. & Kirmayer, L. J. (Eds.) (2019). *Cultural clinical psychology and PTSD*. Boston: Hogrefe.

Parental Ethnotheories under Revision – Dynamics & Change in Turkish-German Parents' Belief Systems

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Berrin Otyakmaz

In scientific and political discourses in Germany it's regularly asked for parent education programs for migrants in order to enhance their parenting competencies while implicitly questioning the ability of these parents to prepare their children for the demands of school and society adequately because of their presumed inadequate parenting practices and beliefs. Especially Turkish-German migrants are assumed to cause socialization deficits among their children because of their unreflected maintenance of traditional Turkish parenting beliefs. Simultaneously, parenting beliefs of Turkish-German parents have rarely been studied - especially not in their complexity, dynamics and changes. Parental ethnotheories, conceptualized as complex cognitive belief systems, comprise beliefs on children's nature and development, assumptions about children's needs, socialization goals, beliefs on the influenceability of developmental processes and effectiveness of certain parenting practices. Parental belief systems emerge as a result of an individual's socialization process and simultaneously reflect cultural beliefs. In our cross-cultural and cross-national research we studied parenting beliefs of 120 mothers and fathers of preschoolers in Germany and Turkey employing qualitative interviews. We aimed to differentiate parenting beliefs along culture, gender, educational background, and migration experience. The present presentation relates to analyses of interviews with 40 Turkish-German parents in Germany. The results illustrate, how Turkish-German parents cope with parenting beliefs and practices in a reflexive, conscious and adaptive way. They report of changes in their beliefs because of growing experiences with being a parent. That means, an experience- and situation-based adaptation of parenting beliefs takes part. Parents observe their children, try to find out their needs and what is adequate for their wellbeing and positive development when coping with ideas and strategies about how to react

in certain situations. But they also see migration-related, economical, individual, familial determinants and constraints of parenting which hinders them to be the parent they would like to be.

Toward cultural scripts of trauma sequelae in different regions of the world

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Andreas Maercker

Background: For the description of depression-like psychological complaints in different cultural regions, the concept of cultural scripts has proven to be very useful. A new, extensive series of research projects will investigate post-trauma related psychological complaints in different world regions: Central Europe (Switzerland), East Africa (Rwanda), Central Asia (China), Caucasus (Georgia), Middle East (Israel), and Central America (tbd).

Methods: Research in the first mentioned four countries began in which elements of cultural scripts are gathered by focus groups of traumatized clients and/or by (therapeutic) experts. For this purpose, a theory-based framework of possible post-traumatic script elements was provided. In Switzerland, we conducted focus groups with patients and with experts. In Rwanda and three East African countries, focus groups were conducted with genocide survivors and other trauma victims. The evaluation involved a semi-quantitative approach.

Results: As script elements in Switzerland, about 50 problems and coping forms were named (e.g., having to function anyway). About 70 problems and coping forms were named as script elements in East Africa (e.g., loss of dignity). First temporal correlations (i.e., strong scripts) were found for the Swiss scripts (e.g., self-contempt -> loss of function). In the East African study, furthermore, cultural value orientations underlying the script groupings were collected (e.g., community reputation).

Discussion: The first results prove the applicability of the cultural script concept for the assessment of trauma sequelae. Differences and similarities emerge in the two world regions studied so far. Subsequent steps at the two study sites will be temporal associations of script elements and its relationships to value orientations. The other study sites will start the investigations in the foreseeable future.

Cultural Traumas in Georgia under Russian Hybrid Warfare Conditions: Analysis of Key Narratives

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Jana D. Javakhishvili

Background: Cultural traumas related to the Russian occupation, colonial past, totalitarian repressions, Russia-catalyzed military conflicts in the 90's and recent

Russian-Georgian war (2008) remain unprocessed and un-mourned in Georgia, contributing to the culture of victimhood and related annihilation fear. This creates a fertile soil for ongoing Russian Hybrid Warfare (Nilsson, 2018) against the country.

Aim: Aim of the study was to explore narratives disseminated in Georgia by the pro-Russian/anti-Western media and to track utilization of the unprocessed cultural traumas in pro-Russian/anti-Western propaganda.

Methodology: A discourse analysis of the series of political talk-shows by the four pro-Russian/anti-Western TV companies broadcasted in the period from March-June 2021.

Results: The following key messages were identified: 1. "The West is trying to take away our Georgianness". "Georgianness" is an ambiguous notion that is not defined. This message is usually "blended" with a number of following messages: "Europe supports LGBTQ propaganda, homosexuality and pedophilia, integration with Europe means betraying of Georgian cultural and religious traditions" (and "Georgianness"). 2. "If Russia is an occupant, then Turkey is an occupant as well". This message attempts to create a time collapse via reactivation of negative emotions and fears in relation to the Ottoman empire due to attacks and related territorial losses that took place in Medieval Centuries (I call it Substitutive trauma phenomenon). 3. "Only Russia can save us from Muslim Turkey, as Entering NATO means invasion of Georgia by Turkey". With this messages Russia, from the role of an aggressor who currently occupies 20% of Georgian territories moves to the role of a savior.

Conclusions: The key messages of the ongoing Russian propaganda in Georgia are based on the annihilation fear of the Georgian population, deeply rooted in cultural traumas related to the colonial past, totalitarian repressions and wars, where Russia is an evident and uncontested perpetrator.

Needs and Problems of Politically Oppressed Belarusians – Initial Findings from Mental Health Counse

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Nino Makhashvili

Background: After the August 2020 massive upheaval in Belarus, related to President Lukashenko's manipulation of presidential vote, the government started a relentless and vicious oppression with smear campaigns and prosecutions against political and civic activists and independent journalists. Around 4000 persons fled Belarus to escape imprisonment, torture and ill-treatment, that was systematically used by police and security forces due to suspected participation in or support for protests (IRCT, 2022).

Responding to this crisis a consortium of partners has been created (Federation Global Initiative on Psychiatry, GIP-Tbilisi, Czech National Institute on Mental Health) and

immediate support was offered via secure channels, as Signal and Proton. Since January 2021 partners are running a digital mental health service for the survivors of political oppression in Belarus. Counsellors, most of them Belarussians, are providing help to fellow countrymen under close supervision and support.

Method: Focus group interviews were conducted with Belarussian counsellors to identify the most prevailing mental health problems and conditions of their clients; and to reveal needs – both professional and personal – of the counsellors themselves. Around 16 persons in total were engaged in 2 group discussions.

Results: We will present focus groups' findings with key symptomatology of traumatised Belarussian clients and counsellors. Alongside with prevalent problems as anxiety, emotional dysregulation, interpersonal difficulties, etc. we will discuss the feeling of guilt/self-blame that was identified as a „common and central“ theme in both clients and counsellors and seemed to be one of the recurrent, erosive emotions of those who stayed back and who fled the country. We will try to analyse the guilt feeling as an unconscious coping strategy and demonstrate various sources that „feed“ such feeling.

Conclusions: The findings direct us to further investigate context-specific leading mental health conditions in Belarussian survivors of the totalitarian regime.

IRCT. Belarus: a Coordinated Policy of Torture. 2022. Retrieved on January 29, 2023 from:

https://irct.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Belarus_Final_A-coordinated-policy-of-torture.pdf

Session 4 - Kwok Leung Award: The Exploration of Psychological Acculturation Outcomes in Cross-Cultural Settings

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Ariane Virgona

Global migration continues to prompt extensive research into the process of acculturation, which involves the adaptation and modification of cultural patterns resulting from intercultural contact. Facilitated by the rise in globalisation and social media usage, diversifying socio-cultural environments warrant the use of a multi-dimensional model to study acculturation. These multi-dimensional models include contextual factors, such as societal and organisational characteristics, that have a profound influence on the process adjustment of migrants. In this symposium, we will delve into the psychological acculturation of lesser-studied populations in cross-cultural settings with consideration of these contextual factors. Specifically, we will discuss the associations between mental disorder concepts and the help-seeking behaviour of two Chinese international student samples, as they orientate themselves to individualist Western societies and their multiculturalism policies (first presentation). We will also evaluate a role-play-based intervention, targeting Portuguese nationals,

that aimed to increase knowledge and empathy and reduce prejudice towards migrants and refugees (second presentation). Finally, this symposium will explore remote acculturation in the Philippines and Lebanon and its role as a mediator between social media usage and self-reported cultural identities in relation to societal and familial factors (third presentation). Reflections on the overall findings will be presented by the discussant.

Chinese immigrants' acculturation on mental disorder concepts and help-seeking in Western countries

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Marie Kollek; Ronja Aileen Runge

Immigrants are generally less likely to seek help for mental health problems. A relatively unexplored factor is the concept breadth of mental disorder - the range of psychological phenomena identified as disordered by an individual. A broader concept implies a lower threshold for identifying behaviour or experience as disordered and therefore a higher likelihood of seeking psychological help. One group of immigrants who have shown low levels of help-seeking in previous studies are Chinese immigrants. As their numbers are growing in several countries, understanding the barriers to help-seeking for this group is particularly important and cross-national research promises to be informative.

The aim of our study is to investigate whether immigrants' concept breadth changes as they orient themselves towards the majority society in Western countries (Australia and Germany). We hypothesize that, coming from a collectivist culture, Chinese immigrants who have more contact with the more individualistic majority society would increase their emphasis on individual emotional distress, and thus their concept breadth would become broader. Thus, we hypothesise that increased contact with the dominant society will lead immigrants to be more likely to seek help as they develop a broader concept breadth.

Different countries differ in their multiculturalism policies (the extent to which they provide ethno-cultural minorities with forms of public recognition, support or facilitation to maintain their own identities and practices). We examine the extent to which national multiculturalism policies affect the individual acculturation orientations of immigrants and thus the breadth of the concept. To do this, we conduct the study in two countries with different levels of multiculturalism: Australia (high) and Germany (low).

We aim to recruit a sample of at least 100 Chinese immigrants from each country to participate in an online survey that can be answered in Chinese (Traditional/Simplified), English or German. Data collection is currently underway.

Assessment of a role-play-based intervention to foster positive attitudes towards migrants

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Elena Piccinelli; Rebekah Pollock

Although the literature stresses that acculturation is a multi-dimensional and a mutual process involving members of both migrant and receiving societies, migrants and refugees are often considered responsible for their own integration. This narrative is dangerous since it releases individual members of receiving societies from responsibility in shaping the acculturation process of migrant populations. In this context, intercultural trainers and educators have used interventions to promote positive attitudes, increase empathy, and decrease prejudice among members of receiving societies towards migrants and refugees. Yet, few studies have sought empirical evidence for their effectiveness. To address this gap, this study aimed to conduct and assess a role-play-based intervention to increase knowledge and empathy and decrease prejudice towards migrants and refugees among members of receiving societies. A mixed-methods design was adopted to assess the effectiveness of the intervention conducted among Portuguese nationals (N = 44). The intervention consisted of a role-play simulation, debriefing, and a short presentation of theoretical and statistical information about international migration, refugees, and acculturation. Before and after the intervention, participants completed a questionnaire assessing their ethnocultural empathy, affect, and prejudice towards migrants and refugees, and knowledge about migration and acculturation-related issues. Qualitative data was collected by video recording the debriefing phase and via open-ended questions. Quantitative data analysis revealed significant differences in pre-and post-test scores, with participants reporting higher ethnocultural empathy, warmer feelings and higher knowledge of migration and acculturation-related issues after the intervention. Results for prejudice were non-significant. Qualitative data analysis revealed that participants provided an overall positive evaluation of the intervention. The present study provided initial empirical evidence of the effectiveness of a role-play-based intervention to foster positive attitudes and higher knowledge about migration and acculturation among members of the receiving society. Qualitative evaluations of the role-play provided evidence that each component of the intervention was useful.

The impact of social media use on remote acculturation and cultural identity

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Junix J. Santos

Remote Acculturation (RA) is a relatively recent acculturation process that results from modern globalisation. This acculturation is shaped through

indirect and intermittent cultural contact, often virtually mediated between non-migrant individuals and groups of distinct historical and geographical cultural backgrounds. Extant literature identified several factors that influence RA, such as social media, food, and contact with people from another country (e.g., tourists and immigrants). Few studies have explored the factors facilitating RA in the Philippines and Lebanon. Thus, this research aims to capture RA in multi-local cultures inherent to these countries' social fabrics, as many cultures and previous colonialism influenced them. In this study, we examine how the association between social media use and participants' self-reported cultural identities is mediated by remote acculturation among Filipino and Lebanese emerging, and middle adults aged 18 to 40 (N = 395), with education and immigrant family member as covariates. We hypothesise that RA will mediate the relationship between social media use and cultural identity. It will positively associate with an Americanised cultural identity and negatively relate to the local cultural identity. Using mediation analysis, we will examine the associations that will be collected via the Frequency of Use of Social Media, Social Media Intensity Scale, Vancouver Index of Acculturation, Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure-Revised, and Perceived Dominance questionnaires. Findings will be available by April 2023. Investigating RA in the Philippines and Lebanon adds to the current literature, mainly from homogenous cultural backgrounds and a westernised perspective. The two countries are major emigration and host countries for displaced communities. Thus, looking at RA among stationed participants subject to continuous migration flows is valuable and provides culturally-specific nuances to the measurement of RA.

Session 5 - Expatriate children and adolescents: an approach to the Antaeus' Syndrome

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Paula Fiorito

As a result of growing economic, political, and cultural interconnection of the world, organizations seeking to remain competitive have expanded globally and often need to relocate employees with specific competencies. Expatriates are those people who within the organization emigrate to another country, with an objective and for a specific period of time ranging from six months to five years. Most of the research to date has focused on studying the characteristics that allow expatriate workers to adapt to the host country and obtain good job performance. However, there is little development of studies concerning the adaptation processes of the children of said people, and the mental health disorders associated with this migratory process that are often observed. In the present work we address the unique mental health problem of expatriate children and adolescents through the study of cases (n: 27) from an expatriate clinical population in Mexico City. We propose to make visible the most frequent mental health problems seeking to locate their specificity and their syndromic characterization through the theorization of the Antaeus' Syndrome. Then we will describe the dynamics of risk and protective factors concerning that population. Finally,

through a series of brief clinical vignettes, we will address the particularities that therapists who work with children of expatriates often encounter, seeking to suggest effective lines of approach.

Adaptation and suffering of expatriate children and adolescents: far from land Antaeus' weakness

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Paula Fiorito

Children and adolescents expatriate come to therapy at the request of an adult (parents, teachers, school counselors, etc.) who identify problematic behavior, a symptom that bothers the environment. But almost always, the symptom is not what causes the child's pain; rather, it is what allows them to maintain, a certain balance, albeit in a precarious, ineffective and not very functional way. The child population has fewer tools to deal with the stressors of emigrating than those of an adult, and this movement does not respond to a desire or need of their own.

Furthermore, it is not a single transfer but several throughout their childhood. The experience of constant and sudden change, uncertainty, lack of family and social bonds generates chronic distressing experiences. This emotional weakness can be understood through the myth of Antaeus, the giant who drew power from the earth and, upon being forcefully lifted by Heracles, was slain. Like Antaeus, the child is forcefully removed from their land by their parents and circumstances outside their control, which causes them to suffer great psychological and emotional stress. Therapy allows us to give new meaning to these experiences through play, stories and art.

Approach to Antaeus' Syndrome

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Guido Liguori

The concept of syndrome describes a series of features, signs and symptoms that occur in time and form and that are usually associated with one or multiple causes. In the field of mental health, the description of psychopathological syndromes makes it possible to identify altered states of mental health and, frequently, to design treatments that alleviate subjective suffering.

This work is based on the premise that the syndrome category is useful when addressing (identifying, accurately diagnosing and treating) the suffering presented by expatriate children and adolescents.

Starting from a sample of 27 children and adolescents undergoing psychological treatment, a study of the clinical histories was carried out and regularities in the presentation of signs and symptoms were sought. Findings were found that allowed us to outline a proto-

description (or first description) of a specific syndrome of the expatriate child, Antaeus' Syndrome.

Risk and protection factors in expatriate children and adolescents

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Alexander Covalschi

Adverse experiences in childhood are admitted by theoretical models as part of the foundation and understanding about the origin of mental disorders throughout the entire life cycle. Some adverse childhood experiences constitute risk factors for general health and for mental health in particular. Recent retrospective studies indicate that risk factors such as depression and/or stress in the mother during pregnancy, early and prolonged separation from caregivers, and bonding with emotionally absent parents occur early in people who later develop severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia.

The migratory process undertaken by the families of expats is often performed in a financially favorable position (factor of protection), but regularly one may see ties being broken with attachment figures from the culture of origin, increased family stress, work hyper exigency on the person in an organizational role, cultural shock, rootlessness, multiple grief, etc. For all of the above, we consider that children and adolescents who are children of expatriates constitute a population exposed to significant risk. This paper aims to detect the most frequent risk factors in a population of 27 children and adolescents of expatriates in Mexico City. We will describe the dynamic relationships and interaction between the identified risk and protective factors and their influence on the presentation of psychopathology.

Session 51 - Using Dignity, Honour and Face Cultural Logics to Define Dimensions of Cultural Variation

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Symposium
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Peter B. Smith

Cultural differences are typically studied in terms of dimensions related to the overused concept of individualism-collectivism. We focus here on the more recent distinction between cultural logics. The principle of dynamic constructivism specifies that our momentary actions are guided by reference to an available set of schemata, through which we interpret our self-perceptions and interactions with others. Leung and Cohen (2011) have distinguished three such schemata, each of which they describe as a 'cultural logic'. In their model, events may be interpreted by individuals through the lens of how they relate to one's dignity as an individual, how they relate to the honour of one's group, or how they relate to one's face and to the face of those around them. These schemata are available to actors

within any culture, but we have evidence that each schema is more frequently elicited within some cultural groups than others. Perceptions of relevant norms prevalent in a given context provide an indication of which cultural logics are most emphasized within it. The survey data providing the basis for this symposium was collected from students in 29 nations. Tests were made as to the individual-level and sample-level measurement equivalence of each cultural logic and of a series of dependent measures. We show how these measures characterise the samples included plausibly in terms of prior expectation and then test their ability to predict variation in a series of culturally based phenomena, including self-construals, emotions and conformity. We compare individual-level variability versus sample-level variability of cultural logics. We then show how cross-level effects can illuminate the relationship between emotional experience and happiness. We find that emotional conformity is associated with the logics of dignity and honour while behavioural conformity is more associated with face logic. Finally, we discuss how measures of cultural logic can be improved.

Doing Multilevel Studies in Cross-Cultural Psychology: Cultural Logics and Emotional Experience

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Michael H. Bond

Cross-cultural psychology includes numerous studies where average scores of two or occasionally more cultural groups are compared on an outcome of interest. The groups sampled are typically proposed to be exemplars of the cultural logic hypothesized as being examined. Speculation on the cultural reasons for these differences then follows. With a greater number of cultural groups sampled, cross-level analyses may be conducted to unpack variance in results due to cultural-level and to personal-level factors. The cross-level interactions between cultural and personal factors can then reveal the individual factors accounting for the often considerable within-culture variation that is common to all groups studied, i.e., variation in the pan-cultural, individual-level effects that have been discovered within each cultural group. In this presentation, I use the Smith et al. study to tentatively explain how Dignity, Honour, and Face cultural logics moderate the impact of types of emotion on culture members' reported happiness, by using the example of the cross-level effects found for Kitayama's distinction between engaged and disengaged emotions. Engaged emotions entail relationships with others, such as feeling friendly, close to others, guilty or ashamed. Disengaged emotions are independent of others, such as pride, self-esteem, anger or frustration. Within the total sample, there are pancultural effects, showing happiness more strongly related to disengaged positive emotions and to engaged negative emotions. Disengaged emotions also show a sample-level main effect for happiness within Face cultural logic. Turning to cross-level analysis, we find that disengaged emotions have significantly stronger effects on happiness for individuals endorsing Dignity logic where Dignity cultural logic is prevalent, as well as for individuals endorsing Face logic where Face logic is prevalent. Finally, engaged emotions have significantly stronger effects for

individuals endorsing Honour logic where Honour cultural logic is prevalent. The impact of cultural logics thus differ somewhat for living life well.

Exploring the Nomological Nets of Dignity, Honour and Face Logics

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Vivian Lun

The proposal that the concepts of dignity, honour and face provide a better description of cultural differences than the overworked dimension of individualism-collectivism requires empirical evaluation. In particular, we should establish whether the cultural logics of honour and face can distinguish between the types of cultural adaptation found within cultures often described as collectivist. Students from 31 samples in 29 nations responded twice to survey questions characteristic of each type of cultural logic. They first rated their perceptions of the cultural norms among those around them and then rated their own behaviour on the same items. Partial measurement equivalence of the scales derived from these items was established. Sample profiles using these two types of measure were substantially correlated but nonetheless differed. The measures based on perceived norms yielded the more plausible characterisation of samples and these were used in the present analyses. Hierarchical linear modelling was employed to test the relationship of cultural logic norms to seven measures of respondents' self-construals and three measures of their reported emotions. We first established the extent to which variance on these measures was due to individual variability rather than sample-level differences. Significant individual-level effects were found within 36 of 40 analyses. When this variance was controlled, 18 sample-level effects were found. Sample-level effects were most frequent within face logic and least frequent within dignity logic. Respondents within dignity logic perceived themselves distinctively as self-contained, more expressive and favouring lower-arousal emotions. Respondents within honour logic saw themselves as more similar to others, more connected to others and experiencing higher arousal emotions. Respondents within face logic saw themselves as favouring harmony, varying their behaviour between settings, experiencing more personally engaged emotions and lower arousal emotions. Evidence for measurement validity is positive and the distinction between honour logic and face logic is supported.

Dignity, Honour and Face Logics as Predictors of Emotional and Behavioural Conformity

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Peter B. Smith

In collectivistic contexts, conformity of behaviour is considered to be a key element in maintaining harmony

within one's longstanding membership groups. The general applicability of the linkage between collectivism and conformity has been challenged recently by Vishkin et al. (2022), who proposed that emotional conformity would be stronger in individualistic cultures because individualists prioritise internal attributes rather than behaviours. For individualists, whether one feels the way that others do may be more important than whether one behaves the same way as others. In their study, conformity was measured by showing that those whose reported emotions were closer to the norm reported greater life satisfaction. This effect was stronger in individualistic cultures. The present study uses measures of cultural logics to develop aspects of this perspective. By using several measures of cultural dimensions and cultural logics rather than just individualism, we can define the limits of the effects that Vishkin et al. reported. Using data from 31 samples of students, we show that descriptive norms for experienced emotions and for desired emotions do vary less in samples high on individualism and within dignity cultural logic, but vary more in samples high on honour cultural logic. Vishkin et al. did not test whether these effects differ when using measures of descriptive norms for behaviours rather than emotions. We find that descriptive norms for reported behaviours vary less in samples high on collectivism and flexibility and within honour and face cultural logics. We then test the proposition that conformity to these norms is beneficial by correlating individuals' deviance from the norm with their reported depression. The results provide broad support for the distinction between emotional conformity and behavioural conformity. Vishkin et al.'s method of testing for cultural variations in conformity is a promising innovation producing valid elaborations of thinking about cultural variation.

Dignity, Honour, and Face: Questions of Conceptualization and Operationalization

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Lusine Grigoryan

The distinction between cultural logics of dignity, honour and face proposed by Leung and Cohen (2011) promises a more nuanced understanding of cultural differences that goes beyond the traditional value-based approaches and the East-West dichotomy. We share the findings from two cross-cultural (Study 1: 29 samples from 24 nations, $N_{total} = 5,174$; Study 2: 31 samples from 29 nations, $N_{total} = 5,792$) and three culture-specific studies conducted in Armenia ($N_{total} = 732$) that shed light on the conceptualization and operationalization of the three cultural logics. The studies were conducted between 2019 and 2022, using a mix of online and paper-based questionnaires. Our findings indicate that face is a unidimensional construct: the unidimensional structure replicates in both cross-cultural and cultural-specific datasets, irrespective of the specific measures used. For both honour and dignity, we identified a two-dimensional structure. These two facets – self-oriented and group-oriented dignity and honour – were first identified in the Armenian samples and then replicated in the cross-cultural datasets. Whereas self-oriented honour taps into assertiveness (example item: "People should punish those

who insult them"), group-oriented honour is more closely linked to protectiveness (example item: "Men should protect their women's reputation"). Similarly, while a more Western-focused understanding of dignity is self-oriented (e.g., speaking one's mind irrespective of what others think), we identified a more relational facet of dignity in the Armenian sample reflecting concerns of dependability and trustworthiness (e.g., lying to others). We would expect these two facets of dignity and honour to have different behavioural manifestations. For example, self-oriented but not group-oriented honour would be expected to correlate with honour-based violence and while self-oriented dignity would be expected to correlate with individualism, group-oriented dignity might show a stronger link with collectivism. Implications for the conceptualization and operationalization of the three cultural logics and future directions for research will be discussed.

Session 6 - Open-Session

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Group Session
Track: Open-Session
Speakers: Michael Weinstock; Nishtha Jain; Victoria V. Rostovtseva; Emmeline Marie Searson-Power; Kershia Sunjeevan

Epistemic perspectives and interpretive theory of mind among rural and urban Arab children in Israel

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Open-Session
Speakers: Michael Weinstock

Authors: Michael Weinstock, Hanan Hijazi

This study extends cross-cultural research on children's theory of mind by looking at within-cultural differences between rural and urban children, and by examining aspects of epistemic development past attainment of theory of mind. These later developments concern understanding the role of subjective perspective and interpretation in knowing. In contrast to the false-belief understanding that people receiving different information will form different beliefs, the later development of interpretive theory of mind and epistemic perspectives concern how people might construct different knowledge claims based on the same information (Lalonde & Chandler, 2002). This subjective turn may be more sensitive to cultural difference. The study follows Greenfield's theory that different social ecologies should produce different pathways of development (Greenfield, 2009). Children growing up in urban social ecologies will be more exposed to diverse perspectives than children growing up in rural ecologies (Weinstock, 2015). Thus, they may accept to a greater degree a place for subjective perspective in knowing. 60 rural and 60 urban ($N = 120$) 2nd-4th grade Arab children in Israel were assessed for interpretive theory of mind and epistemic perspectives. Interpretive theory of mind was assessed with the ambiguous picture

"Doodles" task (Lalonde & Chandler, 2002). Epistemic perspectives, a further development from interpretive theory of mind, were assessed with an interview about a story concerning two scientists disagreeing about a newly discovered creature (Weinstock et al., 2020). The results indicated that the urban more than the rural children displayed interpretive theory of mind responses. They also had less realist and more dualist perspectives on the source, structure, and justification of knowledge. As in previous research (Weinstock et al., 2020), interpretive theory of mind and epistemic perspectives were correlated.

Keywords: Interpretive theory of mind, epistemic differences, social ecologies"

Cultural Factors in Decision Process: Study on cancer patients and family members in India

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Open-Session
Speakers: Nishtha Jain

Authors: Nishtha Jain, Purnima Singh

Many cultural factors play an important role in the decision process in cancer treatment. In literature, not much attention has been given to how such factors influence decision process for patients and their caregivers. Amongst a host of cultural factors, our study particularly focuses on regional factors (rural versus urban background) alongwith other factors, gender, socioeconomic status, and literacy levels. The study aimed to understand how region of stay, rural vs urban, impacts the decision process. A sample of 47 participants (20 cancer patients; 27 primary caregivers) was selected via purposive sampling. Using interpretative phenomenological analysis, 5 major themes were found; reliance on doctors' authority, perceived loss of agency, financial toxicity, role of relationships and responsibilities, and trust. Patients and caregivers from rural areas had lower access to healthcare facilities and informational resources. They tended to rely more on doctors' authority and expertise as compared to their urban counterparts. Further, the former also faced logistical barriers such as, managing food, travel, and accommodation, getting tokens from the hospital for treatment, etc., that greatly hampered their agency in the decision process. Alongwith high treatment costs, the patients and caregivers from rural backgrounds had to incur extra overhead expenses that further pushed them into poverty and debts. Financial toxicity exacerbated their mental and physical distress, the stress for family wellbeing, and the uncertainty of life. Participants from urban, higher socioeconomic backgrounds mentioned no such signs of financial toxicity. Across all participants, high fatalistic beliefs and attribution of responsibility towards god, fate, or destiny were found. Further, the analysis reflects that in India, there is no concept of a single primary caregiver; the family as a unit is the caregiver, providing multiple dimensions of support. Overall, regional factors have a huge impact on how and what decisions are taken in cancer treatment.

Keywords: decision-making, cancer, cultural-regional factors

Cross-cultural differences in perception of facial trustworthiness

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Open-Session
Speakers: Victoria V. Rostovtseva

Authors: Victoria V. Rostovtseva, Marina Butovskaya, Anna Mezentsseva, Nadezhda Dashieva, Anna Korotkova, Alexander Kavina, Mewa Singh

We report on an experimental study that explores cross-cultural differences in perception of trustworthiness based on facial traits. In the first part of the experiment, individual male (N=63) and female (N=63) neutral photographs of Buryats (Mongolian people of Eastern Siberia) were rated on trustworthiness by men (N=92) and women (N=94) from their own population. The facial traits associated with perceived trustworthiness were disentangled by geometric morphometrics and analysis of the facial action units using artificial neural network (FaceReader). Significant associations between facial traits and perceived trustworthiness were revealed only for male photographs rated by men. The main distinguishing features of untrustworthy Buryat male faces were a relatively narrower lower jaw, as well as a lower position of the "brow lowerer" facial action unit - a scowl (according to FACS). In the second part of the experiment, two geometric morphometric morphs were created based on the male ratings of the photographs, representing "trustworthy" and "untrustworthy" Buryat male facial shapes. These two morphed portraits were then judged on trustworthiness (5-point scale) by male representatives of Buryat, Tuvan (Mongolian people of Southern Siberia), Russian, Indian, and African (Tanzanians) cultures (N=520). The results revealed that in all studied samples the "trustworthy" male portrait was rated significantly higher on trustworthiness than "untrustworthy" one. However, the most precise ratings were provided by Buryats and Tuvans, followed by Indians and Russians. African raters were the least accurate in judging Buryat trustworthiness in that they frequently assigned low scores to the "trustworthy" portrait. Our results indicate that perceived male facial trustworthiness/untrustworthiness has certain universal features. Male faces perceived as untrustworthy have more in common across different human cultures, whereas trustworthiness is moderated by individual experience, which is culturally specific. The study was supported by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation (grant 075-15-2022-328).

Keywords: perceived trustworthiness, facial shape, cross-cultural studies

The International Student Experience in an Irish Medical School

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Open-Session
Speakers: Emmeline Marie Searson-Power

Authors: Emmeline Marie Searson-Power

Rationale

As is well noted, a large number of Canadian students, study Medicine in Ireland. The School of Medicine at the University of Limerick has been receiving Canadian students on the BMBS programme since 2007. As a research-practitioner that supports international medical students on the programme I was interested to explore their experiences of internationalisation and of being an international student. COVID-19 has exposed many of the challenges for international students however this research shows that many of these issues were already present in international education, COVID-19 has simply been the catalyst to expose them.

Methods

This was a qualitative study that forms part of a wider PhD research project looking at experiences of internationalisation from multiple perspectives. Using purposive sampling, ten semi-structured interviews were completed with Canadian medical students in the clinical years of the BMBS programme. Interviews took place between 2019 and 2020 and were completed in early March 2020. Interviews were analysed using Thematic Analysis (Braun & Clarke 2020) and seven themes were identified.

Results

The challenge of securing a spot in a Canadian medical school was the main reason to study overseas. Students also faced the challenge of securing residency training in North America. Other challenges included stresses around finances, transitioning to a new country and the challenges of being an international student. The data also look at other influences in the decision to study overseas and what impacts on choice of school.

Conclusions

Students identify studying overseas as mainly positive. Students aware of the decision that they are making and the challenges that they will potentially face along the way. Understanding the experience of international medical students provides insights for practitioners working in the field on how best to support these students to successful completion and postgraduate training, allowing them to thrive, not just survive.

Keywords: internationalisation, student experience, student supports

Women's Experiences of an Expedited Partner Treatment Intervention in KwaZulu-Natal

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Speakers: Kershia Sunjeevan

Authors: Kershia Sunjeevan

The spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) remains a major public health concern, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, where the incidence of STIs is disproportionately high. Expedited Partner Treatment (EPT) is a strategy aimed at reducing STI transmission by providing medication to sexual partners of individuals diagnosed with STIs, even if those partners are unable or unwilling to access clinical services. This study explores the experiences of women who participated in an EPT intervention in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

The study used a qualitative design and recruited 20 women who had participated in the EPT intervention. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and analyzed using thematic analysis.

The findings of the study suggest that women had a generally positive experience of the EPT intervention. Participants reported feeling empowered by the intervention, as it allowed them to take control of their sexual health and protect themselves and their partners from STIs. Many participants also reported feeling relieved that their partners were able to access treatment without having to disclose their STI status to healthcare providers. However, participants also reported some challenges associated with the EPT intervention, including concerns about the effectiveness of the medication, fear of partner retribution, and the difficulty of convincing partners to take the medication. Participants suggested that these challenges could be addressed by providing more information about EPT and STIs, addressing stigma associated with STIs, and involving partners in the decision-making process.

The study highlights the potential benefits of EPT as a strategy for reducing STI transmission and improving sexual health outcomes for women. However, it also highlights the importance of addressing the social and cultural context in which EPT is implemented to ensure that it is acceptable, effective, and sustainable.

Session 7 - Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

08/02/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Group Session
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Elok D Malay; Hüseyin Hilmi Yildirim; Jakub Niewinski; Judith Sarah Preuss; Leonor Gaitan-Aguilar

Cultural Intelligence, Perceived Cultural Distance, and Adjustment of International Students

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

Speakers: Elok D Malay

Authors: Elok D Malay, Robert Coelen, Sabine Otten

This study investigates the relationship dynamics between perceived cultural distance (PCD), cultural intelligence (CQ), and adjustment of international students. We examined whether perceived cultural distance (PCD) and cultural intelligence (CQ) predict the students' psychological, sociocultural, and academic adjustment. Furthermore, we tested whether CQ and its dimensions (metacognitive, cognitive, motivational, and behavioural CQ) moderate the relationship between PCD and international students' adjustment. In a cross-sectional study, 348 international college students from several universities in the Netherlands participated in an online survey. The results indicated that PCD consistently predicted all aspects of international students' adjustment negatively. Meanwhile, CQ positively predicted students' sociocultural and academic adjustment. Contrary to the hypothesis, CQ only moderated the relationship between PCD and sociocultural adjustment. Furthermore, out of its four dimensions, only Motivational CQ suggested the moderation role in the relationship between PCD and all three aspects of international students' adjustment. This study's results provide an insightful understanding of PCD, CQ, and adjustment dynamics. Furthermore, it may also provide empirical support for the importance of developing CQ to promote the better adjustment of international students.

Keywords: adjustment, cultural intelligence, international students

Motivational Regulation, Academic Effort, and Academic Success Among International Students

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

Speakers: Hüseyin Hilmi Yildirim

Authors: Hüseyin Hilmi Yildirim, Julia Zimmermann, Kathrin Jonkmann

International students (i.e., foreign students who obtained their university entrance qualification outside Germany) are a significant group at German universities, but, so far, their study situation in Germany has not been much researched (Heublein & Schmelzer, 2018). Although the majority (91%) of them plan to obtain a degree in Germany, they are often not successful in accomplishing this goal (DAAD & DZHW, 2020). Therefore, the exploration of factors that affect the academic success of

international students is deemed highly relevant. Previous research showed that students who use self-regulation strategies more frequently are more successful in their studies (Seli & Dembo, 2019; Zimmerman, 1990). Models of self-regulated learning distinguish between cognitive, metacognitive, and motivational self-regulation strategies (e.g., Boekaerts, 1996). Thereby, motivational regulation strategies focus on increasing one's effort and persistence in accomplishing tasks by (in)consciously controlling one's motivation (Schwinger et al., 2007) and can be understood as a form of resource management leading to better grades and higher study satisfaction (Heinze, 2008). This can occur through both direct and indirect effects via academic performance (e.g., Kryshko et al., 2020). Against this background, we used data from the International Student Survey (Falk et al., 2021) to assess the direct and indirect relationships between motivational regulation strategies, academic effort, and academic success (study grade point average and study satisfaction) using a set of cross-sectional, semi-longitudinal, longitudinal, and longitudinal autoregressive mediation models (N = 1,060 international students in bachelor's programs). The analyses substantiated indirect effects of different motivational regulation strategies on grade point average and study satisfaction via academic effort in cross-sectional, semi-longitudinal, and longitudinal models, but not in the full longitudinal autoregressive mediation model. We discuss theoretical and methodological implications of these findings as well as practical inferences for the counselling of international students in Germany.

Keywords: International students, motivational regulation strategies, academic success

Refugees - my Neighbors: Intercultural Communication Challenges

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

Speakers: Jakub Niewinski

Authors: Jakub Niewinski

Summary: February 24, 2022 becomes an important caesura of thinking about Poles' readiness to change their thinking and behavior towards the Other and to develop intercultural sensitivity. The Polish school was faced with the challenge of changing the teaching and learning paradigm in classes where there were students from a completely different educational reality, most of whom did not speak Polish, who understood simple messages a bit, and sometimes have had their family in Poland for some time. Teachers with great enthusiasm and curiosity welcomed a new student with migration experience in their team of students every day. The war in Ukraine forced Artem and his mother to come to Poland. They found a safe space in a house in Wielkopolska and in a primary school there. Through the prism of his fate, the author of the paper points to the strengths of the Polish school, which creatively implements selected elements of the Dutch peace school, focusing on non-violent communication using the language of a giraffe filled with empathy and mindfulness, and stimulates young people

to think critically about the world, deconstruct fake news and fighting propaganda. The boy from Ukraine said: 'Polish school is cool' and he would like to come back to it after the war.

Keywords: students with migration experience, peace school, intercultural sensitivity

Intersectional perspectives on expectancy-value beliefs of international STEM-students in Germany

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

Speakers: Judith Sarah Preuss

Authors: Judith Sarah Preuss, Julia Zimmermann, Kathrin Jonkmann

Objective:

The expectancy-value theory (EVT) positions study-related self-efficacy and study-related value beliefs such as intrinsic value, attainment value, utility value, and costs as important predictors of academic success. Yet, previous research suggested that students who belong to one or more minority groups in their study environment (e.g., female STEM-students) may suffer from lower levels of study-related expectancies or maladaptive value beliefs which, in turn, may put them at a higher risk for academic failure. To identify potential risk groups amongst international STEM students, we adopted an intersectional perspective and analysed how gender, academic and cultural background as well as their interplay related to study-related self-efficacy and value beliefs in this student group.

Methods:

We used data from 1,544 international bachelor students (n STEM = 851, n non-STEM = 693) in a German panel study for hierarchical multiple-group regression analyses. Possible differences between STEM- and non-STEM students were explored via iterative Wald-tests.

Results:

Only the association of academic background and attainment value differed between the subject groups, i.e., first-generation STEM students and continuous-generation non-STEM students indicated the highest levels of attainment values. All other results were similar for both subject groups. There were no direct associations between gender and the expectancy and value components. An interaction between gender and academic background for intrinsic value yielded significance. Amongst the continuous-generation students, females scored higher than males whilst the opposite was true amongst first-generation students. Furthermore, significant associations between cultural background and all expectancy-value components were identified, in some cases the associations differed by gender.

Conclusion:

The models explained variance in all expectancy-value components (7%-13%). Implications of the results for target group-specific interventions to increase study-

related self-efficacy and adaptive value beliefs amongst international STEM students as well as future research needs will be discussed.

Keywords: International (STEM) students, expectancy-value theory, academic success

The role of digital media use in global citizenship development: university students' perspectives

08/02/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

Speakers: Leonor Gaitan-Aguilar

Authors: Leonor Gaitan-Aguilar, Joep Hofhuis, Jeroen Jansz, Ivo Arnold

Because of internationalization efforts, global citizenship has become an increasingly important goal in education. In the context of higher education institutions, most research in the past three decades has focused on internationalization abroad. However, recent research has turned their focus to internationalization efforts that happen at home because of their potential to develop global citizenship in all students - not only those who can afford to travel (de Wit & Altbach, 2021). Digital media resources can be at the center of these efforts. Media are primary agents of socialization and play an important role in shaping students' beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes within and beyond university walls (e.g., Gomes, 2015; Harshman, 2018; Hobbs & Mihailidis, 2019; Tisdell, 2008).

Therefore, by focusing on students' perspectives and the different dimensions of global citizenship, this study aims to understand if and how digital media use contributes to the development of students' global citizenship (operationalized through intercultural competence, feelings of belonging to a broader community, and civic engagement). A mixed-method design was implemented. First, a quantitative survey study examined the relationships between digital media use and global citizenship among a sample of local and international students in the Netherlands (n = 519). Second, through focus groups we identified students' (n = 80) experiences and opinions on how digital media use affects or is affected by global citizenship. Thematic analysis was used to answer the research questions.

Combining two methodologies allowed us to have a deeper understanding of what students perceive as the role of digital media use in developing their own global citizenship. We will discuss how our results may inform media interventions that are tailored not only to impact students' educational experience, but also to impact their lives beyond university walls

Keywords: global citizenship, digital media, university students

Lunch

08/02/2023
12:00 PM – 01:30 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Lunch

Student Solidarity as Praxis

08/02/2023
12:30 PM – 03:30 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Registration needed!;€€
Track: Pre-Conference Workshop
Speakers: Tony Nelson; Kaylee Henderson

Register here: <https://www.eventbrite.ie/e/student-solidarity-as-praxis-tickets-619397262887>

Keynote: A Social Identity Model of Traumatic Identity Change

08/02/2023
01:30 PM – 02:30 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Keynote
Track: Keynote Session
Speakers: Orla Muldoon

As a renowned social psychologist with a wealth of experience, Professor Muldoon brings valuable insights to the field. With a Ph.D. from Queens University Belfast and advanced methods training from the University of Michigan, she has made significant contributions to research in social psychology, mental health, prejudice, discrimination, trauma, and power.

Learn more about Professor Orla Muldoon's remarkable work: <https://www.ul.ie/research/prof-orka-muldoon>

Poster Session 1

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster Session
Speakers: Sydney Conroy; Edison Tan; Niyati Pandya; Vanessa Castillo; Amaeze Madukah; Ellen Kerpen; Leonie Otten; Laetitia Bruckert; Mariantonia Borza; Yuanyuan Shi; Ana Papava; Dongmei Li; Emily Schuch Martins; Iva Poláčková Šolcová; Anca Murescu; Leonie Ludwig; Santhi Corcoran; Joanna Roszak; Paulina Coles; Marta Guarch-Rubio

1.1 Around the World with Play Therapists: Practicing During the COVID-19 Pandemic

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Sydney Conroy

Authors: Sydney Conroy

This international survey of play therapists explores the experiences of practicing a specialized therapeutic treatment during a global pandemic. It not only analyzes how therapy spaces changed throughout COVID-19 lockdowns and pandemic public health guidance around the world, but also how the content of play therapy sessions changed with children and young people living through a global pandemic. It also gains insight into a specific subset of mental health professionals working definitions of trauma and collective trauma, particularly how play therapists view the COVID-19 pandemic in these terms. The preliminary findings traverse similarities and differences, noted by their therapists, of how children around the world are processing the COVID-19 pandemic in their mental health treatment, how play in play therapy sessions changed and changed again as time in the pandemic has continued, as well as common emotions and play themes that arose. Play therapists who participated in this survey also described what moving through and healing from the pandemic, including but not limited to lockdown impacts, might look like for children, teens, and young people. It also provides brief insights into what these mental health professionals felt was lacking in terms of support, training, and ability to provide care during the different phases of the pandemic; this information can be used to better inform disaster preparedness for therapists across modalities to confidently provide the care folks need.

Keywords: Play Therapy, COVID-19 Pandemic, Child Mental Health

1.2 Bicultural Identity Integration Moderate the Influence of Conspiracy Belief on Ingroup Bias

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Edison Tan

Authors: Edison Sora Tan

Recent geopolitical events such as the China-United States trade war and the COVID-19 pandemic have accentuated tensions between the global powers. Some Americans may endorse conspiracy theories about China to make sense of the conflict and anticipate future threats. In this case, how would biculturals, such as Chinese-Americans, deal with situations when both groups are considered ingroups? Bicultural identity research have demonstrated that bicultural individuals' display of ingroup bias depends on the levels of perceived integration between their two cultural identities (i.e., bicultural identity integration; BII). Those high on BII are more secure about their bicultural identity. They are more receptive to situational cues and endorse their advantageous cultural identity in context. Conversely, those with low BII are less secure about their bicultural identity and may strive to protect their disadvantaged cultural group by affirming their identification with it. We hypothesized that BII would moderate the relationship between Chinese-Americans' conspiracy beliefs about China and Chinese ingroup bias. Specifically, Chinese-

American high on BII may go along with their conspiracy belief by exhibiting less ingroup bias toward China in comparison to those with low BII. Results from a cross-sectional survey supported the hypothesized direction. Chinese-Americans' (N = 275) conspiracy belief about China predicts fewer resources allocated to a fictitious Chinese (vs. an American) charity and less Chinese patriotism. In contrast, low BIIs allocated resources evenly and their patriotism did not vary with their conspiracy belief. These findings add to the BII scholarship by demonstrating how biculturals with different levels of conspiracy beliefs differentially react to geopolitical tensions. Specifically, high (vs. low) BIIs are more comfortable lowering their psychological attachment to their Chinese identity when they endorse conspiracy theories about China. The study also contributes to the conspiracy belief literature by elucidating how simultaneous group membership influences outcomes of intergroup conspiracy belief.

Keywords: Biculturalism, Conspiracy Belief, Ingroup Bias

1.3 The Centrality of Dharma or Duty in Moral Discourse among Children, Adolescents, and Adults in India

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Niyati Pandya

Authors: Niyati Pandya

Selfhood is central to moral worldviews, and the conceptualization of the self is organically linked to socio-cultural contexts, indigenous perspectives of socialization, and therefore, to cultural worldviews held by people. According to Western moral worldviews, an individual is fundamentally free to act, as long as their actions don't hinder the liberties and rights of others. In contrast, the Hindu concept of dharma or duty implies inherent obligations, sacrifices and righteous action towards individuals in their social networks and beyond. The field of moral psychology has been dominated by research stemming from Western ideas of selfhood and morality. For example, there is plenty research on autonomy, fairness and justice as markers of moral maturity. However, these concepts are limited in representing the scope of morality, especially across cultures. The aim of the present study was to use a qualitative, emic approach to examine indigenous moral concepts used among children (N=144), adolescents (N=72) and adults (N=30) of Baroda, India. In depth interviews were conducted to elicit moral discourse and qualitative analyses was done using the Big Three Ethics (autonomy, community, and divinity) framework. Thematic analyses revealed that moral reasoning among children, adolescents and adults was prominently centered on indigenous concepts of duty, such as faraj, zimmedari, kartavya and jawābdari. These moral concepts are constitutive of dharma, which is a central life goal in the Hindu moral worldview. These findings highlighted the early awareness of an encompassing self, one that is embedded in social relationships, expectations and obligations. Additionally, in contrast to the popular understanding of duty as a community-concept, these

indigenous moral concepts were used across all the three ethics of autonomy, community and divinity. Overall, findings revealed aspects of Indian moral reasoning that are largely missing in Western studies, and pointed to new research directions in moral development and socialization.

Keywords: moral reasoning, duty, India

1.4 Does honor endorsement predict why people forgive or do not forgive in Mexico and the U.S.?

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Vanessa Castillo

Authors: Vanessa Castillo

The objective. There are many reasons why someone may forgive or not forgive, and these motives likely vary because of people's cultural background and the extent they endorse their culture's values. In dignity cultures, one's self-worth is theoretically independent of what others think, whereas in honor cultures, self-worth is linked to one's reputation, and there's a strong need to maintain a positive reputation (Leung & Cohen, 2011; Rodriguez Mosquera et al., 2002). Therefore, members of an honor culture may be more motivated to forgive due to feelings of obligation (i.e., normative motives) and not forgive to protect their reputations than members of a dignity culture. Method. We randomly assigned Mexicans (n = 198) and Northern U.S. European Americans (n = 196) to either write about conflicts where they had forgiven or have not forgiven. The participants indicated to what extent they used different motives for forgiving or not forgiving and the extent they endorsed masculine and feminine honor values. Results. We regressed each (un)forgiveness motive on country, honor endorsement, and their interaction. Notably, among Mexicans, honor endorsement was positively related to forgiving for normative reasons, but among Northern U.S. European Americans, there was no association between honor endorsement and normative reasons for forgiving. Additionally, among both cultures, honor endorsement was positively related to not forgiving for reputation reasons. Conclusion. Members of an honor culture who endorsed honor values tended to forgive for reasons of obligation (e.g., their family or friends forgave the offender). However, if honor-endorsing members of an honor culture did not forgive, they tended not to forgive for reasons related to protecting their reputation. These findings suggest that cultural values such as honor may also influence why people forgive or do not forgive their offenders.

Keywords: Honor Culture, Forgiveness Motives, Unforgiveness Motives

1.5 A Review of Culturally Relevant Lifestyle Interventions for Type 2 Diabetes Prevention & Management

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Amaeze Madukah

Authors: Amaeze Madukah

Background: Diabetes cases in the UK have doubled over the past 15 years with over 4.9 million people currently living with the disease, and over 90% having Type 2 diabetes (T2DM). Diet and lifestyle changes are key strategies to support people with T2DM promoted by self-management education.

However, research shows poor adherence to diabetes self-management is frequent, with common barriers including personal and cultural beliefs, communication barriers, access, and quality of care.

Additionally, despite making up a small percentage of the UK population, the prevalence of T2DM is approximately 3 times higher in Black-British than White-British people. Many cultural factors have a role to play in the disparity but are not always considered within T2DM interventions.

Objective: The current study assesses the efficacy of culturally tailored interventions applied to the prevention and management of type 2 diabetes (T2DM) in populations of Black African and Caribbean descent in the UK.

Method : Databases [CINAHL, PubMed and EMBASE] were searched for articles containing interventions and models involving populations of black African and Caribbean descent regarding T2DM prevention and management. Findings were organised based on whether a framework was implemented and whether resources were incorporated to aid culturally sensitive approaches.

Implications of work for practice: There is a lack of culturally tailored T2DM resources to support healthcare and allied health professionals in developing culturally appropriate interventions and resources for Black Africans and Caribbeans in the UK. This review forms the initial stages of developing a resource to support culturally specific African & Caribbean Type 2 Diabetes interventions in the UK. More culturally specific resources are likely to increase uptake and have greater efficacy in managing T2DM.

Keywords: Diabetes, African, Caribbean

1.6 Values, Goal Commitment & Implicit Motives Predict Goal Realization – Findings from Germany & Zambia

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Ellen Kerpen

Authors: Ellen Kerpen

Research describes goal commitment as an important predictor for successful realization of goals. Furthermore, value orientations could be identified as a source for

developing individual goal commitments. However, individuals differ in the extent to which goals are set and pursued in line with implicit motive dispositions. Findings reported in literature demonstrate positive effects of motive-congruent goal commitment on successful goal realization, as well as positive effects of motive-congruent goal realization on subjective well-being. Focusing on the domain of power, the current longitudinal study examines associations between values (guiding principles in life), goal commitment and successful goal realization by considering moderating effects of implicit motives. It is hypothesized that adolescents' commitment to power goals increases as a function of their self-ascribed power values and their implicit power motive (nPower). Furthermore, we assumed that adolescents' success in power goal realization increases as a function of their commitment to power goals and their nPower. Data were collected in an individualistic (Germany) and a collectivistic (Zambia) cultural context. Analyses confirm the hypothesized moderating role of nPower in both cultures: only for adolescents high in nPower, significant associations of a) power values and goal commitment and b) goal commitment and successful goal realization could be identified. Results add to existing literature in the domain of (cross-cultural) implicit motive research.

Keywords: goals motives values

1.7 Students' mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic - does perceived cultural distance matter?

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Leonie Otten

Authors: Leonie Otten

The COVID-19 pandemic increased psychological distress for many. As a minority and acculturating group, international students might be affected even more by the pandemic compared to local students, which may have to do with different access to services and support, which are related to perceived cultural distance.

In a pre-registered study (N = 1603), we assessed the mental health of students at German universities in the summer semester of 2021. International students (n = 85) additionally answered 12 items measuring perceived cultural distance.

The hierarchical regression explained 56 % of variance. Perceived study-related burdens and pandemic-related worries were the strongest predictors of psychological distress. Further significant predictors were being female, not being in a relationship, living alone, being employed, pre-existing mental illness, financial burden, and reactance towards protective measures. Significant protectors reducing psychological distress were resilience, positive thinking, social support, active stress management, and no misuse of alcohol or cigarettes. Compared to local students, international students reported higher levels of psychological distress. Regarding predictors for psychological distress, international students reported a significant higher financial burden, and more pandemic-related worries. There were no significant differences for resilience, coping-strategies, reactance, and study-related burdens.

We find evidence for a similarity in psychological mechanisms, and differences in experienced distress among local and international students. Study-related burdens and protectors for psychological distress did not differ between international and local students, suggesting that both groups faced similar challenges and used similar coping strategies. However, high levels of perceived cultural distance correlated with higher psychological distress, higher financial burden, and more worries, potentially having implications for health interventions at universities. The sample of international students is small, and there may have been self-selection limitations. This notwithstanding, this is a first indication that perceived cultural distance seems to play a role for international students' mental health.

Keywords: psychological distress, perceived cultural distance, international students

1.8 The effects of culture on impression formation from voice: a study with French and Burkinabe people

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Laetitia Bruckert

Authors: Laetitia Bruckert

Several studies have shown that the voice has an influence on interpersonal communication: on the consumer via audio advertising (Chattopadhyay et al, 2003), when listening to a political message (Tigue et al, 2011). Voice pleasantness is an understudied area, although many studies have focused on face pleasantness. Zuckerman et al (1995) highlighted the "what sounds beautiful is good" stereotype which states that people with a pleasant voice are perceived (impression formation) more positively in terms of personality. There are very few cross-cultural studies on voice perception, for example Xu & Lee (2018) showed a very slight effect of culture (North American individuals versus Chinese individuals) regarding the judgment of voice pleasantness but this study focused on the spectral aspects (pitch, timbre) while neglecting the prosodic aspects. We recorded the voices of French students speaking French and Burkinabe students speaking Moore (25 men/25 women for each nationality). The semantic content of the recordings is the same for both languages. French listeners (40 male/40 female) listened to the French voices and made a judgment either on voice pleasantness or on the speaker (intelligence, honesty, sociability). Our acoustic analyses showed that, whatever the gender of the voice, the prosodic elements (in particular the speech rate) are the most important concerning pleasantness. Moreover, the speakers with the voices judged as the most pleasant are considered the most intelligent, sociable and honest. Data collection with the Burkinabe listeners is in progress, 160 women and men, who are bilingual, listen either to the French voices for half of them, or to the Moore voices for the other half, and produce the same judgments as the French listeners. This experimental design will make it possible to distinguish what is linked to culture and what

is linked to language in the case of differences in the voice perception

Keywords: Communication, Voice, Judgment

1.9 Women's Ways of Knowing: Feminist Analysis, Community Development, and Empowerment in Women's Collective Ireland

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Mariantonia Borza

Authors: Mariantonia Borza

This study sought to explore the diverse ways in which local projects from a women's community development organization in Ireland interpret feminism, how their feminisms translate into their priorities and analysis of women's issues, and in turn, how these shape the agendas and activities that are ran by the local projects to empower and support women. Reflexive Thematic Analysis was used for the analysis of seven interviews (N=13), drawing on principles of community psychology, mediating structures, empowered community settings, empowerment, and intersectional awareness. Three themes were generated: (1) defining feminism, which consisted of the ways women from the projects defined their feminism, beliefs, and concerns, (2) empowering women, which explores how feminisms were translated into different strategies to empower women through core activities, (3) the good and the bad of community development, which looked at the perceived facilitators and barriers in the field. There is a need for actions to be taken both at the individual and macrosystem levels to empower women across Ireland, and community development organizations can provide the opportunity to do so. The study findings provide applied implications for community development organizations working on women's issues and fighting for women's rights, along with theoretical implications for research on empowerment, feminism, and intersectionality.

Keywords: feminism, women empowerment, intersectionality, community development

1.10 Multicultural Competence in a Global Milieu: A Meta-Knowledge-Based Model

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Yuanyuan Shi

Authors: Yuanyuan Shi

Multicultural experience can be a mixed blessing in the context of globalization. On the one hand, it can provide valuable cultural resources, broaden people's minds, and foster openness to foreign cultures. On the other hand, it

can also increase intergroup tension, impose a cognitive load, and lead to negative emotions and resistance. The multifaceted effects of multicultural experience underscore the importance of managing cultural knowledge appropriately and flexibly in different contexts. To shed light on the key elements of intercultural effectiveness, we have redefined multicultural competence from a polycultural perspective that emphasizes the hybrid nature of culture. We propose that meta-knowledge, or knowledge of cultural knowledge, plays a central role in this competence. We have conducted a series of studies to investigate how meta-knowledge-based multicultural competence operates in cross-cultural contexts and to uncover its underlying mechanisms. Our main findings are as follows: 1) Multicultural competence based on meta-knowledge has a stronger predictive power for cross-cultural effectiveness than previous concepts of cultural competence; 2) Multicultural competence improves cross-cultural effectiveness through openness to experience, growth mindset, and multicultural acquisition; and 3) Multicultural competence based on meta-knowledge is well suited to deal with the new challenges posed by globalization. We hope that our studies will deepen the understanding of globalization and provide theoretical guidance for cross-cultural communication and collaboration in a global environment.

Keywords: multicultural competence; globalization; meta-knowledge; polyculturalism

1.11 Experience of Developing the Student Counselling Service at Ilia State University, Georgia.

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Ana Papava

Authors: Ana Papava

Background:
The Ilia State University (Iliauni) Student Psychological Counselling Centre (ISPC) was founded in 2019 and since then offers support to Iliauni students with common mental health problems. This is the first student counselling service in Georgia. ISPC is Staffed with the Iliauni Master of Mental Health Program graduates, trained in evidence-based methods of mental health care. They receive regular supervision from the professionals that work outside Ilia State university. ISPC is based on a transdiagnostic approach and provides short-term counselling implying from one to six sessions followed by 2 follow-up sessions (after one month and after 3 months). Pre-, post-, and follow-up assessment is in place implying routine screening (GAD7, PHQ9, etc.). The findings of the ISPC effectiveness study conducted in 2020 are presented in this poster.

Method: The study implies quantitative and qualitative components. The quantitative component implied analysis of the routine screening data collected at pre- post- and follow-up stages (n =104) and service effectiveness survey filled in by the students (n = 21). The qualitative component implied a round of in-depth interviews with

the clients (n = 10) and a focus group with the counsellors (n = 4).

Results: The study revealed positive dynamics of the service users' mental health symptoms. Comparing to baseline scores after consultations anxiety decreased by 51%, depression - by 53%, and functional disability - by 30%. Also, in the service effectiveness survey students described that as a result of counselling they can manage emotions better (90,5%), and their behaviors are freer (76,1%).

Conclusions: The study proves the effectiveness of the ISPC service and reveals orienteers for its further development. Service meets students' needs and provides mental health improvements. This study also revealed facilitating factors and barriers, and the necessity of service improvement.

Keywords: Students' mental health; Counselling services for students; Service effectiveness study.

1.12 How do anthropomorphic service robots increase customer value? A value co-creation perspective

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Dongmei Li

Authors: Dongmei Li

While an increasing number of studies examine the effect of robot anthropomorphism on customers' acceptance of service robot, the issue whether and how robot anthropomorphism increases customer value co-creation remains unknown. The present research conducted a survey with the customers who had used service robots in tourism and hospitality servicescapes to clarify this issue and enhance the understanding of the underlying mechanism of value co-creation in robotic services. The results demonstrate that consumers gain functional value, social value, and hedonic value through their experiences with service robots. Customer value is enhanced by anthropomorphic robots through psychological closeness. Relationship norm is a moderator in the relationship between robot anthropomorphism and value co-creation. Specifically, the positive effect of robot anthropomorphism on customer value through psychological closeness is enhanced when customers are oriented with a communal norm. This study provides a systematic understanding of the mechanism of customer value co-creation in robotic services and the corresponding boundary conditions.

Keywords: Robotic services, value co-creation, anthropomorphism

1.13 Transcultural, Intercultural and Cultural Psychology: are they all the same?

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation

Track: Other topics
Speakers: Emilly Schuch Martins

Authors: Emilly Schuch Martins

To understand the relationship between people, their social worlds, and the processes of adaptation to new cultures, several theories and researches have been produced. The interest in these topics are meaningful milestones and the core of this is that people and their social worlds are inseparable. Thus, there is a growing interest that encompass the study of culture and the field of psychology. However, there are theoretical and methodological differences that need to be understood. Thus, the aim of this study was to review the main frames, epistemology, as well as history, and present the differences between Cross-Cultural, Intercultural, and Cultural Psychology. The concepts were analyzed in order to contribute to the understanding and clarification of these fields. Moreover, highlight how this concepts can help in comprehend the adaptation processes of people inserted in new cultural contexts. It was verified that these terminologies are not always clearly described and differentiated in the literature. Thus, they were presented based on authors recognized for their studies in the area for decades.

Keywords: Cross-cultural Psychology, Intercultural Psychology, Cultural Psychology

1.14 Thoughts on the War in Ukraine

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Iva Poláčková Šolcová

Authors: Iva Poláčková & Šolcová

The attack on Ukraine by Russia on February 24, 2022, shocked the world and led to widespread death, destruction, violence, and despair. Millions of people across the world have been able to watch the war and war crimes from their homes on various forms of social media. This paper examines what were the thoughts connected to the war in four cultures.

Participants and Procedure: More than 1200 university students responded to an online questionnaire regarding their experiences and feelings related to watching the war in Ukraine. Participants were students from Germany, Finland, the Czech Republic, Canada, and the US. Among the questions, students were asked was one qualitative question: what are their thoughts connected to war? Participants could write whatever they had in mind. Research question: Though European countries are closer to the site of the war, and historically have stronger or more dependent on ties with the countries at war than North American countries, it was expected that the answer to the thoughts would have some similarities: e.g. psychological distress, anxiety, anger, and worries. However, we also expected differences connected to the coping strategies in geographically closer countries. Results: We have found many similarities in worries about the war, shock, anxiety, and anger, especially in the first quarter of the war year. Also, coping strategies were different: while in the North American countries, it was

connected more with not watching the news and war development on media, in the European countries students cope with psychological distress also by helping others and volunteering (doing something). Other results will be discussed.

Discussion and Conclusions: Implications of the results are discussed theoretically and from a practical standpoint, particularly for students' well-being associated with the "near war" experience.

Keywords: qualitative, thoughts, war

1.15 Knowledge as the Soul of Culture: A Mission-Oriented Approach for Preserving Indigenous Knowledge - Irish Travellers in Ireland

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Anca Minescu; Leonie Ludwig

Authors: Leonie Ludwig, Anca Minescu

Indigenous peoples make up 9.3% of the world's population, and 19% of the extreme poor (International Labour Organization, 2019). The United Nations has repeatedly pointed out that Indigenous peoples are threatened with extinction and that a globally devastating consequence of this, among many other things, is the loss of Indigenous knowledge (UN, 2011).

The aim of this paper is to show a way forward in addressing the grand challenge of preserving Indigenous culture and knowledge. We focus on Irish Travellers, a highly marginalised Indigenous ethnic minority in Ireland, as a concrete example. We propose a general framework for the protection of Indigenous knowledge and culture. Discrimination against Irish Travellers is documented at individual, intergroup and system-wide levels in Irish society. Therefore, the solution proposed here targets the structural, system-wide level and aims to create a domino effect that extends to the intergroup and person levels. Based on the mission-oriented innovation framework (e.g. Mazzucato & Dibb, 2019), the grand challenge was broken down into three missions: Revitalisation, Recognition, and Reinvention.

The Revitalisation Mission aims at the potential introduction of the "first Indigenous Protected Area" (IPA) in Ireland. The aim of the IPA is to create an autonomous and Indigenous-led "space" that is maintained by Irish Travellers, that enhances wider determinants of Irish Traveller mental health such as their collective cultural self-esteem, that is used for networking and political organisation, and that is used to gather and share knowledge from and about Irish Travellers from within the communities. The Recognition Mission targets the wider society, aiming to dissolve and prevent stereotypes and racism against Irish Travellers through the strategic distribution of Indigenous knowledge. The Reinvention Mission targets the contribution of the Indigenous knowledge of Irish Travellers to addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as defined by the United Nations.

Keywords: sustainability, Irish Travellers, Culture, Cultural Identities

1.16 Climate Migration and Social Integration in the United Kingdom: A research and policy project report of the UK's Faith and Belief Forum's youth council

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Speakers: Santhi Corcoran

Authors: Santhi Corcoran

This Research and Policy project comprises the work of a group of passionate young people interested in social change and sharing their perspectives to develop policies that are grounded in real life experiences. This is their call for action.

The United Kingdom (UK) has generations that can claim migration as part of their social and cultural history. Over the last decade migration has continued to increase to the UK. Net migration to Britain reached a record high of 606,000 in 2022. There is government advocacy for the reduction of new arrivals, but the continuing rise of immigration numbers underscores the difficulty of doing so at a time of acute labour shortages after Brexit. Further to this is the issue of climate migration. Due to the climate crisis faced by a number of nations and events such as environmental disasters, crop failures, famine and poverty, people within these geographical areas will be forced to migrate to places more conducive to survival.

The United Kingdom is an attractive destination for migrants due its historical links to some of the affected nations. This is due to their link with the commonwealth, family connections, and also the economic opportunity that it provides to build and re-establish their lives and livelihoods. This report begins a dialogue on the topic of climate-based migration and the need for better policies on social integration of all migrants and displaced communities. It addresses the lack of adequate policies to deal with this situation in the UK and the moral responsibility and duty of care we have to those who seek safe havens. This is key to a sense of identity and belonging of migrants in their new home. A report and attached podcast provide the wider context and content of this research project. Report: <https://faithbeliefforum.org/climate-migration-uk-government-response-research-policy-network/>

Keywords: climate change, migration, social integration, youth displacement

1.17 Caring for the Collective Good: Role of Culture in Shaping Pro-Environmental Attitudes and Behaviors

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Speakers: Joanna Roszak; Paulina Coles

Authors: Joanna Roszak, Paulina Coles

Environmental attitudes and the ensuing pro-environmental behaviors (PEBs) may originate from a variety of sources, one being the cultural dimension of collectivism and individualism, where more collectivist-oriented individuals display more concern for the environment, understood as a shared ('collective') good (Sarigollu, 2009; Schultz, 2002). This study explored the relationships between cultural values (individualism and collectivism at the country and self-construal level), environmental concerns (New Ecological Paradigm, NEP), and the declared PEBs while controlling for age, education, SES, and religiosity. Measurements included the country of origin, self-construal (Singelis, 1994), NEP (Dunlap et al., 2000), and PEBs, controlling for participants' gender, SES, education level, and religiosity. Data from 140 participants (89 females, 49 males, and 2 nonbinary) were used. Participants' countries of origin were classified into collectivist (COL) and individualistic (IND) according to Hofstede's classification. Participants from COL and IND countries did not differ in their SES (most were around and above the average) and years of education (on average, 17 years), while they differed significantly in their religiosity. Most IND countries' people were non-believers (51%) and unsure (30%), while 18% declared to be believers. Most COL countries' participants were believers (55%), with 21% unsure and 23% non-believers. It turned out that PEB correlated significantly and positively with NEP, supporting the expectation that pro-environmental concern translates into pro-environmental actions. The result was even more pronounced when comparing IND and COL countries, but surprisingly, it was only significant for IND participants. While IND and COL countries did not differ in their declared PEBs, IND countries' participants were more concerned about the environment. Religion, independent self-construal, and education were significant factors relating to the environmental concern in COL countries, where non-believers were significantly higher on NEP than religious believers. Higher education and more independent self-construal also resulted in higher NEP in COL countries.

Keywords: individualism-collectivism, environmental concern, pro-environmental behaviors

1.18 Psychosocial Intervention Programs for Groups of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the West of Ireland

08/02/2023
02:30 PM – 03:15 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Speakers: Marta Guarch-Rubio; Anca Minescu

Authors: Dr. Marta Guarch Rubio, Dr. Anca Minescu

Two psychosocial interventions with groups of refugees and asylum seekers were designed and implemented to enhance their social inclusion in the West of Ireland, between 2017–2019. This was part of an outreach project called "Sanctuary with Psychology", run from the Department of Psychology at the University of Limerick, which was designated a "University of Sanctuary" in 2017. We describe the basic characteristics of the two interventions in terms of the target group, recruitment and assessment of needs of people who participated, duration and program rules and facilitators and type of procedures and activities run in both programs. We also

present our analysis of how the intervention principles led to the intended outcomes/goals; what psychosocial processes were involved in the core activities and how participants interacted. We also discuss the importance of aligning interventions with the specific needs of the groups involved (via needs assessment), and the challenges and constraints in making such interventions successful and impactful. The "Sanctuary on Saturdays" Program provided social-psychological supports for newly arrived refugee families through leisure activities, and was a Level 3 "Community and Family Supports" intervention (Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines, 2007). The "Women Support Group" program provided more in-depth psycho-education about migration, health and resilience from a strength-based and group counselling approach, under the supervision of a trained clinical psychologist and co-facilitator. This was a Level 2 "Focused non-specialised" intervention according to the IASC Guidelines (2007). Preparation was key: participative needs-assessment and collaboration with key NGOs. Building trust and rapport with the target groups, and forming a dedicated and trained team of diverse volunteers (by nationality, age, demographic profiles) were key to the impact and delivery of the programs.

Keywords: refugees, psychosocial support, interventions, social inclusion

Mini Fruit Break

08/02/2023
03:15 PM – 03:30 PM
Room: Atrium

Session 8 - Cross-Cultural Studies Validating New Measures & New Frameworks Associated with Stressor Appraisal

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Sharon Glazer

Drawing on Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) transactional framework of stress, extant literature has demonstrated that the relationship between stressors and strains is invariant across cultures (Glazer & Beehr, 2005; Liu et al., 2007). However, missing component in much of the cross-cultural literature is stressor appraisal. This past decade researchers in different countries have been examining appraisals of stressors as challenges or hindrances, but the studies are not intentionally focused on culture. This symposium brings together research findings on stressor appraisals from nearly all continents around the world, from a variety of study populations, and varying research methodologies. Each intentionally tests measures and frameworks from a cultural comparative lens. In the first presentation, Fontaine et al. extend prior research validating Fontaine's moral distress appraisal measure in a sample from Belgium and South African healthcare workers and relates moral distress appraisal to burnout. In the second presentation, a diary study of Romanian workers, Postelnicu et al. extend prior findings from a U.S. general sample of workers with similar results: a distinct appraisal of stressors as a challenge or a hindrance adds little utility in predicting positive or

negative affect. Third, using an experimental design and three studies, Ji et al. show that Chinese participants appraise hypothetical and real stress experiences as having more positive meaning than Euro-Canadians do. The final two presentations address another angle to meaning as a cognitive appraisal approach, Glazer et al. share that across multiple populations in USA, Spain, Germany, and Brazil, the Glazer Meaningfulness in Life (G-MIL) measure is reliable, valid, and helps to protect people from adverse consequences due to a variety of stressors. Finally, Torres et al. further show that MIL moderates the relationship between health-promoting values and perceived organizational justice amongst Brazilian Civil Police, demonstrating MIL has positive implications on various organizational outcomes.

Comparing the role of moral distress as a work demand in the health care sector in Belgium and South Africa

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Johnny R. Fontaine

Although the concept of "moral distress" was already introduced in the nursing literature in 1984, it is only recently that this concept has been taken up by work and organizational psychologists. One of the major challenges is the measurement of the construct. In the nursing literature, it has been commonly measured by asking about the frequency of experiencing specific ethically problematic situations. While certainly informative, the disadvantage of this approach is the lack of comparability across healthcare positions and contexts as they are each confronted with partially different ethical situations. Recently, Baele and Fontaine (2021) developed a new instrument to assess "moral distress" as a job demand by asking about the frequency of moral distress appraisals in the workplace (Moral Distress APPraisal Scale, MD-APPS). In a first validation study, it was demonstrated that with only eight items, moral distress can be assessed reliably as a job demand. Moreover, it was found to be one of the most important predictors of burnout and other work-related well-being measures. The current study aims to investigate whether the findings of the first validation study can be replicated in the Belgian context, and if yes, whether the predictive value of moral distress can be generalized to the South African context with a very different organization of the health care system. In Belgium the MD-APPS was applied to 322 health care workers together with the Utrechtse Burn-Out Scale. The original findings were confirmed in this sample, with a high reliability (Cronbach's alpha of .91 with 8 items) and a strong predictive value for the three types of burnout (β (exhaustion) = .54, β (mental distancing) = .55 and β (lack of competence) = .36). The South African data are being collected and will be compared with the Belgian data.

To appraise or not to appraise!? Affective implications associated with stress appraisal

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Maria Daniela Postelnicu

In the realm of occupational psychology and stress, appraising stressors as challenges or hindrances was deemed to play a critical role in determining their effects. Various investigations reported that the process of labelling the stressors as either challenge or hindrance generalizes to all the major stressors (Li et al., 2020). Relatively recent empirical investigations (e.g., Glazer & Ion, 2022) suggest that appraising the stressors might not actually contribute significantly to accounting for their effects. Moreover, there is a paucity of research tapping into the potential within-person effects of stress appraisal. Drawing from the Transactional Model of Stress (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984), we investigate whether appraising Emotional Demands, Role Conflict and Role Overload as either challenges or hindrances has any noteworthy affective implications. We employed a daily diary design to test whether the way in which the aforementioned stressors are appraised (challenge/hindrance) has any affective significant and non-trivial effects over positive and negative affect. A two-level random intercepts multi-level analysis was deployed on a sample of 123 working adults from Romania. At the within-person level, all the measured stressors had a positive and significant association with negative affect, but not with positive affect. Appraisals did not explain a significant amount of either within- or between-person variance in either positive or negative affect, challenging their explanatory value in respect to affectively salient outcomes.

Suffering, Meaning Making, and the Pandemic

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Li-Jun Ji

How people make meaning out of negative experience and suffering has important implications for their coping outcomes. We studied meaning making of negative experience across cultures. In Study 1, we asked participants to provide free associations for suffering, and found that Chinese individuals generated more positive associations than did Euro-Canadians. In Study 2 we asked participants to create a hypothetical potion of suffering to represent what people would experience while suffering. We found that Chinese participants added more positive ingredients and fewer negative ingredients than Euro-Canadians did. How would cultural differences in the construal of suffering matter in a real-life negative situation? Study 3 showed that Chinese participants generated a greater proportion of potential positive outcomes for the COVID-19 outbreak and reported more positive affect during the pandemic than did Euro-Canadians. Further research has shown that Chinese

participants were more likely than Euro-Canadians to see meaning in stressful experiences, which predicted their positive response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These findings are consistent with previous research on cultural differences in dialectical thinking and lay theory of Change. The research highlights the important implications that culture and meaning making have for coping and resilience.

Meaningfulness in Life (MIL) Reframes Stressors to Mitigate Strains: Validation of Glazer MIL Scale

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Sharon Glazer

Meaningfulness in Life (MIL) is an evaluative psychological approach to appraising and reframing experiences from a positive lens so as to reduce the severity of an adverse response. Research on MIL has received minimal attention in occupational health and stress research. Prior research demonstrated that the Glazer MIL (G-MIL) measure is reliable in samples of nurses (n=609) from the USA, Germany, and Spain and relates to the stressor-turnover intention relationship similarly across these cultures. This study extends the validation effort with three U.S. samples: caregivers (n=200), two general samples of working adults (n=293 and 260, respectively) and a sample of Brazilian police (n=320). We established reliability of the G-MIL measure (.84) and internal, discriminant, configural, and metric validity (CFIs range from .92 to .98, SRMRs and RMSEAs are between .04 and .06), as well as convergent and discriminant validity, e.g., average variance extracted (AVE) in MIL was .92, which exceeds the AVE for anxiety (.87) and turnover intention (.81), supporting discriminant validity. Amongst caregivers, stressors included financial instability and financial demands and the outcome variable is anxiety. For the general adult US samples and Brazilian sample, stressors included role overload, role conflict, and role ambiguity, with the same outcome variable. The nurse dataset had the same role stressors, but general well-being as the outcome. Results show that MIL moderates the stressor-outcome relationships. Across the samples, as stressors increase, MIL mitigates its negative effect on well-being, and its positive effect on anxiety. Findings indicate that while organizations should mitigate stressors when possible, they should also provide access to mental health professionals who may be able to help individuals reassess how they perceive stressors so that they draw meaning from the events and draw inspiration from the pursuit of future goals.

Organizational justice & values in Brazil: Does meaningfulness in life moderate this relationship?

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Cláudio Vaz Torres

Concerns about justice have been recorded by humanity in documents as old as The Code of Hammurabi. Regarding organizational justice, studies suggest that the perception of injustice in the organization can generate several effects on thoughts, feelings and behavior of employees, leading to negative consequences both for the organization and for employees. Human values serve as a guide for people to pursue their life goals (biological and social), functioning as predictors of various psychological constructs. Previous studies have suggested that in the Brazilian police force, the effect of values on organizational-related outcomes might not be a direct one, and that this relationship might be at least moderated by other variables. Meaningfulness in life – MIL, a generalized individual cognitive orientation, can be a potent moderator of the relationship between individual values and organizational-related outcomes. People who have high MIL tend to evaluate events as serving a purpose in one's life, even in the presence, or perception of, unfair treatment. This study aims to investigate how values may influence perception of procedural justice among Civil Police captains in Brazil, as well as implications of MIL as a moderator variable of these relationships. 214 PCDF captains responded to a paper-pencil questionnaire that included the PVQ-R, Perception of Organizational Justice Scale, and Glazer Meaningfulness in Life scale. Most respondents were men (86.3%), and the average age was 36.6 (SD = 8.12) years. A series of structural equation modeling (direct effects), and moderation analyses with PROCESS macro for SPSS supported the prediction of values of police captains on procedural justice perception, and moderator effects of MIL in this relationship. Findings are discussed in terms of educational campaigns aimed at police captains, leading to the understanding that those who protect society need to have clear rules for themselves, hence increasing the perception of procedural justice.

Session 9 - Values of Children and in Early Education Contexts: Longitudinal and Cross-Cultural Studies

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Anna K. Döring

A growing number of studies are researching young children's values as well as values that prevail in early education contexts. This symposium includes some of these novel studies from three cultures, of all which are based on Schwartz's (1992) circular model of values. The first presentation by Scholz-Kuhn presents longitudinal data from over 883 Swiss primary school children, showing how their values are affected by both their teachers' and their peers' values over time. The second presentation by Oeschger, in turn, explores 118 Swiss primary school teachers' value-related educational goals as well as school climate of innovation vs stability and performance vs support, revealing predictive paths over the school year. The third presentation by Maslemani takes us to Israel, researching the value priorities and structures of Jewish as well as Arabic children. Relying on diverse population of students and teachers, all presentations in this symposium highlight the importance of developing assessment tools suitable to assess

children's values through self-report (such as the Picture-Based Value Survey for Children, PBVS-C, Döring et al., 2010, 2016). In addition, the presentations emphasize the interplay between personal factors such as values and contextual factors such as primary schools (e.g., Berson & Oreg, 2016). The discussion will explore the challenges of measuring values at an early age and will review future directions of research on values in education contexts.

Value-Related Educational Goals and the Value-Related School Climate of Primary School Teachers

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Thomas P. Oeschger

In addition to families (Makarova et al., 2018), the school context has an important influence on the processes of value transmission (Berson & Oreg 2016; Daniel et al., 2013). In particular, the school climate as a system of shared attitudes, beliefs, and values (Haynes et al., 1997) plays a central role in shaping value-related climate at school. Based on the transfer processes taking place between the socioeconomic system levels in the school context (Fend, 2006), we investigated in our study whether and to what extent the value-related educational goals of teachers and the value-related school climate influence each other over time. 118 primary school teachers (108 female, Mage1 = 38.33, SD = 13.04) were interviewed three times over a period of 1 year with the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ-21, Schwartz; 1994) about their value-related educational goals and with the 12-Item School Climate Measure Scale (Berson & Oreg; 2016) about their value-related school climate. Cross-lagged panel models were used to investigate the reciprocal relationships between the value-related school climate and the value-related educational goals of the teachers. Our results show on the dimensions of the higher-order value types (Schwartz, 1994) "Innovation/Stability" vs. "Openness to Change/Conservation" and "Performance/Support" vs. "Self-enhancement/Self-transcendence" strong autoregressive correlations over time ($\beta = .28$ to $.60$, $p < .001$). In addition, our study highlighted that from time t2 (Winter 2022) to t3 (Summer 2023) the teacher's value-related educational goals significantly predicted the value-related school climate ($\beta = .12$, $p < .01$). Vice versa, the value-related school climate significantly positively predicted the teachers' value-related educational goals ($\beta = .27$, $p < .01$) for the dimension "Innovation/Stability" vs. "Openness to Change/Conservation". These findings are relevant for the understanding of the processes of value transmission in the school system and their practical implications for schools are discussed.

An App for the Picture-Based Values Survey to Compare Values of Palestinian and Jewish Children

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology

Speakers: Aysheh Maslamani

Although over 250 million people speak Arabic as their first language (Alotaibi & Selouani, 2009), only a minuscule fraction of developmental science studies Arab children. As values are a core component of culture, understanding how values develop is key to understanding development across cultures. Little is known about young Arab children's values. We develop an Arabic version of the Picture-Based Value Survey for Children (PBVS-C) and investigate the values of Arab children from different religions (Christianity, Islam, Druze), comparing them to Jewish Israeli children. We developed a multilingual PBVS-C application version adapted for five-year-old by recording the instructions and value item captions. Four hundred children between the ages 5 to 12 years will report their values using the application (50% in Arabic, 50% in Hebrew). Multidimensional Scaling analyses are expected to reveal structural patterns that closely correspond to Schwartz's theoretical structure in both languages, including universalism values correlating positively with benevolence and negatively with power whereas tradition correlates negatively with hedonism and positively with conformity. Replicating past findings, we expect power values to be less important than benevolence in both cultural groups, and girls ranking power lower than boys. A pilot study (N=63) has provided preliminary support. Cultural value importance differences will be explored, opening a window to understanding the basic motivations driving populations that were hardly studied before. Studying both Israeli and Palestinian children can be conducive to understanding how values develop in world regions in which different cultures experience a conflict. We will discuss these findings and the potential and limitations of the computerized PBVS-C concerning future values research.

Teachers or Peers? Predictors of Children's Value Priorities in the School Context

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Speakers: Ricarda Scholz-Kuhn

Recent studies focusing on value-behavior relations of young children point out the importance of the school context as a microsystem, in which children develop and values are being formed. Furthermore, it has been shown that process characteristics (e.g., the quality of relationships within a classroom) are more important than structural characteristics (e.g., percentage of girls in class) to explain behavior problems. Nevertheless, there is a lack of understanding of which key variables of the school context, i.e., relationships with teachers and peers, are most crucial in predicting the value priorities of children right at the beginning of primary school. Accordingly, the current study aims to uncover some of the key variables in the classroom, i.e., children's relationship with their teacher as well as to their classmates that may predict a change in the value priorities of children at this young age. Longitudinal data on children's values from 883 primary school children (51.5 % boys; Mage_{t1}: 7.35, SD=.51) were used. We hypothesized that the more the children feel included in the class and the closer they feel to their teacher as

well as their peers, the more they will develop self-transcendence values and a focus on others one year later. A multilevel regression analysis generated further evidence for our hypotheses and highlights the importance of differentiating the various types of social bonds that children form with their teachers and peers. Initial analyses show longitudinal prediction of increase in the importance of Self-transcendence values from how close the children feel to the teacher as well as to the class. Furthermore, partially even stronger negative associations were found with Openness to change values and closeness to the teacher as well as to the class. We discuss the theoretical and practical cross-cultural implications of our findings in the beginning of primary school.

Session 10 - Majority Members' Acculturation: New Insights Across Cultures, Contexts and Methodologies

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Dr Katharina Addington-Lefringhausen

Given their higher power status relative to minority members, research has only recently explored majority members own preferences and experiences regarding the maintenance of their national culture and/or the adoption of minority/other cultures within a shared society. Thus, this symposium aims to shed further light on this developing field considering different sociocultural environments, contexts, conceptualizations of majority members' acculturation and research approaches.

The first presentation looks at white Australians and their acculturation towards immigrants. Data from a convenience and a representative national sample revealed three endorsed acculturation strategies: diffuse (showing no cultural preference), separated (endorsing the majority culture) and an assimilated 'receptive' strategy with a neutral stance toward majority culture but endorsing minority cultures. The second presentation proposes a tri-dimensional acculturation model consisting of national culture maintenance, other culture adoption and power. Indeed, three acculturation strategies were endorsed by white UK home students: diffuse, separated and a marginalized 'receptive' strategy with low endorsement of majority culture, a neutral orientation towards minority cultures, and the strongest preference for sharing power. The third presentation focuses on the school context, testing a four-dimensional mutual acculturation scale for majority and minority pupils across Germany, Greece, and Switzerland. Results revealed three mutual acculturation profiles: a strong and a mild integration profile, where students and schools are expected to integrate, and a third profile assuming lower responsibility on majority members and schools. The final presentation also looks at the school context, considering the acculturative experiences of Japanese teachers who work with Kurdish pupils. Qualitative analysis revealed that teachers developed increased empathy due to ongoing contact with these children which in turn prompted their acculturation towards Kurdish culture. Thus, this symposium provides further insights into the strategies endorsed by majority members relative to minority

members as well as their associations to institutional acculturation.

How do Australian majority members acculturate? An investigation using person-centred methods

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Justine Dandy

Objective: Understanding how majority group-members adapt to cultural diversity is increasingly important in plural societies such as Australia. In a previous qualitative study, Australian majority members reported little perceived need for their own cultural maintenance, given their cultural, political and economic dominance in Australian society. Nonetheless, majority Australians still reported interest in learning about other cultures. In this presentation we report on our extension of this work by examining majority Australians' acculturation orientations toward immigrants across two samples.

Methods: Study 1 comprised 202 undergraduate students and Study 2 was a representative national sample of 304 white majority Australians.

Results: Using person-centred analyses, we identified majority members to be following an integrated (endorsing both majority and ethnic minority cultures, Studies 1 and 2), undifferentiated (showing no clear cultural preference, Studies 1 and 2), separated (endorsing mostly the majority culture, Study 2) and assimilated ('receptive') strategy (endorsing mostly ethnic minority cultures, Study 1). Moreover, intercultural sensitivity and perceived contact quality were higher in the receptive and integrated clusters than in the undifferentiated cluster in Study 1, and higher in the integrated than in the separated and undifferentiated clusters in Study 2.

Conclusions: Consistent with past findings, three acculturation strategies captured Australian majority members' acculturation towards immigrants rather than the four defined in Berry's acculturation model. However, Australians were more oriented toward immigrant cultures than has been observed with US and UK samples. Likewise, while a separated cluster emerged similar to other sociocultural contexts, the less pronounced Australian culture maintenance orientation implied more open attitudes towards other cultures. Finally, the identification of a more cosmopolitan or receptive strategy within a younger sample (Study 1) suggests Australian national identity may become more inclusive in the future.

Majority Members' Tri-Dimensional Acculturation Model

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Dr Katharina Addington-Leffringhausen

Objective: Past research demonstrated the applicability of a bidimensional model of majority members' proximal-acculturation, entailing the preference for maintaining the own/national culture and/or the preference to adopt elements of minority/other cultures. However, the present study will extend our current understanding by proposing a tri-dimensional acculturation model which considers the extent to which majority members prefer to share their dominant/power status and considering the domain specificity of acculturation (cultural identity, values and behaviours) and power (demographic strength, status, and institutional support). Thus, the present work considers the power imbalance between acculturating groups as well as the potential variations across more/less demanding acculturation domains.

Methods: Data was collected from 330 white UK home students. To test the tri-dimensional model, we conducted CFA with robust maximum likelihood estimation. To identify acculturation strategy groups, we applied two-step cluster analyses followed by ANOVAs.

Results: A second-order 9-factor-solution fitted the data and our theoretical assumptions best, with national culture maintenance, other culture adoption and power representing the three higher order factors. Interestingly, integration was more often reported when measured as values, followed by identity and then behaviours. Looking at all three acculturation dimensions simultaneously resulted in three strategies: diffuse with scores for all three dimensions around the scale midpoint, marginalized 'receptive' with low endorsement of majority culture and neutral orientation towards minority cultures, and medium separated with low endorsement of minority cultures, neutral orientation towards majority culture yet with the strongest preference to share power with international students across groups. These clusters significantly varied across all acculturation and power domains.

Conclusion: At least within a British University context, 'power' represents a meaningful dimension when investigating majority members' acculturation. Thus, adopting minority members' cultures does not simultaneously imply willingness to share the own group's dominant position within a society, which could encourage cultural appropriation.

Mutual Acculturation Attitudes in the School Context

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Petra Sidler

Objective: Intercultural contact is rising within institutions like public schools which are cultural actors themselves with prevalent ideologies and rules. Particularly in such a context the mutuality of acculturation becomes apparent between majority and minority members, and yet this has not simultaneously been addressed. Thus, this presentation based on my PhD research will introduce a new conceptualization of a mutual acculturation attitudes scale within the school context, discuss the model's validity across three sociocultural contexts and across minority and majority group samples as well as show the

association between mutual acculturation profiles and psychological adjustment.

Methods: The data was in public schools in Germany (N = 346), Greece (N = 439), and Switzerland (N = 375). Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were conducted as well as measurement invariance assessments across the three countries. Latent profile analyses were employed to identify acculturation strategy groups for students with and without migration backgrounds.

Results: Factor analyses and measurement invariance assessments indicated that the four-dimensional mutual acculturation attitudes scale is a valid measurement across countries and groups. Moreover, three distinct mutual acculturation profiles were identified across countries: a strong and a mild mutual integration profile, where minority and majority students and schools are expected to integrate, and a third profile assuming lower responsibility on majority group members and schools. The link between mutual acculturation profiles and psychological adjustment was only significant for majority and minority pupils in Switzerland and minority pupils in Germany. Specifically, those in the strong and mild integration profiles reported stronger psychological adjustment than those assuming lower responsibility on the majority.

Conclusion: The findings highlight the value of a mutual acculturation framework that includes the majority and minority perspective but also institutional acculturation. Notably, most students favour mutual integration, which includes the expectation on schools to enhance intercultural contact and exchange.

Japanese teachers' lived experiences with Kurdish asylum seekers' children

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Soyhan Egitim

Objective: As of 2022, the number of Kurdish asylum seekers has been increasing in Japan to a total of 2000 members. These asylum seekers are Turkish citizens, yet they ethnically identify as Kurds. Due to the post-cold war visa restrictions implemented by the US, Europe, Canada, and Australia, developed nations with visa exemption agreements such as Japan have become preferred destinations for Turkish Kurds. Therefore, 112 Kurdish children are currently enrolled in public elementary schools in the Kawaguchi area of Saitama prefecture. Yet, little is known about their socio-cultural and psychological challenges in and outside the school environment. Since children spend most of their time at school, Japanese teachers are in a critical position to support their adaptation. Recent research indicated that the success of minority-group members' adaptation goes in tandem with majority-group members' acculturation. Therefore, the present study investigated Japanese teachers' lived experiences with Kurdish children to understand how the teachers perceive their social, psychological, and cultural challenges and the resulting acculturative changes during

their intercultural contact with the children.

Methods: The study employed interpretative phenomenological analysis, using semi-structured interviews to collect data from eight teachers.

Results: Regular intercultural contact with the children in and outside of the school environment allowed teachers to become a part of the children's daily struggles and emotional stress. As a result, the teachers experienced increased empathy which in turn, prompted majority-group acculturation in this specific context.

Conclusion: Learning the Kurdish/minority language and culture allowed the Japanese teachers/majority members to deepen their interactions with the children and hence, potentially enhanced the mutual acculturative changes. Furthermore, teachers' continuous intercultural contact with the children and their families influenced the policies and approaches of the elementary schools in the area and led to acculturative changes at the institutional level.

Session 11 - Social Dynamics of the Self: The BIGSSS Symposium (2)

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Franziska Deutsch

Since the self and culture make each other up in an ongoing sequence of mutual constitution, they need to be studied simultaneously and in concert. The sense of the self develops as individuals navigate through daily situations, which are embedded in larger social systems and shaped by political, legal, educational, or welfare institutions. Behavior in these spheres rests upon a set of often implicit assumptions about what is appropriate and good. These beliefs are culture-dependent, and conversely contributing to the dynamics of social change. The central goal of BIGSSS' new Research Training Group (RTG) is to provide a platform where young researchers from various social sciences are supported in studying the self's embeddedness in diverse social systems, ranging in complexity and dynamically changing over time. One basic dimension along which different construals of identity can vary is the extent to which the self is seen either as an independent entity or as interdependent with others. Whenever a cognitive, motivational, or emotional process refers to the self, subscribing to a lesser or greater degree to either pole of the independence-interdependence dimension is likely to affect the outcome. The double symposium encompasses five presentations of RTG fellows in which they report first results of their doctoral projects and one presentation by the Speaker of the RTG, Ulrich Kühnen on the project "Values in Crisis," which is loosely integrated into the RTG. The fellow projects deal with honor vs. dignity cultures, with online resistance communities, with human morality, with social cohesion, and with work-family interference. The "Values in Crisis" project targets the question to which extent the COVID pandemic has destabilized value preferences of adults in different cultural contexts. Ronald Fischer serves as discussant in both sections of the double symposium.

What Happened to Social Cohesion Since 2012: New Insights for 30 European Countries

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Carina C. Hartz

The concept of social cohesion, a term used for the collective quality of life in a social entity or – to use another phrase – the "degree of sticking together", has gained exponential interest in recent years. This is especially the case against the background about increasing polarization and diverging worldviews as a consequence of the multitude of crises European societies have been facing recently, such as the so-called refugee crisis or the COVID pandemic. Given European countries' challenges, little is known about how social cohesion evolved over the past decade in cross-national comparison. To answer this question, this presentation will take a comparative time – series approach. Bertelsmann Social Cohesion Radar (SCR), the most comprehensive approach to assessing social cohesion empirically, is being updated: The SCR assessed social cohesion in 34 OECD countries for the time between 1989 and 2012. The current presentation reports the development of social cohesion by introducing two new waves, namely 2013 to 2016 and 2017 to 2020. Analyses pursue the same strategy as was utilized in the SCR, based on secondary data stemming among others from the European Social Survey and the European Value Survey. Data for 30 European countries were analyzed. In a nutshell, this presentation addresses the questions of why certain countries enjoy high levels of cohesion and others do not, which countries do particularly well in promoting a feeling of togetherness and vice versa. It became obvious during the analyses that—in spite of heated public debates—country-specific gains and losses of social cohesion are rather rare in comparison to the situation in 2012.

The Relationship Between Life Goals, Work-Family Interference and Well-Being

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Gamze Ipek

The interface of work and family domains has received broad scholarly attention in recent decades because the interference of one domain into the other can have a substantial impact on both work and family-related outcomes as well as individuals' health and well-being. However, the impact on well-being appears to be experienced differentially. Still, there is limited research on the role of individual characteristics in the relationship between work-family interference and well-being. In this project, we address the question of the role of people's life goals in this relationship. Based on the framework of conservation of resources, self-regulation, and social role theories, the current presentation reports three different quantitative studies, one has been

conducted and two are under way, to examine the role life goals play in the relationship between work-family interference and well-being. In the first study, using the data from Wave 8 and Wave 10 of the German Family Panel Survey (pairfam), the moderator role of life goals in this relationship has been in focus. The second study examines whether the relationships between key concepts differ in Germany and Turkey to understand cross-national differences. Finally, in the third study probes into possibilities to reduce the negative impact of work-family interference on well-being, in an experimental designed. Altogether, this presentation helps to explain the inconsistent findings on the impact of work-family interference on well-being. Theoretical and practical contributions will be discussed in light of the current findings.

Sudden Value Shifts During the Pandemic -- a Case of Polarization?

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Ulrich Kühnen

Under normal circumstances people develop their value orientation during adolescence and early adulthood which then remains relatively stable over the life course. On a societal level value change occurs mainly through generational replacement. However, the massive social disruptions that suddenly kicked in with the COVID19-pandemic may have caused a sudden reprioritization of important life goals and values. In order to identify such potential value shifts, we collected longitudinal data from representative samples in Germany (n = 1280) and the UK (n = 1150). The first assessment of the Schwartz value circumplex took place at the onset of the pandemic in April 2020, and the second one about a year later in March 2021. In addition, we measured the extent to which participants were concerned about their personal health and about the economic consequences of the pandemic. We tested two competing hypotheses about the direction of a potential value shift. On the one hand, existential anxiety indicated by a strong health concern might cause a protective value shift towards conservation and away from openness values. On the other hand, the crisis may have made the necessity for change and innovation (e.g., in terms of digitization) salient to the participants, thus shifting their values towards openness and away from conservation. In fact, we found evidence for both hypotheses, depending on how participants perceived the pandemic primarily. To the extent that participants were concerned about their personal health during the pandemic, their endorsement of conservation values increased. At the same time, the more people were concerned about the economic consequences of the pandemic, the more they showed a value shift toward openness and away from conservation values. We discuss the potential value polarization of our societies that may arise from the Corona crisis.

Session 12 - Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Group Session
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Rebekah Pollock; Elena Piccinelli; Laura Andrade

Regional Gender Stereotypes Predict Gender Ideologies and Behavioral Intentions Across 57 Countries

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Marina C. Orifici

Authors: Marina C. Orifici, Alexandra Goedderz, Laura Froehlich, Marleen Stelter, Iniobong Essien, Angela Dorrough, Sarah Martiny.

Intergroup biases have commonly been investigated on an individual level, but recent research has begun to examine intergroup biases as a regional phenomenon. This new line of research has shown that measures of stereotypes aggregated at regional levels are related to regional aggregates of inequalities and differences in behavior such as gender differences in math and science performance. Combining this regional perspective on intergroup bias with social role theory, in the present project, we investigated associations between regional gender stereotypes and gender-related beliefs and behavioral intentions. We hypothesized that in countries with higher regional gender bias, people more strongly internalize gender-stereotypical traits and thus conform to traditional gender roles and beliefs. We used two large scale datasets (Project Implicit and Towards Gender Harmony) and aggregated the data from the individual to the country level. Across 57 countries from all world regions, we examined how implicit and explicit measures of regional traditional gender stereotypes (i.e., associating men more with careers and women more with family) relate to regional gendered self-views (self-perceptions regarding agency, communion, and ability in STEM and Humanities), zero-sum perspectives, traditional gender ideologies (i.e., beliefs that women should prioritize family and men should prioritize career, as well as own prioritization of family or career), and collective action intentions supporting gender equality. Preliminary analyses showed that when controlling for country-level economic development and gender equality, stronger regional traditional gender stereotypes predicted stronger traditional gender ideologies (especially about women prioritizing family over career) and lower collective action intentions to support gender equality. Results on gendered self-views were mixed. These findings suggest that the regional perspective on intergroup bias is promising to explore country-level gender biases in beliefs and behavioral intentions. Implications for understanding gender biases and reducing gender inequality around the world are discussed.

Keywords: Regional gender bias, Gender stereotypes, Gender inequality

An empirical study of early adolescent American Black girls' interpretations of images of women

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Rebekah Pollock

Authors: Rebekah Pollock, Taylor McGee, Ann Cale Kruger

Objective. Stereotypical images of Black women and their use as controlling images represent a global phenomenon with local manifestations. In the United States, controlling images are evident in the form of sociohistorical caricatures and sexual scripts, and these are available to adolescent Black girls through song lyrics, music videos, TV shows, movies, and advertisements as they construct identities. This study inquired about the ways a group of early adolescent American Black girls interpreted images of women in multiple types of media.

Method. We used the participatory culture-specific intervention model to guide an intervention centered around adult-facilitated, peer-based discussions with 22 early adolescent Black/African American girls. Discussions focused on images, roles of women, and media literacy and included listening to songs, watching music videos and clips from TV shows and movies, and critiquing magazine advertisements. We used constructivist thematic analysis to identify themes in the ways participants interpreted images of women in multiple types of media.

Results. Our analysis revealed three themes. First, 'caricaturing in TV and movies' represented participants' identification and descriptions of the Sapphire, Jezebel, Mammy, and Matriarch caricatures. Second, 'sexual scripting in the music industry' represented participants' recognition and interpretation of two sexual scripts in song lyrics and music videos. Third, 'styling and posturing in advertising' represented participants' styling choices and posturing in photographic-based media.

Conclusions. Our findings confirmed the availability of stereotypical images of Black women to early adolescent American Black girls. Moreover, their interpretations of these images were consistent with previous expressions in different types of media and reflective of their stage of development. Future studies could inquire about the experiences of early adolescent Black girls with stereotypical images of Black women in multinational contexts. Collectively, these could add to our understanding of the ways stereotypical messages affect identity development among adolescent girls from marginalized communities.

Keywords: stereotypes, Black women, early adolescents

A meta-synthesis of studies of adolescent American Black girls' experiences with images of women

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Rebekah Pollock

Authors: Rebekah Pollock, Ann Cale Kruger

Objective. The current study used the funds of identity framework for a meta-synthesis of studies focused on learning about the ways adolescent American Black girls talk about their experiences with images of women and girls. We inquired about which funds of identity contained images of women and girls salient to them, the ways they described messages communicated through these representations, and their responses to these messages.

Method. A search with the terms, "african americans or black americans or blacks," "girls or adolescents or teenagers or youth," "qualitative," and "representations of women" yielded zero results. Therefore, we identified 17 additional search terms (e.g., "identity development" and "media or social media") to replace "representations of women" and conducted searches of the data bases, APA PsychInfo and Education Source. Seven inclusion criteria (e.g., 2011-present, participants were adolescent Black girls in the U.S., qualitative studies focused on participants' experiences) led to identification of 20 peer-reviewed journal articles.

Results. A review of these studies revealed adolescent American Black girls experienced representations of women and girls through social (i.e., society and social norms, words and actions of others), cultural (i.e., the media, hip-hop culture and rap music, literature), and digital funds of knowledge. Moreover, participants demonstrated preliminary awareness and growing attunement to messages communicating a hierarchy of value and desirability based on skin tone. Participants provided imaginative, creative, and agentic responses, and defined their own representation by becoming creators of online content.

Conclusions. This review positions representations of women and girls and stereotypical messages in aspects of the surrounding sociocultural context that become salient to adolescent American Black girls as they construct identities. Future studies could seek empirical evidence by inquiring directly about the experiences of adolescent American Black girls with representations of women and girls. Additional studies could extend this inquiry to multinational contexts.

Keywords: stereotypes, adolescent Black girls, funds of identity

Microaggressions Towards Immigrant Women in Portugal: A Qualitative Study

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Elena Piccinelli

Authors: Elena Piccinelli, Christin-Melanie Vauclair

Objective: Over the years, blatant expressions of discrimination have been replaced by more subtle ones. As such, the concept of microaggressions was introduced to describe everyday subtle insults, slights, and indignities, which perpetuate negative and derogatory messages to socially disadvantaged groups via normalized and often ambiguous behaviors.

Microaggressions have been found to be detrimental to the mental health of individuals across different underprivileged groups such as ethnic minorities, people of immigrant descent, and women, yet, scholars have hardly ever focused on the experiences of foreign-born immigrants, and immigrant women have been especially overlooked. Moreover, existing research on microaggressions is often limited to the U.S.-American context. To address these gaps, the present study adopted an intracategorical intersectional approach to understand how foreign-born immigrant women experience microaggressions in Portugal.

Methods: Ten focus groups were conducted with a total of 52 adult immigrant women who were born in the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) and were living in Portugal for more than three months ($M_{age} = 34.2$, $SD = 10.2$). Data were analyzed using a deductive-inductive thematic analysis approach.

Results: Participants' experiences of microaggressions were grouped into ten major themes. Eight of these themes coincided or partially overlapped with themes previously developed in the literature, suggesting that some experiences are common to different groups across different social and cultural contexts. Nonetheless, we found two new themes that reflect how subtle anti-immigrant prejudice is intertwined with Portugal's colonial history, linguistic prejudice, and culture-specific sexist beliefs.

Conclusions: The present study is the first to investigate microaggressions towards foreign-born women in Portugal and contributes to the literature by proposing new themes that may inform future research examining the manifestation of subtle discrimination in an acculturation context. Further studies are warranted to understand if these themes apply to other countries with a similar colonial history.

Keywords: Microaggressions, Immigrant women, Intersectionality

Silence Gives Consent: The Construction of a Model for Collusion

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Laura Andrade

Authors: Laura Andrade

Omission plays an important part in the maintenance of oppression systems. One form of omission that has been overlooked is collusion, which refers to the cooperation with the dominant group to reinforce stereotypical

attitudes, behaviours, and norms of dominance. This study aimed to propose an explanatory model for collusion. First, we developed a quantitative measure for collusion based on previous qualitative research. The measure underwent expert and semantic analyses to ensure the psychometrical quality of the instrument before we proceeded with data collection. In the first study, 495 participants from the general population, aged between 18 and 67 years old ($M = 28.05$; $SD = 11.57$), were recruited. Statistical analysis suggested a 4-factor structure for the Collusion Intention Measure (CIM), which included 47 items describing Public Confrontation, Context Features, Private Confrontation, and Social Norms. A second data collection aimed to empirically test the model for collusion. Participants were 223 people from the general population, aged between 18 and 59 years old ($M = 29.79$, $SD = 12.21$), who completed both the CIM and a Social Desirability Scale. Results indicate that collusion is a social influence process, in which people refer to contextual norms to decide whether to confront discrimination or not. The empirical model distinguishes collusion into two main behavioral intentions: Private Confrontation, which is directly influenced by Context Features, and Public Confrontation, which is influenced by Social Norms, in a relation mediated by Social Desirability, and by Private Confrontation intention. In the present research, as in previous studies, both broader and specific social norms were relevant for individual's collusion behaviour. However, group consensus and strong ingroup norms seem to overshadow general norms' influence. Our findings also reinforce the role of social desirability for cultural normativity, in this case for prejudice maintenance.

Keywords: Collusion, Prejudice, Discrimination

Session 13 - Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Group Session
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Kamilia Mebarki; Sandeep Kumar; Yoshitaka Yamazaki; Paraskevi Simou

Intercultural Competence in the Algerian EFL Textbook

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Kamilia Mebarki

Authors: Kamilia Mebarki

The promotion of intercultural learning plays an important role in foreign language education mainly in teaching English as a foreign language (EFL) as intercultural competence (IC) enables EFL learners to communicate effectively with people coming from different cultural backgrounds.

In the Algerian context, the intercultural domain is not given much attention in foreign language education and very little seems to be known. Hopefully, this study will contribute to increase research knowledge in the concern. The overall aim of this research is on hand to investigate IC in the Algerian secondary school EFL textbook 'New Prospects', on the other hand to explore teachers' attitudes and beliefs towards IC in the textbook 'New Prospects' alongside two others EFL textbooks used at secondary school. To estimate the textbook's potential of developing IC, the study relies on three models developed by the researcher which are 'Cultural Contexts in Local EFL Textbooks', 'Cultural Themes in EFL Textbooks', and 'Intercultural Competence in EFL Textbooks'. The preliminary result of the research reveals that the textbook under investigation is not satisfactory to enhance learners' intercultural competence and need revision.

Keywords: Culture / Intercultural Communication / Intercultural Competence

Personality as Moderator between Workplace Ostracism and Counterproductive Work Behaviour

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Sandeep Kumar

Authors: Sandeep Kumar, Vidisha Verma, Amit Shukla, Nishant Kumar

The present study has been conducted to examine the relationship between workplace ostracism and counterproductive work behaviour and the moderating role of personality in this relationship. Contradictory results, in the relationship between workplace ostracism and counterproductive work behaviour have been found in previous researches. Some studies show a positive relationship, while others show a negative relationship between these two variables. It was hypothesized that Workplace ostracism would be positively related to counterproductive work behaviour and the relationship between workplace ostracism and counterproductive work behaviour would be moderated by personality.

The present study was conducted on the sample of banking sector employees in India and correlational research design was applied to examine the association between workplace ostracism and counterproductive work behaviour. Further regression analysis was applied to examine the significance of predictor and moderator for explaining counterproductive work behaviour. The Workplace Ostracism Scale (Ferris, Brown, Berry, & Lian, 2008), Counterproductive Work Behaviour Checklist (Spector, & Fox, 2005), and Big Five Inventory (John, & Srivastava, 1999). were used to measure the variables of the study.

The results obtained reveal that there is a positive relationship between workplace ostracism and counterproductive work behaviour. The personality dimension such as agreeableness, conscientiousness,

neuroticism and openness were found to significantly moderate the relationship between workplace ostracism and counterproductive work behaviour. Agreeableness, conscientiousness and openness weakens the relationship between the two, whereas neuroticism strengthens the relationship between workplace ostracism and counterproductive work behaviour. The limitations and further suggestions for future researches are also discussed.

Keywords: Personality, Workplace Ostracism, Counterproductive Work Behaviour

Study on tolerance for ambiguity, length of staying abroad, and foreign language relevance

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Yoshitaka Yamazaki; Michiko Toyama

Authors: Yoshitaka Yamazaki, Michiko Toyama

The cross-cultural and expatriate literature indicated the importance of tolerance for ambiguity in relation to overseas adjustment and performance. Although a large number of researches on tolerance for ambiguity were reported, there were very few studies on relationships between tolerance for ambiguity, the length of staying abroad, foreign language communication, and foreign language self-efficacy. Accordingly, this study aimed to explore how tolerance for ambiguity relates to those three variables. We collected data from those working for a Japanese firm in Japan and its foreign subsidiary in Indonesia. A total of 527 employees participated in this study. Before investigating the relationships, we conducted a demographic test of our sample regarding whether a country difference between Japan and Indonesia affects the key variables. Results of an independent-test revealed significant differences in those variables except for the length of staying abroad. Our analysis was thereby done by making three groups: an entire sample ($N = 527$), a Japanese group ($N = 461$) and an Indonesian group ($N = 61$). Results of correlation analysis illustrated that the tolerance for ambiguity was significantly related to the level of foreign language communication and that of foreign language self-efficacy in terms of all three groups, while it was not significantly correlated with the length of staying abroad. Subsequently, results of regression analysis indicated that the level of foreign language self-efficacy significantly affected the tolerance for ambiguity concerning all three groups, while the level of foreign language communication significantly related to it concerning the Indonesian group only. Accordingly, those results drew a conclusion that the more employees feel confident in their foreign language in a cross-cultural situation, the greater they hold the level of tolerance for ambiguity. Also, the results suggested that the impact of foreign language communication on tolerance for ambiguity may depend on a country.

Keywords: tolerance for ambiguity, foreign language self-efficacy, Japan and Indonesia

Let me know if you feel bad: The impact of alexithymia on trainees' intercultural competence

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Paraskevi Simou

Authors: Paraskevi Simou, Patrick Denoux

The paper aims to shed light on the role of emotions in organizational cultural contacts. It examines the effect of alexithymia (the difficulty of recognizing and expressing one's emotions) on the trainee's intercultural competence. To test the hypothesis that a high level of alexithymia relates to a low level of intercultural competence, the latter was operationalized through intercultural sensitivity as an affective dimension and tolerance for ambiguity as a behavioral dimension. 88 trainees in France participated in the study (Mage= 27,45 years, SD= 8,87, Women=88,5%, Men=11,4%). The three variables were measured with the Perth Alexithymia Questionnaire, the short version of the Intercultural Sensitivity Scale and the Tolerance for Ambiguity Scale. Internal reliability of the French version was high for all scales ($\alpha=.942$, $\alpha=.806$, tolerance for $\alpha=.658$, respectively). Results indicated a negative correlation between intercultural competence and alexithymia ($r = -.409$, $p < .01$). It is interesting that intercultural sensitivity was correlated to the dimensions of alexithymia concerning the identification ($r = -.285$, $p < .01$) and description ($r = -.244$, $p < .05$) of positive emotions while tolerance for ambiguity was correlated to the dimensions referring to identification ($r = -.349$, $p < .01$) and description ($r = -.367$, $p < .01$) of negative emotions. Externally oriented thinking was negatively correlated with both dimensions of intercultural competence (r sensitivity= $-.278$, $p < .01$, r tolerance = $-.330$, $p < .01$). Linear regression analyses confirmed that alexithymia negatively influences the development of the affective and behavioral intercultural competence. Due to the high representation of women in the sample, conclusions should be driven attentively. However, expressing negative emotions seems to improve the trainees' interpersonal relations and to allow them to receive more help. This leads them to interculturalize their behavior and better integrate the organizational culture, and the organization to avoid turnover.

Keywords: emotions, intercultural sensitivity, tolerance for ambiguity

Session 14 - Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

08/02/2023
03:30 PM – 05:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Group Session
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Anna Kwiatkowska; Hisham M. Abu-Rayya; Amalia Gilodi; Emily Miller; Nuzha Saleem

The WE concepts as predictors of a tendency to support refugees in three countries

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Anna Kwiatkowska

Authors: Anna Kwiatkowska, Magdalena Bartoszak

The study aimed to explore relationships between social identifications, perception of refugees' agentic and communal traits, and a tendency to support refugees from non-European countries. We assumed that a willingness to provide social support might relate to how people defined their ingroups and how they evaluated the personality traits of outgroup members. We expected that a tendency to support refugees would correlate positively with ingroup inclusiveness and evaluation of communal traits but negatively with agentic traits. The study was carried out in Poland, France, and Spain (total N=1084). The ingroups were operationalized as the WE-concept (WE- family, WE - followers of the same religion; WE - nation: WE - humans). The agentic traits were ambitious, self-confident, and resourceful; the communal traits were honest, friendly, and kind. A tendency to provide social support was measured with the Index of Sojourner Social Support Scale. We constructed a path model with four WE concept as independent variables, agentic and communal traits as mediators, and social support as a dependent variable, and performed a simultaneous analysis for three groups. As expected, the most inclusive WE humans concept was positively related to a tendency to support, while less inclusive concepts had none or negative relationships with the DV. Unexpectedly, the least inclusive notion - the WE family - had a positive relationship with DV. Communal traits predicted positively the tendency to support, while agentic traits revealed no clear pattern. Both kinds of traits served as mediators for relationships between the WE concept and DV. Results were discussed on the grounds of intergroup relations as elaborated in the Social Identity and Self-Categorization Theories. However, the WE family case needs other explanations, such as mechanisms based on interpersonal, not intergroup relations. We also discussed differences between national subgroups with reference to different migration policies and cultural factors.

Keywords: We-concept, social support, refugees

Values and Acculturation among Arab Immigrants and Refugees

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Hisham M. Abu-Rayya

Authors: Hisham M. Abu-Rayya, John W. Berry, Zarina Lepshokova, Momin Alnunu, Dmitry Grigoryev

There is a lack of systematic acculturation research on the motivations underpinning the behavior of migrants,

which could explain how they adapt to their new country of residence. This research applies the Schwartz Theory of Basic Individual Values to explain the link between values and acculturation strategies among Arab immigrant and refugee groups across different settlement contexts. The results of Study 1 (Arab immigrants; N = 456) showed positive links between strategies and values: the integration strategy with conservation, social focus, self-protection, and self-transcendence values; assimilation with openness to change, personal focus, and growth values; and separation with conservation, social focus, and self-protection. These findings were generally repeated in Study 2 (Syrian refugees; N = 415) except that integration was not associated with self-transcendence and that assimilation was positively linked to self-enhancement instead of openness to change. The analyses indicated that acculturation preferences are mainly related to motivational values, rather than to different settlement contexts in both samples; however assimilation seems to be more associated to context than values among the refugee sample.

Keywords: acculturation, refugees, values

Vulnerability and the subjective future imaginaries of young refugees in Luxembourg

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Amalia Gilodi

Authors: Amalia Gilodi, Catherine Richard, Isabelle Albert, Birte Nienaber

Vulnerability is a term often discussed in relation to the movement and settlement of refugees. In policies and practices of reception, vulnerability is used as a tool to direct services and aid toward 'vulnerable refugees' but also to justify increasingly hostile migration policies toward those who are not deemed 'vulnerable enough'. Yet, as a concept a systematic definition of vulnerability is missing and multiple understandings are often implicitly employed in scientific literature and policies.

Thus, the objective of the current study was to explore how vulnerability, articulated as an embedded, multi-layered and dynamic analytical concept, may aid our understanding of the lived experiences of a group of potentially 'vulnerable' migrants, based on contextual conditions. Specifically, the talk will examine how conditions of structural, situational and experiential vulnerability may affect the subjective future imaginaries of young adults (18-30) who obtained refugee status in Luxembourg but still live in 'temporary' reception centres.

Data were drawn from 15 in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted in the context of the H2020 project MIMY and were analysed by means of qualitative content analysis.

The results suggest that limited future educational and employment opportunities promote the structural vulnerability of this group, yet different levels of awareness and types of reactions to these limitations emerged. Moreover, episodes of discrimination, even if sporadic, can create conditions of situational vulnerability

which strongly affected their future imaginaries. Finally, looking at the future some participants reported conditions of experiential vulnerability accompanied by feelings of uncertainty and difficulties in picturing their future.

In conclusion, despite subjective differences in experiences and reactions, the precarious and disadvantageous position young refugees hold in the country, combined with their isolation in reception centres, promoted the vulnerability of this group and did have an impact on their outlook, plans, and ability to achieve their goals in the future.

Keywords: vulnerability, refugees, future imaginaries

Education, aspiration, and acculturation: Rebuilding life after migration

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Emily Miller

Authors: Emily Miller, Tahereh Ziaian, Martha Augostinos, Adrian Esterman, Michelle Baddeley, Nancy Arthur, Helena de Anstiss, Effat Ghassemi, Tara Pir, Tamara Stewart-Jones, Eugenia Tsoulis, Mirsia Bunjaku, Teresa Puvimanasinghe, Ethel Osazuwa, Doukessa Lerias

After migration, education is a central focus for young people and their families. Engagement with education can enable positive acculturation experiences via social connections and a sense of belonging, and pathways to employment and stability into the future. Positive sociocultural and psychological outcomes for students have been linked to acculturation orientations that include some affiliation with the majority culture of a settlement country. However, these relationships and processes are impacted by local policies and context in settlement countries and experiences of either inclusion or discrimination and exclusion. As the achievement gap for students from migrant and non-migrant backgrounds can also be significantly related to local context, with subsequent impact on wellbeing of youth and families, international comparative research can offer improved understanding of what factors are most impactful and therefore identify opportunities for positive changes. This international mixed methods study provided insights into these factors, comprising a survey with 1200 first-generation youth participants aged 15-24, from refugee and non-refugee migrant backgrounds, and 50 focus groups with youth and parent/caregivers, with data collected in South Australia, Canada (Ontario), and the United States (California) during 2021-2023. The study was a collaboration between four organisations providing support for young people and families after migration, and an interdisciplinary research team from three Australian universities. Mixed methods findings showed relationships between integration and educational experiences and aspirations, which impacted stress and wellbeing of young people and their families. Data analysis showed that although there were significant relationships between feeling a sense of belonging at school, positive wellbeing, and integration, participants who had settled the longest, experienced more discrimination in the broader society which negatively impacted integration experiences. This

presentation discusses these complex relationships, drawing on mixed methods data analysis, and provides insights into how positive experiences may be supported by adaptations to policy and practice.

Keywords: Refugee and migrant youth, Acculturation, education

Mental health and education of Youth from a Refugee Background in Aotearoa New Zealand.

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Nuzha Saleem

Authors: Nuzha Saleem, Damian Scarf, Marc Wilson, Terry Fleming

There are ~3,000 children and youth from a refugee background currently in the New Zealand education system. Given that most refugees spend ~4 years in exile, it is likely that Youth from a Refugee Background (YRB) have experienced many barriers to receiving an education. However, these challenges do not end with resettlement as youth begin to experience different stressors as they adjust to their new environment in New Zealand. The current study aimed to assess mental health and high-school experiences in Youth from a Refugee Background (YRB). Data was drawn from the Youth19 survey administered to secondary school students in Auckland, Northland, and Waikato (regions in the North Island of New Zealand). Of the 7,721 who took part in the survey 87 (1.1%) identified as YRB. For comparison purposes, we compared mental health (e.g., depression, anxiety, and well-being) and high-school experiences (e.g., school's support of diversity, sense of belonging, experiences of bullying) of YRB to the 3,094 youth who identified as New Zealand European, the majority ethnic group in New Zealand. YRB reported lower quality friendships but comparable mental health and wellbeing to NZ European youth. With respect to school experiences, YRB reported lower levels of school support for diversity than NZ European youth. All other measures were largely comparable between YRB and NZ European youth. Despite their challenging past and post-resettlement stressors, YRB reported comparable mental health and well-being to NZ European youth. These findings suggest that YRB display resilience in the face of challenging circumstances.

Keywords: refugee, education, mental health

Networking Space

08/02/2023

03:30 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KB118

Track: Other topics

Conference Delegates can use this space to come together, get to know each other, discuss and reflect on their newest insights in small groups.

3 August

Conference Check-in

08/03/2023

09:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: Reception of Kemmy Business School

If you have registered online via the conference website, you will have received a confirmation by email. Please print it and bring it with you. (If this is not possible, please make sure that you bring your registration ID, quoted in the email.)

The main registration/information desk will be located at the Kemmy Business School and will be open at the following times: Tuesday, 1/8, 14.00-16.30; Wednesday, 2/8, 08.00-14.00; Thursday, 3/8, 09.00-12.00; Friday, 4/8, 09.00-10.00.

@speakers: Speakers are requested to bring their presentations on a USB memory stick to the speaker's service room one day prior to their presentation. The speaker's service room is KB119. The presentations will be saved by the technical assistants on the computer of the relevant lecture hall on the morning of the presentation.

Morning Welcome

08/03/2023

09:00 AM – 09:10 AM

Room: KBG12

Keynote: Developing Intercultural Competence for All

08/03/2023

09:10 AM – 10:00 AM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Keynote

Track: Keynote Session

Speakers: Darla Deardorff

Don't miss your chance to hear from one of our fantastic keynote speakers, Darla K. Deardorff (Duke University, North Carolina, USA).

Darla is an accomplished researcher and academic, serving as the Executive Director of the Association of International Education Administrators (AIEA) and a Research Scholar at Duke University in the USA. With a focus on international higher education and second language acquisition, Darla has lived and taught abroad in Germany, Switzerland, and Japan, and has conducted cross-cultural training for universities, companies, and non-profit organizations around the world for nearly 25 years.

A recipient of numerous awards, Darla has published widely on international education and intercultural competence, with 11 books and over 60 articles and book chapters to her name. She edited the SAGE Handbook of Intercultural Competence (2009) and co-edited the first and second editions of the Handbook of International Higher Education (2012, 2021), among others. Her latest work, Intercultural Competence in Higher Education:

International Students' Stories and Self-Reflection (2022), explores the experiences and perspectives of international students in higher education.

We are honored to have Darla as a keynote speaker at this year's IACCP conference, and we look forward to her insights and expertise in the field of intercultural competence.

<https://sites.duke.edu/darladeardorff/>

Coffee Break

08/03/2023

10:00 AM – 10:20 AM

Room: Atrium

Session 16 - Examining subjective wellbeing measurement and interventions across cultures

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Ron Fischer

Mental health and wellbeing have become central concerns, in particular considering the burden of the pandemic on mental health. We discuss issues around cultural bias for conceptualizing, measuring and applying wellbeing interventions across cultures. Rudnev and colleagues examine whether a single subjective wellbeing factor holds across 16 countries. Subjective wellbeing as a de-facto unitary concept has been central to theorizing in psychology. Applying a number of different methods, they report that a widely theorized general wellbeing factor was questionable based on their multinational data, whereas three factors of life satisfaction, negative and positive affect were found to be closely related but distinct constructs. Karl et al. discuss the conceptualization and measurement of mindfulness across two multinational studies. Mindfulness is a widely used concept in Western psychology today, but the concept has its roots in Eastern philosophy, which raising interesting questions about cultural conceptualization and possible cultural bias. Comparing two instruments developed in Western settings that are intended to measure Eastern philosophical as well as Western priorities around mindfulness, they report significant problems for measurement. Importantly, for both measures that are supposed to be capturing Buddhist principles of mindfulness as well as Western conceptualizations of mindfulness, poorer applicability of the measures is found in non-Western contexts, raising important questions about the concept of mindfulness. Fischer et al. present practical applications of wellbeing research as part of an online Brazilian mental health platform. Their study using both qualitative and quantitative data suggests that both wellbeing measures and interventions designed to improve wellbeing require careful cultural adaptation, with concepts and practices developed in Western settings not being directly applicable in a Brazilian context. Finally, Fontaine will discuss these presentations in light of what can be learnt about culture and wellbeing across cultures and point to new avenues for wellbeing measurement and practice.

The Tripartite Structure of Subjective Well-Being across 16 Countries: A tricky role of bifactor model

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Maksim Rudnev

The tripartite model of subjective well-being (SWB) conceptualizes SWB as a multidimensional construct, encompassing three components: life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect. Despite numerous studies in the field of subjective well-being, the cross-cultural validity of the tripartite structure of SWB is still largely unknown. The main question of the presentation is whether a general wellbeing factor stands behind the life satisfaction, positive and negative affect, or these are interrelated but distinct constructs. Using several versions of three-factor, bifactor, ESEM and CFA models we explored the feasible solutions across 16 countries (total N = 8,860; age range = 18-29 years, 63.6% female), and examined measurement invariance using both exact and approximate approaches. The results demonstrated that the conventional bifactor model was less suitable for the data in all countries – the common factor was relatively weak. It was questionable theoretically as well, because the group factors were not allowed to correlate. Instead, among different variants of the bifactor model, a bifactor model with correlated group factors and a common factor with fixed loadings showed up as the best solution, a common factor represented the response bias rather than a general wellbeing. And even this constrained bifactor model was inferior to non-bifactor ESEM model. We conclude that the general wellbeing factor was questionable in the current settings whereas three factors of life satisfaction, negative and positive affect are closely related but distinct constructs.

Be mindful of your measurement: Cross-cultural perspectives on the measurement of mindfulness

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Johannes A. Karl,

Mindfulness as a cultural practice has become an extensive area of research which intersects with research on well-being, cognitive psychology, clinical psychology, and organizational psychology. Within mindfulness research two major theoretical paradigms have defined research and measurement approaches. One approach focuses on mindfulness derived from Buddhist traditions capturing attention and emotion regulation (e.g., the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire). In contrast, measures such as the Langer mindfulness scale, capture engagement with novelty and the reduction of automatic functioning, which are more compatible with Western cultural values. Importantly, widely used mindfulness measures based on both philosophical perspectives have solely been developed in a Western context, introducing potential biases in the conceptualization and measurement. We present two studies examining the

cultural comparability and possible cultural biases in the measurement of Western and Buddhist derived mindfulness. In study 1, we examine the cross-cultural comparability of the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire across sixteen countries. Overall, we found that while this measure is supposed to capture mindfulness following an Eastern Buddhist tradition, we identified systematic bias in measurement quality indicating that this supposedly Buddhist measure is more applicable to Western cultures. In study 2, we examine the cross-cultural applicability of the Langer mindfulness scale across 68 countries. Overall, similar to the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire we found substantial lack of comparability with pronounced measurement difficulties in non-Western cultures. In other words, both so called Buddhist and Western measures seem to work better in Western settings. Our findings across these two studies are critical as mindfulness is increasingly becoming a major focus of clinical and non-clinical interventions across cultures. We highlight avenues for better measurement of mindfulness specifically and cross-cultural measurement more broadly.

Designing evidence-based mental health interventions in middle-income countries

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Ron Fischer

We present insights from the implementation of a self-guided digital journey offering free psychological self-assessments and evidence-based mental wellbeing guidance for the Brazilian population. To address mental health needs during the pandemic, we started developing a web-based mental health platform (<https://saudemental.idor.org/>). The digital journey offers personalized feedbacks using standardized psychometric measures with the aim to increase self-knowledge, self-awareness, and engagement. Embedded in the feedback are links to evidence-based therapeutic practices. These evidence-based practices were derived from a systematic review of the literature and translated into short video sessions. The technical development was accompanied by think-aloud protocols and focus groups (total N = 45) and online surveys (N > 100) to assess both the content of the videos and the digital journey, which in turn was used to fine-tune the usability. We also translated and tested a number of personality, motivational and wellbeing scales for the Brazilian context (N = 1000). The platform clearly addressed some needs during the early stages of the pandemic with an average of 20,000 people per month accessing the beta-version without extensive publicity. At the same time, both the qualitative and quantitative analyses indicated that mental health scales and interventions developed in international contexts may not be applicable in Brazil (or other middle-income contexts). Needs for improvement were particularly salient around issues of low cultural diversity and relevance for a Brazilian context, a need to simplify, be less academic, less formal and focus on practical applications of the feedback. The highlighted strengths included use of animations, clear language, perceived reliability of the feedback, and easy accessibility of the interface. We discuss the lessons learnt around cultural

bias and cultural sensitivity, aiming to translate academic evidence-based practices into digital mental health interventions that can be applied at scale to meet rising demands for mental health support.

Session 17 - Cross-cultural and applied psychology.

Part 1: Bibliometric analysis

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: William K. Gabrenya; Sharon Glazer

This double symposium addresses the many ways that the work of cross-cultural psychologists informs research, practice, and education in the fields of applied psychology, as well as the contributions of applied psychology to the theoretical development of cross-cultural psychology. Much of cross-cultural psychology, IACCP, and the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology differ from allied fields such as cultural psychology in their intermediate position between pure theory and direct application, assuming the function of bridging between theory and application.

Part 1 begins with a report of a bibliometric analysis of these distinctions and includes three discipline-specific papers reporting on the research and progress of applied cross-cultural psychology in international work and organizational psychology, business administration, and applied social psychology. Part 2 includes a report on the applications of acculturation research to a complicated religious conflict and an analysis of the status and future of cross-cultural clinical psychology. These reports serve to illustrate the extent to which a large contingent of cross-cultural psychologists ground their work in real-world--often local and regional--social problems. Part 2 concludes with a guided discussion of the mutual influence of cross-cultural psychology and applied psychology.

Bridging Research: A Bibliometric Analysis of Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: William K. Gabrenya

We address one component of the perennial questions, "what is cross-cultural psychology?", "What is IACCP?", and "Is there still a difference between cross-cultural psychology and cultural psychology?". We argue that cross-cultural psychology has played an important part in solving real world problems notwithstanding being characterized as outside of academic applied psychology. We distinguish three ideal categories of psychological research: theoretical research, bridging research, and applied research. Much, but by no means all, of the cross-cultural research performed by members of IACCP going back to its earliest days can be viewed as forming a bridge between theoretical and applied research akin to Kurt Lewin's Action Research. Bridging research differs

from theoretical research in its choice of topics, target populations, sample representativeness, and the ecological validity of its research context, IVs, and DVs. Much cross-cultural research differs from cultural psychology research on several of these characteristics. However, unlike applied research, cross-cultural research is infrequently directly applicable to solving real world problems. To support this view, we report bibliometric analyses, based on Gabrenya and Glazer's 2022 article in the 50th anniversary special issue of the JCCP, of the work published by a sample of prominent IACCP members since the Association's inception in 1972 and of articles published in the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology from 1970 to 2020. These analyses illustrate the presence of three intellectual communities and three clusters of publication topics corresponding to theoretical cross-cultural psychology, theoretical culture psychology, and bridging cross-cultural psychology.

Bridging Research: The Iterative Cycle of Research and Action in Cross-Cultural Psychology

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Sharon Glazer

In organizations, management often implements interventions without much data-driven guidance, and rarely assesses the interventions' effectiveness. In academia, scholars often assess theories on nonrepresentative samples (students), without putting theory into field action. Few people bridge the two, even though the value of research and action together represents the soul of psychology. In the 1940s, the late Kurt Lewin said, "There's no action without research, no research without action." In other words, research (diagnosis/discovery/fact finding/assessment) and implementation of interventions (i.e., actions) is an iterative process. Research leads to interventions, which leads to further research (discovery/evaluation/assessment), which leads to more action, and so forth. To date, the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology (JCCP) has not sufficiently bridged the science and practice of cross-cultural psychology (CCP). But, Why do we do all this research? What implications do our theoretical findings have in practice?" More brazenly, "so what?!" "What is the worth of all our time and money on research if we do not use it to better individuals, organizations, and societies?" We must link social and cultural theories to solutions of applied problems. With more and more universities focusing on preparing the next generation workforce, cross-cultural psychologists must facilitate efforts to convert theory into practice and in so doing, enrich students' cross-cultural competencies (3C) to navigate a complex world of work. Pulling from Gabrenya and Glazer's (2022) piece in the 50th anniversary special issue of the JCCP, I will present example works that have bridged CCP theory with workforce readiness and training interventions, particularly as it relates to 3C. I will conclude my talk with Gabrenya and Glazer's call for a new IACCP journal—JCCP: Training & Education – to focus on bridging science (theory) and interventions (action).

Trends in Applied Social Psychology Research Across Regions

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Purnima Singh

This paper examines the trends in applied social psychology research across various regions over the last two decades. Applied social psychology, following Kurt Lewin's legacy, has been focusing on the integration of theory, research, and practise. Since its inception, applied social psychology has taken many forms, these are discussed and commented upon in this paper. Further analysis based on two kinds of academic sources is presented: (1) key journals of social psychology with a focus on applied social psychology; (2) critical textbooks and handbooks of social psychology. Through this analysis, trends in the field are identified, making note of the emergence of newer branches of social psychology from what was previously only understood as applied social psychology. This paper identifies the core areas of research, how they have developed over the two decades, and the nature of collaborative research in this field. The focus is two-fold; (1) the social psychological understanding of social and practical problems; and (2) designing of intervention strategies to solve these social and practical problems. The analysis also comments upon the regional variations in research focus. It is true for social psychology and truer for applied social psychology that there are social roots that determine the importance and popularity of a research topic. The paper attempts to map these roots and discuss them across a range of topics in different regions. We also comment upon where we stand today vis-à-vis Kurt Lewin's legacy, and thus, provide a glimpse of the evolution of applied social psychology, crises and challenges and the road ahead.

Session 18 - Moving for a better life?: Sociodemographic and health factors of inner German migration

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Laura Altweck

After World War II, Germany was politically and economically divided into a Socialist East and a Capitalist West. Consequently, health differences as well as varying norms and values between the two regions persist until today (e.g., views about gender roles are more liberal in the East because the Socialist regime actively promoted women's participation).

Since the German reunification in 1989/90, nearly a quarter of East Germans relocated to West Germany in hope of 'better prospects'. Indeed, research shows that the move from the former Socialist East to the capitalist West Germany is generally associated with a gain in socioeconomic status. Differences in psychological and physical health are evident between individuals that

relocated and those that stayed. The group of individuals migrating in the opposite direction, i.e., West to East, is much smaller and consequently less studied.

Moving, even within a country, is said to be a highly stressful life event. People who take this leap of faith are more open to new experiences and tend to be more optimistic. Migrants also report a more turbulent life history; with greater number of status changes (e.g., change in workplace) and a higher number of critical life events (e.g., romantic separation). This makes examining the sociodemographic background of internal migrants particularly noteworthy. For instance, sex differences are evident, both in likelihood of migration and associated health consequences. Also, the few West German individuals that relocated to the East, appear to be a seemingly elite, well-educated group.

The present panel discussion will explore two main research questions:

First, what type of sociodemographic background and life experiences do persons, who decided to relocate internally in Germany, have?

Second, what (mental and physical) health differences exist in those who did and those who did not migrate? And further, does the direction of the internal migration matter?

Prevalence of depression and anxiety symptoms in inner German migrants

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Daniëlle Otten

Introduction: Internal migration in Germany should be placed within the historical context: The collapse of the Socialist German Democratic Republic and subsequent integration into the Federal Republic of Germany brought major economic, cultural, and political changes. Research has found differences in mental health between inner German migrants and non-migrated East- and West Germans. The aim of the present study was to examine the presence and severity of current depression and anxiety symptoms among inner German migrants who migrated after the German reunification.

Methods: Cross-sectional data from the German National Cohort Study were used (2014-2019). Participants with missing values for depression and anxiety, participants who lived abroad in 1988, and participants from Berlin were excluded from the analyses. This resulted in a final sample of N = 137,008 participants including n = 1,441 West-East and n = 5,362 East-West migrants. Groups of inner German migrants and East and West non-migrants were compared with regard to sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Analyses of covariance with post-hoc tests were performed to compare depression and anxiety symptoms between all groups.

Results: Respondents migrating from West to East Germany were predominantly men (62.9%) with a high education and equivalent income, whereas more women

(54.2%) migrated from East to West Germany. Analyses of variance stratified for gender and controlling for sociodemographic and socioeconomic factors revealed that men who migrated from West to East Germany reported more depression and anxiety symptoms compared to non-migrant East Germans. Women who migrated from East to West Germany reported less depression and anxiety symptoms compared to non-migrant East and non-migrant West Germans.

Discussion: Internal German migration plays a significant role in mental health and differs between women and men. Results of this study underline the importance to consider internal migration in future mental health studies as well as in clinical practice.

Employment-family life courses and psychosocial health in inner German migrants and non-migrants

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Laura Altweck

Introduction: East and West German migrants and non-migrants differ in their reported life experiences and psychosocial health. Thus, it is interesting to examine to what extent differences are due to the originating social context (e.g., more liberal beliefs towards gender roles in East Germans, likely due to the former Socialist policies to increase female labour force participation) or due to the decision to move from one context to another. We aimed to examine employment-family life course typologies and psychosocial health in inner German migrants and non-migrants.

Methods: Data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (1990–2019) was used. Conducted analyses were stratified by men and women. To determine life course clusters, sequence and cluster analyses were performed on annual employment, marital, and children in household state. Multinomial logistic regression analyses, chi-square tests, and analyses of variance with post-hoc tests were used to examine differences in employment-family typologies, sociodemographic variables, and psychosocial health.

Results: East German women who did not migrate were most likely to belong to the 'working' cluster, while East and West German, female migrants were most likely to belong to the 'single' cluster. Few differences in life courses were seen in men. Regarding psychosocial health, East German non-migrants differed most from the other groups: In both men and women, lower optimism levels and life satisfaction were seen compared to East German migrants and West German non-migrants. Also, lower subjective physical health was seen compared to East German migrants and West German men, non-migrants, as well as less loneliness compared to West German non-migrants.

Conclusions: The findings showed that while social context was related to reported life experiences and psychosocial health, migration status (mainly from East to West) also played a role. Potential implications for clinical practice will be discussed.

Life satisfaction trajectories after German reunification and their relation to internal migration

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Stefanie Hahm

Introduction: The German reunification in 1989/90 brought about fundamental changes to the political, social and economic conditions, as a result many individuals migrated within Germany. Research has found considerable interindividual differences in adjustment processes following critical life events such as the reunification. Therefore, we aimed to investigate the heterogeneity of short-term (ST) and long-term (LT) trajectory classes of life satisfaction after reunification and their association with internal migration.

Methods: We used longitudinal data (ST: 1990–1994, LT: 1990–2019) from the German Socioeconomic Panel (N=5543). We applied growth mixture modelling with discrete time for ST and continuous time (quadratic) for LT. Multinomial logistic regression was used to examine associations of the trajectory classes with internal migration (East German non-migrants, West German non-migrants (reference), East-West migrants, West-East migrants), controlling for baseline characteristics in 1990 (sex, age, education, marital status, income, employment status) and life events over time (becoming unemployed, separation/divorce, change in income).

Results: The best models indicated four classes for both LT and ST, with the majority showing high stable life satisfaction (ST: 86.7%, LT: 62.4%); other classes were 'increase' (ST: 2.5%, LT: 16.4%), 'continuous decline' (ST: 5.6 %, LT: 11.8%), and 'temporary decline' (ST: 5.2%, LT: 9.4%). For ST, East German non-migrants were more likely to show an increase, but also more continuous and temporary decline in life satisfaction; East-West migrants showed higher odds for a temporary decline. For LT, both East German non-migrants and East-West migrants were more likely to show increasing life satisfaction.

Conclusion: The results provide insights into the heterogeneity of life satisfaction trajectories following the German reunification. Although changes in life satisfaction were less favorable in East German migrants and non-migrants shortly after the reunification, they displayed a more positive long-term development compared to the West German population.

Session 19 - Social Dynamics of the Self: The BIGSSS Symposium

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Klaus Boehnke; John W. Berry

Since the self and culture make each other up in an ongoing sequence of mutual constitution, they need to be

studied simultaneously and in concert. The sense of the self develops as individuals navigate through daily situations, which are embedded in larger social systems and shaped by political, legal, educational, or welfare institutions. Behavior in these spheres rests upon a set of often implicit assumptions about what is appropriate and good. These beliefs are culture-dependent, and conversely contributing to the dynamics of social change. The central goal of BIGSSS' new Research Training Group (RTG) is to provide a platform where young researchers from various social sciences are supported in studying the self's embeddedness in diverse social systems, ranging in complexity and dynamically changing over time. One basic dimension along which different construals of identity can vary is the extent to which the self is seen either as an independent entity or as interdependent with others. Whenever a cognitive, motivational, or emotional process refers to the self, subscribing to a lesser or greater degree to either pole of the independence-interdependence dimension is likely to affect the outcome. The double symposium encompasses five presentations of RTG fellows in which they report first results of their doctoral projects and one presentation by the Speaker of the RTG, Ulrich Kumbhnen on the project "Values in Crisis," which is loosely integrated into the RTG. The fellow projects deal with honor vs. dignity cultures, with online resistance communities, with human morality, with social cohesion, and with work-family interference. The "Values in Crisis" project targets the question to which extent the COVID pandemic has destabilized value preferences of adults in different cultural contexts. Ronald Fischer serves as discussant in both sections of the double symposium.

Honor and Dignity from a Cross-Cultural Perspective: Insights from North India and Germany

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Tanya Keni

Both, honor and dignity, refer to the worth of a person but bear different connotations and psychological consequences. Dignity is an independent concept of self-worth whose locus lies deep within the individual, whereas honor is an interdependent concept that needs both personal and societal acknowledgment. While differences in honor and dignity cultures have been established, it remains unclear how personal honor and dignity can undergo changes post migration which is the central focus of this doctoral project. The research, embedded in a larger project, starts with an exploratory approach to draw individual and contextual understandings of personal honor and dignity in North India and Germany, which were selected as cases representing honor and dignity cultures, respectively. Eleven focus group discussions (6 in North India, 5 in Germany) were conducted with approximately four participants each. Participants were asked to describe their personal meanings of honor and dignity in order to identify the central features of both constructs and to test the appropriateness of case selection. These discussions were transcribed and further analyzed using thematic analysis. The results revealed distinct themes for honor and dignity. Certain dimensional similarities were also

found for both cultural groups, but with different language use. As expected, the importance of supporting and protecting personal and, moreover, collective honor was discussed more frequently in the North Indian groups with a strong emphasis on family reputation. In the German groups, on the other hand, the topic of honor was not discussed as extensively, as they viewed it as a limiting concept and focused more on enhancing honor through personal achievement and moral character. As for the construct of dignity, participants in both groups had difficulty distinguishing it from honor, but had a clear understanding of its independent nature. These findings extend honor research to a new region and contribute to the literature on self-worth by developing the concept of "dignity," on which there is relatively little research.

Digital Deliberation: Insights from Discussions in Online Resistance Communities

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Dariya Koleva

This paper offers a comparative perspective into the discourse and discussions of two online communities on forum platform Reddit – r/antiwork, a group focused on the issues faced by workers with largely anti-capitalist sentiments, and r/twoxchromosomes, a space for discussions of women's struggles with anti-patriarchal views. These online resistance groups constitute a distinct form of digital political engagement. The study utilises a comprehensive exploratory research design, with the goal of detecting key topics of deliberation in these groups, as well as common narratives and patterns of interactions. The purpose is two-fold: first – to understand the importance of collective identity, solidarity, and resistance in these discourses, and second – to capture group-level trends related to resistance practices. The data comprises of textual Reddit posts and their comments in the span of one year (January 2022–2023). It is analyzed via a series of topic models utilizing Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA).

Findings demonstrate that discussions in both communities are heavily centered around their shared identities. Both groups deliberate extensively on topics related to resistance attitudes and behaviors. Interestingly, however, the ways in which resistance is understood differs vastly, with r/antiwork engaging in more radical and explicit discourses, and r/twoxchromosomes being more focused on traditional activism, legal and political reform. Some models indicate that members of r/antiwork express less solidarity to their fellow participants than members of r/twoxchromosomes. Equally, the latter group demonstrates a higher cohesion and more interactions between its members, whereas the former shows a more superficial pattern of interaction. These findings offer an understanding of online engagement both as a medium of discussing resistance practices, and as a practice of everyday resistance itself. Based on these results, I propose that scope and interactivity of group discussions in online resistance communities are affected by group cohesion and solidarity, and most crucially – social identity salience.

Human Morality from a Cross-Cultural Perspective - An Inquiry into the Role of Self-Construal

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Pay Laurin Jessen

Morality is at the core of prosociality. It suppresses and regulates selfish tendencies and makes humans a social being. Even though morality is universal to humans, recent findings suggest variability in moral domain endorsement across cultures. Jonathan Haidt proposed a group-centered "binding" and an individual-centered "individualizing" approach to morality. These contrasting approaches appear to be mirrored in different ways of selfhood. The term self-construal refers to how we see ourselves in relation to others and differentiates between two culture-dependent types of selfhoods, i.e., the independent and the interdependent self-construal. The former emphasizes the individual, autonomy, and agency, the latter is rather defined by social relations and implies the direct inclusion of others into one's self-construal. Independent self-construal appears to be dominant in individualist, interdependent self-construal in more collectivist cultures. Research gaps exist as to whether different self-construals relate to different moral domains. Empirical endeavors into this are complicated due to missing reliable instruments to assess the subjective relevance of moral domains across cultures. To address research gaps regarding a possible link between self-construal and morality, and to examine what kind of morality guides cooperation in different cultural contexts, a new self-report instrument had to be developed. Based upon self-report instruments from Moral Foundations Theory and Morality as Cooperation Theory a new set of items was collected to assess the individual relevance of different moral domains. Subsequently data were collected online among German university students (N = 792) and analyzed in exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. Results support a second-order factorial solution with two super-ordinate factors and eight first-order factors. Building upon these analyses, the presentation will introduce the Morality as Cooperation—Deviance Relevance Scale (MaC-DRS) as an instrument that captures 8 moral dimensions and two superordinate factors called binding and individualizing morality to be used in different cultural contexts.

Session 50 - Open-Session

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Group Session
Track: Open-Session
Speakers: Sara Giuffrè; Kuba Kryś; Khaled Al-Sayed; Fahima Alsaïdi

PTSD symptoms and peer problems in Portuguese children and adolescents exposed to maltreatment

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Speakers: Sara Giuffrè

Authors: Sara Giuffrè

Objectives: This study aimed to analyze the associations between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and peer problems, and to examine the moderating effect of sex on that association in maltreated children and adolescents. **Methods:** A survey was conducted in Portugal as part of a wider study about the effects of early adversity on children's cognitive and socioemotional development. The sample included 121 maltreated children and adolescents, aged 7 to 17 years. The caregivers reported child maltreatment (domestic violence, emotional abuse, neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse), PTSD symptoms, and peer problems. **Results:** Maltreatment-derived PTSD symptoms predicted more peer problems. Child sex did not influence the relationship between total PTSD scores and peer problems. However, it did moderate the effect of PTSD intrusion symptoms on peer problems, with only boys showing a statistically significant association between the two variables. **Conclusions:** This study extended North American research findings with a Portuguese community sample. The results demonstrated that maltreatment-derived trauma symptoms during childhood impact social problems with peers. **Implications:** The findings highlight the need to assess the effects of biological, cultural, and gender-normative factors on child and adolescent trauma symptoms and on social development and on the quality of relationships in children and adolescents exposed to maltreatment.

Keywords: peer problems, post-traumatic stress symptoms, sex differences

Understanding Why Latin American Collectivist Societies Foster Independent Selves

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Speakers: Kuba Kryś

Authors: Kuba Kryś

Cultural psychologists often treat binary contrasts of West versus East, individualism versus collectivism, and independent versus interdependent self-construal as interchangeable, thus assuming that collectivist societies promote interdependent rather than independent models of selfhood. At odds with this assumption, existing data indicate that Latin American societies emphasize collectivist values at least as strongly as Confucian East Asian societies, but they emphasize most forms of independent self-construal at least as strongly as Western societies. We argue that these seemingly "anomalous" findings can be explained by societal differences in modes of subsistence (herding vs. rice farming), colonial histories (frontier settlement), cultural

heterogeneity, religious heritage, and societal organization (relational mobility, loose norms, honor logic) and that they cohere with other indices of contemporary psychological culture. We conclude that the common view linking collectivist values with interdependent self-construal needs revision. Global cultures are diverse, and researchers should pay more attention to societies beyond "the West" and East Asia. Our contribution concurrently illustrates the value of learning from unexpected results and the crucial importance of exploratory research in psychological science.

Keywords: selfhoods, self-construals

Sense of coherence, Hope, and Home Demolition, Differentially Associated with Anger and Anxiety

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation

Speakers: Khaled Al-Sayed

Authors: Khaled Hassan Al-Sayed, Orna Lewensohn

The demolition of houses is becoming increasingly common in Bedouin villages in the Negev (southern Israel). In 2016, 1158 houses were demolished. This research examined coping resources and emotional reactions among Bedouin adolescents in the Negev against the background of the demolition of homes in Bedouin villages. Specifically, we examined how coping resources explain emotional reactions to stress among adolescents from recognized villages and unrecognized villages. The conceptual framework of this research is based on Antonovsky's salutogenic theory, which suggests examining factors that help people to cope with stressful situations

Nine hundred twenty six adolescents participated in the study, which was carried out during the period 2010–2011. (49%) lived in unrecognized villages. Participants filled out a questionnaire that assessed demographic variables, coping resources (and emotional reactions). The findings showed that emotional reactions were more intense among the adolescents from unrecognized villages. Personal sense of coherence helped to mitigate emotional reactions among the adolescents from recognized villages. However, among the adolescents from unrecognized villages, a stronger sense of coherence was linked to stronger emotional reactions. These findings have important implications for understanding the role of coping among youth from different cultural groups.

Keywords: adolescents, home demolition, salutogenesis

The resources that are and are not - emotional reactions and coping resources among Bedouin teachers

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation

Speakers: Khaled Al-Sayed

Authors: Khaled Hassan Al-Sayed, Adnan Gribiea

The resources that are and are not - emotional reactions and coping resources among Bedouin-teachers starting in the era of the Corona virus

The corona epidemic has led to significant changes in the lives of individuals and society, and has health, economic and emotional consequences. Most of the education system in Israel has moved to online distance learning, and at this stage there is a lack of empirical knowledge about how teachers in Israel cope with the change. This study aimed to examine the emotional reactions and coping resources among beginning teachers from the Bedouin society during the Corona period.

The study was based on the Soltogenic-model, which emphasizes coping resources that help deal with stressful situations. 20 teachers aged 23–26 participated in the study.

The study was based on the Soltogenic-model, which emphasizes coping resources that help deal with stressful situations. 20 teachers aged 23–26 participated in the study. The research tool was a semi-structured interview, and the questions were based on fundamental concepts in Soltogenic-theory and examined management, structure, and discipline in addition to the personal, family, and organizational coping resources that helped them.

The findings of the study show that the higher the sense of coherence that the teachers reported, the easier the coping was, the study showed that the more resources are available. Among teachers who expressed a high sense of coherence, personal, organizational, and family coping resources were evident, so coping with the challenges posed by the crisis was more effective.

The research recommendations may contribute to building support systems for beginning teachers in times of routine and crisis when the recommendation is to strengthen the resources that contribute to a sense of personal resilience since the emotional state of the teachers may affect the quality of their teaching and the relationship with their students.

Keywords: beginning teachers, coping resources, the corona crisis

"I deserve more": Academic entitlement among Arab University Youth: A cross-Cultural Study

08/03/2023

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation

Speakers: Fahima Alsaïdi

Authors: Fahima Hamed Alsaïdi, Said Aldhafri

The current study attempts to examine academic merit among university students in three Arab countries: The Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. It also aims to examine the impact of each of the cultural differences (Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia), and gender (males, females), GPA, the number of study hours per day/week, and the factors supporting/obstructing academic achievement (e.g., friends-family-teachers-tests...etc) in academic merit. It also examines the possibility of predicting academic merit through the six

factors of personality (HEX-ACO18 Model). To achieve the objectives of the study, the descriptive approach will be used. Two measures of academic merit and the HEX-ACO18 Model will be applied. The sample will be randomly selected from university students from the Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. In conclusion, it is expected to uncover some cross-cultural differences as a result of different cultural and country-level factors.

Keywords: academic entitlement, Arab, university youth

Networking Space

08/03/2023
10:30 AM – 12:00 PM
Room: KB118

Track: Other topics

Conference Delegates can use this space to come together, get to know each other, discuss and reflect on their newest insights in small groups.

Lunch

08/03/2023
12:00 PM – 01:00 PM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Lunch

Special Session: Ceolchoirm le Matthew Noone//Concert by Matthew Noone

08/03/2023
01:00 PM – 01:30 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Culture & Fun
Track: Culture & Fun
Speakers: Matthew Noone

Keynote: The Police Psychology area: how can Cross-Cultural Psychology contribute?

08/03/2023
01:30 PM – 02:30 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Keynote
Track: Keynote Session
Speakers: Cláudio Vaz Torres

Dr. Torres, a renowned professor with a PhD in Psychology, will deliver a captivating keynote titled "The Police Psychology area: how can Cross-Cultural Psychology contribute?" With his extensive research experience in cross-cultural psychology, human values, consumer psychology, and cultural diversity & inclusion, Dr. Torres will bring a wealth of knowledge and insights to the conference.

As a distinguished member of the faculty at the University of Brasília, Dr. Cláudio V. Torres has made significant contributions to the field of psychology. His expertise and unique perspective will shed light on the intersection between cross-cultural psychology and the area of police psychology.

Learn more about Dr. Cláudio V. Torres and his impressive accomplishments:

<https://www.cdc.unb.br/index.php/equipe-2/docentes/154-claudio-vaz-torres>

Session 52 - The Sound Beyond Imagination: a cross cultural discourse on music, affect and heightened states of consciousness

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Panel
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Matthew Noone; Tommy Hayes

This panel will explore the ephemeral and affective nature of music from a cross cultural perspective. Presented by three artist-scholars from different performance disciplines, this panel will seek to frame scholarly discourse about affective states amongst musical cultures and will investigate transcultural parallels and divergences through explorations of artistic practice. Dr. Matthew Noone will outline his research into affective parallels between Indian classical and Irish traditional music and will also explore a metaphoric framework for discourse on heightened states of consciousness in music across different cultures and genres. Tommy Hayes will present an experiential session on Guided Imagery Meditation.

Session 20 - Cognitive and Personality Psychology

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Group Session
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Anna Wlodarczyk; Niyati Pandya; Vanessa Clemens; Maksim Rudnev; Torven M. Schalk

Enhancing identification with all humanity through the experience of self-transcendent emotions

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Anna Wlodarczyk

Authors: Anna Wlodarczyk, Lander Mendez, Olaia Cusi, Mauricio Briceño, Dario Paez

Recent studies suggest that identification with all humanity, could also be related to self-transcendent emotions. Moreover, emotional mechanisms involved in enhancing broader social identifications in case of adverse circumstances are certainly complex and urgently require attention and rigorous research due to its important social implications. Thus, this cross-cultural longitudinal study (T1: September; T2: November) intended to examine the relationship between Identification with all Humanity (IWAH) subscales, and their association with positive self-oriented and self-transcendent emotions during COVID-19 pandemics in

2020. Additionally, we explored differences regarding the patterns of those associations in different cultural contexts, that is Chile (N = 300) and Spain (N = 300) and examine whether they vary across time. It is evident that the cross-cultural literature concerning IWAH and its predictors is not yet sufficiently consistent and rather scarce, thus, our study aims at expanding the current knowledge, especially among underrepresented countries. Additionally, we provide empirical evidence regarding the stability of the measures (IWAH subscales, and associations between them) in times of extreme socio-sanitary circumstances. The results revealed that although the levels of close identities were higher than the levels of superordinate identity, the relationship between the two was positive, both in both countries. Furthermore, self-transcendent emotions were more strongly associated with superordinate identification than with close ones. In contrary to what we hypothesized the levels of both close and superordinate identities were similar in T1 and T2, only self-transcendent emotions were a bit higher in T2. Nevertheless, mediational models revealed that the self-transcendent emotions explain the levels of superordinate identities in T2. The differences found might be considered as a symptom of growing fatigue with the pandemic situation and reflect a shift from broader to more local concerns. The overall results are discussed in the context of new developments in studies on identification with all humanity.

Keywords: identification with all humanity, self-transcendent emotions, emotions

The Development of the Big Three Ethics among Children and Adolescents in India: A Longitudinal Study

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Niyati Pandya

Authors: Niyati Pandya, Rachana Bhangaokar

The study examines the degree and use of three kinds of moral reasoning (Ethics of Autonomy, Community, and Divinity) using the cultural-developmental approach in India. The present longitudinal, mixed-method study aimed to quantitatively test the cultural-developmental template hypotheses, and to delve into Indian moral concepts using qualitative analysis. The sample comprised of 72 participants who were interviewed at two different age points (separated by approximately 4.5 years) – first as children (Mage= 8.22 years, SD= 0.55) and then as adolescents (Mage = 14.32, SD= 0.71). Participants reasoned about everyday moral scenarios in in-depth interviews. Three findings stood out: 1) The degree of use of Autonomy increased in the course of adolescence. 2) The degree of use of the of Community remained stable in childhood and adolescence, even while there was an increase in the variety of moral concepts employed in adolescence. Both children and adolescents reasoned in terms of a rich set of indigenous duty concepts like faraj, kartavya and zimmedari. These findings suggest that aspects of social membership emerge early in Indian children's moral reasoning and remain important through adolescence. 3) The use of Divinity was prominent in childhood and its use decreased

in adolescence. While reasoning in childhood was dominated by a concern for punishment avoidance from God, by adolescence customary traditional authority (of spiritual nature), God's authority and other's physical well-being gained prominence. To conclude, the findings contrast notably with the corpus of current literature on moral development and give a distinct developmental trajectory for the three ethics in India.

Keywords: moral reasoning, longitudinal, India

Cross-country cooperation in times of war: The role of shared nationality vs. shared morality

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Vanessa Clemens

Authors: Vanessa Christina Clemens, Angela Dorrough, Lusine Grigoryan, Andreas Glöckner

Objective: This project investigates the impact of national identity and moral stance on cross-country cooperation in context of Russia's war against Ukraine. Cross-national studies show that individuals cooperate more with people from their own country than with people from other countries (national ingroup favoritism). As morality-based groups have displayed stronger ingroup favoritism than non-morality-based groups, shared moral understanding might be more influential than national identity. We test if cooperation is more strongly influenced by shared national identity or by shared moral stance and expect the latter to be more important for cooperation.

Method: In a first preregistered study with German university students (N = 138), we applied a crossed categorization paradigm to the intersection of nationality and position on military action in Ukraine. To investigate effects on cooperation, participants played dictator games with hypothetical interaction partners who either supported or opposed Russian military action in Ukraine and shared the Russian or German nationality.

Results: Shared moral beliefs had stronger effects than shared national identity on participants' cooperation in the dictator game. Participants identified more strongly with people who held the same stance on the war than those with the same nationality.

Conclusion: As hypothesized, our findings suggest that moral beliefs are more relevant than national identity in cross-country cooperation. To investigate the role of national identity and moral beliefs in cooperation more generally, a second study with representative samples from Germany and Serbia is planned. Recent reports by the European Commission indicate that Serbia has a different position towards Russia than Germany and the European Union. We therefore expect greater variation regarding the opinion on the war. As our first study indicated stronger identification with moral stance than with nationality, we will also investigate whether identity strength can explain the strength of effects of each group membership on cross-country cooperation.

Keywords: Cross-country cooperation, national identity, moral beliefs

Social perception of wisdom across cultures

08/03/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology

Speakers: Maksim Rudnev

Authors: Maksim Rudnev, Igor Grossmann, Steve Stich, H. Clark Barrett, Edouard Machery, Project Geography of Philosophy

Wisdom perception has been a topic of scholarly interest throughout history. While some argue that perceptions of wisdom are culturally relative, others suggest universal dimensions of wisdom perception. We systematically explored wisdom perception in others and the self across 16 samples representing eight cultural regions from five continents. Participants compared candidate exemplars of wisdom to each other, to non-exemplar targets (12- and 45-year-old persons), and to the self on 19 socio-cognitive characteristics discussed in prior wisdom scholarship, and rated each person's wisdom. Multilevel factor analyses revealed two universal dimensions of wisdom perception: reflective orientation and socio-emotional awareness. These dimensions were invariant across cultural regions and positively associated with each other and with wisdom ratings. Critically, while most people viewed themselves as less reflective than wisdom exemplars, they viewed themselves as more socio-emotionally aware than most wisdom exemplars. Moreover, the reflection ratings of targets were stable across cultures whereas attribution of socio-emotional awareness varied widely. These findings shed new light on social perception across cultures and the role of social perception for attribution of wisdom in others and the self.

Keywords: wisdom, perception, social judgment

What holds society together? Tracking moral courage across 75 years and three democratic societies

08/03/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology

Speakers: Torven M. Schalk

Authors: Torven Malte Schalk, Ronald Fischer, Markus Luczak-Roesch

Objective: Moral courage – standing up and out in defense of personal, moral, or democratic principles – is crucial for societies and may counteract rising challenges to democracy. Yet, there is disagreement on what moral courage is, which is especially pronounced between German and non-German authors. To examine how lay people may understand the concept, we present two studies investigating the connotations and use of moral courage across cultures and time.

Methods: In Study 1, we use topic modelling with sentence embeddings and hierarchical clustering, and

human coding to analyze 2,328 articles in newspapers-of-record in three major democracies (USA, UK, Germany) published in the last 75 years. In Study 2, we asked both student and general population samples in the UK (n~300) and in Germany (n~190) to evaluate situations that possibly show moral courage. Situations and evaluation criteria are modeled from the results of Study 1.

Results: In our first study, we found differences between the English- vs German-language newspapers, with German emphasizing acts by ordinary citizens and democratic values, whereas in English the focus is on politicians. Changes over time are shaped by localized events, with relatively few persistent longer-term shifts. In our second study, we report cross-cultural differences and commonalities in how participants perceive situations that may require different versions of moral courage and identify salient features of these situations that are common and distinct across the two contexts.

Conclusions: Our results provide new insights into theoretical discussions of cultural differences in moral concepts and suggest options for encouraging citizen action to strengthen social institutions. We highlight the need for transdisciplinary investigations of socially important concepts such as moral courage and discuss how cultural differences in moral courage may inform policies on the roles and duties of citizens in democratic societies and promote societal self-regulation.

Keywords: topic modelling, moral courage

Session 21 - Bias and equivalence: From a methodological hurdle to a cornerstone for cross-cultural research

08/03/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium

Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis

Speakers: Ron Fischer

Since the uncritical, sweeping claims made on the basis of average score differences on intelligence tests, there is broad consensus, at least in principal, that comparability of data cannot be simply assumed in cross-cultural research. In practice, however, bias and equivalence analyses have become the standard only in achievement and aptitude assessment. In other areas of cross-cultural psychological research, it is still common to simply assume comparability of data. Through the presentation of new applications and theoretical reflections about bias and equivalence this double symposium aims at highlighting their significance for all cross-cultural research. In the first presentation Klaus Boehnke pleads for constructing new instruments rooted in each cultural context separately and only then look at comparability across cultural contexts. Alejandra Domínguez Espinosa demonstrates how modelling a biasing response style factor in items about attitudes towards immigrants in the Latino Barometro improves the assessment of these attitudes. Eva Sekwena presents how bias and equivalence analyses can be used for analysing situational judgement tests applied to Black and White groups in South Africa. Hester Van Herk proposes not just to statistically identify and remove biased items, but explore why items are biased in order to better understand cross-cultural similarities and differences in

human functioning. Karl Johannes shows the relevance of bias and equivalence issues for network models that become increasingly popular. Ronald Fischer discusses new developments in artificial intelligence and how especially in cross-cultural contexts the application of AI algorithms may offer unique opportunities, but also introduce bias. Ype Poortinga makes a plea that concerns about bias and equivalence should go beyond the psychometric analysis of data, and be much more focused on steps in the research process that can help to avoid undesirable bias. The double symposium ends with an open discussion about the future of bias and equivalence analyses.

Invariance Caught in the Net: Using Network Psychometrics Across Cultures – Challenges/Opportunities

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Johannes A. Karl,

Psychology has long relied on reflective latent variable models to operationalize a wide range of constructs. Core to the comparison of these models across cultures has been statistical equivalence testing. Recently the rise of network psychometrics has challenged the latent variable model, modelling observed items as networks of relationships rather than as reflective of an underlying latent variable. The spread of these models presents novel statistical and conceptual challenges to cross-cultural psychology. Conceptually, much of the theorizing in cultural psychology is more compatible with a network than with a latent variable model. Yet, there are no standard methods to compare network structures and their underlying validity across samples. This talk aims to highlight these challenges from a theoretical and practical perspective. The focus is on introducing the audience to possibilities and challenges around the cultural comparability of psychometric networks at both the item and construct level. We present two case studies. First, we showcase how item level networks can be used in large cross-cultural studies with data from more than 50 countries to determine sources of variation between cultures in construct organization. In a second study we showcase how construct level networks can be compared across cultures. Using samples from New Zealand and Norway we estimated the facet-level network relationship of our target constructs as well as the invariance of the estimated networks across cultural contexts. We believe networks can provide novel ways to examine cultural differences in the arrangement of facet level relations, complementing existing methods. We show how novel analytical techniques can be applied to examine the applicability of network structures across cultures and new opportunities for both invariance testing and construct validation. Finally, we discuss future research applications of network statistics in cross-cultural psychology to extend current approaches to nomological networks and causality across cultures.

ChatGPT, language and invariance testing – unlikely friends in the making or just more bias?

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Ron Fischer

Invariance testing has been a core methodological tool of cross-cultural psychologists, often invoked, sometimes applied, and usually ignored. The underlying statistical ideas have scared many students and researchers alike. The challenging results of non-invariance when applying factor analytical models are often thought to preclude our modus operandi of comparing scores across cultures. This has led to recent criticism that invariance testing should be abandoned. In this context, easily applicable machine learning methods have made rapid inroads into the psychometric domain, offering tools for psychological diagnosis that may render surveys redundant or may contribute powerful tools to identify non-invariant items in large databases in an unsupervised fashion. In this presentation, we will give a brief overview of the logic of such machine learning methods and explain why and how they are relevant for cross-cultural researchers interested in invariance. At the same time, the application of probabilistic language models brings to the fore a central challenge of any survey study, which is the reliance on linguistic expressions of presumed psychological concepts. We argue that invariance testing as often employed confuses different mapping processes, one of ideas to linguistic expressions, from linguistic expressions to symbolic abstractions (numbers on rating scales) and then from co-associations of symbolic abstractions to presumed psychological concepts. Depending on their setup, some large language models side-step these problems, but remain in solipsism unless researchers cross-validate outputs, which typically means falling back on survey methods and therefore bringing back the same confusion. We present case studies from textual analysis of values and personality in contemporary and historical text and speculate on future directions of a brave new linguistic world.

Comparability of data: psychometric equivalence and beyond

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Ype H. Poortinga

Serious cross-cultural psychologists appreciate that equivalence, or absence of bias, is a necessary condition for comparison of data. At the same time, the most widely applied standard, Multigroup Confirmatory Analysis (MG-CFA), almost invariably shows significant lack of equivalence for large data sets. More or less blindly relaxing psychometric standards, as suggested by some, seems a step backward rather than forward as the consequences for valid interpretation are unclear.

A complementary approach is to address more thoroughly than researchers usually do the earlier stages in the research process. When moving from a focus on outcomes to a focus on measurement the lead question becomes whether a common measurement scale can be obtained for the populations in a study. The four levels of measurement that Stevens (1946) distinguished correspond to a common scale at each of these levels (nominal – construct identity; ordinal – identity of order preserving relations; interval – identity of metric; and ratio – numerical identity of scores). To determine common measurement properties, analysis of content validity for each population is an essential step, especially if the condition of item (or stimulus) identity across populations is relaxed. With use of item-banking technology and item parameters in Item Response Theory a common measurement scale with at least interval scale properties should be within reach in most studies.

The effort needed to maximize comparability will be enormous in a large study. However, researchers may ask themselves whether comparability at interval or even ordinal level is not enough to answer their questions. An illustration will be provided of a project where common items, not only between countries but also within a country, were not needed to identify strong communalities in answering patterns.

Session 22 - Socialization Contexts and Behavior in Cultural Perspective

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Wolfgang Friedlmeier

Cultural transmission takes place through interactions. These socialization processes start in infancy in the form of parent-child interaction and expand to more partners with growing age including grandparents, educators, teachers, and relatives. The socialization behavior is embedded in a wider community and relations with the surrounding community may facilitate mothers' caregiving in a supportive way. Furthermore, socialization goals are embedded in culturally widely shared norms with some variations. The goal of this symposium is to take a developmental perspective and analyze socialization contexts, goals, and practices in various ways. The presentations focus on different aspects and age-groups (from infancy to emerging adulthood) and were carried out in various countries (Costa Rica, Turkey, India, China, UAE). All presentations share the relevance of studying socialization and cultural backgrounds as such contexts are central transmitters of cultural knowledge, goals and practices to the next generation. The papers also share the importance to look at within-country variations as socialization goals are not uniform. Especially in countries with modernization trends (China, India and Turkey) and/or multicultural societies (United Arab Emirates), the variation of endorsed norms leaves a lot of room for variation. All papers also share rather qualitative methods by using interviews and/or behavior observation.

The first paper will focus on socialization contexts of mothers by investigating how relations with community or lack thereof may affect mothers' caregiving practices.

The second paper investigates socialization goals in relation to different emotion competence models and how these goals are related to emotion regulation strategies in mother-toddler interaction in an emotionally challenging context. The third paper focuses on socialization goals but related to competition. The last paper looks beyond socialization and rather looks at how emerging adults in a multicultural society construct their cultural identity. Our discussant will summarize and comment the presentations.

Context and Parenting Networks in Three Groups of Low-Income Women in Costa Rica

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Esteban Durán Delgado

Child caregiving networks and routines may adjust in response to constraints and possibilities of the ecosocial context. To test this idea, we applied a semi-structured interview protocol to 48 low-income Costa Rican and Nicaraguan immigrant mothers with a child aged 12-24 months, in three different Costa Rican contexts (i.e., urban, transitional or in urbanization process, and rural). We asked them about their living conditions, caregiving arrangements, routines, and their relationship with their communities. Thematic content analysis showed that childcare is proportionally more concentrated on mothers, also when other adults or siblings present. Furthermore, mothers in all contexts tend to perform most of their daily routines at home and describe little involvement with their communities. Different conditions may be associated with these outcomes. At the family level, the mother's partner status – i.e., half of them being single mothers –, traditional gender roles, and overall livelihood conditions, appear to be associated with mothers assuming most of the childcare. At the neighborhood and community level, a distant and protective attitude toward neighbors, the presence of organized crime and drug dealing, and COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions appear to favor indoor-intensive childcare routines. Variability between groups was identified, with the transitional group being the most open towards the community, followed by the rural and urban groups with more closed dispositions. We argue that processes of social exclusion that affect the quality of social relationships play a role in how low-income families approach childcare.

Effects of Emotion Socialization Goals on Maternal Strategies and Toddler's Negative Emotions in Tur

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Wolfgang Friedlmeier

Cultural socialization norms and goals are widely shared but not uniformly embraced, especially in cultures with strong modernization tendencies where mothers face a broader choice of norms that can vary from traditional to more newly adopted norms. The main goal of this study

was to investigate whether mothers' emotion goal preference (individualistic versus relational) is related to their emotion regulatory practices in interaction with their toddler. We choose India and Turkey, two countries that are going through modernization processes.

We expected that mothers who endorse relational goals may display more control strategies and more physical warmth to regulate their child's negative emotion. We also expected that these control strategies will increase the child's negative emotion less than for mothers endorsing individualistic goals as compliance is part of social training in relatedness cultures (Keller, 2003). We expected that maternal distraction may decrease negative affect.

Mother-toddler dyads in Turkey and India (N = 100) were observed in a delay of gratification task. Maternal regulatory attempts were coded in 5-s intervals across the 4-minute delay task. Six categories were coded: distraction, physical warmth, verbal warmth, positive, negative, and task-appropriate control. Toddlers' emotion expressions were coded for frequency and intensity for the same intervals. The emotion socialization goals were assessed with the 20-item measure by Chan, Bowes, and Wyver (2006) that measures individualistic and relational emotion goals. The contingency analyses were carried out with Hierarchical Linear Modeling (Bryk & Raudenbush, 2002).

Indian mothers endorsed relational goals more strongly than Turkish mothers and Turkish mothers displayed more physical warmth and positive control than Indian mothers. Preliminary results of contingency analyses point to some variations due to different goal orientations for Turkish mothers but less for Indian mothers. Maternal socialization goals affect the transmission of cultural learning of emotion regulation by young children.

Chinese Mothers' Socialization Goals in Relation to Competition and Coping with Winning and Losing

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Marta Fulop

China has openly transformed into a highly competitive society, both in terms of the school system, business life and the labor market, and this is changing the world view, value system and psychological characteristics of young people (H. Sun, 2006; Wu et al., 2007; Bai et al., 2008). Bian et al (2022) studied Chinese mothers parenting goals and found that they care more about their children's academic competitiveness and personal well-being than their mothers generation. According to Liu et al (2005) Chinese mothers value personal achievement and autonomy and they clearly emphasize the need to adapt to market-oriented, competitive environment.

The present study aimed at revealing what kind of parental goals Chinese mothers in different place of residences in China have and especially what kind of competitive attitude they attempt to socialize in order their children being able to withstand the intensely competitive Chinese society. The study also focused on

the ideas and socialization practices of adaptive coping with winning and losing as part of the competitive emotional and behavioral process.

Altogether 60 Chinese mothers with at least one child between the age of 3 and 9 attending kindergarten or primary school participated in the research. The mothers were from different provinces and big cities from China, including Beijing and Shanghai. The mothers' educational level also varied from high school diploma to PhD. Among the children there were equal number of boys and girls

The semi-structured interviews were transcribed and thematically analysed. The presentation will highlight how the participating Chinese mothers attempt to promote competitive characteristics and skills that may help their children to be resilient in the intensely competitive Chinese society and may contribute to their future success and to become a valuable citizen of the Chinese society. (NKFIH- OTKA-K 135963)

Dissonance Between Cultural Values and Practices Among Emerging Adults in the UAE

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Brien K. Ashdown

Cultural values influence practices and norms. In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), where migrants make up 88.5% of the population, it is important to understand the relationship between developing cultural values and cultural practices among emerging adults (EAs) in a culturally diverse society.

EAs (N = 255) provided qualitative data about their developing cultural values, norms, and practices. Researchers identified patterns and codes and then refined them through discussion until reaching consensus. Examples of values and beliefs included religion, family/community, and helping values. Examples of practices and norms included religious practices and gender norms.

Chi-square tests assessed relationships among theoretically-related variables, including gender norms and religion ($\chi^2(1) = 6.54, p = .011$) and helping values ($\chi^2(1) = 7.13, p = .008$), as well as family/community values and community practices ($\chi^2(1) = 14.61, p < .001$), where the pattern appears to be that participants who mentioned these values did not mention the practices and norms. A different pattern was clear among participants who did not mention values but did mention practices, like not mentioning honor culture values but mentioning eating practices ($\chi^2(1) = 12.73, p = .002$) and not mentioning religious values but mentioning religious practices ($\chi^2(1) = 13.12, p < .001$). Tests also revealed an association between participants discussing family norms but not practices related to health ($\chi^2(1) = 10.14, p = .001$) and eating ($\chi^2(1) = 4.87, p = .027$).

Contrary to some previous findings that suggest cultural values play an important role in the development of cultural norms and practices, our findings suggest a possible disconnect between the developing cultural

values EAs endorse and the cultural practices and norms they discuss participating in. These findings will be discussed in the context of how developing values influence practices and norms among EAs in multiculturally diverse societies like the UAE.

**Session 23 - Cross-cultural and applied psychology.
Part 2: Applications of acculturation research**

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: William K. Gabrenya; Sharon Glazer

This double symposium addresses the many ways that the work of cross-cultural psychologists informs research, practice, and education in the fields of applied psychology, as well as the contributions of applied psychology to the theoretical development of cross-cultural psychology. Much of cross-cultural psychology, IACCP, and the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology differ from allied fields such as cultural psychology in their intermediate position between pure theory and direct application, assuming the function of bridging between theory and application.

Part 1 begins with a report of a bibliometric analysis of these distinctions and includes three discipline-specific papers reporting on the research and progress of applied cross-cultural psychology in international work and organizational psychology, business administration, and applied social psychology. Part 2 includes a report on the applications of acculturation research to a complicated religious conflict and an analysis of the status and future of cross-cultural clinical psychology. These reports serve to illustrate the extent to which a large contingent of cross-cultural psychologists ground their work in real-world--often local and regional--social problems. Part 2 concludes with a guided discussion of the mutual influence of cross-cultural psychology and applied psychology.

Embedding Cross Cultural Psychology Content in a Business School Curriculum and Management Practice

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Benjamin Voyer

Despite teaching international management to culturally diverse audiences, business school curricula remain mostly focused on Western management principles and fundamentals. This talk focuses on the development of an International Baccalaureate programme at a major European business school, and reflects on how cross-cultural psychology content was integrated in direct and indirect ways into the curriculum. It also draws from the development of executive education content for international companies. Altogether, it critically reflects on the ways that business-related content can be developed to incorporate cross-cultural psychology, as well as how cross-cultural psychology can be integrated in corporate

practices via life-long-learning programmes developed for companies.

The Haredi Man on the Chair: Applying Acculturation Knowledge When Planning State Policies

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Shlomo Black

The conflict between the ultra-Orthodox Jews and the general Israeli society is a complex and delicate issue that has resulted in a major challenge for the Israeli state. Despite efforts by the government to address this issue, the situation remains unresolved. Our studies focus on understanding the roots of the ultra-Orthodox separation ideology and how to apply this knowledge to state policies for integrating Ultra-Orthodox individuals among the general population. In our acculturation studies, we found that despite the common knowledge regarding other minority groups, according to which integration predicts adjustment, when it comes to the Ultra-Orthodox community, not only integration predicts lower Life satisfaction, but the sense of discrimination makes them move toward even more separation. Furthermore, we found that when one develops a bi-cultural identity integration ability (BII), one will demonstrate a lower level of life satisfaction. However, making recommendations is quite challenging due to the social and psychological situation of the ultra-Orthodox individual and the difficulties in translating findings into practical recommendations for policymakers that meet almost automatic resistance by the majority group. In our talk, we will explore the complexity of this issue in a short activity involving the audience. Following that, we will suggest a new approach where paradoxically, integration of the ultra-orthodox community may happen only if no direct intervention is made. We will discuss the challenges of this approach and present our findings on how it may be used to find a solution that works for all parties involved.

Cultural-Clinical Psychology and its Foundations in Cross-Cultural Research

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Andrew G. Ryder

Clinical psychological topics have been part of cross-cultural psychology since the field's inception but have played a relatively small role in its history compared to social, developmental, cognitive, and other domains. One problem may be that the applied, pragmatic focus of many clinical studies runs counter to the preference in cross-cultural psychology for strong theory and empirical tests of proposed explanations for cultural group differences. Indeed, numerous studies cataloguing cultural variations have been published in psychology, psychiatry, and epidemiology journals over the past several decades, but only a small number of research programs have systematically endeavored to unpack

those differences. Over the past dozen years, my colleagues and I have proposed cultural-clinical psychology as a theoretical foundation and research program for the cross-cultural study of mental health. I will begin with a brief overview of this approach, noting parallels with similar developments in cultural psychiatry and medical anthropology while also grounding it in cross-cultural psychology research. Then, I will consider the key ways in which cultural-clinical psychology relies on the database that has been well-cultivated by cross-cultural psychology, especially including research on acculturation, emotions, and values. Finally, I will comment on ways in which cross-cultural psychology can benefit from engagement with cultural-clinical psychology as well, especially through emphasizing the role of the person-in-context: in this case, individual sufferers within their local sociomoral worlds. I will conclude with some brief remarks on the potential future of cultural-clinical psychology within cross-cultural psychology, especially IACCP and JCCP.

Session 24 - Measuring Principles of Multiculturalism Ideology Scale - revised: Evidence From Four Countries

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Saba Safdar

In this symposium, recent research on development and validation of Multiculturalism Ideology Scale-Revised (MCI-r) is presented. This is an ongoing project that was started in 2020 with the aim of revising the original MCI which was developed almost 50 years ago in 1977. The first presentation focuses on giving an overview of the multiculturalism concept and the importance of the re-examination of the concept which has led to the development of the revised scale. The second presentation examines MCI-r across three samples from Germany, Luxembourg, and the UK. Measurement invariance across the three samples will be presented and discussed. The third and final presentation examines the structure of MCI-r in a Canadian sample. The relations between MCI-r factors and intergroup relations are presented. The unifying characteristic of these presentations is the examination of dimensions of the MCI-r and its factor structure across four nations (i.e., Canada, Germany, Luxembourg, and UK).

Multicultural Ideology: Original Concept and Revision (MCI-r)

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: John W. Berry

In culturally plural societies, it is important to understand peoples' views about cultural diversity, inclusion and equity in order to better manage intercultural relations. The original Multicultural Ideology Scale was developed in 1977 and has been used in many studies over the years,

sometimes with variations in items. Since then, other concepts have also been proposed to examine these views. The present project is to revise the MCI scale in order to take into account some issues and concepts that have arisen in the past decades. The domains being examined are: cultural maintenance, equitable inclusion, social interaction, essentialistic boundaries, extent of differences and consequences of multiculturalism. The project is being carried out in 5 societies, with the eventual goal of developing a revised scale that measures the core principles of multiculturalism, and if possible to make it valid as a measure of multicultural ideology in many plural societies.

Inspecting Measurement Invariance of MCI-R across Countries, Languages & Gender

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Maria Stogianni

Objective: Recent research demonstrated the need to add and re-assess the domains of the original Multicultural Ideology Scale given the political and demographic changes countries have undergone regarding multiculturalism. Across samples from Germany (N = 382) and Luxembourg (N = 148) but also within a UK sample (N = 300), a four-factor solution demonstrated the best fit to the data consisting of Cultural Maintenance, Equity/Inclusion, Social Interaction, and Consequences of Diversity, resulting in the revised Multicultural Ideology Scale (MCI-r). We currently do not know whether there exists actual construct invariance across all three countries, between the German and English versions of the scale, as well as gender (male vs. female). Yet ensuring measurement invariance across such groups is vital to gain valid insights across groups on multiculturalism in today's societies. Thus, this presentation will provide insights on the measurement invariance of the MCI-r with data from the existing Germany, Luxembourg, and British data sets.

Methods: We conducted multigroup CFA, inspecting configural, metric and scalar invariance of the MCI-r across all three countries, the German and English versions of the scale as well as gender (male vs. female).

Results: The multigroup CFA findings indicate that configural and metric invariance were established across different language versions and country samples, after dropping one item that of the Equity/Inclusion subscale which deviated in meaning across the English and German version. Thus, we can assume that the factor loadings and the factor structure were equivalent. Configural, metric as well as scalar invariance were established across gender.

Conclusion: Our findings mostly support the 4-factor structure of the MCI-r across three European countries, two language and two gender groups. At least for these sociocultural contexts, our findings provide assurance for future research on multiculturalism using this scale to produce valid insights.

Validation of the Multicultural Ideology Scale - revised (MCI-r): A Canadian Study

08/03/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Saba Safdar

In the present study, psychometric properties of the Multicultural Ideology Scale - revised (MCI-r) are examined in the Canadian context. The MCI-r measures the endorsement of multicultural ideology and includes six dimensions of Cultural Maintenance, Equity/Inclusion, Social Interaction, Essentialistic Boundaries, Extent of Differences, and Consequences of Diversity. We have validated the MCI-r with 421 mostly psychology undergraduate students in Canada (M-age = 26.07, SD = 10.12, Range 18-74). The majority of participants were female (n=298, 70.8%) and of White European descent (n=295, 70.1%). The results of confirmatory factor analysis are presented examining the structure of the MCI-r scale and evaluating the goodness-of-fit of the model. The discriminant and convergent validity as well as internal consistency (reliability) of the subscales are also discussed and presented. Additional analyses exploring the relationships of the MCI-r dimensions with various variables (e.g., European interculturalism, personal attitudes toward interculturalism in Quebec, tolerance, intergroup contact, and the Normative Multiculturalism Scale) are conducted, and the findings in reference to similar studies conducted elsewhere are discussed.

Session 25 - Four Paradoxes of Collectivism

08/03/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium

Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology

Speakers: Thomas Talhelm

This symposium highlights four paradoxes of connectedness. In Talk 1, Medvedev explains the puzzling finding from several studies that being observed by others fails to make people more pro-social--despite theory saying it should. He presents evidence to explain this puzzle: most prior studies were done in the West. Medvedev replicates the "failure" in the US but finds significant effects of being observed outside the US. In China and India, people donate more money to charity when other people are watching.

In Talk 2, Akaliyski argues that our field's oldest and most-used collectivism scores are mis-measured and out of date. He proposes a new measure of collectivism that uses nationally representative data from 99 cultures, helping refine collectivism theory.

Next, Talhelm (Talk 3) presents the paradox of unhappy East Asia. Why are wealthy East Asian countries less happy than they "should be" based on their wealth? He traces the difference back to intense social comparison, which is rooted in the interdependence of traditional rice farming. Using China as natural test case, he finds that rice-farming regions are less happy than wheat regions.

What's more, markers of social comparison like income and social status predict happiness twice as strongly in rice areas than wheat areas.

Finally, Dong (Talk 4) argues that collectivistic reward structures at work paradoxically stoke suspicion and zero-sum beliefs. She argues that reward structures in collectivistic cultures tie workers' fate together, which encourages people to believe that their gains come at the expense of others. In contrast, individualistic reward structures keep people's pay separate, allowing people to gain without hurting other people.

These talks tackle four paradoxes of interconnectedness as a window into how connection sometimes leads to unexpected outcomes. Exploring apparent paradoxes can help the field refine our pictures of the upsides and downsides of connectedness.

ZOOMing in on Being Watched: Observation Increases Donations in China and India But Not the US

08/03/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology

Speakers: Dan Medvedev

It would make sense that people behave more pro-socially when other people are observing them. And early studies confirmed this. Even subtle cues of being observed, such as pictures of eyes on the wall, made people donate more to charity. But surprisingly, more recent empirical evidence questioned the very existence of the effect. We propose one explanation: most previous studies were in WEIRD cultures. We test the effect of being observed in the US, India, and China. We use Zoom as a new method to make people feel observed. Across three studies, we found that people donated more to charity when another person was with them on Zoom, but only in China and India. We argue that Americans donate less when other people are around in part because they devalue donations done in public. In the US, people gave donors significantly less reputational credit for donating money in public than in private. Americans correctly anticipate how other people will judge them when they consider how much to donate. In contrast, in India, observers give the same reputational benefits to people who donate in public or private. They also correctly perceive that other people will give them similar credit for donations in public and private. Thus, the effect of observability seems to depend on the social incentive structures across cultures.

Individualism-Collectivism Reconsidered: Overcoming Commonplace Cultural Stereotypes

08/03/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation

Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology

Speakers: Plamen Akaliyski

Individualism-collectivism is by far the most prominent concept in cross-cultural psychology. The first country-level individualism-collectivism scores from Hofstede

remain widely in use. That is despite the fact that they are based on half-a-century old data and people have concerns about the scores' replicability and validity. We illustrate that Hofstede's individualism-collectivism scores misclassify entire groups of countries, fostering unfounded cultural stereotypes and flawed theorizing. Notably, English-speaking countries' individualism scores are substantially overestimated, whereas East Asian cultures appear erroneously categorized as "collectivist." Using wide-ranging cross-cultural evidence, we review the inferior nomological validity of Hofstede's individualism-collectivism scores compared to more recent measures. We also argue that the original data suffered from Type I errors. To correct this bias, we provide a multifaceted individualism-collectivism index for 99 societies based on nationally representative data from the World Values Survey and the European Values Survey. We argue that researchers seeking to understand East-West differences should rely on cultural variables other than individualism-collectivism, whereas researchers trying to understand the psychological consequences of individualism should not rely on East-West comparisons.

Rice Can Explain The Paradox of East Asian Unhappiness

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Thomas Talhelm

Why is East Asia less happy than it "should be" based on its wealth? Cultures like Japan and South Korea routinely score less happy in international surveys than similarly wealthy countries. We trace the differences back intense social comparison, rooted in the interdependence of rice farming in East Asia. Using two nationally representative surveys, we find that people in China's historically rice-farming areas are less happy than people in wheat areas. This mirrors the broader East-West differences in happiness. Next, if social comparison is more intense in rice areas, then people's happiness in rice areas should be more closely related to markers of social status like income. Two separate nationally representative surveys show that people happiness is linked to income, social status, and occupational status predict in rice areas than in wheat areas. In Study 3, we use a unique natural experiment comparing two nearby state farms that effectively randomly assigned people to farm rice or wheat. The rice farmers socially compare more, and farmers who socially compare more are less happy. If interdependence breeds social comparison and erodes happiness, it could help explain the paradox of why the interdependent cultures of East Asia are less happy than similarly wealthy cultures.

Reward Systems Shape Beliefs About Cooperation and Competition Across Cultures

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: (Sherry) Xiawei Dong

This study explores whether the setup of reward systems shape cultural differences. I argue that there are distinct collective and individual reward systems. Collective reward systems have a group of people work on one project together and have the final rewards distributed among the work group members. I propose that people in this type of collectivistic workplace are more likely to believe (a) the total amount of rewards is limited, (b) they make gains by influencing the distribution of those rewards, (c) one person's gain is another person's loss within the working group, and (d) there is not much they can do by themselves to change the overall situation. In contrast, individualistic reward systems have people work on their own independent projects and gain rewards independently. That system makes people more likely to believe that (a) the total amount of rewards is not limited, (b) they gain rewards through exploration, (c) one person's gain does not affect other people's gains, and (d) there is much they can do by themselves to change the situation. These beliefs affect the cooperation and competition strategies people take. Finally, I propose that modifying the performance evaluation standards in the reward system can generate new beliefs on how to gain rewards, which in turn could help form new cooperation and competition strategies.

Special Meet-up with Prof. Darla Deardorff about the World Council on Intercultural and Global Competence

08/03/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Event
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Darla Deardorff

More information: <https://iccglobal.org/>

Fruit Break

08/03/2023
04:00 PM – 04:15 PM
Room:

Session 26 - Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Group Session
Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives
Speakers: Said Aldhafri; Muaz Özcan; Matthew Treble; Roisin Lyons

The social, personal and cultural factors that affect moral identity: A cross-cultural study

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives

Speakers: Said Aldhafri

Authors: Said Suliman Aldhafri, Fahima Alsaïdi

The current study seeks to reveal the level of moral identity among a sample of university youth in three Arab countries: The Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. It also aims to identify the effect of some cultural variables (Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia), gender (males and females), and the educational level of the parents on the moral identity, and study the possibility of the contribution of family conflict / parental upbringing patterns in predicting the moral identity. To achieve the objectives of the study, the descriptive approach will be used, and the scale of moral identity and the scale of family conflict/parental upbringing patterns will be applied to a randomly selected sample of university students from the Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. In conclusion, it is expected to find some cross-cultural differences across the three countries as a result of some social changes in these countries.

Keywords: moral identity, Arab, university students

Leadership Culture Belongingness and Reluctance to Lead: Insights from Two Field Studies

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives

Speakers: Muaz Özcan

Authors: Muaz Özcan, Aytuğ Şaşmaz, Çağlar Arı, Zeynep Aycan

According to research, many people are hesitant to take on leadership roles, which can limit the effectiveness and diversity of leadership in organizations and society. One reason could be that individuals feel incompatible with their group's leadership culture, which includes shared beliefs, expectations, and values surrounding leadership. Existing leaders can serve as concrete examples of leadership culture, and individuals may assess their suitability for leadership by comparing themselves to group leaders. This presentation discusses the findings of two field studies that examined the relationship between self-to-leader comparisons and worries about leadership (WAL) in political and organizational settings. The first study involved 344 candidates from two major political parties running in the 2019 local elections in a European country. The second study included 382 full-time employees from 38 companies operating in various business sectors. Path analyses were performed for both studies using Mplus software. The first study's results showed a significant and indirect link between similarity with party leaders and higher levels of WAL through increased participation in political campaign activities, but only for the candidates from the party described as more hierarchical and leader-centric by political scientists. The results of the second study indicated the congruence between the leadership styles commonly used by their leaders and the styles employees reported they would use if they became leaders, significantly and indirectly predicting lower levels of WAL through increased psychological safety. Together the findings of these

studies suggest that people may avoid leadership due to comparisons with current leaders. The results of the two field studies provide initial insights into the link between self-to-leader comparisons and WAL in political and organizational settings. Future research should use experimental techniques to establish causality in the proposed relationships and consider other leadership culture artifacts besides leaders, such as objects and symbols used in group environments.

Keywords: Leadership, Culture, Belongingness

Experiences of climate change emotions and future-planning among Canadian Adolescents

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives

Speakers: Matthew Treble

Authors: Matthew Treble, Gina Martin, Tasha Roswell, Alina Cosma

Climate change is having significant impacts on human health and wellbeing. Adolescents are engaging in future-oriented thinking while establishing a sense of self, which can leave them vulnerable to mental health issues related to their awareness of climate change, since climate change creates uncertainty around their future. This uncertainty towards their future can compound climate change as an existential threat to adolescents. Some research has argued that existential anxiety may share commonalities with mental health problems resulting from climate change awareness.

Objective: The objective of this research is to explore a potential link between existential themes and how adolescents perceive climate change, while also examining the emotions Canadian adolescents are feeling resulting from climate change awareness.

Methods: Seven online focus groups were conducted with eligible adolescents (n=24; age range 15 - 18 years old).

Discussion points of interest during each focus group surrounded (1) the emotions they feel when thinking about climate change and (2) their perception of how climate change may or may not impact their future. The transcriptions of the focus group discussions were analyzed using an inductive to deductive approach to see if themes falls within pre-determined existential themes. Results/Conclusion: Data are being analyzed at this time. Finalized results will be discussed in this presentation as well as how this work can inform theory and practice. More importantly, these results will be discussed in the context of Canadian adolescents and how this may vary cross-culturally. It is vital that similar research is conducted with adolescents from other cultures to understand their experiences of emotions and future-planning in terms of climate change awareness. If there are any potential links between existential anxiety and the negative mental wellbeing resulting from climate change awareness, this knowledge can help the counselling psychology field create climate change-specific therapeutic supports for adolescents.

Keywords: climate change, adolescents, existential anxiety

Expanding possibilities & applications of Social Innovation Pedagogy in socio-ecological systems

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives

Speakers: Roisin Lyons

Authors: Rahmin Bender-Salazar, Roisin Lyons

The use of innovation to address our social or environmental needs is now critical. Globally, we are faced with numerous challenges which require novel, robust solutions that consider multiple scenarios, stakeholders, and socio-ecological systems. Innovation education has often been siloed into enterprise, business, and engineering programs, to bolster the innovative potency of startup ventures and internal corporate processes. However, social innovation education has merit in all disciplines and for all citizens to address these emergent global challenges from wicked problems. Social innovation as a concept and field is related but is an independent concept to innovation, and the pedagogies currently in use in these domains are in early development and practice. Theories of significance to social innovation education are rooted in the fields of design, creativity, and education while continuing to expand and evolve. Social innovation involves creating new products, services, business models, and policies to address social, economic, or environmental challenges. To successfully create learning spaces and curricular elements of i) empathy, ii) locus of control, and iii) speculative thinking should be embedded into all social innovation education learning designs.

Keywords: social innovation pedagogy, wicked problems, socio-ecological systems

Session 27 - Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Group Session

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Ethel Osazuwa; Anastasiia Zubareva; Maria Baran; Azzam Amin

Parents Social Determinants Underpinning the Mental Health of Refugee Youth in High-income Countries

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Ethel Osazuwa

Authors: Ethel Osazuwa, Tahereh Ziaian, Adrian Esterman, Teresa Puvimanasinghe, Martha Augoustinos, Eugenia Tsoulis OAM

Presently, the world watches as Ukrainians forcefully flee their homes to seek refuge worldwide, due to the current turmoil between the country and Russia. There is currently a record high of 32.5 million refugees displaced globally (UNHCR, 2022), included in this figure is an unprecedented number of young people currently forced to flee their homes to resettle around the world. Young migrants from refugee-backgrounds are among the world's most vulnerable populations and are at higher risk of experiencing mental health challenges.

The presentation will provide insights into the relationship between a parent's educational achievements and socioeconomic status on the psychological wellbeing of refugee-background youth's life satisfaction, self-esteem, and acculturation experiences in three high-income countries - South Australia-Australia, Ontario-Canada, and California-United States (US). Diener et al.'s (1985) Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) and Rosenberg's (1965) Self-esteem Scale are used to report the results on the relationship between a parent's socioeconomic status and the psychological wellbeing of young people from refugee backgrounds.

Drawing on quantitative data analysis, the multinational study focused on survey data collected from 1200 multi-ethnic young people who self-identify from a refugee (n=600) or migrant (n=600) background and resettled in Australia, Canada, and the US. However, the proposed presentation will focus on the 600 refugee-background youth participants aged 15-24 years from over 51 countries, who migrated from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, South America, and South Asia as humanitarian entrants to Australia, Canada, and the US.

Trends show that there is a correlation between an employed male caregiver's educational achievement and a refugee-background youth's life satisfaction and integration. The presentation will also focus on the implications of this transnational study on refugee mental health future research and practice, not only for refugee-background youth but also for their parents and caregivers.

Keywords: Refugee youth, psychological wellbeing, life satisfaction

The devisive integration of the Temporary Protection Directive in Ireland

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Anastasiia Zubareva

Authors: Anastasiia Zubareva, Anca Minescu

Over 47,962 personal public service numbers have been issued to refugees evacuating from Ukraine and arriving in Ireland since February 2022. The end of 2022 and the beginning of 2023 saw a rapid rise of far-right anti-refugee groups in Ireland. While multiple socioeconomic factors are at play, the duality of the Irish refugee policy that the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) has

resulted in is an important contributor to this intergroup dynamic.

This paper employs a combination of qualitative analysis of policy documents retrieved from the official Irish governmental websites and ethnographic observation from the author's work on the project aimed to rehouse 'Ukrainian' refugees in Ireland. We further combined the 3N model: Narratives, Networks, Needs - with the Social Exclusion Knowledge Network (SEKN) to fully map out how the TPD policies despite aiming for refugee integration end up furthering excluding non-Ukrainian refugees' social exclusion (Kruglanski et al., 2019; Adam & Potvin, 2017). Following the semiotic analysis of the public policy approach (Atkinson, 2019), this paper also explores the impact of the TPD-related policies (as Narratives) on the host community's perceptions and attitudes towards different groups of refugees. Our research shows how the TPD combined with Narratives of racism and islamophobia created a social climate where one group of racialised-white refugees from a European country is perceived as more worthy and is given preferential treatment over racialised-non-white non-European nationals.

The combination of the 3N model with the SEKN one also lays out a clearer picture for understanding refugees' behavior in the host country and its predictors. In combining the two frameworks, we shift the focus away from the individual and direct the analysis toward contextual conditions that cause the emergence of certain individual attributes.

Keywords: social exclusion; refugee inclusion; SEKN

Ukrainian women refugees' acculturation in Poland: strengths and vulnerabilities

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Maria Baran

Authors: Maria Baran, Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska, Marcelina Zjawińska, Irena Pujso, Viktoriia Naritsa, Yuliia Ovsienko, Agnieszka Kania, Larisa Sugay, Julia Niedziałek

This is a Participatory Action Research conducted on the request of a Polish NGO supporting Ukrainian war refugees (mostly women and children) in Poland. Helpers need to know how to efficiently distribute meager and limited resources held by them in order to support refugee acculturation in Poland and to provide for their wellbeing. 33 semi-structured in-depth interviews with women arriving from Ukraine to Poland after 24 February 2022 were conducted between November 2022 and January 2023. The interviews pertain to strength and vulnerability factors implicated in the process of acculturation of women refugees.

Keywords: refugees, Russian war in Ukraine, acculturation

Self-construal, emotional expressivity, and acculturation among Arab immigrants

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Azzam Amin

Authors: Azzam Amin, Jasper Van Assche, Hisham Abu-Rayya

The immigrant Arab population is growing all over the world, yet little is known about identity-related attitudes and emotional differences between Arab immigrants and non-immigrants, and whether those potential differences are related to specific acculturation strategies and dimensions of emotional acculturation. The goal of the present contribution was twofold. First, we investigated differences in self-construal and emotional expressivity among Arab immigrants and non-immigrants. Second, we examined the role of acculturation strategies and perceived emotional acculturation in predicting these outcomes among Arab immigrants. Data were collected among 1,249 self-identified Arab participants. The sample included immigrants (N = 629) and non-immigrants (N = 620), who lived in Western countries (in the case of immigrants), or the Mashrik and Magrib Arab world (in the case of non-immigrants). Participants responded to Likert scales anchored by 1-7 for items related to collectivist and individualist self-construal, emotional expressivity, and acculturation strategies. In response to our first research objective, we found that collectivist self-construal was significantly lower, and positive emotional expressivity was significantly higher among immigrants as opposed to non-immigrants. In response to the second research objective, high home country acculturation (combined also with high host country acculturation) was the strongest predictor of collectivist self-construal; while perceived positive emotional expressivity was the strongest predictor of personal positive expressivity. These results were replicated with Euclidean distance analyses, which indicated that integration (positively) and assimilation (negatively) predicted collectivist self-construal. The study provides valuable insights into the relationships between self-construal, emotional expressivity, and acculturation strategies among Arab immigrants.

Keywords: emotional acculturation, expressivity, acculturation

Session 28 - Research Methodology and Data Analysis

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Group Session
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: C. Dominik Guess; Nihan Albayrak-Aydemir; Gabriela Heermans

The Concept of Culture in Empirical Quantitative Cross-Cultural Research

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis

Speakers: C. Dominik Guess

Authors: C. Dominik Guess, F. Richard, Ma Tuason

The concept of culture is key to the study of cross-cultural psychology and cultural psychology. How do researchers conceptualize and operationalize culture? When analyzing over 200 empirical, quantitative articles on culture and cognition, findings show that in the majority, culture is treated as equivalent to nationality. In many other cases, culture is understood as cultural value dimensions. Only in a few studies was culture conceptualized in other ways, such as cultures of specific societal groups (e.g., culture of women and men, Deaf culture, Southern culture, different socioeconomic status, religious affiliation) and cultural concepts (e.g., organizational culture, culture of innovation). Implications as well as limitations of the data analyzed, of such operationalizations of culture, the role of qualitative research, as well as directions for future research are discussed.

Keywords: culture definition

Cultural norms for reporting and interpretation of samples in psychological research

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis

Speakers: Nihan Albayrak-Aydemir

Authors: Nihan Albayrak-Aydemir

This preregistered research's aim is twofold: 1) Describe how psychologists report data collection procedures (e.g. source of data and language used to collect data) and sample characteristics in their research (e.g. nationality and gender), 2) Describe how psychologists interpret the findings of their research based on the characteristics of their sample (e.g. limitations and future directions). For this, we systematically sampled articles over the period from 2011 to 2021 from selected APA journals and coded them based on the characteristics of data, sample, and limitations. We used Pearson's chi-squared tests for all analyses. In terms of the characteristics of data, we found that the time (when the data is collected) and language (in which language the data is collected) were often not reported while the source (whether the data comes from a student sample or not) and mode (whether the data was collected in-person or online) were usually reported. So, researchers consider the immediate social context of data important - but not the cultural and historical context of it. In terms of the sample, we found that the sample size, the number of women and men participants, the mean age, and the ethnicity and country of samples were usually reported while the maximum and minimum age were

usually not. So, researchers still widely rely on young adult North American samples and sometimes even do not report the country of their samples while doing so. In terms of limitations, we found that researchers didn't generally discuss the limitations of their sample - but mentioned general demographics and ethnicity characteristics more than age, gender, and country characteristics when they did so. Overall, these findings shed light on which samples are considered 'neutral' (vs 'cultural') in psychological research and offer practical insights for improving norms of data collection and reporting in the field.

Keywords: diversity, sampling, norms

Increasing the Diversity and Efficiency of Cross-Cultural Research Through CROWD and NICE

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis

Speakers: Gabriela Heermans

The Network for International Collaborative Exchange (NICE) is a program aimed to facilitate cross-cultural research. CROWD, a crowdsourcing initiative for NICE collaborators, seeks to gather researchers from around the globe around a centralized research question. CROWD increases the diversity of research through focusing on recruiting participants from multiple U.S. locations, and internationally, as well as having diverse researchers contribute to the formation of the research question. CROWD also increases the credibility and longevity of research as the results are more generalizable, and sample sizes are sufficient to power project analyses. The increased generalizability of results ensures that the benefits of the research can be applied to all persons. A new CROWD project is chosen every academic year based on proposals submitted to the NICE planning committee. As such, CROWD increases much needed awareness about the field of cross-cultural research, and is an efficient tool to conduct research on projects working to address human rights violations, social exclusion, and violence. This presentation will inform listeners on how to get involved with current project through NICE, assessing imposter syndrome across cultures, and how to submit their own proposals.

Session 29 - Developmental and Health Psychology

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Group Session

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Itziar Alonso-Arbiol; Ma Teresa Tuason;

Ojaswita Bhushan

Paternal Parenting, Attachment, and Life Satisfaction: A Cross-Cultural Multilevel Mediation Model

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Itziar Alonso-Arbiol

Authors: Itziar Alonso-Arbiol, Joana Gomez-Odrizola, Miriam Gallarin, Barbara Torres-Gomez, Amina Abubakar

Parenting practices are associated with several indices of psychological adjustment; yet, research has shown that parental and maternal roles exert differential effects on specific outcomes. Democratic style is commonly defined as the most optimal parenting style, but research across countries and cultural groups is still inconclusive. Father's role in parenting and setting socializing norms for a democratic relationship has not been studied in a cross-cultural setting, where more or less democratic parenting or cultural values may apply. In previous studies, parental attachment has been observed to mediate the relationship between parenting democratic style, and life satisfaction in youth of different cultural origin. Whether this mediation equally holds for countries with dissimilar hierarchy societal standards is still to be examined. The aim of this study was to jointly analyze the paternal attachment mediation role and the cultural effect of hierarchical/egalitarian values in explaining such possible association. The sample was composed of over 3,000 youth from 16 countries. A multilevel mediation model was computed with MLmed macro for SPSS with paternal attachment as a Level-1 mediating variable between paternal democracy and life satisfaction, and Hofstede's Power Distance Index entered as a Level-2 variable. At individual-level paternal attachment was positively associated to paternal attachment, which, in turn, was associated with life satisfaction. Mediating indirect effects were found for both Level-1 and Level 2, the direct effect not being statistically significant after mediation. Regarding the individual- and country-level effects, between-effects were larger than within-effects. This finding underlines the crucial role of the Power Distance country indicator as a cultural norm to understand the mediating effects of paternal attachment between the democratic style and life satisfaction.

Keywords: cultural values, life satisfaction, paternal parenting

The Picture of Well-being Across Cultures: COVID-19 in the U.S. and the Philippines

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Ma Teresa Tuason

Authors: Ma Teresa Tuason, C. Dominik Güss, Kelly Perniciaro

Psychological well-being (PWB) has been dramatically impacted by COVID-19 globally. COVID-19 has exposed

people's vulnerabilities and uncovered unintended gifts of coping. We conducted a study in a developed country, the U.S., and a similar one in a developing nation, the Philippines, during the peak of the pandemic in each country. Following the bio-psychosocial model of health, we aimed to investigate the predictors of PWB from biological, psychological, and socio-economic variables. In the U.S., participants were 938 volunteers who responded to an online survey. All three groups of variables, biological, psychological, and socio-economic, significantly contributed to PWB explaining 53.3% variance, with social loneliness and sense of agency being the strongest predictors. PWB was significantly predicted by physical health (not gender nor age); by spirituality, emotional loneliness, social loneliness, and sense of agency; by employment security (not income, nor neighborhood safety, nor hrs. spent on social media). In the Philippines, participants were 1345 volunteers who responded to an online survey. All three groups of variables, biological, psychological, and socio-economic significantly contributed to PWB, explaining 53.9% of the variance, with sense of agency, social loneliness, and spirituality being the strongest predictors. PWB was significantly predicted by physical health and age (not gender); by spirituality, emotional loneliness, social loneliness, and sense of agency; by income (not hours on social media, not job security, nor neighborhood safety). Both countries have similar overall regression models and social loneliness and sense of agency as the strongest predictors, but the Philippines has spirituality as one of them. Additionally, in the socio-economic variable, employment security is a significant predictor in the U.S., while it is income in the Philippines. In the biological variables, physical health is a predictor in the U.S., while it is physical health and age in the Philippines.

Keywords: predictors of psychological well-being, COVID-19, cross cultural

Finding their Feet during COVID-19: A Qualitative Inquiry of Meaning-Making among Urban Indian Women

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Ojaswita Bhushan

Authors: Ojaswita Bhushan, Sanjana Choudhry, Mrinmoyi Kulkarni

The two waves of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdowns had a serious impact on India. While the poor were the most affected, the experiences of the middle class, especially women have not been explored. This study attempts to understand the experience of middle-aged Indian women in Delhi and Bengaluru during the COVID-19 pandemic. The present study sought to give these women a voice and provide a space for them to explicitly share their experiences. Conducted one year into the pandemic (post second wave), the study allowed for a sufficient passage of time to capture the stress response to the pandemic as well as adaptation to it. A qualitative research design consisting of four focus group discussions across the two cities was used. 24 middle-aged married women participated and their responses

were content analyzed. Three common themes were arrived at: stressors, meaning-making, and insights. Fear of infection, financial and emotional strain, and social isolation were the stressors mentioned. Findings indicate that participants adapted to these stressors by reappraising the lockdown and achieving a sense of meaning in family, spirituality, work, community service, and hobbies. Over the course of the pandemic, they also gained certain insights such as 'greater appreciation for life', 'a mindset of minimalism', and 'appreciation of the pivotal role of women'. This ability to adapt and achieve well-being appears to be culturally rooted to some extent. The implications of this cultural rootedness are discussed.

Keywords: COVID-19, Meaning-making, coping

Exploring a Sense of Purpose: A Qualitative Study with Married Indian Women

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Ojaswita Bhushan

Authors: Ojaswita Bhushan, Mrinmoyi Kulkarni

A sense of purpose in life drives individuals towards their goals, motivates behavior, directs everyday life decisions, and contributes to overall well-being. The literature in purpose consists largely of quantitative studies with college students. The present study aims to explore purpose in the Indian context using qualitative methods. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a homogeneous sample of 32 married, urban, Indian, educated women between the ages of 30-60 years from metropolitan Indian cities. Narratives were analyzed using thematic analysis (TA) and individual-level and societal-level sources of purpose were identified. Results revealed the cultural-rootedness of purpose with two major themes: (a) Social roles: Deriving purpose through fulfilling responsibilities and social obligations and (b) Transitions: influence of lifespan transitions on purpose. Culturally prescribed roles were salient in determining purpose in the present sample of married middle-class women. Motherhood instilled a sense of purpose in all women especially those with young children, with more self-focused aims being manifested as children grew older. Transitions in the sense of purpose at different life stages are highlighted. The relation of purpose to a sense of identity is also discussed. This study focuses on the cultural underpinnings of purpose in the Indian context.

Keywords: Sense of purpose, women, culture

Session 30 – Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Group Session
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Jude Nachabe; Ewa Palikot; Christin-Melanie Vauclair; Tatiana Basanez

Cultural case formulation: Does it delay or accelerate treatment?

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Jude Nachabe

Authors: Jude Nachabe, Emma Legrand, Maryam Nemati, Andrew Ryder

The past several decades have brought increased delivery of mental health interventions to migrants and minorities in WEIRD societies. There are concerns, however, that inadequate cultural sensitivity and knowledge may cause unintentional harm to clients. Moreover, as individual people cannot simply be reduced to general characteristics of their cultural background, a thoroughgoing cultural case formulation is required to understand how each client fits within their local sociomoral world. Doing so helps therapists to adopt a culturally sensitive approach to therapy; however, this process is also time-consuming, delaying the formal start of treatment. As such, this study aims to determine whether conducting a cultural case formulation might be in itself therapeutic. As part of an ongoing study of transcultural psychotherapy, 28 migrant and/or minority participants to date have completed a series of questionnaires assessing depression and anxiety symptoms prior to receiving a 4-hour multi-session interview with a therapist. This interview was based on the Cultural Formulation Interview (CFI) from DSM-5 along with the McGill Illness Narrative Interview. They were then invited to complete another set of questionnaires which also included a measure of the therapist's perceived cultural humility. Preliminary results showed a decrease in participants' anxiety ($\eta^2 p = .273$, $F(1,27) = 10.13$, $p < .004$) and depression ($\eta^2 p = .193$, $F(1,27) = 6.44$, $p < .017$) symptoms. Moreover, the therapist's perceived cultural humility was associated with lower anxiety ($R^2 = .287$, $F(2, 25) = 5.40$, $p < .014$) and marginally with lower depression ($R^2 = .207$, $F(2,25) = 3.27$, $p < .055$) scores. Hence, a thorough cultural case formulation, far from a delay in treatment, serves to accelerate it especially when the therapist is perceived as culturally humble. Future research should examine the usefulness of the information gathered through cultural case formulation along with its impact on outcomes after a full course of treatment.

Keywords: cultural clinical psychology, migrants and minorities mental health, depression and anxiety

Linguistic Analysis of Well-Being Sub-Types: Insights into Relational Nature

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Ewa Palikot

Authors: Ewa Palikot, Kuba Kryś

In the presented study, we utilized quantitative closed- and open-vocabulary methods of linguistic analysis to analyze the written responses of 1,050 participants who provided their perspectives on their good life and its five sub-types: a happy, harmonious, meaningful, religious, and spiritual life.

Our findings suggest that quantitative analysis can be an effective approach for understanding the nuances of different types of well-being. Notably, we observed that each type of well-being frequently shared words with the others, indicating a degree of interrelation. Additionally, our study challenged the common assumption that happiness is purely egoistic and meaningfulness is purely altruistic, as we found that well-being is inherently relational in most, if not all, of its forms. We also attempted to relate the various types of well-being to different forms of social relationships.

Keywords: well-being, linguistic analysis

What's up? Instant messaging and relationship satisfaction: Age and cultural differences

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Christin-Melanie Vauclair

Authors: Christin-Melanie Vauclair, Maksim Rudnev, Joep Hofhuis, James Liu

Research suggests that using IM is generally beneficial for maintaining personal relationships, yet well-being benefits are likely to be conditional on micro- and macro-level variables. This study investigates the link between IM use and relationship satisfaction across age groups using survey data collected from 19 countries (N = 20,358; age range 18-94; Mage = 41.0; SD = 14.6). The multilevel regression results revealed that (1) overall IM use with strong ties is positively related to individuals' satisfaction with their relationships across all countries and (2) this link is weaker among older people compared to younger ones. The hypothesized cross-level interactions could not be confirmed, yet comparing individual countries (e.g., Germany and Indonesia), which are on the opposite ends of the autonomy-embeddedness value dimension, suggests that the use of IM might indeed be more important for relationship satisfaction in more embeddedness-oriented cultures and relationship benefits may be more similar across age groups than in autonomy-oriented cultures. More large-scale cross-cultural studies and multilevel theories are needed to arrive at a more contextualized understanding of IM as a global communication phenomenon.

Keywords: social media, wellbeing, age

Playing Loud Music as a Coping Strategy that Buffers the Link Between Loneliness and Mental Health

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Tatiana Basanez

Authors: Tatiana Basanez

Based on the transactional model of stress and coping, attitudes about use of loud music were examined as a coping strategy to see if they buffered the link between perceived loneliness and self-reported mental health (SRMH). Data from a nationally representative sample of face-to-face survey respondents in Mexico (N = 481) were examined with a linear regression. An item from the Festive Dispositions subscale of the Cultures of Joy (COJ) values scale (Basanez & Joshanloo, 2022) that measures the extent to which subjects believe "it is acceptable to play loud music while working even if it bothers others" significantly interacted with Loneliness (3 items, $\alpha = .60$) on SRMH: $R^2 = .12$, $p = .035$: Among subjects (Ss) high in loneliness, justifying the use of loud music was related to better SRMH than not justifying it. However, among Ss low in loneliness the opposite pattern was true: Those who justified playing loud music had lower SRMH than those who did not.

Preliminary online survey data from a convenience sample in the United States (N = 41) also examined COJ values, loneliness (3 items, $\alpha = .81$), and SRMH. In the U.S., justifying the use of loud music while working even if it bothers others was directly related to less loneliness ($r = -.35$, $p = .025$). The use of loud music will be discussed as a potential intervening factor on the link between loneliness and mental health.

Keywords: coping, cultural values, mental health

Session 31 - Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Group Session

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Hisham Jubran; Tara Marshall; Phelim Tierney; Angela Mazzone

Intermarriage in case of two majority groups: The role of identity integration and identification

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Hisham Jubran

Authors: Hisham Jubran, Gabriel Horenczyk

Intermarriage attitude is an indicator that reflects the degree of group cohesion (Gordon, 1964), and the degree of assimilation intentions (Qian & Lichter, 2007). Some studies in Europe examined intermarriage between Christians as a majority group and Muslims as a minority group (Niekerk & Verkuyten, 2018). In this study we examine a unique context, in which Christians are the minority group and Muslims and Jews are the majority groups. Our study group is that of the Christian-Arabs living in Israel who manage three identities: national

identity (Arab), religious identity (Christian) and civic identity (Israeli).

We argue that bi-cultural identity integration (BII) and cultural identification tend to contribute to our understanding the intermarriage phenomenon. These variables were examined vis-à-vis two majority groups: Jews and Muslims. It was hypothesized that bi-cultural identity integration among identities – Arab-Christian, Arab-Israeli and Israeli-Christian, is positively associated with attitudes toward inter marriage. Furthermore, the level of cultural identification can predict attitudes toward intermarriage with Jews and Muslims.

A path analysis revealed an interesting pattern. The Arab-Christian integration was predicted by Arab culture identification, and then Arab-Christian integration predicted, positively, intermarriage with Muslims and negatively with Jews. The Israeli-Christian integration was predicted by Israeli culture identification, and then Israeli-Christian integration predicted only the intermarriage with Jews. Finally, there is a direct prediction between cultural identification and intermarriage: Arab culture identification predicted, negatively, intermarriage with Jews. On the other hand, Israeli culture identification predicted, positively, intermarriage with Jews and negatively intermarriage with Muslims. In addition, the results reveal that under the condition of high level of Israeli-Arab integration, individual who have higher identification with Israeli culture tend to prefer marriage with Jew. On the other hand, under the condition of low level of Israeli-Arab integration, individual who have higher identification with Arab culture tend to prefer marriage with Muslims.

Keywords: BII, marriage, identification

Attachment Style Influences Migrants' Acculturation and Adjustment: A Dyadic Daily Diary Study

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Tara Marshall

Authors: Tara Marshall, Chi Lao

Many migrants experience cultural transitions alongside a romantic partner, yet relatively few studies have examined the relationship context of acculturation and adjustment. The goal of the present study was to examine whether partners' anxious and avoidant attachment – fearing abandonment or closeness in relationships, respectively – predicted their acculturation orientations and sociocultural, psychological, and relational adjustment. Toward this end, we collected dyadic daily diary data over a 14-day period from 146 couples (N = 292), of whom at least one partner was a recent migrant to the UK. We found that when migrants were higher in avoidant attachment, they – and their partners – reported the poorest acculturative outcomes: lower mainstream British identification and heritage culture identification, and lower sociocultural, psychological, and relational adjustment. When migrants were higher in attachment anxiety, they reported poorer psychological, sociocultural, and relational adjustment; when their partners were higher in anxiety, migrants reported worse outcomes across the board. A follow-up 7.5 years later found that migrants who

were higher in attachment anxiety at Time 1 were more likely to have left the UK by Time 2. Based on these findings, we encourage researchers, clinicians, and policy-makers to take migrants' relationship context into account more often to better understand their acculturation and adjustment.

Keywords: Acculturation, romantic relationship, attachment

A qualitative evaluation of a culturally adapted parenting intervention for Irish Traveller parents

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Phelim Tierney

Authors: Phelim Tierney, Niamh Davoren, Alice McEleney, Donal Fortune

Parenting group interventions have been found to be more effective than individual therapeutic work in reducing externalising behaviours in children, and also effective in reducing parents stress and improving the parent-child relationship. Internationally, parents from minority ethnic communities have been found to benefit from parenting interventions, but are limited through lower levels of engagement in mainstream services. Cultural adaptation of services, and of mental health interventions has been recommended by previous research conducted with the Irish Traveller community. Research into culturally adapted parenting interventions shows promise, but none has been carried out with the Irish Traveller community to date. This study describes the evaluation of a parenting intervention that has been specifically tailored for delivery to parents from the Irish Traveller community. Practitioners at twelve sites around Ireland were trained in a parent training model, to be delivered as a community-based parenting project for Traveller parents. A multi-respondent qualitative design was utilised to examine the feasibility and acceptability of the adapted Parents Plus Early Years Programme. Parents and practitioners delivering the programme completed semi-structured interviews exploring their experiences of the programme. Results will be framed in the context of cultural adaptation literature, acculturation theory and cognitive models.

Keywords: Parenting, Traveller, Adaptation

Exploring School Climate Among Migrant Students and School Educators: A Qualitative Study

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KBG15

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

Speakers: Angela Mazzone

Authors: Angela Mazzone, Marta Fulop, Tiziana Pozzoli, Anja Schultze-Krumbholz, Ahmet Yirmibes, Ruth Berkowitz, Orit Nuttman-Shwartz

School should constitute a safe base offering stability, and a sense of belonging that could promote the integration of migrant students in the host country. However, research has shown that migrant children experience bullying and discrimination through interactions with peers and school staff.

To better understand migrant children's perception of school climate, a series of semi-structured interviews were conducted with first and second-generation migrant students (N=18, aged 7-18), and school staff (N= 30, aged 24-67) in six countries: Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, and Turkey. The interviews inquired about students' sense of school belonging and inclusion, along with bullying and sense of safety. School staff's challenges in relation to working with migrant students were also explored.

Thematic Analysis was adopted to analyse the data. Findings revealed the following themes related to migrant students' school experience: (a) Bullying and peer segregation; (b) Struggling with academic achievement. Although schools were perceived as safe and tolerant, yet migrant students reported some bullying experiences, including teasing and peers using racial slurs. Migrant students tended to affiliate with other migrant students within the school, outlining that peer segregation is quite common among both first and second-generation migrant students. Also, migrant students felt that they were not receiving enough support in terms of their academic achievement. The results yielded for the school personnel were clustered under the following themes: (a) Language barrier; (b) Cultural diversity challenges. The main challenges outlined by the school staff were related to the communication problems with students and their parents, and to the lack of adequate multicultural training.

The findings of this study offer important suggestions in terms of developing intervention programmes aimed to foster inclusion and diversity within schools. Evidence-based teacher training aimed to foster cultural diversity could support teachers in terms of working with students with different ethnic backgrounds.

Keywords: School climate, Bullying, Education

Session 32 - Cognitive and Personality Psychology

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Group Session
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Ariel Knafo; Vladimir Ponizovskiy; Tammy Rubel-Lifschitz; Jeff King

The Origin of Personal Values - A disposition-to-position theory of value development

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Ariel Knafo

Authors: Ariel Knafo

Human values are important to our social and moral behaviors and decisions - from help, to aggression, to risk-taking. But we know surprisingly little about where values come from, other than the common finding that they are often carried on across generations. Knowing that values run in the family does not explain their development; after all, the family itself is both a sociological and biological system. I will present a disposition-to-position theory of value development, that seeks to integrate biological, mainly genetic explanations, with the role of socialization in culture and the family in understanding how values become part of children's personality.

Keywords: Values, temperament, development

Acting against or in support of the invasion of Ukraine: How much do personal beliefs really matter?

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Vladimir Ponizovskiy

Authors: Vladimir Ponizovskiy, Isabelle Weißflog, Lusine Grigoryan, Evgeny Osin

The limited response that the invasion of Ukraine elicited among the Russian public surprised many observers. Where many expected demonstrations and other expressions of dissent, very little was visible. One explanation for this inconsistency that is often offered is the effects of propaganda: maybe most Russians see the invasion through the positive lens of the official narrative. To check this intuition, we examined whether media consumption coincided with the expected consequences of the war among the Russian public, and whether the expected consequences conditioned the psychological processes supporting behavior.

A non-probability, demographically representative sample of 973 Russian residents was recruited for an extensive survey in August 2022. We assessed attitudes towards the war, intentions for a range of pro- and anti-war actions, and the relevant psychological variables: collective efficacy, trust and normative beliefs, conspiratorial thinking. In addition, we measured media consumption and the perceived consequences of the war for the basic human values. Our analysis does not only provide a description of a hard-to-reach population a critical juncture, but helps discern the influences of interpersonal pressures, personality, and context-specific narratives in motivating political action.

Keywords: Values, value instantiations, war

Value expressive behaviors in on-line interactions

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Tammy Rubel-Lifschitz

Authors: Tammy Rubel-Lifschitz

Personal values are often defined as guiding principles in people's lives, stable across situations and over time. Individuals express their value priorities in a wide range of daily behaviors, including career choices, personal relationships, and social activism (Arieli et al., 2020; Bardi & Schwartz, 2003; Sagiv et al., 2017). Past studies on value-behavior associations have focused mostly on real-life behaviors, and little is known on the nature of value expressive behaviors in on-line interactions. The current research contributes to the existing literature by (a) developing a novel measure of on-line value expressive behaviors, and (b) empirically investigating the associations between online behaviors, personal values, and subjective well-being. The first part of the research focused on the development of a theory-driven measure of online value-expressive behaviors. 103 students were asked to describe in their own words how they express each on the ten values in the Schwartz value theory (Schwartz et al., 2012) when they are active online. For each value, five behaviors that were repeatedly mentioned were phrased as questionnaire items, and 2 expert judges were asked to identify which value each of the items expresses. Items correctly identified by both judges were included in the questionnaire. In the second part of the research, 130 students were asked to report how frequently they perform each of the online value-expressive behaviors, their personal value priorities, and their subjective well-being. The findings revealed strong value-behavior associations in online spaces, possibly because they are less bounded by external limitations compared to real-life interactions. Moreover, value-behavior fit in the online spaces increased subjective well-being, particularly when on-line behaviors that express self-transcendence values. Implications for the literature on personal values and subjective well-being are discussed.

Keywords: personal values, well-being, value-behavior fit

Scientific Mindedness and Cultural Knowledge

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Jeff King

Authors: Jeffrey J King

Western scientific values perpetuate values that are seen as superior to the other set of values. Not only this, but they have historically dismissed other ways of knowing, neglected to seek out others' unique epistemologies, deemed their own values as superior, and took the place as judge to determine whether others' values and scholarship were credible or not. This has created a great gulf between Western science and cultures that do not embrace these same values; and has contributed to a history that created huge disparities in health and mental health, an educational system that is based on assimilation and portrays a history reflective of White Western supremacy with very little reflection of other cultures' history and contributions to the world and to science.

This, in effect, has devastated the self-esteem and well-being of non-White cultures, and robbed them of their dignity, not to speak of all the other collateral damage.

This study asked the question as to whether scientific mindedness in itself leads to dismissal of other cultural knowledge systems. The study created and utilized a "Scientific-Mindedness" measure based on contemporary research methods texts used in universities. We also created two short videos of indigenous scholars telling stories that reflected indigenous ways of knowing and did not fit within the scientific framework. Participants were students from research methods classes across social science departments (anthropology, communications, sociology, and psychology). Through Qualtrics, the participants completed the scientific mindedness measure and responded to each video in terms of the validity of the story told. Results indicate there is a bias from those high in scientific mindedness by denying the validity of the stories and suggesting another reason for what occurred. This suggests that our research methodology leads one to dismiss other cultures' epistemology.

Keywords: Scientific mindedness, indigenous, culture

Session 33 - Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Group Session
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Thiago Nascimento; Celine Frank; Theresa de Paula Sieverding; Albina Gallyamova

Assessing Fear of Crime in Brazil, Portugal and the United States

08/03/2023
04:15 PM – 05:15 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Thiago Nascimento

Authors: Thiago Gomes Nascimento, Cláudio Torres, Fábio Souza, Breno Adaid-Castro, Henny Kamilla Lima, Alexandre Oliveira, Amanda Paiva, Gabriella Oliveira

The identification of fear of crime as a problem potentially as serious as crime itself has been the subject of political debates and scientific investigations. This article aimed to verify evidence of validity of the Fear of Crime Scale in Brazil, Portugal and United States, as well as to verify the possible relationships of this fear with gender and age, based on the hypothesis of vulnerability and exposure to television, referring to the theory of cultivation. For this purpose, the Brazilian sample had 226 respondents, whose mean age was of 24.69 years ($sd = 6.86$), most of whom were female (61.9%). The Portuguese sample had 305 students, with a mean age of 19.81 years ($sd = 2.44$) and 74.1% were female. Finally, the US sample consisted of 325 participants, with a mean age of 36.43 years ($sd = 10.71$) and male gender. All participants answered the fear of crime scale and sociodemographic questions, such as gender, age, how many hours they watch TV per

week, among others. The main results show the adequacy of a brief measure that can be used in the context of research in Brazil, Portugal and the USA. In addition, the results demonstrated that Portugal supports the theory of cultivation. For the vulnerability hypothesis, Brazil and Portugal showed significant relationships with gender, but not with age. In the US, neither the cultivation nor vulnerability hypothesis was confirmed.

Keywords: Fear of Crime, Cultivation Theory, Vulnerability Hypothesis

Cultural Similarity predicts Prosocial Behavior in the Eurovision Song Contest

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Celine Frank

Authors: Celine Frank, Felix Speckmann, Katharina Benchert, Oliver Genschow, Angela Dorrough

Cooperation and support across national borders are crucial, especially in times of global crises such as pandemics and natural disasters. This highlights the need for a better understanding of cross-national prosocial behavior and factors that influence it. Our study examined the relationship between prosocial behavior and cultural similarity in an ecologically valid context, namely the Eurovision Song Contest (ESC; an annual, worldwide televised music competition). We hypothesized that prosocial behavior measured as points awarded in the ESC televoting increases with cultural similarity, measured according to Hofstede's (2010) cultural dimensions and Muthukrishna et al.'s (2020) cultural distance values. We included data from 14 countries that participated at least four times in the ESC from 2016 to 2021. The results of mixed-effects models showed a significant positive relationship between prosocial behavior and cultural similarity for both measures: Televoting points awarded to another country in the ESC increased with cultural similarity to that country. These findings replicate previous laboratory findings in an ecologically valid context and suggest that not only group membership (in- vs. out-group) but also factors beyond binary distinction like cultural similarity play a crucial role in determining prosocial behavior in cross-national contexts.

Keywords: cultural similarity, prosocial behavior, Eurovision Song Contest

Cross-National Investigation of Political Intergenerational Solidarity

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Theresa de Paula Sieverding

Authors: Theresa de Paula Sieverding, Ellen Matthies, Karen Kastner

Socio-ecological crises such as the climate crisis place a greater burden on young and future generations. However, these generations often have less say in political and economic decisions. Older generations will themselves be less affected by most socio-ecological crises, but have a greater impact with regard to contribution and resolution. Younger and future generations therefore depend on older generations to advocate for them and act in their best interest, thus to behave in solidarity. We drew on variables that in the past have successfully improved intergroup behaviors and solidarity by decreasing the psychological distance between decision-makers and the consequences and recipients of their behavior to predict intergenerational political solidarity. We furthermore aimed at developing a model applicable to different cultural regions. In a preregistered online survey study, we examined the political solidarity of older adults ($>= 55$ -year-olds) with young people (≤ 25 -year-olds) in three countries ($N = 403$ Germans, $N = 404$ US-Americans, and $N = 406$ Brazilians, samples representative for age and gender). Partial scalar measurement invariance was ensured to allow for viable cross-national comparisons. In all three countries, both intergenerational affinity and legacy motivation directly explained political solidarity with young people. Furthermore, the quantity and quality of intergenerational contact explained political solidarity in the US and Brazil indirectly through intergenerational affinity. Taken together, results suggest that variables increasing the immediacy between different generations might be promising leverage points for intergenerational solidarity.

Keywords: intergenerational solidarity, cross-national, intergroup processes

Personal Political Engagement in Russia: The Role of System Justification, Pluralistic Ignorance, and Perceived Community Culture

08/03/2023

04:15 PM – 05:15 PM

Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Albina Gallyamova

The study provides new insight into how group-level psychological constructs affect political behavior in authoritarian countries. In the current moment, decreasing political engagement almost in all social group in Russia, as well as increasing political division of Russian society. We studied the personal political engagement in Russia regarding the interaction between individual differences and social influence variables in terms of the role of system justification, pluralistic ignorance, and perceived community culture. In the first step ($N = 300$), we developed a new measure of perceived community culture (i.e., in people's proximate environment with whom they constantly communicate) based on Triandis's horizontal/vertical collectivism/individualism (see Gallyamova & Grigoryev, 2022). On the second step, 1143 participants were surveyed to explore some interaction effects of the focal variables for the personal political engagement in Russia. The findings were largely unexpected. First, pluralistic ignorance (group-level concept) showed a confounding effect for the negative relationship between system justification (individual-level

concept) and personal political engagement. Thus, it seems that system justification was just derivative of pluralist ignorance and social influence was more important than individual differences for the personal political engagement in Russia. In addition, we found some moderation effects of another group-level concept (i.e., perceived community culture): horizontal individualism weakened the negative relationship between pluralistic ignorance and political engagement, whereas vertical collectivism strengthened it. These results in general highlight the contribution of cultural factors to political behavior.

General Assembly

08/03/2023
05:20 PM – 06:50 PM
Room: KBG12

Speakers: IACCP executive committee

Departure for Gala Dinner

08/03/2023
07:15 PM – 07:15 PM
Room: from Cappavilla - stop at Castletroy Park Hotel - to Strand Hotel Gala Dinner

Organised busses from Cappavilla (on-campus accomodation), stopping at Castletroy Park Hotel and going to the Gala Dinner at Limerick Strand Hotel.

Gala Dinner

08/03/2023
07:30 PM – 11:30 PM
Room: Limerick Strand Hotel

Tags: Culture & Fun;Registration needed!;€€
Track: Culture & Fun

Departure for UL Campus, Cappavilla

08/03/2023
11:30 PM – 11:30 PM
Room: from Strand Hotel Gala Dinner - stop at Castletroy Park Hotel - to Cappavilla

Organised busses from Strand Hotel, stopping at Castletroy Park Hotel and going to Cappavilla (on-campus accomodation).

4 August

Conference Check-in

08/04/2023
09:00 AM – 10:00 AM
Room: Reception of Kemmy Business School

If you have registered online via the conference website, you will have received a confirmation by email. Please print it and bring it with you. (If this is not possible, please make sure that you bring your registration ID, quoted in the email.)

The main registration/information desk will be located at the Kemmy Business School and will be open at the following times: Tuesday, 1/8, 14.00-16.30; Wednesday, 2/8, 08.00-14.00; Thursday, 3/8, 09.00-12.00; Friday, 4/8, 09.00-10.00.

@speakers: Speakers are requested to bring their presentations on a USB memory stick to the speaker's service room one day prior to their presentation. The speaker's service room is KB119. The presentations will be saved by the technical assistants on the computer of the relevant lecture hall on the morning of the presentation.

Morning Welcome

08/04/2023
09:00 AM – 09:10 AM
Room: KBG12

Keynote: The Culture of Racism in Psychological Science

08/04/2023
09:10 AM – 10:00 AM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Keynote
Track: Keynote Session
Speakers: Kevin Durrheim

We are also thrilled to have another exceptional keynote speaker for IACCP 2023: Professor Kevin Durrheim from the University of Johannesburg, South Africa!

Professor Durrheim, a Distinguished Professor in Psychology and head of the UJ Methods Lab, is a prominent figure in the field of social psychology. As an NRF A-rated scientist, he has made significant contributions to the study of intergroup relations, with a particular focus on racism, segregation, and social change.

Discover more about Professor Kevin Durrheim's groundbreaking work:

<https://www.uj.ac.za/members/prof-kevin-durrheim/>

Coffee Break

08/04/2023
10:00 AM – 10:20 AM
Room: Atrium

Poster Session 2

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster Session
Speakers: Bright Mahembe; Plamen Akaliyski; Rita Berger; SungChun Tsai; Wan-Ju Chou; Anastasiia Zubareva; Emily Schuch Martins; Gabriela Heermans; Ikram Housni; Lorraine Gutierrez; Umit Sahin; Ewa Palikot; Joanna Roszak; Carmen Rodriguez; Itziar Alonso-Arbiol; Diana Lizarazo

2.1 A confirmatory factor analytic study of a counterproductive work behaviour measure in Zimbabwe

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Bright Mahembe

Authors: Bright Mahembe, Nelson Gwamanda

Counterproductive work behaviour (CWB) has received considerable critical attention from scholars, the corporate world, and the public in the recent past. It is characterised by individual discretionary actions that work against the legitimate interests of the organisation. The growing interest in CWB has been necessitated by the cases of misconduct that continue to be widely reported costing organisations billions of dollars. The prevalence of CWB within organisations could make it more difficult to achieve certain goals and sustain competitive advantages. CWB has also been identified as a criterion for measuring employee performance beyond job performance. Despite the role played by CWB in providing red flags for potentially harmful behaviours and determining employee performance, little has been done to validate its measures in Africa and specifically in Zimbabwe. The primary goal of the present study was to test the psychometric properties of the Workplace Deviance Scale (WDS) on a Zimbabwean sample owing to the paucity of studies on its psychometric properties in this setting. Several instruments have been developed to measure CWB with the WDS being one of the widely used questionnaires. A non-probability sample consisting of 318 employees from selected organisations was studied. Reliability was evaluated using SPSS while construct validity was assessed through confirmatory factor analyses in the LISREL programme. High reliability coefficients were recorded on the two subscales of the WDS with the interpersonal subscale having Cronbach alpha of $\alpha = .89$ and the organisational subscale having $\alpha = .97$. Reasonable model fit was found for the first-order, second-order, the bi-factor and single-factor measurement models through confirmatory factor analyses (CFA). In addition, the discriminant validity of the interpersonal and organisational subscales was achieved.

The study promotes the use of reliable and valid instruments in Zimbabwe by confirming the psychometric properties of the workplace deviance scale.

Keywords: Counterproductive work behaviour, confirmatory factor analysis

2.2 Rethinking Cultural Relativism

08/04/2023

10:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Plamen Akaliyski

Authors: Plamen Akaliyski

Cultural relativism implies that all cultures should be understood in their own terms and cannot be morally evaluated. This view has been challenged, among others, by human rights advocates who argue that certain cultural practices, such as those involving violence or discrimination, are morally indefensible and harmful. The question of whether or how cultures can be normatively evaluated while avoiding cultural bias and imperialism is as essential as controversial. In this article, we explore the concept of cultural functionalism, which regards culture as an evolving collective device to perform key societal functions, and cultural consequentialism, which focuses on the outcomes of culture, as potential aids to cross-cultural evaluations. After explaining why cultures are unlikely to be equally adaptable in providing solutions to particular collective problems, we claim that cultures are not better or worse in general, but only with regard to certain functions which they can perform with various degrees of success. By looking at cultures from a functionalist-consequentialist perspective, it may be possible to design evaluative indices based on global metrics related to human wellbeing and, conversely, suffering. We discuss the challenges and opportunities of such cultural evolutions and the importance of conducting this function responsibly. We conclude by calling for a rethinking of the principles of cultural relativism that allows for the evaluation of cultures in order to address contemporary societal challenges.

Keywords: cultural relativism, cultural realism, morality

2.3 Employee well-being in different countries: The European Work Stress and Wellbeing Index

08/04/2023

10:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Rita Berger

Authors: Rita Berger

Work-related stress has been on the rise in Europe in the last years, with negative consequences to both workers and organizations. To meet the ILO and UNO requirements for decent work, reliable cross-cultural stress and wellbeing diagnostic and improvements for occupational health are necessary. The ability to assess

this psychosocial work factors reliably in different countries is crucial for this and needed. A European validated stress and wellbeing index is missing till now. Therefore, a scale with the capacity to measure these psychosocial work factors in multiple countries would be greatly beneficial. The aim of this research is the validation of a European Work Stress and Wellbeing Index. Concepts: The index is based on the Job Demands-Resources model due to its comprehensiveness and flexibility. The European Work Stress and Wellbeing Index will measure work-related stress and resources. Method: The scales were developed based on literature research, revised by experts, and translated to diverse languages. The final survey is composed of 84 items. Data was obtained in the frame of the European project IMPRESS in four European countries with an online application via social media in Germany, Ireland, Latvia, and Spain. The total sample is composed of 856 participants with a mean age of 42.19 years. Analysis and results: Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis showed a two-dimensional wellbeing index with stress demands and resources, building a cross-cultural work stress and wellbeing model. This index offers detailed information for concrete stress and wellbeing interventions in different countries.

Keywords: European Work Stress, European Wellbeing, cross-cultural job demand resources

2.4 Adolescent Perceived Emotional Parenting and Emotion Regulation Strategy in Taiwanese culture

08/04/2023

10:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: SungChun Tsai

Authors: Sung-Chun Tsai

This thesis aims to study how perceived emotional parenting influence emotion regulation strategies of adolescents, and the moderation effect of interdependent self-construal. Although previous research has shown that parenting behavior plays a key role in children's emotion regulation development (Morris et al., 2007), few studies discussed about emotion regulation strategies of adolescent, neither do they talk about how culture influences the way adolescents perceive and react to parenting. Therefore, our goal is to analyze the influence of perceived emotional parenting on emotion regulation strategies of adolescents, as well as the moderation effect of interdependent self-construal. The study adopts paper and online questionnaire survey methods, includes 636 Taiwanese adolescents aged 12-19, whose primary caregivers are fathers or mothers. The questionnaire consists of the "Perceived Emotional Parenting Scale", the "Emotion Regulation Strategy Scale" and the "Interdependent Self Construal Scale". The results of this study are as follows: 1. Adolescent perceived emotional coaching parenting is positively correlated with emotion verbal expression and emotion understanding strategy; 2. Adolescent perceived emotional dismissive parenting is positively correlated with emotion inhibit strategy; 3. Adolescent perceived emotional noninvolvement parenting isn't correlated with emotion catharsis strategy; 4. Adolescent perceived emotional dysfunction parenting is positively correlated with emotion catharsis strategy; 5.

Interdependent self-construal regarding the moderation effect between different perceived emotional parenting and emotion regulation strategy, the results are as follows: (1) Interdependent self-construal has no moderation effect on dismissive emotional parenting and emotion inhibit strategy; (2) Interdependent self-construal has no moderation effect on noninvolvement emotional parenting and emotion catharsis strategy; (3) Interdependent self-construal has positive moderation effect on dysfunction emotional parenting and emotion catharsis strategy. According to the results, the study suggests the ways which parents and counselors could understand more about how parenting influences emotion regulation strategies of adolescent.

Keywords: Adolescent perceived emotional parenting, emotion regulation strategy, interdependent self-construal

2.5 When Will Envious Supervisor Level-Down Envied Subordinates or Level-Up to Against Them?

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Wan-Ju Chou

Authors: Wan-Ju Chou

Most of the studies of workplace envy have focused on lateral (i.e., peer-to-peer) and upward (i.e., subordinate-to-supervisor) envy, but not downward envy. The limited research about downward envy has shown that downward envy would lead to two kinds of adaptive responses; even though they aren't considered as two independent kinds of envy. Additionally, downward envy and its consequences are contingent to assessment framework of quanxi attributes. However, previous studies only include friends and foes as two kinds of quanxi attributes, but ignored the quanxi position which is a more complicated and hierarchical attribute of Chinese relationships that is based on perceived quanxi closeness and subordinate's loyalty. To fill up the gap in the research of downward envy, this study differentiated two kinds of downward envy (i.e., malicious envy and benign envy), and examined the relationships between downward envy and its corresponding behaviors. Furthermore, the moderator effects of perceived quanxi closeness and subordinate's loyalty between downward envy and corresponding behaviors were also examined. To test the hypotheses, 142 dyads of valid samples were collected and analyzed using hierarchical regression analysis. The results showed that: (1) downward malicious envy is positively related to passive-aggressive abusive supervision and negatively related to self-improvement; (2) downward benign envy is positively related to self-improvement; (3) perceived quanxi closeness weakens the relationship between downward malicious envy and active/passive-aggressive abusive supervision; (3) perceived subordinate's loyalty weakens the relationship between downward malicious envy and passive-aggressive abusive supervision. The theoretical contributions, practical implications, limitations, and future directions are discussed.

Keywords: downward malicious envy, downward benign envy, quanxi attributes

2.6 Needs, Narratives, and Networks Predicting Prosociality towards Central Asian Migrants in Russia

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Anastasiia Zubareva

Authors: Anastasiia Zubareva

Migrants from Central Asia have consistently been documented as one of the most discriminated against groups in the Russian Federation. However, little to no research has examined the determinants of prosocial intergroup behavior in the context of Russia. Russia is a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional state with federal districts differing in size, administrative status, dominant cultures, and perceived hierarchical place. What makes this context more complex is the fact that the socio-political discourse on immigration while being homogenized is also quite contradictory. Hence, in order to gain a more accurate understanding of what predicts Russian citizens' prosocial behavior towards Central Asian migrants, we needed a framework that would account for the interplay of macro-micro level forces. Thus we used the 3N model, which stands for Needs, Narratives, and Networks. With the sample of Russian tertiary students ($N = 168$) we supported the claim that the 3N model is successful at explaining prosocial behavior towards Central Asian migrants in the Russian context. Our findings showed that the need for significance in combination with participants' support for narratives of the prosocial norms of behavior towards foreigners, group dominance, and opposition to nationalist ideologies predicted their prosocial behavior toward migrants from Central Asia. While we have faced some challenges that future research needs to address, this study contributes to the fields of prosociality and migration research by exploring the novel use of the 3N model in an attempt to capture the complexities and intersectional nuances of real life. This research also provides further insight into the determinants of prosocial behavior towards Central Asian migrants in Russia, which can be valuable for future intervention and social policy designs.

Keywords: intergroup prosociality, 3N model, Central Asian migrants in Russia

2.7 Positive Psychology and Migratory Processes: A Systematic Review

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Emily Schuch Martins

Authors: Emily Schuch Martins

Migration is considered one of the central themes that guide the globalized world, due to the number of people

who live in a country different from their country of origin. Most investigations applied to immigration focus on negative patterns related to health. There is a scarcity of studies that seek to investigate immigrants' positive patterns of psychological health for positive adaptation. In view of this the aim was to carry out a systematic literature review of studies that use a perspective of Positive Psychology applied to immigration. The guiding question was: What positive factors contribute to a good adaptation of the immigrant to the new cultural context? The systematic review was registered in Prospero. The systematic search was conducted in three databases: Web of Science, PsycINFO (APA) and Pubmed, using the following terms: "Positive Psychology" AND Migration OR "Emigrants and Immigrants" AND "Cross-cultural comparison". Studies that meet the following inclusion criteria were selected: a) Involving migrant populations (voluntary or involuntary); b) interventions, observations or exposures that included at least one positive psychology construct; c) be published in peer reviewed journals; d) focus on the positive aspects that contribute to the adaptation of the immigrant. Exclusion criteria were: a) studies involving interventions, observations or exposures not directly related to positive psychology and applied to immigrants. There were any restrictions on language and date of publication. In total were found 582 records, including 178 duplications. After removing the duplicates studies, 404 records were screened. The review was completed with a total of 11 final selected articles. Finally, we discussed factors that support a positive adaptation to the migrant experience and a new perspective focused on positive functioning.

Keywords: Systematic review, positive psychology, immigrants

2.9 Understanding Altruism of Nonprofit Workers in Turkey: The Roles of Motivation Type and Religiosity

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Gabriela Heermans

Authors: Gabriela Francisca Heermans

This project studies altruism levels among Non Profit Organization (NPO) workers in Turkey. To measure altruism, we used dictator game with real stakes. 73% NPO workers decided to donate an average of 50 out of approximately 100 USD. Our results show significant altruism in NPO workers and their altruism levels vary greatly depending on the motivation type and their religiosity. That is, religiously motivated NPO workers demonstrated the highest levels of altruism; career oriented NPO workers show the lowest levels of altruism.

Keywords: Altruism, volunteerism, motivation

2.10 Examining the social, psychological and academic adjustments' of the algerien phd students abroad

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Ikram Housni

Authors: Ikram Zohra Housni

Abstract

The first half of the last decade was characterised by a steady annual growth in international student enrolments. This annual growth contained concepts, access, and opportunities to enhance diversity through incorporating different programmes and factors such as cultural, social, geographic, and academic accessibility. With the aim of understanding the factors of students' enrolment in study abroad (SA), researchers have established an interest in the mobility process in terms of language learning, adjustment, and intercultural communicative competences. According to researchers, the biggest challenge in intercultural interactions is when participants do not share the same cultural background. For example, Kim (2012) argued how crossing cultures is a process of internal change individuals go through to be able to function in a new culture. As stated by Charles and Stewart (1991), internal change refers to an individual's adjustment (whether social or psychological) to the new environment that may become a distraction factor affecting students' academic achievement. Thus, in order to depict the impact of culture on students' adjustment, this research study aims to explore the mobility process of Algerian doctorate students in the UK and the Republic of Ireland. It focuses on the impact of experiencing a new culture and the influence it has on students' social, psychological, and academic adjustments in order to provide better support and enhance the Algerian PhD scholarship programme.

Keywords: International students, adjustments, cultural differences

2.11 Undergraduate and Graduate Latine/x Student Experiences at a Predominantly White Institution

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Lorraine Gutierrez

Authors: Lorraine M. Gutierrez

People of Latin American descent (Latine/x) are the second largest minoritized group in the US. Latine/x adults are less likely to participate in higher education than the general population. Campus climate can be a significant factor in Latine/x students' social and emotional development, health and wellbeing, academic achievement, and completion of bachelors and graduate degrees. These educational disparities also affect the broader economic and social well-being of the whole community.

This study employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods to explore the experiences of Latinx students on a predominantly white (PW) campus, where Latine/x students comprised 5.6% of the student population. An online survey was sent to a sample (n=2000) of Latine/x students asking about their

experiences on campus. A series of closed and open ended questions were asked regarding experiences of discrimination on campus. All participants were asked to select whether they had experienced the following while a student at their university: discrimination, racism, oppression, segregation, exclusion, and microaggressions. Participants could select all that applied and those who selected at least one type of encounter were then asked to describe their experience. Participants also completed the Racial and Ethnic Microaggressions Scale (REMS) a 22-item scale that measures three types of racial microaggressions that individuals experienced in the past 6 months.

The majority (60%) reported 3 or more experiences of discrimination during their time at the university. The most common forms were microaggressions, exclusion, discrimination, oppression, and racism. In responses to the REMS, Assumptions of Inferiority and Exoticization, and Assumption of Similarity were the most frequent microaggressions. Open-ended responses identified strategies they used in response to these experiences, including emotional distancing, support seeking, discrimination motivation, and psychological distress. The majority did not respond by considering leaving the university.

Keywords: Minoritized populations, Discrimination, Education

2.12 LGBTQ+ International Students and Their Experiences of Home in Ireland

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Umit Sahin

Authors: Umit Sahin

With the ongoing Irish housing crisis, it became harder to sustain a sense of ontological security in one's home. The intensity and quality of housing insecurity may vary for different groups. Given the housing shortage and reluctance of landlords to rent to third-level students, non-Irish people and LGBTQ+ people may face additional challenges finding housing that feels safe and inclusive. In this study, experiences of home for international queer students in the current housing climate of Ireland, in particular, the kinds of symbolic, material, and social resources they draw on to create a sense of home and establish ontological security (or not) and how they navigate the challenges that come with that was explored. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 11 international LGBTQ+ students living in Ireland from eight countries. The data was analysed following the current guidelines for thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2021) using both inductive and deductive methods and taking a critical-realist approach. From the interview data, three themes were generated. Theme 1: Experiences of Discrimination; Theme 2: Prioritising Needs; Theme 3: Coping with Unmet Needs. The LGBTQ+ international students had a complex idea of home and home was not just about accommodation or shelter. Depending on their intentions and needs some did try to make Ireland home and they negotiated their needs to establish ontological

security within their limits. To navigate the challenges to call Ireland home, they used different resources. To protect them from experiencing housing insecurity within the Irish context, new renter rights and legislation should be made.

Keywords: LGBTQ+, International Students, Home

2.13 Exploring the Cultural and Universal Life Domains: An Analysis of World Values Survey Data

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Ewa Palikot

Authors: Ewa Palikot, Kuba Kryś

This presentation aims to systematize psychological knowledge on cultural and relatively culturally invariant life domains by analyzing variables from the 7th wave of the World Values Survey dataset. The study employs descriptive statistics to determine the extent to which country clustering explains individual-level variance for all variables in the WVS dataset. Next, we group variables into meaningful thematic domains (e.g., trust) to systematically show what is cultural, and what is more universal. The analysis reveals that some domains, such as religion on sexuality, are more cultural, while others, such as science and technology, are more universal. Possible explanations for why specific domains are cultural are also discussed.

Keywords: life domains, cultural universals, cultural relativity

2.14 Quantity and Quality of Public Green Areas and Well-Being of City Inhabitants

08/04/2023
10:30 AM – 11:30 AM
Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Track: Sustainability Challenges from Cross-Cultural Perspectives
Speakers: Joanna Roszak

Authors: Joanna Roszak, Giampiero Dario Guerrero Villanueva

Literature indicates a positive relationship between access to green areas and the well-being of humans (Berto, 2014). This study explored the relationship between the quantity of public green areas, the subjective perception of their quality, the frequency of visits by inhabitants, and the restorative attributes (e.g., being away and fascination) of the most visited green areas, and such well-being indicators as vitality, satisfaction with life, or positive and negative affect. The study sample included 117 participants, aged 18-72, residents of Lima and Callao (Peru). The study was conducted in an online format, via the Qualtrics online survey platform. Results showed that both indices of the quantity of green areas (objective and perceived/subjective) were positively associated with life satisfaction. Both quantity indices

were also positively associated with the quality of green areas, which, in turn, was positively associated with the restorative attributes of being away and fascination. Green areas per capita index was positively associated with being away, and this association was fully mediated by the quality of green areas. The perceived quantity of green areas was positively associated with being away and fascination and both associations were fully mediated by the quality of green areas. It was also found that being away was positively related to vitality. Limitations, recommendations for future research, and practical applications of the results are discussed.

Keywords: well-being, quantity and quality of green areas

2.15 Family functioning mediates the relationship between socioeconomic status and adolescent depression

08/04/2023

10:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Speakers: Carmen Rodríguez

Authors: Carmen Rodríguez Naranjo, Antonio Cañal-Ortiz, and Gonzalo González

While socioeconomic status (SES) is associated with adolescent depressive symptoms, the mechanisms that explain this relationship are largely unknown. In this study, we used the McMaster Family Assessment Device (FAD) to analyze the mediating effect of family functioning on the impact of SES on depressive symptoms. Regression-based conditional process analysis was used with a sample of 636 adolescents aged 12–17 years. First, each FAD dimension – Problem Solving, Communication, Roles, Affective Responsiveness, Affective Involvement, and Behavioral Control – were regressed on the SES scores and results showed that Problem Solving, Communication, Roles and Behavioral Control were significantly predicted by SES. Using the Process macro, these family dimensions were tested as potential parallel mediators of the relationship between SES and BDI scores, revealing that the impact of SES on depressive symptoms was mediated by the existence of clear expectations about standards of behavior and behavioral patterns for handling family tasks – Behavioral Control and Roles –. This finding supports the Family Stress Model's assumption that SES affects depressive symptoms through family functioning and specifically suggests that establishing and adhering to family rules and roles buffer the impact of low SES on adolescent well-being.

Keywords: adolescent depressive symptoms, McMaster FAD, socioeconomic status

2.16 Social Capital and Wellbeing in Immigrants: A Meta-Analytic Review

08/04/2023

10:30 AM – 10:30 AM

Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Speakers: Itziar Alonso-Arbiol

Authors: Itziar Alonso-Arbiol, Tania E. Galicia-Hernández, Darío Páez

The process of adapting to a new country is a highly stressful experience that can significantly reduce migrant people's well-being. Thus, in order to propose effective psychosocial interventions, it is necessary to know the specific contribution of social capital in migrants' well-being, taking into account different indicators, and distinguishing microsocial and macrosocial levels. The aim of this study was to carry out a meta-analytic review that analyzed the relationship between social capital and well-being in first-generation international migrants. After a search in PsycINFO, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar, 15 studies were eventually compiled, including 23 samples of individuals from Asian, African, European and Latin-American origin migrating to several countries (N = 21,573). Social capital was measured as social support, general trust, social participation, neighborhood cohesion and size of the network. Three aspects of well-being were assessed: mental health, subjective well-being, and eudaimonic well-being. Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (CMA) software was used. The effect of social capital on well-being was greater for microsocial (generalized trust) or interpersonal (social support) cognitive measures than mesosocial ones (ethnic and neighborhood cohesion). However, despite being a more distal variable, indicators of structural social capital (network size) were associated with similar strength to microsocial cognitive ones. Unlike research in which subjective social support has a greater effect than objective support, we conclude that the effect of social capital differs less in mesosocial processes, except in neighborhood cohesion. It could be argued that increasing objective integration will have an effect on well-being regardless of the subjective satisfaction that migrants obtain with this social integration.

Keywords: social capital, migrants, well-being, meta-analysis

2.17 Inter-connected project: Pioneering Intercultural Competence in Erasmus Mundus Programmes

08/04/2023

10:30 AM – 11:30 AM

Room: Atrium

Tags: Poster presentation
Speakers: Diana Lizarazo

Authors: Diana Lizarazo

The Inter-Connected Project, funded by the European Union, aimed to foster positive intergroup contact and youth leadership by promoting intercultural competence among Erasmus Mundus Master Degree (EMMD) students. The project involved a two-part process: an initial intercultural training phase for 16 Erasmus alumni, followed by delivering intercultural competence workshops to 1048 EMJMD students from 38 EMMDs. The training phase involved a 10-day online academy, where alumni developed their own workshops. The workshops focused on culture, diversity, and intercultural competence. The project's impact was evaluated through surveys and reports, revealing high satisfaction and quality scores among the trainers and students participating in the workshops. Despite time constraints, communication, and scheduling challenges, the project

engaged approximately 59.1% of the initially estimated student population. The Inter-Connected Project demonstrates the potential for intercultural competence training to enhance the Erasmus student experience, fostering a positive attitude towards diversity, increasing openness and respect for cultural differences, and encouraging global citizenship. The insights gained from this project can inform future initiatives aimed at promoting intercultural competence in diverse academic environments.

Session 34 - Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Group Session
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Adnan Mohammed Gribiea; Anastasiya Voloshyn; Gesa Solveig Duden; Laura Ferrari

Towards the dream: the challenges of Bedouin students attending a multicultural college in Israel

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Adnan Mohammed Gribiea

Authors: Adnan Mohammed Gribiea

Higher education is an important tool that can change and promote a socio-economic situation and contribute to integration not only in the labor market, but also in general society, especially for young people from minority groups. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of young Bedouins in Southern Israel who choose to engage in the teaching profession. However, due to various barriers, the percentage of Bedouin academics in Israel's higher education institutions is still low compared to other groups in the country.

The study aim to examine the challenges facing the Bedouin students who studying at a multicultural college in Israel, as they arise from significant events they experienced. This qualitative study is based on the discourse research approach. 30 students participated in the study. Data were collected in Arabic via the ""Your life is a book"" procedure. The students were instructed to regard their lives as a book, divide it into stages, and write at least two meaningful stories about each stage. Findings indicate to the challenges faced by the Bedouin students. These challenges are related to the characteristics of the Bedouin education system in the Negev, which does not direct them to higher education, for the admission procedure to higher education institutions, etc. In addition, unique challenges were found for young Bedouin women such as gender discrimination or conflict between academic studies and parenting. By looking at the variety of challenges raised by the research participants, different coping patterns were identified: the young men reported extensively on the challenges but didn't refer to ways of coping with them, and chose to deal with them only on an emotional level. In contrast, the young women were more determined and

faced the challenges super-actively on the way to realizing their dreams and their professional future.

Keywords: The Bedouin community in the Negev, challenges, multiculturalism

Complex Environments, Complex Minds: Do Culturally Diverse Social Environments Affect Cognition?

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Anastasiya Voloshyn

Authors: Anastasiya Voloshyn, Norman Segalowitz, Andrew Ryder

Canada, with its diverse indigenous population, English and French bilingual heritage, and a yearly average of 300,000 new immigrant settlers, is one of the most multicultural countries in the world. Such a hyper diverse environment raises an important question: Does the experience of living in such an environment have a meaningful impact on cognition? We explored this question by looking at whether ethnolinguistic diversity within social networks is associated with cognitive processes relevant to psychological well-being. We were particularly interested in cognitive complexity, which has been associated with higher psychological adjustment and social functioning. 120 participants residing in Montreal completed a social network questionnaire assessing the cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity within their social network (SND), two tasks assessing cognitive complexity (operationalized as integrative complexity (IC)), the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS) to assess mental health, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). IC tasks consisted of prompts asking participants to describe two instances of personally significant interpersonal conflict and the ways in which they coped with them. The resulting texts were coded for IC in coping with conflict. Mediation analyses were performed to assess the association between 1) SND and DASS scores and 2) SND and SWLS. Both models included IC as a mediator. Both mediation models were significant: higher SND was associated with higher IC which was in turn associated with 1) lower DASS scores (indicating lower symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress) and 2) higher SWLS scores. These findings point towards a positive association between ethnolinguistically diverse social environments and cognition that is relevant to improved psychological well-being, however the causality would need to be investigated empirically. A possible cognitive advantage of culturally and linguistically diverse environments carries policymaking implications and, from a public health standpoint, highlights the role of a demographic factor in promoting psychological well-being.

Keywords: Ethnolinguistic Diversity, Cognitive Complexity, Psychological Well-Being

The Migrant City – Migrants' Sense of Belonging in Urban Spaces

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Gesa Solveig Duden

Authors: Gesa Solveig Duden, Anette Rohmann

As migrants leave their place of origin their sense of belonging can be shattered. Sense of belonging is the feeling of being an integral part of the systems that surround us – family, cultural groups, physical places. Sense of belonging is an important factor contributing to our subjective well-being and life satisfaction. Relevant factors associated with a sense of belonging are not yet clearly understood, but seem to include social and intergroup aspects (e.g., networks, discrimination), institutional aspects (e.g., citizenship, bureaucratic hassles), cultural aspects (e.g., cultural proximity), and physical aspects (e.g., place attachment, third spaces). The aim of the present research project is to consider the potential physical aspects in particular when addressing sense of belonging as an important postmigration factor impacting migrants' well-being. Thereby the specific focus of the project is on urban migrants. In the urban context, higher levels of social isolation, as well as less access to urban advantages such as healthcare services might hinder the development of a sense of belonging to the new place. However, certain urban features might also support the sense of belonging, such as green-blue spaces. These public spaces might serve as places that facilitate interaction between people and can enhance social cohesion and inclusion. The present multi-studies-project aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the concept of sense of belonging, and the urban spaces and features that are associated with bettering or hindering sense of belonging in migrants. The proposed talk will focus on the first and explorative study of the research project that uses go-along interviews in four German cities (Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig and Stuttgart). The interviews are currently being analysed using Thematic Analysis. First results will be presented at the conference. Subsequent research questions will be discussed and practical implications such as for migrant inclusion and urban planning outlined.

Keywords: Sense of Belonging, Urbanity, Migration

Adopted and non-adopted adolescents' well-being: An European cross-national comparison

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Laura Ferrari

Authors: Ferrari L., Ranieri S., Rosnati R., Roman M., Caceres I., Carrera P., Miller L., Theie S., Charrier L., Berchiolla Paola (Università degli studi di Torino), Koumantakis Emanuele (Università degli studi di

Torino), Moreno Carmen (University of Seville), Francisco Rivera (University of Seville)

Research has consistently revealed international adoptees as a particularly vulnerable group especially during adolescence, as they have to cope with specific and additional developmental tasks that place them at high risk for emotional and behavioral problems. Whereas family and social relationships are unanimously considered crucial protective factors for adoptees' adaptive and healthy development.

However, to date, there is a paucity of studies focused on psychosocial well-being of adopted adolescents compared with their non-adopted peers. The comparison between different countries across Europe was also overlooked. The aims of the present study were: – to examine the level of life satisfaction of adolescents internationally adopted in France, Spain, Norway, and Italy, compared to their non-adopted peers; – to assess the quality of family and social relationships. A total of 388 internationally adopted adolescents, coming from France, Spain, Norway, and Italy, matched with a sample of non-adopted peers from the HBSC survey, completed an anonymous self-reported questionnaire. Preliminary analyses showed that, referring to life satisfaction, social and family relationship quality, both similarities and differences emerged between internationally adopted and non-adopted adolescents as well as among countries. Practical implications for preventive intervention aimed to promote children's wellbeing will be discussed.

Keywords: adoptees, families, adolescents

Session 35 – Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Group Session
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Joep Hofhuis; Jolina Ulbricht; Dr Laura De Pretto; Valentin El Sayed

Multicultural personality predicts development of cultural intelligence in intercultural education

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Joep Hofhuis

Authors: Joep Hofhuis, Mijail Figueroa

Development of Intercultural competences (ICC) has become a prominent goal in study programs in higher education, as well as in training in a wide variety of organizations. Compared to studies investigating the effects of student mobility and long-format intercultural education, empirical research on the effectiveness of shortformat training is relatively scarce. Existing findings are inconclusive, and it remains unclear under which conditions, and for whom, short-format interventions are

effective in improving participants' ICC. We propose that multicultural personality traits (operationalized through the Multicultural Personality Questionnaire, MPQ) may play a role in the effectiveness of intercultural training and education. More specifically, in this study we investigate (1) whether a short-format (6-hour) training improves cultural intelligence (CQ) among higher education students ($n = 108$), and (2) whether the improvement of CQ is contingent on students' MPQ scores prior to the training. Using a pre and post-test design we found that across the whole sample, only scores on the behavioral CQ subscale increased after the training. However, we also found a positive relationship between MPQ traits flexibility and social initiative and improvement in metacognitive CQ, and between MPQ trait cultural empathy and motivational CQ. Based on our findings, we conclude that multicultural personality influences individuals' susceptibility to intercultural education. Those who score high on the abovementioned traits are more likely to improve cultural intelligence as a result of a short-form intercultural training.

Keywords: Cultural Intelligence, Multicultural Personality, intercultural Education

Preparing pre-service teachers for culturally responsive teaching

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Jolina Ulbricht

Authors: Jolina Ulbricht, Maja Schachner, Sauro Civitillo, Linda Juang

Students with a different socio-cultural background than the dominant majority are facing structural barriers in the school system. In addition, research indicates that teachers are more likely to engage in deficit thinking when working with students of immigrant descent, students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, students with disabilities, and students who speak the national language as a second language. These beliefs can be harmful as it does not account for the structural barriers these students experience. The framework of culturally responsive teaching (Gay, 2018) provides one promising pathway for addressing cultural and economic inequalities. An important element of culturally responsive teaching is critical reflection, i.e., the ability to analyze current social realities critically and recognize how social, economic, and political conditions limit access to opportunity and perpetuate injustice. In this study, we are interested in how the Identity Project (Umaña-Taylor and Douglass, 2017; Juang et al., 2020), an eight-week classroom-based intervention that provides (inter)cultural learning and reflection opportunities for students and teachers alike, can promote critical consciousness as well as culturally responsive teaching efficacy amongst pre-service teachers. Using an experimental design, semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight pre-service teachers at two time points before and after administering the Identity Project (intervention group, $n=4$) or going through a regular practical phase of their studies (control group, $n=4$) and

analyzed using thematic content analysis. Our two main research questions are: To what extent does facilitating the Identity Project promote pre-service teachers' 1) critical reflection on privileges and disadvantages as well as 2) CRT efficacy compared to teachers going through a regular practical phase of their studies? We also examine and discuss the dynamic relationship between teachers' critical reflection on disadvantage and privilege and their CRT efficacy.

Keywords: culturally responsive teaching, critical reflection, Intercultural Competence

Virtual exchange programmes and higher education students' cultural intelligence

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application
Speakers: Dr Laura De Pretto

Authors: Laura De Pretto, Dariusz Krok, Christine Gabriel, Hooi Shan Lim, Rajalakshmi Ganesan, Maia Sule, Lewis Miles-Berry

Cultural intelligence (CQ) refers to a person's capability to understand and act appropriately across a wide range of cultures and has been operationalised as a form of intelligence that is measurable and can be developed, especially through exposure to and interaction with different cultures. The positive effects of CQ in terms of academic and professional performance from both individual and group level are vastly demonstrated in the literature. Collaborative Online International Learning (COIL) are a relatively new form of virtual exchange projects that offer students the opportunity of international contact in the absence of physical student mobility.

This study aimed to investigate the potential positive CQ outcomes associated with a COIL project where undergraduate Psychology students from three countries (UK, Malaysia and Poland) collaborated together in international classes and assessment. Data at two time points (beginning and end of COIL) was analysed through SPSS v27. On average participants scored significantly higher in overall CQ, cognitive CQ, metacognitive CQ and behavioural CQ after taking part in the project compared to before taking part in the project. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed, in terms of contribution to CQ literature and higher education policies.

Keywords: Cultural Intelligence, Virtual Exchange, Higher Education

The committing intercultural experience effect on value system and relationship to culture

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Intercultural Communication, Competencies and Application

Speakers: Valentin El Sayed

Authors: Valentin El Sayed, Julien Teyssier, Patrick Denoux

The purpose of this communication is mainly to test the influence of committing intercultural experience (El Sayed, 2019; Teyssier et al., 2016) on the individual prioritization of values (Schwartz, 1992, 2006) and on the relationship to his or her culture(s) of reference (Denoux, 2014, 2015) across four countries (France, Brazil, Bolivia, Sri Lanka). Could committing intercultural experiences, leading to a strong commitment to cultural difference (e.g.: as for a mixed couple), impact individual's value hierarchy and relationship to his or her culture(s) of reference? In addition, does committing intercultural experience vary according to personal characteristics such as gender, age, socio-economic status or number of languages spoken? About the methodology, a quantitative method was used to catch the three main operational variables: type of relationship to culture, groups of values and level of committing intercultural experience. To measure them, 434 questionnaires were disseminated across France (N=133), Brazil (N=134), Bolivia (N=90) and Sri Lanka (N=77). Local (country by country) and global (all the countries in general) analyses were carried out through SPSS software by applying various statistical tests (e.g.: correlational analyses, Anovas, t-test Student). The results show that the more the individuals are in committing intercultural experience, the more they will be in the group of values Openness to Change. Also, the level of committing intercultural experience does not vary with the type of relationship to culture. Moreover, the level of committing intercultural experience differs according to the number of languages spoken by individuals, their age and nationality. In conclusion, adherence to values such as autonomy, hedonism, stimulation will be an important intrapsychic resource to know how to engage in cultural difference. In addition, language skills are also a good approach to immerse oneself in a culture through cultural codes they allow to sharpen.

Keywords: committing intercultural experience, values, cultural difference

Session 36 - Research Methodology and Data Analysis

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Group Session
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Rawan Ghazzawi; Fernanda Pérez-Gay Juárez; Tahereh Ziaian; Yasemin Paçacı

How (in)variant is the construct of job crafting: A cross-cultural, multi-method study

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Rawan Ghazzawi

Authors: Rawan Ghazzawi, Michael Bender, Anna Wiegand, Maina Miletich

Job crafting describes the activities that employees engage in at work with the aim to create a better fit between their needs and preferences and their job. Agency and self-actualization lie at the core of this concept. Although these orientations are appreciated in Western contexts, it is not the case in other non-Western ones where fitting in, following the rules, and caring for the needs of the group are more important. This might have implications for the validity of the measurement tool used to assess job crafting in non-Western contexts. In this study, we conducted different measurement invariance tests that vary in their strictness and reported how the results influence the hypothesized relationship between job crafting and work engagement. We start with not testing for invariance, then move to the most strict invariance test (MGCFA) to test for metric, configural, and scalar invariance. The next steps that followed included adopting a slightly looser invariance test through the alignment methodology and the Bayesian approximate measurement invariance. Our results indicated that adopting a looser test for invariance can help us learn more about the validity of Job crafting without having to severely affect the dignity of the original scale.

Keywords: measurement invariance, job crafting

Validation of the McGill Multiethnic Face Database - a tool to study transcultural Theory of Mind

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Fernanda Pérez-Gay Juárez

Authors: Fernanda Pérez-Gay Juárez, Monica Song, Olivia Leone, Elizaveta Solomonova, Héctor Leos, Ian Gold

Theory of Mind (ToM)- the capacity to attribute mental states to others, plays a central role in social cognition and behaviour. Social categorization (SC) - the classification of people as within or outside of one's own group- also shapes our evaluation of others, often without our awareness. The features that give rise to the "Big 3" social categorizations (race, age and gender) are often static and can be extracted by looking at human faces. In parallel, faces are also a major source of inference for other people's intentions, desires and beliefs (ToM). However, little is known about the interaction between SC and ToM judgements. The most widely-used instrument to assess ToM, Baron-Cohen's Reading the Mind in the Eyes (RmE), uses exclusively white faces. Collaborating with actors of diverse ethnicities, we created a new database of high-quality videos and stills of ethnically diverse actors depicting 93 different mental states, suitable to study cross-cultural ToM and, more generally, to add diversity to our psychological study instruments. Here, we present the validation of these stimuli using a) the classic RmE four-alternative forced-choice paradigm and b) a task where raters locate each face within a 2-D space of valence and arousal.

Keywords: theory of mind, diversity, transcultural

Exploring the path to successful settlement: Principles and insights from an international study

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Tahereh Ziaian

Authors: Tahereh Ziaian, Martha Augoustinos, Adrian Esterman, Michelle Baddeley, Nancy Arthur, Helena de Anstiss, Eugenia Tsoulis, Tamara Stewart-Jones, Effat Ghassemi, Tara Pir, Mirsia Bunjaku, Teresa Puvimanasinghe, Emily Miller, Ethel Osazuwa, Doukessa Lérias

Young people from refugee and migrant backgrounds may face adaptation and acculturation challenges during settlement which lead to increased risk of a range of psychosocial problems affecting mental health and wellbeing. However, research has shown that their access of services is limited and that services may not provide necessary, culturally responsive, and effective supports. This study aimed to investigate settlement experiences of youth from refugee and migrant backgrounds in Australia, Canada, and the United States, to understand settlement processes and outcomes, and to impact service delivery and responsiveness through evidence-based policy and practice. Research investigating these issues requires cross-cultural connections between researchers, participants, and communities, built on a foundation of trust and facilitated by social networks that are baked-in to the research design. This presentation discusses the benefits, challenges, barriers, and facilitators of a large-scale, cross-institutional, international, mixed-methods project investigating settlement experiences of first-generation youth (aged 15-24) who had permanently migrated from refugee and non-refugee migrant backgrounds. Data were collected via over 1200 survey questionnaires and 50 focus groups conducted with youth and parents/caregivers. This study was carried out across three countries during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, with already hard-to-reach populations, and its success is testament to the effective research design and implementation. This presentation highlights the principles for design and implementation that build upon effective, cross-cultural, cross-institutional, international relationships that support successful data collection for fruitful research outcomes. Key findings from the study are discussed, noting the importance of contextual differences in not only research implementation, but also policy and governance that impact settlement. The research provides a unique understanding of the international settlement experiences of young people, a matter of critical priority.

Keywords: migrant, refugee, youth

Cultural Adaptations of Mindfulness-based Interventions (MBIs)

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis

Speakers: Yasemin Paçacı

Authors: Yasemin Paçacı, Eman Albedah

Mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) have been successfully applied to various settings (e.g., schools, workplaces, military) and across several cultures. Review studies revealed that MBIs are effective in improving several psychological and physical conditions (e.g., stress, anxiety, and depression, as well as emotion regulation, insomnia, addiction, psychosis, pain, hypertension, weight control, cancer-related symptoms, and cognitive outcomes). Despite the growing global popularity, research within and for Muslim populations is scattered and scarce. The current study aims to explore cultural barriers and facilitators of MBIs to better understand the effectiveness and appropriateness of these programs for Turkish Muslims. In this qualitative study, a semi-structured interview and reflexive thematic analysis are conducted across a sample of MBIs facilitators and participants (i.e., service providers and service users) in Turkey. The core research questions are "What prompted or facilitated their involvement in such programs? What potential or perceived cultural barriers or blocks might they have encountered?" The study also aims to identify existing cultural facilitators or strengths that can support the delivery of mindfulness programs and enhance their acceptability and feasibility.

Keywords: Mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs), Cultural adaptation, Ethnicity

Session 37 - Developmental and Health Psychology

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Group Session
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Juan Serrano; Amanda Czik; Michael Weinstock

School Engagement of Adolescent Sojourners and its Longitudinal Interplay with Acculturation

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Juan Serrano

Authors: Juan Serrano-Sánchez, Julia Zimmermann, Kathrin Jonkmann

Objective: International educational mobility confronts sojourners with many challenges, including adapting to a school abroad. In this study, we focused on the relationship between school engagement -i.e., affective, behavioral, and cognitive engagement- and acculturation behavior -i.e., host- and home-cultural behavioral engagement- of high school students during an academic year abroad. In particular, we aimed at disentangling associations between these constructs at the intraindividual and interindividual level. Methods: Data came from three waves of the project <PROJECT NAME> (N = 1,299) that surveyed adolescents during a year abroad using online

questionnaires. We used a random intercept cross-lagged panel model (RI-CLPM), to address the associations between the three facets of school engagement and the two orientations of acculturation at the intraindividual and interindividual level.

Results: The RI-CLPM showed a very good fit to the data ($\chi^2(20) = 30.415$, $p = .063$, CFI = .998, RMSEA = .019). At the intraindividual level, affective school engagement was positively related to later host-cultural behavioral engagement and negatively related to later home-cultural behavioral engagement across all measurement intervals. A negative relationship was identified between host-cultural behavioral engagement at t2 and behavioral school engagement at t3. No significant associations were identified between cognitive school engagement and acculturation behavior at the intraindividual level. At the interindividual level, there was a significant positive relationship between host-cultural behavioral engagement and all three facets of school engagement. No significant relationships were identified between home-cultural behavioral engagement and the three facets of school engagement.

Conclusions: Our study extends previous findings by providing a more nuanced perspective on the (longitudinal) relationship between school engagement and acculturation behavior. Theoretical implications as well as practical inferences for supporting students abroad are discussed.

Keywords: acculturation, school engagement, international student mobility

The Association between Caregivers' Social Information Processing and Preschool Behaviors via

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Amanda Czik

Authors: Amanda Czik, Einat Elizarov, Yair Ziv

This presentation reports on promising findings connecting intergenerational links between parents' social information processing (SIP) and preschooler's behavior in the classroom. There is an abundance of research connecting preschoolers' SIP with their subsequent social behaviors (Ziv, 2012; 2013; Ziv & Sorongon, 2011; Ziv et al., 2016) and linking children's SIP and social behaviors to various parenting characteristics (Fraley et al., 2013; Haskett & Willoughby, 2007; Ziv & Arbel, 2020). Yet, less is known about the indirect pathway by which caregivers' SIP influences children's preschool behaviors via attachment relationships and children's SIP. Accordingly, the current study focuses on the indirect association from mothers' SIP on their insightfulness (IA, Oppenheim & Koren Karie, 2002), and preschoolers' SIP. As far as we know, this study is the first to examine in one comprehensive model parent social cognition, indicators of the dyadic attachment relationship, children's social cognition, and children's behavior in preschool (Goodman, 1997; McDermott et al., 2002). The sample includes 240 Israeli preschool children (Mage = 5.7 years) and their mothers (about 60% Jewish and 40% Arab). Preliminary path analyses seem to affirm the hypothesized path (see Figure 1; CFI=0.995,

RMSEA=0.026, SRMR=0.041; Kline, 2016). Specifically hostile SIP patterns are negatively linked to preschoolers' behaviors via caregivers' insightfulness and children's SIP. Results are understood within the theoretical framework of Attachment Theory (Bowlby, 1973,1982), which emphasizes the importance of the mother-child relationship as a foundation for social behaviors and development and the Social Information Processing Model (Crick & Dodge, 1994). Results have clinical implications as there may be points of intervention in attachment relationships to influence later SIP and learning and social behaviors in the kindergarten classroom.

Keywords: Parental insightfulness, Social Information Processing, Attachment

Parents' values and mind-mindedness and their children's Theory of Mind

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Michael Weinstock

Authors: Michael Weinstock, Morielle Holtzman

Interactions within the family have been found to be related to the timing of children's development of Theory of Mind (ToM). However, parental values have surprisingly not been directly tested as a factor in developments around ToM. We focus on development of false belief understanding (FBU) and the later development of interpretive theory of mind (iToM). iToM represents understanding the subjective, constructive role of knowing in contrast to FBU which concerns understanding that people receiving different objective information will have different beliefs (Lalonde & Chandler, 2002).

We assume that the subjectivist focus of iToM might be sensitive to parents' values which may support or restrict individual autonomous decision making and the expression of subjective perspectives. Children socialized in an environment with individual norms will be more likely to expect and accept different perspectives, compared with children socialized with relational norms who will expect and value interpersonal agreement (Henrich, 2020). Although value differences have been suggested to underlie cross-cultural differences in ToM development (Dixson et al., 2018) little research in this area has directly assessed values (Kabha & Berger, 2020). Mind-mindedness (MM) is also examined as a factor in children's development of FBU. MM has been found to be related to FBU development, as well as to account for cross-cultural differences in children's ToM developments, but not iToM.

Fifty-six Jewish Israeli 3rd-graders were assessed for FBU and iToM (Lalonde & Chandler, 2002). One of each child's parents completed the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) (Schwartz et al., 2001) and an MM task in which the parent describes the child (Meins & Fernyhough, 1999). As hypothesized, conservation values were negatively related to attainment of FBU and/or iToM, whereas openness to change and self-enhancement were positively related to such attainments. MM was found related to FBU and a trend toward iToM development.

Keywords: Parental values, mind-mindedness, Theory of Mind development

Session 38 - Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

08/04/2023

11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Group Session

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Min-Ping Huang; Emine Bilgen; Jiaming Zhang; Elizabeth Curtis

Differential Leadership and Group Effectiveness: The Diffusion Effect of In-Group Subordinates

08/04/2023

11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Min-Ping Huang

Authors: Min-Ping Huang, Cai-Yi Tai, Yu-Hung Cheng

Differential leadership is commonly found in relationship-oriented cultures. Differential leaders tend to give in-group subordinates preferential treatment and higher expectations than out-group subordinates. However, it remains as unresolved issue on how differential leadership affects group effectiveness. We argue that in-group subordinates play a key role between differential leadership and out-group subordinates. The objective of this study is to explore the roles of in-group subordinates play under differentiated leadership, and their diffusion effect on out-group subordinates and the whole group.

Using a case-study method, we collected data from 4 workgroups under the same supervisor who was identified as a typical differential leader. For each group, 1 in-group subordinate and 2 out-group subordinates were deliberately selected for interview. In total, twelve in-depth interviews were conducted with subordinates and two in-depth interviews with supervisor. The qualitative data were carefully analysis by content analysis method to compare their interaction process and group dynamics among different groups.

Results show that, while the organization grows and the control span expands, the supervisor starts to exhibit the differential leadership style. The supervisor interacts closely with in-group subordinates, rely heavily on them to relay information and assign work to out-group subordinates. Conversely, the interaction between the leader and out-group subordinates are low. However, in-group subordinates play key roles in workgroups, including various task-related roles and affect-related roles. Specifically, for groups which in-group subordinates effectively play positive roles such as information bridge, behavioral model, emotional buffer, and team coach, they have not only high group performance, but also high group cohesion and satisfaction. Conversely, for those groups which in-group subordinates fail to play above roles, their group cohesion and satisfaction are much lower. In conclusion, our research supports the positive diffusion effect of in-group subordinates under

differential leadership, and brings insight into group dynamics management in particularism cultural contexts.

Keywords: differential leadership, in-group and out-group, diffusion effect

Worlds Apart, Hearts Together: How Our Views of the World Shape Our Will to Give

08/04/2023

11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Emine Bilgen

World beliefs and emotions significantly shape behaviours, yet their role in altruistic behaviours like donating to disaster victims is under-studied. We addressed this by investigating the influence of primal world beliefs and feelings of being overwhelmed on the willingness to donate to disaster victims. We demonstrated that the beliefs about the world being dangerous and declining significantly predicted feelings of being overwhelmed. These feelings, in turn, positively impacted the willingness to donate in both the UK and Turkey. Our findings revealed that not only just world beliefs, traditionally emphasized in past research, but also broader world beliefs substantially influence helping behaviours. Moreover, we found that emotions beyond empathy, especially feelings of being overwhelmed, are potent predictors of helping. This research challenges traditional assumptions, offering a nuanced understanding of the psychological underpinnings of altruistic behaviours across different cultural contexts. This new understanding is increasingly vital in today's world marked by escalating global disasters, offering valuable insights for promoting altruistic behaviours globally.

Country and individual drivers of employee conflict management style preference across 50 countries

08/04/2023

11:30 AM – 12:30 PM

Room: KBG14

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Jiaming Zhang

Authors: Jiaming Zhang, Hester van Herk, Maria Tims

As companies increasingly deal with an internationally diversified business, paradoxically, research on how employees across countries manage workplace conflict is still limited. We investigated conflict management style (CMS) preference among employees at different professional levels across about 50 countries. Previous studies have established the effects of individual characteristics on preference for a specific conflict management style (CMS); however, these studies were conducted among a few countries or used student samples, providing a limited understanding of how employees differ in handling workplace conflict. Our study responds to the calls to provide more in-depth insight by exploring the effects of national and individual

characteristics (values and demographics) on CMS preference.

We employed a dataset provided by Hofstede Insights among 50 countries across all inhabited continents, including 24,553 work professionals at junior, middle, and senior levels. First, we analyzed and mapped the data to compare the prevalence of avoiding and competing CMS preference across countries. We then conducted multinomial logistic multilevel analyses to gain insight into the effects of country-level characteristics (e.g., the rule of law, cultural values) and individual-level characteristics (e.g., values, job levels, demographics) on avoiding and competing CMS preference.

In line with our expectations, the results showed that avoiding CMS preference is more prevalent in countries with a strong social hierarchy and low labor protection. In contrast, competing CMS preference is found in countries where autonomy is valued. We also found support for different effects of job levels in less or more embedded countries. For instance, in embedded cultures, senior employees avoid direct conflict to keep harmony, whereas seniors in autonomous cultures demonstrate a competing style to achieve goals. Hence, both country-level and individual-level characteristics play a critical role in determining an individual's preference for a specific conflict management style.

Keywords: cross-national differences, conflict management style preference, employees

The effects of culture and pandemic crisis on customer service with a big data approach

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Elizabeth Curtis; Julia Hong

Authors: Elizabeth S Curtis, Julia Hong, Md Rafi As Sadeq Ibn Emran, Xiaowen Chen

Cultural values influence human behaviors. Most research examines this cultural effect with survey/questionnaire methods that are subject to methodological artifacts, biases, and small sample sizes. This study uses 42,268 pieces of online review text data from 151 airports in 107 countries to investigate the impact of the national culture on airport customer service. It was hypothesized that (1) airports in countries with high collectivism provide better customer service than those in countries with high individualism and that (2) airports in countries with high uncertainty avoidance provide better customer service than those in countries with low uncertainty avoidance. We used sentiment analysis to evaluate the positivity and the negativity of customer experience and used Hofstede Insights scores to determine each country's cultural values in individualism-collectivism and uncertainty avoidance. Hypothesis 1 was supported ($r = -.28$, $p < .01$, $N = 107$), however, hypothesis 2 was not. We also investigated the impact of COVID on customer experience. Customer satisfaction with airport service significantly decreased after the onset of COVID-19 ($t = 7.50$, $df = 119$, $p < .001$). More interestingly, the cultural effect (individualism-collectivism) on customer experience seemed to disappear during the COVID-19 crisis ($r = -.003$, n.s.). This finding implies that societal

crises may be more impactful on human behaviors than culture. Overall, the findings of this research study bring to light the ways in which the quality of customer service is affected by national culture and the impact of historical events or crises that may override culture on human behaviors.

Keywords: Airport customer service, Pandemic effects, Big data

Session 39 - Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Group Session
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Anna Maria Migdał; Colleen Ward; Connie Siebold; Ekaterine Pirtskhalava

Acculturation Strategies and Adaptation of International Students in Poland

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Anna Maria Migdał

Authors: Anna Maria Migdał

With the rapid expansion of international educational migration, more and more students seek education abroad. As a result, the interest in studying in Poland increases each year, and the number of international students continuously grows. According to the Polish Central Statistical Office data, in the academic year 2021/2022, 89.4 thousand international students studied at universities in Poland. As a result of this process, Polish Higher Educational Institutions face new challenges. One of the most significant ones is facilitating the adaptation process of international students. The main aim of the presented paper is to examine the acculturation strategies and sociocultural adaptation of international students in Poland. A mixed-methods sequential explanatory design was used to investigate the relationship between cultural factors, like cultural distance, intercultural competencies, cultural inclusiveness in the classroom and the preferred acculturation strategy and adaptation processes.

Keywords: Acculturation Strategies, International Students

Predicting Cultural Identity Conflict over Time

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Colleen Ward

Authors: Colleen Ward, Ágnes Szabó, Caroline Ng Tseung-Wong

Cultural identity styles refer to the dynamic strategies bicultural (or multicultural) individuals use to construct, revise and maintain their cultural identities. The Hybrid Identity Style (HIS) entails blending elements of two or more cultures to construct a unique cultural identity while the Alternating Identity Style (AIS) involves shifting and changing cultural identities depending on the circumstances. Both cultural identity styles are accessible to bicultural individuals, and both are activated by a motivation to integrate; however, the AIS tends to be associated with greater Cultural Identity Conflict (CIC). In this study we examine the AIS and Compartmentalization, a cultural identity configuration characterized by the separation of divergent, context-dependent cultural identities, as predictors of CIC. We hypothesize that both the AIS and Compartmentalization will predict greater CIC over time and that Compartmentalization will exacerbate the effects of the AIS on CIC. As part of a larger study, 506 Chinese Americans completed an online survey with measures of the AIS, Compartmentalization, and CIC. Approximately one month later they again completed the CIC scale. Controlling for age, generation and CIC at Time 1, hierarchical regression analysis revealed that Compartmentalization, but not the AIS, predicted greater CIC at Time 2; moreover, there was no significant interaction effect. Follow-up analysis distinguishing the three components of Compartmentalization - Context-dependence, Separation and Divergence - revealed that only the Divergence factor was predictive of greater CIC at time 2. Beyond the prediction CIC over time, the results provide insights into the distinctions between the AIS as a dynamic context-dependent strategy enacted in pursuit of integration and Compartmentalization as an identity configuration defined not only by cultural context, but also by the partition of opposing cultural identities.

Keywords: cultural identity styles, cultural identity conflict, compartmentalisation

"I feel in between worlds": Understanding international students' acculturation in the United States

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Connie Siebold

Authors: Connie Siebold, Yimin Xiao, Yi-Hsieh Lin

The historical research paradigm in the field of acculturation has long centered the majority viewpoint, framing minorities as pathologized vessels that are expected to situate themselves in various orbits around the dominant cultural narrative. The continual quantification of an individualized and nuanced experience flattens the minoritized individuals into a caricature to be viewed through a lens of deficit. In this study, we adopted a qualitative view on acculturation by engaging international students in the United States in open-ended interviews about their acculturation experiences. Specifically, participants shared their experiences of living in a new country while maintaining long-distance relationships with their family in the home country, their engagement with various cultural activities, and language practices in their daily social interactions.

Through a thematic analysis approach, we reveal the individualized and nuanced experiences and sociolinguistic identities among our participants. Based on the results, we argue for a reframing of acculturation research by introducing the concept of Acculturative Joy as a lens through which individuals can be viewed as agentic and capable of experiencing positive psychological and social emotions via their ability to influence their surroundings with their internalized culture.

Keywords: Acculturation, Sociolinguistic Identity, Cultural Maintenance

Georgian Migration to Western Europe and in The USA: the Cases of Adaptation

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Ekaterine Pirtskhalava

Authors: Ekaterine Pirtskhalava, Ina Shanava, Medea Badashvili

This work describes Georgian Migrant's life in a new social environment. After the collapse of the USSR Georgia found itself in a completely new geopolitical and socioeconomic situation. According to the census of the last two decades the population was reduced of around 1,241 000 (22, 72%) persons. Motivation and processes of migration differ among individuals and family migrants. People's decision to migrate is often motivated by a complex of interrelated factors: social, institutional, political, health and even environmental factors. The purpose of this study is to identify factors, which are important for Georgian migrants for adaptation process to a new social environment of host society. With the purpose of this research, we followed the general advice of migration scholars advocating an in-depth examination of such experience. We used qualitative methods to capture how participants of this study assimilate, acculturate, integrate and adapt, in hopes of generating more reliable and multifaceted data. Based on the in-depth interviews with migrants living in European Union Country (Portugal, France, Germany) and in the United States of America, this work focuses on the study of perception of Georgian emigrants about the dynamic during adaptation process. The study answers the following questions: What were migrants' reasons for choosing the country they migrated to? What type of problems did migrants face with integration? What are the impacts of perception and attitudes in the integration process into a new socio-cultural space? The study also revealed the different factors, which are more helpful for adaptation and migration processes, like knowledge of host countries languages, living with family or without, age groups and educational level of migrants

Keywords: Migration, identity, integration

Session 40 - Cognitive and Personality Psychology

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Group Session
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Abhishek Kumar; Finn Lannon; Brian W. Haas; Yin Luo

The flexibility of the center: Implications of Cognitive flexibility for political orientation

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Abhishek Kumar

Authors: Abhishek Kumar, Mrinmoyi Kulkarni

Political ideologies have the potential to polarise people, with people gravitating towards similar others. Previous literature has explored the relationship of political orientation with cognitive measures like Need for Cognition, Tolerance for Ambiguity, Cognitive Flexibility etc. Research in this domain suggests that rigid adherence to political ideology may reflect an underlying cognitive inflexibility. Studies also argue that conservatives perceive the world more rigidly than liberals- also known as the rigidity of the right hypothesis. Cognitive flexibility (CF) in empirical research has been measured primarily using self-report measures rather than behavioural measures. In the current study a behavioural measure of CF has been used in addition to a self-report measure to explore its relationship with political orientation. A sample of 70 Indian college students from a metro city participated in the study. They were categorised into Left, Moderate and Right groups based on their scores on political orientation. The Alternate uses test (AUT) was used as a behavioural measure of cognitive flexibility, and a modified version of the cognitive flexibility inventory was used as a self-report measure. A one-way ANOVA revealed a main effect of political orientation for both measures of cognitive flexibility. Further, Tukey's HSD test found that i) the Moderates had higher flexibility than the Right in AUT and, ii) the Left and Moderate had higher cognitive flexibility than the Right in the self-report measure. The Right has lower cognitive flexibility than Moderate and Left on both measures. The results suggest that exploring cognition in the context of polarisation and extremism would lead to deeper insights.

Keywords: Political orientation, Cognitive flexibility, India

Fighting for Fairness: Legitimacy Appraisals and Collective Action Responses to Economic Inequality

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Finn Lannon

Authors: Finn Lannon, Jenny Roth, Roland Deutsch, Eric Igou

The world continues to be rife with economic inequality which has an impact on how people think and behave in response to large and often growing gaps in wealth. Large gaps in earnings between groups within a particular organisation, area or society can create tension between groups. Collective action tendencies (to protest, sign a petition, vote on behalf of an ingroup etc.) are also a growing phenomenon globally. Research shows that economic inequality promotes social processes such as appraisals of illegitimacy, which are recognised antecedents of collective action. This paper examines different types of collective action intentions among middle-status group members in response to economic inequality in two studies. Study 1 (N = 72) demonstrates a causal link between economic inequality and collective action intentions of middle-status group members both to reduce inequality and to improve group status. A second pre-registered study (N = 432) examines key drivers of these relationship including illegitimacy appraisals and direction of intergroup comparison. Adding to the current understanding of the topic, distinctions between illegitimacy of one's group status and illegitimacy of societal inequality are found to mediate key relationships between economic inequality and relevant collective action types. Direction of intergroup comparison (upwards vs downwards) is also shown to have significant impact over collective action intentions to improve group status. Findings add to understanding of the consequences of economic inequality and drivers of collective action intentions.

Keywords: Economic Inequality, Collective Action

Personality Profile Conformity across Different Cultural Contexts

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Brian W. Haas

Authors: Brian Haas, Drew Abney, Kimmo Eriksson, Jeff Potter, Samuel Gosling

Objective: Personality traits and levels of conformity are two factors known to vary according to cultural context. We also know that some personality traits confer a tendency to conform more to social norms than other personality traits. In this study we sought to better understand the tendency of people to conform their own personality profiles to the profiles of those around them. Do people in different cultures vary in how similar their personality profiles are to others within their indigenous culture? Does the way personality traits correspond to conformity differ according to cultural context?

Methods: We investigated these primary questions using personality data from a total of ~5.9 million participants, residing in 57 different countries. We measured individual level Big Five personality traits, cultural-level tightness-looseness, and how similar people's personality profiles tended to be within each culture.

Results: We identified several dispositional and cultural-level predictors of country level personality conformity. We found that scoring higher in Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness and residing in a tighter culture is linked to increased personality profile conformity, while scoring higher in Openness and Neuroticism and residing in a looser culture is linked to lower personality profile conformity. Furthermore, we found that Openness and Extraversion interact with cultural context to predict levels of personality profile conformity.

Conclusions: This research reveals that conforming to personality norms within one's country is related to both dispositional Big Five traits and cultural context. Although some affinity toward conformity may be a human universal, our results suggest that conformity varies according to who you are and where you are.

Keywords: Conformity, Personality, cultural tightness

Tight Cultures are Quicker to Implement but Slower to Relax Covid-19 Restrictions

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Yin Luo

Authors: Yin Luo, Lin Qiu

When coping with collective existential threats, tight cultures - cultures that emphasize adherence to social norms and are less tolerant of deviance - seem to be advantageous in promoting rapid large-scale cooperation. For example, during the Covid-19 pandemic, individuals from tighter cultures have been shown to be better able to follow pandemic-related policies such as social distancing and mask-wearing. Whereas there is abundant evidence that cultural tightness promotes compliance when strict rules are being implemented, little is known about what would happen in tight (versus loose) cultures when the rules are being relaxed. Using the Covid-19 pandemic as a natural case of collective threat, our analyses suggest that whereas individuals from tight cultures, compared to those from loose cultures, were quicker to adapt to the strict social norms (i.e., social distancing, mask wearing), they were slower to drop those norms when pandemic-related restrictions were being lifted. Specifically, using the Google community mobility data (i.e., aggregated data of the number of visits to different categories of places such as residential, retail and recreation), we found that, across 33 countries, as social distancing rules became more stringent, community movements reduced more rapidly in tight, as compared to loose cultures. Conversely, as social distancing rules were being relaxed, community movements returned to normal more slowly in tight, relative to loose, cultures. Consistently, in a subsequent survey study conducted in Singapore, we found that, on an individual level, those who endorse strict social norms (i.e., tight culture) were more reluctant to remove their masks when mask-wearing was no longer required by the government. Our findings illustrate more nuanced effects of cultural tightness, which on the one hand promotes

rapid large-scale coordination in the face of collective emergencies, while on the other hand may render it more difficult for individuals to return to pre-crisis norms.

Keywords: cultural tightness, norm relaxation, Covid-19

Session 41 - Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Group Session
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Sophie D. Walsh; Inbal Moscovich; Sümeyye Balci; Mariya Mathai

Fragile Functionality- The experience of immigrant young adults in Israel, who grew up with a parent

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation
Speakers: Sophie D. Walsh

Authors: Sophie D. Walsh, Daria Danilov

Studies have highlighted the emotional, social and behavioral effects for children growing up with a parent addicted to alcohol. The current study enhances the current literature in two major ways. Firstly, it focuses on a unique group of young people, children of immigrant parents who face simultaneous challenges related to immigration, as well as an addicted parent. Secondly, it aims to enrich the literature by understanding the subjective experience of these young people, today adults, as well as the ways in which they coped with the challenges they encountered. In this phenomenological qualitative study, 15 immigrant young adults from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) in Israel, who grew up with at least one parent who became addicted to alcohol after immigration, were asked about their experiences growing up. The thematic analysis identified four themes: 1) The immigration experience; 2) Living in the shadow of a drunk parent; 3) Coping mechanisms and 4) The current impact of childhood experiences. The analysis highlighted the way in which two environment stressors - immigration and an alcohol abusing parent- intertwine on multiple levels to shape the young person's experience. It also highlighted the duality of the young people's experience, which we have termed "fragile functionality": young people who, on the surface, function, take on parental roles, succeed at school and other developmental tasks and yet hold within them intense feelings of anxiety, fear, and chaos, feelings which they are terrified will overwhelm and topple their fragile emotional balance. An understanding of this duality can be critical for those working with immigrant families, whether social workers, teachers or therapists.

Keywords: Immigrant emerging adults; alcoholic parent; coping

Cross-cultural cooperation within the academy: The effect of personal values and teaching practices

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Inbal Moscovich

Authors: Inbal Moscovich, Tammy Rubel - Lifschitz

Over the last few years, the Hebrew University has become a unique space in Jerusalem, wherein – often for the first time – students from various Jewish sectors meet with students of the Arab and Palestinian societies, especially those from East Jerusalem. Much has been written about the tense relationships characterizing the encounters of these groups, suggesting that intercultural contact is often limited by informal practices of separation and avoidance of contact. The Israeli academy is a complex social organization, in which "natural" multicultural encounters take place, that has the potential to promote interaction and cooperation between students from different groups. However, according to the literature, this intercultural contact potential is not fulfilled. The purpose of the current study was to examine how the students' different personal values affect the formation of cross-cultural cooperation within the academic space, and what role the various lecturers play in shaping the classroom's complex climate. In other words, how do the lecturers' pedagogical teaching practices affect students who have different personal values?

The methodology included anonymous online questionnaires among 357 students from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The research findings indicate a connection between personal value priorities and cross-cultural academic cooperation, which is mediated by the students' initial readiness to meet with and contact students from other social groups. In addition, the findings have shown that the lecturers' teaching methods have a moderating effect on the connection between readiness for outgroup social contact and the actual formation of cross-cultural cooperation. Moreover, the study emphasized that when the students' personal value priorities correlated with readiness for outgroup social contact, the lecturers' intervention, by use of multicultural inclusion teaching practices in the classroom, enabled the initial readiness to become actual cross-cultural student cooperation.

Keywords: Cross-cultural cooperation, personal values, multicultural inclusion teaching practices

Cultural adaptations of an internet-based mindfulness intervention for university students

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Sümeyye Balci

Authors: Sümeyye Balci, Ann-Marie Kuchler, Daniel David Ebert, Harald Baumeister

Wide use of the internet and digital technologies triggered the utilization of these technological advances in offering science-based tools to promote mental health. Digital interventions have the advantage of reaching out to many, even hard-to-reach populations, without losing therapeutic value, offer the independence of time and place, and anonymity, and are cost-effective. Their content and delivery can be adapted to the needs of their target group as well. In order to test the feasibility of offering an internet-based mindfulness intervention to two student groups we conducted two randomized controlled feasibility trials (RCT). In the first RCT (n=40), the feasibility of StudiCare Mindfulness, an originally German intervention, translated to English and adapted for the international students' shared experiences, was tested. This adaptation was ensured to appeal to as many international students as possible since they are a culturally heterogeneous group. In the second RCT (n=58), the same intervention was culturally adapted for the Turkish-speaking students studying in Istanbul, Turkey, which consisted of a more homogeneous group. Both RCTs used a waitlist control group (WL), and measured participants at baseline and 8 weeks (1. RCT) and 10 weeks (2. RCT) post-randomization. Adherence, acceptance, and potential negative effects were feasibility outcomes. Improvements in psychological outcomes were reported, where data was analyzed with the intention-to-treat sample, adjusting for baseline values.

Both trials were perceived as acceptable, yielded few negative effects and some improvements were suggested by the participants. The first trial yielded improvements in mindfulness (beta=.34), well-being (beta=.37), and anxiety (beta=-.42), while assessment dropout was 35%, and intervention dropout was 60%. The second trial yielded improvements in mindfulness (beta=0.70) and presenteeism (beta=-0.61). Assessment dropout was 31%, and intervention dropout was 45%. Both trials were perceived as acceptable and offered some psychological benefits without major negative effects. Further development efforts should focus on increasing engagement.

Keywords: digital health, student mental health, cultural adaptation

Conformity Or Collectivism? Why Motives Matter in Emotion Regulation.

08/04/2023
11:30 AM – 12:30 PM
Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Mariya Mathai

Authors: Mariya Mathai

This research focusses on role of culture in the process of emotion regulation. Data was collected from 41 semi-structured interviews using Critical Incident Technique (CIT) and the participants were Indian employees. The interviews were analysed using thematic analysis. Majority of the participants of the study believed that their emotional expressions are dependent on the relationship

they share with the recipients, and they aim at maintaining these relationships. People in collectivist cultures, such as India, are especially concerned with maintaining relationships and social harmony. Collectivists in conflict situations are primarily concerned with maintaining their relationship, thus prefer methods of conflict resolution that do not destroy relationships. Collectivist societies stress "we" consciousness, collective identity, emotional dependence, group solidarity, sharing, duties and obligations, need for stable and predetermined friendship, group decision, and particularism. Furthermore, people in collectivist cultures are interdependent within their in-groups (family, tribe, nation, etc.), give priority to the goals of their in-groups, shape their behaviour primarily on the basis of in-group norms, and behave in a communal manner, this showing conformity to norms. But the motive for conformity is for group and interpersonal reasons.

This research showed that while some participants conformed for group reasons, multiple participants also conformed to norms imposed by different groups and engage in emotion regulation to protect or promote themselves, example fear of losing the job, fear of being rated unfairly in performance reviews, objection to being treated as a difficult person to work with and displeasure at being a minority in the workplace. This shows that individuals can engage in emotion regulation in the same way to conform to different group norms but for personal needs and requirements. Hence, conformity can be disguised as collectivism. This finding challenges the absolute duality of self-construal theory.

Keywords: emotion regulation, motives, culture

Lunch + Meet La-EU-MiDi and Global-MINDS

08/04/2023
12:30 PM – 01:30 PM
Room: Cube Cafe

Tags: Lunch

Meet the Elders

08/04/2023
01:30 PM – 02:25 PM
Room: KBG12

Speakers: Michael H. Bond; Peter B. Smith; John W. Berry; Ype H. Poortinga; William K. Gabrenya

Session 42 - Happiness Across Cultures - Selected Findings from the Happiness Meanders Project

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Symposium
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Kuba Kryś

Although most people around the world report being fairly happy, numerous large-scale international surveys reveal that there is considerable cultural diversity in people's happiness. In the proposed symposium we take the cultural diversity of happiness as the starting point to asking the following questions:

1. do individual and societal perspectives on happiness overlap?
2. what is the ideal level of happiness across cultures?
3. how can one conclude that country A is happier than country B, when happiness is being measured according to the way people in country A think about happiness?

With the data collected in the Happiness Meanders project from 13,009 participants across fifty countries, we attempt to answer the above questions.

A Double-Edged Sword Model of Negative Emotion Expression

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Alejandra del Carmen Dominguez Espinosa

We will introduce the concept of 'societal emotional environment': the emotional climate of a society (operationalized as the degree to which positive and negative emotions are expressed in a society). Using data collected from 12,888 participants across 49 countries, we will show how societal emotional environments vary across countries and cultural clusters, and we consider the potential importance of these differences for well-being. Multilevel analyses supported a 'double-edged sword' model of negative emotion expression, where expression of negative emotions predicted higher life satisfaction for the expresser but lower life satisfaction for society. In contrast, partial support was found for higher societal life satisfaction in positive societal emotional environments. Our study highlights the potential utility and importance of distinguishing between positive and negative emotion expression, and adopting both individual and societal perspectives in well-being research. Individual pathways to happiness may not necessarily promote the happiness of others.

Introduction to a Culturally Sensitive Measure of Happiness

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Brian W. Haas

How can one conclude that happiness is higher in country A than country B, when happiness is being measured according to the way people in country A think about happiness? We address this issue by proposing a new culturally sensitive method to comparing societal levels of happiness. We support our reasoning with data on life satisfaction and interdependent happiness focusing on individual and family collected across forty-nine countries. We demonstrate that the relative idealization of the two types of happiness varies across cultural contexts and are associated with culturally different models of

selfhood. Furthermore, we show that rankings of societal well-being based on life satisfaction tend to underestimate the contribution from interdependent happiness. We introduce a new culturally sensitive method for calculating societal happiness, and examine its construct validity by testing for associations with the experience of emotions and with individualism-collectivism. This new culturally sensitive approach represents a slight, yet important improvement in measuring happiness.

WEIRD Happiness Maximization

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Kuba Kryś

We start from the assumption that subjective well-being is more than being happy to ask the fundamental question: what is the ideal level of happiness? From a cross-cultural perspective, we propose that the idealization of maximum levels of happiness may be especially characteristic of WEIRD societies, but less so for others. Searching for an explanation for why “happiness maximization” might have emerged in this region, we turned to studies linking cultures to their eco-environmental habitat. We discuss the premise that WEIRD cultures emerged in an exceptionally benign ecological habitat, i.e., compared to other regions, they faced relatively light existential pressures. We propose that the ecological conditions in which WEIRD cultures emerged afforded them a basis to endorse happiness as a value and to idealise its maximum level. In conclusion, we propose that the assumption that people seek to maximize happiness is a WEIRD legacy and can prove problematic if policies are governed by the assumption that “happiness maximization” is a universal motive for all societies. To evaluate our hypothesis, we re-analyse data from two large-scale studies on ideal levels of happiness, involving respondents from 61 countries.

Cultural Variation in the Idealization of Family Versus Personal Happiness

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG11

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Other topics
Speakers: Ruta Sargautyte

We found that the strength of the idealization of family over personal happiness preference was small but present in 98% of the studied countries, with statistical significance in 73% to 75%, and variance across countries <2%. We also found that the size of this effect did vary somewhat across cultural contexts. In Latin American cultures highest on relational mobility, the idealization of family over personal happiness was very small, while in Confucian Asia cultures lowest on relational mobility,

this effect was closer to medium (d s > .40 and .30). Interestingly, in the two-level analyses, we also found that the individual-level social capital (i.e., education of

parents) was associated with the idealization of family happiness over personal happiness. Importantly, we did not find strong support for traditional theories in cross-cultural psychology that associate collectivism with greater prioritization of the family versus the individual; country-level individualism-collectivism was not associated with variation in the idealization of family versus individual happiness. Our findings indicate that family happiness seems to be a pan-culturally phenomenon. Family well-being is a key ingredient of the social fabric across the world and should be acknowledged by psychology and well-being researchers and by progressive movements too.

Session 43 - Bias and equivalence: From a methodological hurdle to a cornerstone for cross-cultural research (II)

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Johnny R. Fontaine

Since the uncritical, sweeping claims made on the basis of average score differences on intelligence tests, there is broad consensus, at least in principal, that comparability of data cannot be simply assumed in cross-cultural research. In practice, however, bias and equivalence analyses have become the standard only in achievement and aptitude assessment. In other areas of cross-cultural psychological research, it is still common to simply assume comparability of data. Through the presentation of new applications and theoretical reflections about bias and equivalence this double symposium aims at highlighting their significance for all cross-cultural research. In the first presentation Klaus Boehnke pleads for constructing new instruments rooted in each cultural context separately and only then look at comparability across cultural contexts. Alejandra Domínguez Espinosa demonstrates how modelling a biasing response style factor in items about attitudes towards immigrants in the Latino Barometro improves the assessment of these attitudes. Eva Sekwena presents how bias and equivalence analyses can be used for analysing situational judgement tests applied to Black and White groups in South Africa. Hester Van Herk proposes not just to statistically identify and remove biased items, but explore why items are biased in order to better understand cross-cultural similarities and differences in human functioning. Karl Johannes shows the relevance of bias and equivalence issues for network models that become increasingly popular. Ronald Fischer discusses new developments in artificial intelligence and how especially in cross-cultural contexts the application of AI algorithms may offer unique opportunities, but also introduce bias. Ype Poortinga makes a plea that concerns about bias and equivalence should go beyond the psychometric analysis of data, and be much more focused on steps in the research process that can help to avoid undesirable bias. The double symposium ends with an open discussion about the future of bias and equivalence analyses.

Let's Compare Apples and Oranges! A Plea to Demystify Measurement Equivalence

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Klaus Boehnke

The paper discusses measurement equivalence in quantitative cross-cultural studies. Most often instruments are translated, data are gathered for the various language versions, and psychometric equivalence is checked. Items regarded as equivalent are retained, the other items are discarded. More culturally inclusive approaches formulate items independently in different cultures, translate them to a Lingua Franca, retain translatable items, gather data, check equivalence, and discard non-equivalent items. Here, a more radical approach to retaining local (emic) items is proposed. Instrument developers in different cultures agree on a construct for which they develop items independently, gather data without translating them, perform exploratory factor analysis, and order the items according to their loadings on the first factor. The data are then combined, and equivalence is analysed. In this way for each culture the emicly most appropriate items are included, semantic sameness is given up, but measurement equivalence remains open for analysis.

Acquiescent responding in the assessment of attitudes towards immigrants in the Latino Barometro

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Alejandra del Carmen Dominguez Espinosa

Acquiescent (and its opposite disacquiescent) responding is a response set that is characterized by a systematic tendency to (dis)agree with questions irrespective of their content. Despite the fact that there exists field and experimental evidence of its influence since the 1930s, little attention is given to its possible biasing effect in cross-cultural studies. Only when both positively and negatively worded items are used to operationalize a construct, (dis)acquiescent responding can be disentangled from construct-relevant information. In the current study the possible biasing effect of acquiescent responding is investigated with respect to attitudes towards immigrants in the Latino Barometro (wave 2020). The Latino Barometro is one of the largest surveys in Latin America. In total 20060 participants across 18 Latin America countries were surveyed with between 980 and 1200 participants per country. This survey contained questions with respect to the appraised threat or contribution of immigrants to the host society and with respect to the immigrant policy society or government should take. Some of these questions were positively and others were negatively formulated. A model with substantially correlated, but separate appraisal and policy factors fitted the data best. Furthermore, three models were systematically compared: (1) a bipolar, single attitude factor model, (2) a model with two unipolar

attitude factors (positive and negative), and (3) a third model with a bipolar attitude factor and an acquiescent responding factor. While the single, bipolar attitude factor model did not fit the data, the second and the third model had a reasonably good fit. However, the third model with an acquiescent responding factor systematically outperformed the second model in all analyses (including configural and scalar measurement invariance analyses). The results demonstrate that taking into account acquiescent responding is needed both from a theoretical and a cross-cultural assessment perspective.

A Situational Judgement Approach to Emotional Intelligence with Black and White South Africans

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG12

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Research Methodology and Data Analysis
Speakers: Eva K. Sekwena

Sekwena and Fontaine (2018) developed the Components of Emotion Understanding Test to assess emotion understanding from an ability perspective. This test is a situational judgement test in which participants have to evaluate the likely emotional reactions of a main character in typical emotion eliciting situations. It was developed on the basis of a strong theoretical framework (the componential emotion framework) and qualitative research with black and white South African students. A first validation research showed excellent internal and external validity. However, bias and equivalence were not and could not be investigated due to the scoring methods that were used in this field. The development of a new method to investigate the internal structure and score EI ability items, Principal Component Metrics (PCM: Fontaine et al., 2022), opened new perspectives to investigate bias and equivalence. In the current study, surveys were completed in paper-and-pencil format by 273 black English and white Afrikaans students in South Africa. As predicted, the measure showed a two-factorial structure representing a bipolar emotional understanding and a unipolar acquiesce responding factor. This structure was highly comparable between the black and white participants. Interestingly, the structure was also similar to the structures reported in western samples. Moreover, with the PCM we were able to investigate item bias, which showed evidence for no (negligible) or only small-item bias with (virtually) no effect on the estimation of the EI scores. In terms of the nomological network, results showed in both groups convergent validity with well-being and classical intelligence measures and divergent validity with psychopathology. Furthermore, no ethnic differences between blacks and whites were observed. The present study shows that it is possible to construct Situational Judgement Tests in multicultural contexts that have a recognizable content and assess abilities psychometrically in the same way in each of the groups.

Session 44 - Psychology of War Experience: Ukrainian Victims; Refugees and Hosts in the Neighboring Countries

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Pawel Boski

Human life rarely becomes a topic of psychological investigation under war conditions. It may be "too far" and too dangerous for academic psychologists to get involved in this type of venture. This war is in the heart of Europe, and it is the gravest conflict since WWII, affecting millions of people directly and indirectly. Psychologists abound, all around, are well equipped to study this calamity.

Over a year now, people have died in hundreds of thousands (soldiers included); millions are dispossessed and function in daily terror of bombardments, and the lack of basic civilization amenities. During one year since Russia launched the war, ten million Ukrainians; mostly mothers with their children, have crossed the border with Poland alone, as refugees. Most of them returned back home, or moved further away; but two million stay as registered refugees. Other neighboring countries in Central Europe host refugees too.

We have decided to present a symposium with our first empirical results documenting the experience of the war inside Ukraine and in her two neighbor countries. Two Ukrainian presentations (Kokun and Kurapov) report their research results on stress and psychological well-being of people directly afflicted by the war. While they both document high stress symptoms and quality of life deterioration, they differ in reporting resilience which appears as a crucial psychological factor for continuation the effort of military resistance against aggressors. Boski and Darpatova-Hruzewicz will demonstrate their findings on Poles helping Ukrainian refugees at mass level. A large quantitative study on helping motivations, and a qualitative investigation on people hosting refugees at their homes will be reported. Moral, but also self-enhancing motivations based on humanist orientation drive these prosocial actions. Finally, Smolenko and Fülöp will be talking about refugees' experience in Hungary, related to the issue of returning back home or not (yet).

The impact of extreme war factors on the psychological and physical health of Ukrainians

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Oleg Kokun

The negative impact on the psychological and physical health of the civilian population is one of the most significant consequences of war. This study was performed during the fourth to fifth months of the war in Ukraine and involved 1,257 respondents (32.3% male and 67.7% female, aged 18–61+ years). We used the General Self-Efficacy Scale, the Professional Hardiness

Questionnaire, the Brief Resilience Scale, the Giessen Subjective Complaints List, and the Short Screening Scale for DSM-IV post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

A significantly reduced level of resilience and self-efficacy in adult Ukrainians was established in comparison with the results of pre-war studies. The respondents also have a pronounced manifestation of PTSD symptoms and somatic complaints. About 50% have results that indicate the likelihood of a diagnosis of PTSD. Among the three components of professional hardiness, the pre-dominance of challenge acceptance over commitment and control, which in peacetime was characteristic only for military personnel, was established.

The number of PTSD symptoms and somatic complaints of the respondents is directly dependent on the degree of danger to life that they experienced during the war, as well as the deterioration of their health and emotional state. It has also been established that there is a steady trend, which consists in a significant deterioration, together with the degree of deterioration of the respondents' material status, their resilience and self-efficacy, as well as an increase in the number of PTSD symptoms and somatic complaints. The level of resilience of the respondents also worsens in proportion to the deterioration of their health and emotional state.

Our findings indicate that there is a high need for psychological support for the Ukrainian population and show the direction of possible interventions.

Six Months after Russian Invasion: War-trauma Experience and Mental Health in Ukrainian Society

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Anton Kurapov

The current war in Ukraine has had a significant impact on the mental health of the Ukrainian people. Nearly all Ukrainians have been affected by the full-scale invasion, which has resulted in various types of war-related trauma. To better understand the mental health effects of the war, this study focused on the levels of war-induced trauma, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, stress, and depression in Ukrainians.

Data for the study was collected through a structured questionnaire administered to 703 participants. The questionnaire consisted of three main sections: socio-demographic information, trauma-related issues, and mental health. The study was conducted six months after the full-scale invasion, which provided an opportunity to record some mental health effects and patterns that may be lost or modified in post-war conditions.

The main findings of the study were somewhat unexpected, as the levels of depression and anxiety were found to be relatively low, while the levels of stress and resilience were relatively high. On the other hand, the levels of disturbances in self-organization (DSO), PTSD, and complex post-traumatic stress disorder (CPTSD) were found to be medium. The war itself was identified by Ukrainians as the most traumatic event, and it was found

that the war-trauma experience may differ by gender, age, and living conditions.

In addition, the study found that lower resilience and higher stress were significant predictors of PTSD. Similarly, anxiety and depression were found to be risk factors for increased traumatization, including PTSD, CPTSD, and DSO. These findings have important implications for Ukrainian society and suggest the need for further research on the mental health effects of the war in Ukraine. It is important to address the mental health needs of Ukrainians and to develop effective interventions to support their well-being during this difficult time.

Self-Enhancement among Poles Helping Ukrainian Refugees: Religiosity, Humanist values, and Affect

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Pawel Boski

Few days after Russia launched its aggression against Ukraine, thousands of refugees started crossing the border with Poland daily and their numbers soon grew in millions. Poles responded with spontaneously as individuals and ad-hoc organized reception committees. The prosocial actions were massive, their scale exceeding expectations drew international attention.

We decided to study the psychological mechanisms of this macro-level pro-sociality. Since Humanist orientation has been repeatedly found the core axiological orientation; embedded in country's Catholic traditions (Boski, 2022), we took it as our central explanatory construct. On theoretical grounds, the intention of this research was to contribute to the debate on selfless altruism vs. self-enhancing mechanism of helping. Do people who score high in humanism help more, and do they think of themselves as better than others? Can helping be narcissistic?— This was our main question of our investigation.

We studied a national representative sample of 1382 Poles 4-5 months since the war started. The scale of prosocial behavior was a compound measure of material and symbolic helping, voluntary activities, and hosting refugees at home. Humanist orientation at personal and cultural (country) levels was our main theoretical predictor; also, self-enhancing indices of these measures were taken, i.e. self- and country (Poland) being better-than-average in humane relationship with others. Affects to the main countries involved in war crisis were also taken.

We found all measures of humanism more elevated among religious people and, humanism at personal level humanism largely contributed to helping refugees; finally those people who scored high in helping others thought of themselves as being narcissistically more humanist than others. Those people also felt more positive about their own country.

Our study has documented that the other-benefitting values promote large scale helping. Yet, it is not a selfless

altruism. A self-enhancing reward is the prize for such activities.

Hosting Ukrainian war refugees: Revealing a theoretical link between moral action and identity

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Donka Darpatova-Hruzewicz, PhD

The war on Ukraine reverberated deeply within the Polish society, striking strong emotional cords and spurring an unprecedented wave of helping behaviors. According to official reports, by the end of April 2022, over 500,000 Ukrainians fleeing the war found refuge in private Polish homes. Our research sought answers to questions of how and why Poles engage in the prosocial act of hosting Ukrainian war refugees. For this purpose, we conducted in-depth interviews, lasting between 70 and 100 minutes each, with 10 Poles, who accommodated Ukrainian families in their homes for extended periods of time (i.e. over one month). The interviews were transcribed, and subsequently analysed using thematic narrative analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2016). The research was guided by relational and cultural understandings of the self. We found empirical evidence linking the helping behaviors of Polish hosts to moral action and identity, contrary to traditional views, which locate the impetus for morality in religion or reason. We argue that individuals are motivated by a need to nurture the self, and their helping behaviors can thus be explained by (1) a desire for self-esteem/self-enhancement in the sense of the need for continuity of self-image; (2) the integration of core values such as humanness and compassion into the concept of the self; and (3) the sociocultural embeddedness of the multifaceted self in a manner that is attuned to and awards moral primacy/salience to others. The study extends relational understandings of the self in the context of prosocial behaviors as political acts and perceptions of others.

To stay or not to stay: adaptation challenges of Ukrainian refugees in Hungary

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG14

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology
Speakers: Olena Smolenko

Over 8 million Ukrainians have fled to Europe since the full-scale Russian invasion began. Although Poland and Germany are the primary destinations, many decided to stay in neighbouring Hungary due to its proximity. Before the war, Ukrainians, including ethnic Hungarians, formed a substantial part of the country's workforce. According to the UNHCR report, over 2,2 million crossed the border with Hungary from Ukraine, 34 248 registered for temporary protection. Still, systematic data on refugee-seeking are lacking due to the uncertainty in living conditions and pendulum-like migration.

Multiple factors influence the decision to remain in a country. Hoffman (2022) stressed that challenges in recognition of formal education and a lack of language skills force Ukrainians to take jobs below their level of qualification. The attitude to specific groups of foreigners also plays its part. Our pre-war study of the National Stereotypes (Smolenko & Fülöp, 2021) showed that Hungarian students see Ukrainians less positively than their co-nationals or citizens of Western Europe. Given these challenging circumstances, we aim to reveal what drives Ukrainian refugees to seek employment in Hungary. We apply qualitative methodology, i.e. semi-structured interviews, to study the perception of Hungary and Hungarians, Ukrainian's perceived chances in the competitive job market and their experience of cooperation and employment support. The main question is: do they influence their decision to stay in Hungary and join the workforce or leave? In this ongoing study, we interview 20 asylum seekers (male or female), among whom are employed and unemployed refugees in Hungary, as well as those who decided to leave back home or move forward to wealthier European countries. We content-analysed the interview transcripts to define the most salient push and pull factors and draw conclusions about the aspects that can help refugees settle in Hungary and become a part of the workforce (NKFIH- OTKA-K 135963).

Session 45 - Understanding and Navigating Cultural Differences in Emotional Communication

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Sivenesi Subramoney

Culture plays an important role in how people experience and express emotions. For instance, cultural norms dictate the extent and manner in which emotions are expressed, while culture value systems determine the type of emotion experienced in a situation. These cultural emotion norms can present challenges in social interactions between individuals from different cultural backgrounds. Individuals may misinterpret the emotional expressions of social partners from other cultures, leading to misunderstandings. Conversely, intercultural interactions also provide an opportunity for individuals to overcome these challenges and acquire new emotion patterns. This symposium will present findings on cross-cultural differences in emotions and role of emotions in intercultural interactions. Specifically, the presenters focus on cultural differences in emotion expression and recognition, emotion understanding in intercultural interactions, and the role of brokers in helping others navigate intercultural interactions. First, Kunalan Manokara will provide evidence for how culture influences display rules for specific positive emotions, and how culture moderates the association between display rules and life satisfaction. Second, Yong-Qi Cong will present research on the recognition and visual processing of in-group vs out-group emotional facial expressions. Next, Fattana Mirzada will present findings on emotional understanding in intercultural relationships. Finally, Sivenesi Subramoney will explore the role of brokers in

helping others navigate interactions with members of a different cultural group. Taken together, this symposium aims to advance the understanding of emotion communication in culturally diverse societies.

How display rules for specific positive emotions relate to life satisfaction

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Kunalan Manokara

Positive emotions are known to be beneficial for human functioning (e.g., increased life satisfaction when happy), with the caveat that such findings are more pertinent in some cultures (e.g., where happiness is highly valued). Yet even for emotions that are experienced as pleasant, people tend to regulate what is shown: display rules differ between positive emotions, even in cultures where joyful expressions are encouraged (e.g., Western Europe). This talk seeks to advance our understanding of how culture influences display rules for specific positive emotions, and how such culturally dependent rules relate to intrapersonal functioning: namely life satisfaction. We hence administered the Display Rules Assessment for Positive Emotions (DRAPE) and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) in 8 countries that differed in their norms and values: Canada, Netherlands, Austria, Croatia, Russia, India, China, and Singapore (overall $n = 1,800$). We pre-registered our hypotheses for within-country predictions and conducted exploratory analyses to chart out cross-country differences. Two key findings surfaced. First, replicating previous work, display rules differed between specific positive emotions in all 8 countries. Yet cross-emotion divergences were culturally moderated: cross-country differences in expressing gratitude and interest (known to be affiliative displays) were smaller as compared to cultural differences in the expressions of triumph (an intense signal of competence) and feeling moved (indicative of being overwhelmed). Second, display rules for gratitude and interest were negatively predictive of life satisfaction in all 8 countries. However, the link between display rules and life satisfaction for triumph and feeling moved was culturally moderated: negative in cultures that valued affective autonomy (e.g., Netherlands), but positive in cultures where relational harmony is prized (e.g., China). Not all that feels good can be outwardly shown (more so in some cultures than others), and how such rules relate to life satisfaction is both emotion specific and culturally contingent.

Recognition and visual processing of in-group vs out-group emotional facial expressions

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Yong-Qi Cong

Previous research has consistently found that non-verbal communication of emotion is impaired when communication occurs between, as compared to within

cultural groups. Specifically, recognition rates of emotional facial expressions have shown to be lower when the expresser and perceiver are from different cultural backgrounds. One factor that could contribute to this in-group advantage is the way how faces are examined visually. It has been suggested that a face is processed differently when it is judged as having a different, as opposed to the same ethnicity as the perceiver. In the current study, Dutch participants (N=102) viewed standardized and naturalistic (posed and spontaneous) facial expressions in an emotion recognition task. Participants were presented with both expressions of ingroup members (i.e., Dutch) and expressions of out-group members (i.e., Chinese) while their eye movements were recorded. Their task was to indicate which emotion was being shown in the image in a multiple-choice question. As predicted, we found an in-group advantage in both posed and spontaneous emotional expressions, meaning that Dutch participants were better at recognizing Dutch than Chinese emotional expressions. Analyses of eye-movement patterns revealed that differential visual processing strategies could contribute to the in-group advantage in emotion recognition.

Emotion Brokering: Helping others Navigate Intercultural Emotion-Based Misunderstandings

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG15

Tags: Symposium presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Sivenesi Subramoney

Communication difficulties are inevitable when individuals interact with members of a different culture. One source of miscommunication is when social partners misunderstand each other's emotions. Although research has investigated how individuals help others navigate linguistic misunderstandings, less is known on how individuals interpret culturally different emotion norms for others (i.e., emotion brokering). This investigation examined the emotion brokering experience among a predominately Latinx college-aged sample. Study 1 examined participant's descriptions of their emotion brokering experience (N = 68). In Study 2, participants (N = 139) rated their embarrassment and pride felt when they brokered emotions. Participants also rated their emotion brokering frequency, depressive symptoms, and acculturative stress. Study 3 further unpacked the experience of embarrassment and pride when emotion brokering. Participants (N = 230) answered separate questions on their embarrassment and pride towards themselves, the person brokered for (i.e., their parent), their heritage (Latinx), and dominant (U.S) culture when emotion brokering. In Study 1, qualitative thematic-coding revealed that emotion brokering frequently involved misunderstandings of: (a) another's emotion expression, (b) what elicited another's emotional expression, or (c) how someone regulated their emotion. Study 2 demonstrated that participants reported greater pride than embarrassment when they brokered emotions ($p < .001$). Furthermore, both these emotions played a role in moderating the relationship between emotion brokering frequency and mental health outcomes (i.e., depressive symptoms and acculturative stress). Preliminary findings from Study 3 demonstrated that participants experienced greater embarrassment about themselves compared to

other sources of embarrassment when emotion brokering ($p < .001$) and pride about the self was greater than other sources of pride when emotion brokering ($p < .01$). These findings provide insight into the experience of emotion brokering and have important implications for well-being among bicultural youth who serve as emotion brokers.

Session 46 - Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Group Session
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Sarah Jay; Rebeca Bayeh; Shuxin "Sacha" Cheng; Cheuk Yue Wan; Rachana Bhangaokar

A social Identity approach to the educational aspirations and identity concerns of Irish Travellers

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Sarah Jay

Authors: Sarah Jay, Isobel Elger, Alastair Nightingale, Anca Minescu

Purpose: The research draws on the Social Identity Approach to Education and Learning (SIAEL) to explore Irish Traveller family's experiences of education. The research is conducted within a changing policy climate from one that has marginalised and devalued Traveller cultural difference, to one, that recognises and promises to value that difference, in the school curriculum. We ask what this changing policy climate means for Traveller cultural identity and views on education. Background: Irish Travellers experience exceptional levels of prejudice, discrimination and institutionalized disadvantage in education, employment, health, and housing. Consequently, unemployment rates, mental health issues and suicide rates are unacceptably high within the Traveller community. Exclusionary and deficit discourses are prevalent in education settings and young Traveller's report a lack of motivation to stay in school. They feel they have little chance to gain paid employment and the only way is to deny their Traveller identity. Method: We adopted a partnership approach and worked with trusted gatekeepers to access and invite Traveller parents and young people (N = 13) to participate in in-depth interviews to explore their educational aspirations, fears, perceived barriers, and identity concerns. The data were analysed using Reflexive Thematic Analysis. Results: There are provisionally five interrelated themes in the data, 'experiences in education', 'respect for education', 'cultural incompatibility', 'engagement requires relevance', and 'the community needs additional supports'. Conclusions: This study is the first to explore the education and identity dynamics of Irish Travellers from an SIAEL perspective. Interview data show that participants value education but feel more support is needed to reduce early school leaving, plus the

curriculum content could be more relevant. Recognition of Traveller culture, identity and history in the curriculum were presented as an important tool to break-down Anti Traveller racism and to improve all outcomes for Travellers.

Keywords: Traveller culture, education support, cultural compatibility

Intersectionality and Neurodivergence among Culturally-Diverse Students in a Canadian University

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Rebeca Bayeh

Authors: Rebeca Bayeh, Momoka Sunohara, Andrew Ryder

Neurodivergence refers to experiences that differ from the "neuro-norm", and was conceptualized upon the political, community-built framework of Neurodiversity, which sees differences in cognition, sensory experience, and communication as natural variations in human diversity. Such variations, particularly when combined with minoritized identities, promote a distressing encounter between an individual's neurological characteristics and their social world, which excludes non-normative bodies and brains. The purpose of this study was to examine the profile, mental health status, and experiences of discrimination among neurodivergent (ND) students in a large (N = 2,206), culturally-diverse university sample in Montreal (Canada). Participants were coded based on their gender, sexual orientation, racial minority status, spoken languages, citizenship/migration status, religiosity, SES, and reported neurodivergent conditions. Psychological distress was assessed with the DASS-21, and experiences of discrimination were measured using the Everyday Discrimination Scale (EDS). White participants were more likely to report ND conditions than racialized participants, which might reflect larger systemic and institutional factors. Migrants to Canada were also less represented among ND participants. ND participants had, on average, higher scores in all subscales of the DASS-21, but not in the EDS. Main and interaction effects in DASS-21 scores were observed between neurodivergence and gender, race, and income, and main effects were observed between neurodivergence and non-heterosexual identities. Both main and interaction effects were found between neurodivergence and racial and linguistic minority statuses in discrimination scores. Our findings suggest that ND students experience increased risk of developing mental health conditions, particularly if they share other minoritized identities. It also raises questions on diagnostic representation across cultures: are ND foreigners and other racialized groups less likely to overcome structural barriers to higher education, or are they diagnosed less often due to disadvantaged access to care or cultural norms that do not pathologize ND "traits" as much as Western societies?

Keywords: neurodiversity, intersectionality, mental health

Immigrants' Mental Health and Childhood Adverse Experience before Immigration: A Literature Review

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Shuxin "Sacha" Cheng

Authors: Shuxin Cheng, Yiyi Xiong

Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) is widely found associated with higher psychological risks across lifespan (Boullier & Blair, 2018; Howell et al., 2020). However, fewer studies have examined ACE under cross-cultural contexts. For immigrant groups who had experienced family or social ACE before their immigration, complex cultural and psychological factors may come into interaction in their adjustment to the destination country. Thus, this research aims to explore the relationship between immigrants' mental health and their ACE before immigration by integrating relevant theoretical and empirical literature, identifying mental health risk factors for immigrants with ACE histories from their home countries, and providing guidance for future research.

We conducted a systematic literature review of empirical studies examining the association between ACE before immigration and immigrants' mental health in the United States. In the studies identified, worse mental health outcomes were found among immigrants with ACE histories from their home country compared to those without ACE histories. Based on the ACE framework (Boullier & Blair, 2018), attachment theory (Bowlby, 1979), acculturation theory (Berry, 2010), and empirical findings from the systematic literature review (e.g., Bravo et al., 2022), this research identified four mental health risk factors for immigrants who have pre-immigration ACE: 1) cognitive and behavioral vulnerabilities, 2) attachment and interpersonal vulnerabilities, 3) cultural/ethnic identity complexities, and 4) trauma proliferation under marginalized status. Directions for practices and future research will also be provided.

This research argues that pre-immigration ACE could play profound roles in immigrants' adjustment process. Therefore, culturally sensitive understandings of ACEs for different immigrant groups are highly needed, and the link between pre- and post-immigration adversity could be further investigated. This research will advance attendees' knowledge about the issue of ACE under cross-cultural contexts, provide specific directions for future research, and advocate for a holistic understanding of the lifespan wellness of immigrant groups.

Keywords: Immigrant Mental Health, Adverse Childhood Experience

Reducing dementia stigma

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Cheuk Yue Wan

Authors: Cheuk Yue Wan, Fiona White

People living with dementia are perceived as dependent, incompetent and hopeless. These public stigma can be internalized within the patients to create negative private stigma and a series of negative effects. This study serves to (i) identify the demographic factors of the stigmatisers, (ii) identify the characteristics of the stigmatized group, and (iii) address the prejudiced emotions related to dementia stigma. Online surveys were distributed to undergraduate students and community members.

Although younger adults showed an overall low level of dementia stigma, participants from Asian background reported higher dementia stigma compared to those from Anglo-European backgrounds. The effects of other demographic factors will also be discussed. In terms of prejudiced emotions, it was found that they report lower level of blame, higher level of avoidance, and higher level of pity towards people living with dementia, especially when they are older. This study unveils the nature of dementia stigma and it highlights the importance of using contact as an intervention to reduce dementia stigma in future research.

Keywords: stigma, dementia, prejudice

Indic Perspectives on Self-Refinement: The Narmada Parikrama (Walking Pilgrimage) Experience

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG10

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Psychology of Migration and Minoritized Groups
Speakers: Rachana Bhangaokar

Authors: Rachana Ashish Bhangaokar, Rutu Kharva

Revered as a mother Goddess, Narmada ('Ma Narmada, Ma Reva') is a perennial river running across three states in Central and Western India. Narmada Parikrama (NP) is an age-old spiritual practice or a walking pilgrimage that entails circumambulating the river on foot in an arduous journey of over 2600 kilometres. Within the NP context, this study examined a custom complex of mentalities and practices around culturally endorsed, self-chosen hardships of a spiritual nature. In-depth, qualitative interviews were conducted with 15 participants (18 to 70 years) who had completed NP at least once to understand their motives and reflective experiences. Participants discussed cultural mentalities about selfhood and the physical body, developing self-restraint, and following strict routines with minimum material comforts during NP. Through these intense solitary experiences, new insights into selfhood and one's place in the interconnected cosmos emerged. Cultural practices like NP thus provided the necessary context for 'tapas' (severe meditative practices for inner purification) to enable self-refinement by removal of ignorance about the Self. In the Indian worldview, cultivating equanimity towards both physical pain and pleasure and transcending the physical body was a necessary first step to alleviate any suffering. Results revealed the interplay of indigenous concepts of shraddha (belief or trust in divinity) and dukkha (suffering) and implications for understanding the panchakosha (five-sheath) model of selfhood in India. In

the cycle of samsara, accepting the human birth as a form of suffering to be alleviated through self-refinement facilitated movement towards moksha or liberation.

Keywords: walking, indigenous, spirituality

Session 47 - Developmental and Health Psychology

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Group Session
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Dagmara Wrzecionkowska; Paula Fiorito; Naphisabet Kharsati; Manoela Lucena; Ruth Pat-Horenczyk

Socio-economic status in relation to unhealthy behaviors, negative affect and delaying gratification

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Dagmara Wrzecionkowska

Authors: Dagmara Wrzecionkowska, Christopher Stephens, Estefania Espitia Bautista

As various studies have linked social class to culture, we conducted a comparison study between students from a public (PubS) and a private university (PriS), taking university type as a proxy for Socio-economic Status (SES). We analyzed differences in both health-related behaviors (exercise, smoking, food and alcohol consumption) and psychological profiles (delayed gratification (DGI) and negative affect (depression, SCL-90-R; and perceived stress, PSS)). 256 students (69% PubS) completed an online questionnaire with regard to their behaviors and behaviors of their parents. Data was analyzed applying t- and chi-square tests, Spearman correlations and logistic regression. Presented differences are statistically significant at $p \leq .05$. The prevalence of obesity and overweight among PubS was 30% and 9% among PriS. PriS reported exercising and eating healthily more frequently (60% PriS vs 40% PubS), began exercising at an earlier age and ate recommended amounts. However, they also smoked and drank alcohol more frequently than PubS. More parents of PriS exercised and ate healthily on a regular basis, but also smoked and consumed alcohol more frequently. PubS scored higher on stress and depression scales, and lower on DGI in social behavior, money and achievement. The significant associations with SES were confirmed in logistic regression: lower BMI, smoking and less food consumption predicted the PriS class. Higher levels of delayed gratification regarding money and social behavior, and lower scores on the depression scale were associated with PriS. Additionally, being PriS was associated with having a mother who smoked, ate healthily, and did not have obesity. In contrast, fathers' behaviors were not predictive. Previous studies in other cultural contexts associated unhealthy behaviors, including smoking, with lower SES. We discuss the results in the context of resource-based and cultural perspectives on SES to explain associations of certain

unhealthy behaviors within both SES groups in this sample.

Keywords: socioeconomic status, (un)healthy behaviors

Psychotherapeutic approach to expatriate children through two clinical cases

08/04/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Paula Fiorito

Authors: Maria Paula Fiorito

The phenomenon of expatriate workers has been widely studied since the 1970s. However, research on the children of these workers, their adaptation processes, socio-emotional development and mental health is scarce. Most of these children and adolescents spend periods of time between two and five years in each country. The culture understood as a set of values, beliefs and ideas shared by a community, is acquired by the process of socialization within the culture. Constructivism supports the essential role of culture as a producer of knowledge and tools for the construction of reality and self-construction. What happens with the construction of identity and belonging of expatriate children? These children are called Third culture kids (TCK), Global nomads or Culturally Homeless, the different authors agree on the lack of cultural identity. The labile social ties, the uncertainty regarding the destination and the lack of attachment generate suffering. From the clinic, this suffering is often labeled as anxiety, depression, adjustment disorders, phobias, etc. But can this suffering be thought of without reflecting on the context in which it originates? As clinical psychologists we must consider the subject with his history and in his environment. The therapeutic treatment must attend to the symptom, but its commitment is with the subject, it must be a dimensional and integrative approach to how the phenomena occurs and how to attend to them. When a child moves, their reality becomes more complex, they do not have the knowledge to face it and thus build it. Through play and stories, in therapy, the experience can be organized and given meaning. In this paper, two clinical cases and their therapeutic approach are briefly presented.

Keywords: Third culture kids, psychotherapy, mental health

Predicting Health Risk Behaviours in North-East India

08/04/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Naphisabet Kharsati

Authors: Naphisabet Kharsati, Mrinmoyi Kulkarni

The North-eastern region of India is culturally and geographically distinct from the rest of India, characterized by hilly terrain and poor access to health

care. Consumption of alcohol and tobacco is also high in this region, contributing to an increased risk of chronic health conditions. The aim of the study was to examine the association between health literacy, knowledge regarding chronic conditions, health self-efficacy and health-risk behaviours. A cross-sectional survey was conducted among adults, in the city of Shillong, to explore factors that predict health-risk behaviours. Health-risk behaviours [HRB] in this study refers to behaviours that increase the risk of developing chronic health conditions and include use of alcohol and tobacco products, and having sleep difficulties. A model predicting health-risk behaviours using socio-demographic factors like age, gender, education, living situation, marital and employment status along with health literacy, health self-efficacy and knowledge regarding chronic conditions was tested. 443 adults participated in the study, of whom 63% were females, 84.6% were college educated and 76.3% were employed. Linear regression modelling indicated that socio-demographic factors along with health self-efficacy negatively predicted HRB ($R^2 = .250$, $F(13, 341) = 8.729$, $p < 0.001$). Men, who were single, living with family, having lower levels of education and health self-efficacy were more likely to indicate HRB. Health literacy and knowledge, however, did not predict health-risk behaviours. The results imply that understanding predictors of HRB is important in reducing morbidity due to chronic conditions in the north-eastern part of India, where there is a high prevalence of hypertension and cancer along with high use of alcohol and tobacco products. Interventions that focus on behaviour change in addition to education would be more effective in lowering risk behaviours through increased self-efficacy.

Keywords: Health-risk behaviours, self-efficacy, health promotion

The influence of self-care on compassion satisfaction, secondary traumatic stress and burnout

08/04/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Developmental and Health Psychology

Speakers: Manoela Lucena

Authors: Manoela Sarto de Lucena

The study explored the influence of self-care on compassion satisfaction, compassion fatigue and burnout on humanitarian aid workers working specifically with refugees and asylum seekers. The sample included 84 humanitarian aid workers that work directly with refugees and asylum seekers who completed online versions of the demographics questionnaire, Professional Quality of Life (ProQOL), and Self-Care Assessment Work Sheet (SCAW). Correlation, analysis of variance (ANOVA), t-tests and multiple linear regressions were used to test associations between self-care and effects of compassion satisfaction, secondary traumatic stress and burnout among participants. The study results indicated significant correlation between more self-care practices and participants' higher level of compassion satisfaction and lower level of burnout. This was also the case for perceived organizational support for humanitarian worker's well-being and self-care, the higher perception of organizational support the more self-care, resulting in

higher compassion satisfaction and lower burnout. Practice implications are highlighted and discussion of future research on the relationship among self-care practices, secondary traumatic stress, burnout, and compassion satisfaction are discussed.

Keywords: Burnout, Compassion Fatigue, Compassion Satisfaction

Shared traumatic reality: Voices of psychotherapists from Ukraine

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG13

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Developmental and Health Psychology
Speakers: Ruth Pat-Horenczyk

Authors: Ruth Pat-Horenczyk, Becky Leshem, Larysa Zasiakina

Background: The aim of this study was to explore the various responses of psychotherapists working under shared traumatic reality in east Ukraine and to identify risk and protective factors for emotional distress.

Method: The sample included 20 Ukrainian psychologists who had been treating patients during the war in east Ukraine. The participants shared their personal and professional experiences in two focus groups and described their emotional and cognitive reactions. The group process included a semi-structured discussion of pre-defined questions. Data analysis used two phases of inductive thematic assessment, classifying and evaluating the transcribed texts into concepts and themes by three independent researchers ($\kappa = .87$).

Results: The content analysis revealed several central common risk factors among psychologists, including the toll of exposure to shared traumatic reality, secondary traumatization, and compassion fatigue. Protective factors were categorized into five eco-systems: (a) Individual (active coping, regaining control and self-care); (b) Family and friends (mutual sharing, social support, altruism, and volunteering); (c) Professional (compassion satisfaction and professional growth); (d) Intergenerational (transgenerational transmission of mistrust, constant preparedness to disasters and beliefs in inner strength); (e) National (national myths).

Discussion: The findings point to the need to integrate both positive and negative aspects of shared traumatic reality into theoretical conceptualizations and clinical training. Special emphasis should be put on providing infrastructure for self-care and social support for therapists who work in a shared trauma reality. Policymakers should be informed of the need to integrate into programs of preparedness and professional training of mental health professionals a module on raising awareness regarding potential compassion fatigue and potential secondary traumatization. A module of psycho-education training on the potential compassion satisfaction and professional growth is also highly recommended. Additional research on shared traumatic reality is needed with specific emphasis on a variety of first responders in diverse cultural contexts.

Keywords: Ukraine, Shared traumatic reality, psychotherapists

Session 48 - Cognitive and Personality Psychology

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Group Session
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Jack Loughnane; Tania Azzam; Syed Muhammad Omar; Georgiana Darau

A Cognitive Balance Approach to Understanding Intergroup Attitudes in Post-Brexit Northern Ireland

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Jack Loughnane

Authors: Jack Loughnane, Jenny Roth, Wijnand Van Tilburg

Cognitive balance theory posits that a drive for cognitively consistent thoughts motivates interpersonal relations. Building on previous research that has investigated intergroup attitudes from a cognitive consistency perspective, we predicted that when the groups of Irish people and British people in Northern Ireland are perceived as more compatible (i.e., there is harmony between the groups in terms of norms, values, and rules), intergroup bias would be lower than when groups are perceived as less compatible. We collected data of residents of Northern Ireland before the UK's official withdrawal from the EU ($N = 604$) and after ($N = 350$). As hypothesised, cross-sectional moderation analyses reliably showed that attitudes towards British people positively related to attitudes towards Irish people when participants perceived the groups as more compatible. We found the opposite relationship at the lowest levels of perceived compatibility. In subsequent cross-lagged panel analyses, interaction effects at Time 1 did not consistently predict outcome variables at Time 2. The lack of a moderating effect over time may be explained by the fact that not all cognitions in the triad are simultaneously accessible, which previous researchers have outlined as a necessary condition for thoughts to follow cognitively balanced patterns. From an applied perspective, the current findings indicate that emphasising commonalities - and thus increasing the perceived compatibility - between groups can reduce intergroup bias. While these findings must be firmly rooted in the context of Northern Ireland post-Brexit, the present results support the notion that judgments about multiple social groups follow principles of cognitive balance and these findings may be applied to intergroup relations in general.

Keywords: Cognitive Consistency, intergroup relations, multiple identity

Early Marriage in Society in Transition: Attitudes and Identity Formation Processes

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Tania Azzam

Authors: Tania Azzam, Jenny Kurman

Identity formation is important to healthy development, processes that happen during emerging adulthood, and enabled due to the postpone of marriage in Western cultures. Yet in some non-Western cultures, marriage during those years is still common especially among women. The main purpose of the current study is to examine identity formation among early married women (compared to late marriage) in Palestinian society in Israel, as a case study of a society in transition. Two studies were conducted. The first (N = 360) focused on existing norms regarding ideal age for marriage and perceived criteria for readiness for marriage among different age groups (youngsters: M=17.09. and elders: M=67.71) and of region (urban vs. rural). Participants reported ideal marital age for women, and filled the Criteria for Marriage Readiness scale and cultural values. Results showed that ideal marital age for women was higher among youngsters and urban participants. Grand mean was 24.17 years, supporting a norm for early marriage. Urban youngsters emphasized independence as a readiness for marriage criterion more than all other groups, supporting some transition trends toward more individualistic values. The second study focused on identity formation as a function of age of marriage (and of region), and its relations with well-being. It was expected that achieve identity will be more prevalent among women who married late whereas foreclosed identity will be more prevalent among those who married early. 200 women from urban and rural regions, about half were married at age 23 or earlier filled out questionnaires regarding Ego Identity Process and well-being (DASS- 21, Satisfaction with Life, and self -efficacy). Identity formation did not differ neither by marital age nor by region. Foreclosed identity was the most prevalent, and related to better well-being, unlike what is known for Western societies. These results require further examination in future researches.

Keywords: identity formation, marital readiness, society in transition

A Decolonial Intervention in Well-being Research: 'Peace of Mind' as a Source in Ghana

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Syed Muhammad Omar

Authors: Syed Muhammad Omar, Annabella Osei-Tutu, Glenn Adams, Vivian Dzokoto

Well-being research has typically emphasized the balance of positive to negative affective states (i.e., happiness). Research on cultural models of well-being in Ghana has identified peace of mind (feelings of relief, associated with avoidance of problems) and proper relationality as additional sources of well-being, beyond the mainstream emphasis on happiness. The purpose of the current research was to test the relative strength of these

different components of well-being across samples of Ghanaian and American participants. We sampled situations of well-being increase (n = 48) and decrease (n = 48) from a pool that we had obtained in a previous study from Ghanaian and American participants. We presented these 96 situations as stimuli to 102 Ghanaian, 97 African American, and 96 European American participants. In response to each situation, participants reported how their well-being, peace of mind, affect, and social validation would change. We then conducted multiple regression analyses for each group of participants with peace of mind, affect, and social validation as predictors of well-being. In general, peace of mind and affect were stronger than social validation as predictors of well-being. However, we observed moderating effects of well-being valence (i.e., increase or decrease situations) and cultural setting that were consistent with hypotheses. With respect to valence, peace of mind predicted greater decrements in well-being than did affect in decrease situations, but affect predicted greater increment in well-being than did peace of mind in increase situations. With respect to cultural setting, peace of mind and social validation were stronger predictors of well-being for Ghanaians than American participants, but affect was a stronger predictor of well-being for Americans than Ghanaian participants. Taken together, this research contributes to separate understanding of well-being as either loss or gain and emphasizes the need to denaturalize well-being paradigms which focus on affective states.

Keywords: well-being, Ghana, peace of mind

Physician's Mental Health during COVID-19: Local and Migrant Physicians in France

08/04/2023
02:30 PM – 04:00 PM
Room: KBG16

Tags: Oral presentation
Track: Cognitive and Personality Psychology
Speakers: Georgiana Darau

Authors: Georgiana P. Darau, Prof. Dr. hab. Pawel Boski, Prof. Dr. Christin-Melanie Vauclair

The uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic brought with it many difficulties that everyone in the world had to deal with them. In a such medical crisis, medical personnel play a crucial role as they are on the front line for saving the lives of those infected by the virus. But what happens with the mental health of physicians during such threatening times, especially that of migrant physicians? 138 physicians from France (from which 53 were Romanian and 29 naturalized), responded to an online questionnaire where they self-reported the general stress and anxiety before/during the pandemic, satisfaction with life, pandemic-related hazards, personality, support network and acculturative stress. Results show that the pandemic is a general threat to all physicians of all nationalities, with general stress and anxiety levels higher during the pandemic than before it. Although, an interesting tendency is observed between the French physicians and the immigrant physicians, which can be explained by the immigrant paradox. Counter-intuitive to what it was predicted, extraversion and conscientiousness are the personality dimensions

negatively predicting general covid stress only among the Romanians - the economic migrant group.

Individual differences play an important role in assessing the mental health of physicians, neuroticism being the strongest one correlated with all types of stress. However, it is important to note that neuroticism is very low among physicians, implying that 'healthy doctors take care of us'. Support from friends is crucial in reducing the general covid anxiety for extraversion, agreeableness, imagination personality dimensions, and increasing satisfaction with life for neuroticism.

Overall, cultural background influences personality, but it doesn't define it, especially among physicians, with individual differences being more important. A limitation of this study is the time of the collection of the data - one year into the pandemic when protocols and information on the situation were available.

Keywords: Mental Health; Personality; Pandemic

Session 49 - Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

08/04/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KB118

Tags: Group Session

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Julia Rotzinger; Theofilos Gkinopoulos; Mariem Jebali; Ketoki Mazumdar

Ubuntu/harambee among young adults in Namibia

08/04/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Julia Rotzinger

Authors: Julia Stephanie Rotzinger, Amber Thalmayer

Most psychology practiced and taught in Africa relies on Euro-American philosophies and theories, despite their limitations in African cultures. A shift in focus from a Eurocentric to an Afrocentric perspective is intended by exploring ubuntu/harambee as an important aspect of African psychology. Ubuntu is an expression of African humanity relating to qualities such as empathy, humaneness, hospitality, generosity, respect, collaboration, communalism, and personhood, among others. It captures the ideal for a human being and the essence of what it is to be a morally and ethically celebrated African person. The current study seeks input from a Namibian sample of young adults to: (1) investigate how and in what ways young adults' identity/self-concept relates to ubuntu, (2) examine positive and negative aspects of ubuntu related to mental health, (3) assess similarities and differences between related cultural variables (e.g., collectivism, familismo). Semi-structured interviews (N = 16) with 18-year-old participants, identified from the Africa Long Life Study, were conducted throughout Namibia (Center, West, North) and different settings (city, informal settlement, village) to represent a variety of socio-demographic backgrounds, and provide insight into social changes and continuity of traditions. Reflexive thematic analysis is used to identify shared meanings in the data. Results indicate that ubuntu,

in the form of community support, protection, guidance, and possibly as a potential protective factor, is mostly applicable for those living in rural areas and villages, and less in cities or informal settlements. Participants identified strongly with their community; they strive to bring value and give something back. These interviews pave the way for additional follow-up interviews in other countries in sub-Saharan Africa and the possible creation of a measurement instrument for use in cultural psychology research. With this qualitative study in Namibia, we provide an example of (cross-)cultural psychology research from an (emic, local) African psychological perspective.

Keywords: Ubuntu, cultural psychology, sub-Saharan Africa

Morality-as-Cooperation in Tight and Loose Cultures: A cross-sectional study across 50 countries

08/04/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Theofilos Gkinopoulos

Authors: Theofilos Gkinopoulos, Konrad Bocian

Tightness-Looseness (TL) theory defines those social norms as socially agreed-upon behavioural standards, which vary in terms of their strength and enforcement across tight and loose cultures. The main objective of this study are (a) to demonstrate whether cultural tightness predicts higher morality-as-cooperation, i.e. the conceptualization of morality as a form of cooperative rules; (b) to test whether the magnitude of this relationship is strengthened by increased national identification. A sample of N = 39,890 participants from 50 countries, took part in our study as part of the International Collaboration in Social and Moral Psychology project. Since subjects are nested within tight and loose countries, we used multilevel modelling. As hypothesized, cultural tightness significantly predicted morality-as-cooperation. Specifically, in tight (vs. loose) countries morality-as-cooperation was significantly higher (vs. lower). This relationship was also moderated by national identification. Although the effect of tightness on morality-as-cooperation was positive and significant in both low and high levels of national identification, this effect was stronger in high (vs. low) levels of national identification. The pattern of results was similar when including age, gender and political orientation as covariates. This paper examined whether cultural tightness is related to increased morality-as-cooperation across 50 countries. By employing a cross-country dataset, we expand on recent findings (e.g. DiSanto et al., 2022) demonstrating that tightness of countries is linked to people's tendency to coordinate with each other along the lines of moral and socially established standards for their nation's welfare. We also showed that national identification increases the magnitude of this relationship. Results open up the discussion about conceptualization of morality forms as cultural constructs (e.g. Jia & Krettenauer, 2017) and roadmaps that serve sustainable futures for nations worldwide, to deal with unprecedented events.

Keywords: cooperation, morality, tightness

Transnational marriage and its significance in cooperative and competitive dynamics Arab immigrants

08/04/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Mariem Jebali

Authors: Mariem Jebali, Márta Fülöp

With the rise of the migration flow, transnational marriage has become more prevalent and frequent.

Intermarriage is usually classified as a fundamental indicator of social assimilation (Alba & Golden, 1986), however intercultural relationships are often faced disapproval by family, friends, and community which is expressed by rejection, discrimination, and even violence (Fontaine & Dorch, 1980).

The aim of this paper is to 1. Explore how different dynamics between marriage bound Arab and Hungarian families (Acceptance or Rejection) influence the integration of Arabs within the Hungarian society. 2. Examine this through in-group and out-group competition and cooperation.

This paper presents preliminary data based on 8 semi-structured interviews that were conducted with Arabs (aged between 38-54 years old; 7: males, 1: female) living in Hungary and married to a Hungarian. Using a thematic/content analysis of the interviews, our results indicate that even though generally Arabs with Hungarian spouses are more inclined to integrate, different acculturation strategies can be observed depending on the family dynamics. For immigrants who were accepted and supported by their Hungarian family, are more integrated and assimilated into the host society. The same can be observed among immigrants who have experienced constructive competition with their Hungarian family leading them to become closer to Hungarian members and motivating them to work harder on improving themselves and elevate their status in an effort to integrate and assimilate more into the host society. However, for immigrants who experienced rejection from their Hungarian family based on their ethnic background resulting in them feeling inferior and being looked down on, thus forcing them to adopt destructive competitive behaviours with members of the family, are more separated from the host society members and are concentrated solely on the Arab community. (NKFIH-OTKA-K 135963)

Keywords: Acculturation, Competition, Cooperation

Mothering Load: Chronicles of Invisible Realities of Urban Indian Mothers During the Pandemic

08/04/2023

02:30 PM – 04:00 PM

Room: KB118

Tags: Oral presentation

Track: Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology

Speakers: Ketoki Mazumdar

Authors: Ketoki Mazumdar

COVID-19 has had a profound impact on almost everyone across the world. One significant impact has been on professionally engaged mothers and the proliferation of the invisible nature of the work – formal, unpaid and worry – that they are engaged in on a daily basis. Mothers experienced an exacerbation in their domestic load and unpaid care responsibilities due to an absence of any kind of help and other child care arrangements whilst balancing their professional careers. All of these responsibilities have disproportionately fallen on the shoulders of mothers during COVID-19.

These challenges bring to light the existing gender inequalities and the gendered nature of parenting. Using a feminist lens, this study explored the lived experiences of mothering load of 20 professionally employed Indian mothers during COVID-19. A total of 2 themes and 6 sub-themes were identified through the process of reflexive thematic analysis from their in-depth interviews – Triad of work included increased care work, increased formal work and increased worry work and Mothering experiences included lack of support, parental role overload and gendered nature of parenting. This study adds to the limited empirical evidence of professionally engaged mothers in India and their lived experiences during the pandemic. The findings also point towards acknowledging the importance of maternal mental health and the UN SDG Goal 5 to establish and enforce stronger policies around recognizing and appreciating unpaid care and domestic work to promote gender equality and empowering women at all levels. This may be enacted through encouragement of shared responsibilities within the household and family units as contextually feasible and through the development of appropriate infrastructure, social protection policies and the delivery of public services. These practices would assist in addressing the severe psychological bearings of mothering load on mothers, which remains invisible to a large extent.

Keywords: Indian Mother, COVID-19, Gender roles

Mini Fruit Break

08/04/2023

04:00 PM – 04:05 PM

Room:

Conference Reflections & Closing Ceremony

08/04/2023

04:05 PM – 05:00 PM

Room: KBG12

Tags: General Discussion

Track: Other topics

Speakers: Anca Minescu; Pablo De Tezanos-Pinto

We would like to take a few moments to close the IACCP 2023 Limerick conference. We will present awards for the best posters as well as the best photo of the conference. We will give everyone a chance to raise questions for the future of cross-cultural psychology, as well as comment on key messages from the Limerick conference. We might even have one more Irish surprise event for all attendees.

FREE TIME - explore Limerick and West Ireland!

08/05/2023

08:00 AM – 10:00 PM

Room:

Tags: Culture & Fun

Track: Culture & Fun

Use your free time in Ireland to explore Limerick and the surrounding areas. Go to the vibrant millk market, visit King John's castle, one of Limerick's interesting museums, have a beer at a local pub, or take a train to Galway, Ennis, Cork, or a bus to Kilkenny, Killaloe and more amazing places! Check out the channel "Local Recommendations", write a question in the "Ask Organizers anything" or directly approach one of us. We hope you'll make the the best out of your time on this beautiful island. It's up to you!

If you want to explore the city and surrounding area with like-mined conference attendees, check out the "Community" feature on Whova! Under "Meet-Ups and Virtual Meets", you can suggest a meeting which other conference attendees can join. Surely, you'll find somehow who had the same idea in mind and isn't it fun to explore new places together?

IACCP Full Day Tour to the Cliffs of Moher and the Burren

08/05/2023

09:00 AM – 06:00 PM

Room: Cliffs of Moher and the Burren. Departure from and Return to Cappavilla Village.

Tags: Culture & Fun;Registration needed!;€€

Track: Culture & Fun

For those who have prebooked their tickets for the Cliffs of Moher tour, you will already have received your eticket for the tour by separate mail. Please assemble at Cappavilla Village Reception at 9am for the tour and the coach will also make a short stop at the Castletroy Park Hotel to collect any delegates staying at the hotel. Return at approx. 6pm. Lunch is NOT included.

The weather can be highly unpredictable at the Cliffs - it's best to come prepared for all types of weather - with a good rain jacket and a pair of walking shoes.

On Saturday, 5th August 2023, we will depart from Cappavilla Village Reception, University of Limerick at 09.00am for a tour to the West Coast. Drive through County Clare and continue to the Cliffs of Moher. One of Ireland's favourite visitor experiences, the Cliffs of Moher tower over the rugged west Clare coast. Walk the safe, paved pathways and view the famous Cliffs on Europe's western frontier and enjoy the spectacular vistas over the Atlantic Ocean and the Aran Islands. Their natural beauty has inspired artists, musicians, and poets for generations, as well as absorbing scientists and geologists, drawn by the unique landscape in which they sit. The Cliffs of Moher, the most famous cliffs in Ireland, will leave you awestruck, creating memories that will stay with you forever. The Cliffs of Moher host major colonies of nesting sea birds and are one of the country's most important bird-breeding sites. The area has been designated a Special Protection Area (SPA) for Birds. Part of the beauty

of the Cliffs is that they can be cloaked in fog one minute and basking in the sun's rays the next. The weather is highly unpredictable - it's best to come prepared for all types of weather - with a good rain jacket and a pair of walking shoes. The tour continues onwards from the Cliffs of Moher through the Burren region. The vast, moon-like Burren in County Clare is one of Ireland's most compelling landscapes. Here, cool grey rock etched with crevices and cracks tumbles down to the wild blue Atlantic Ocean. The result is one of nature's most extraordinary phenomena: a huge rocky pavement dotted with rock formations, caves and fossils, as well as an incredible array of flowers, from native species to Arctic, Alpine and Mediterranean plants. You will return to Cappavilla Village by approx. 18.00hrs.

PRICE: €45 per Person

REGISTRATION NEEDED!

Global-MINDS Alumni Reunion

08/05/2023

10:00 AM – 11:55 PM

Room: Limerick

Tags: Event;Registration needed!

For those of you who are Global-MINDS alumni and signed up, the activities of this year's alumni reunion start at 10am on Saturday, August 5th, and finish with a fantastic evening in Dolan's Pub and Restaurant followed by an amazing party. Additional activities are planned for Sunday, August 6th, including a guided city tour and informal get-togethers.



List of Presenters

Presenter	Institution
Abhishek Kumar	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India
Adnan Mohammed Gribiea	Kaye Academic College of Education
Aigerim Balkhashbayeva	University of Limerick, Ireland
Aisling O'Donnell	University of Limerick, Ireland
Albina Gallyamova	Hse University
Alejandra del Carmen Dominguez Espinosa	Iberoamerican University, Mexico
Alexander Covalschi	Grupo Reverie, Argentina
Amaeze Madukah	
Amalia Gilodi	University of Luxembourg
Amanda Clinton	
Amanda Czik	
Ana Papava	
Anastasiia Zubareva	University of Limerick, Ireland
Anastasiya Voloshyn	
Anat Bardi	Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom
Anca Minescu	University of Limerick, Ireland
Andrea Deverell	
Andreas Maercker	University of Zurich, Switzerland
Andrew G. Ryder	Concordia University & Jewish General Hospital Montréal, Canada
Angela Mazzone	Anti-Bullying Centre, Dublin City University
Anita Barmettler	University of Limerick, Ireland
Anna K. Döring	University of Westminster, United Kingdom
Anna Kwiatkowska	Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Anna Maria Migdał	University of Social Sciences
Anna Włodarczyk	Universidad Católica del Norte
Anton Kurapov	PLUS
Ariane Virgona	La Trobe University, Australia
Ariel Knafo	Hebrew university
Ashley O'Connor	
Aysheh Maslamani	Hebrew University



Azzam Amin	
Beatriz Gómez Moreno	GORM
Benjamin Voyer	ESCP Business School, United Kingdom
Berrin Otyakmaz	Univ of Applied Labour Studies, Germany
Brian Dixon	
Brian W. Haas	University of Georgia, United States of America
Brien K. Ashdown	American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
Bright Mahembe	
C. Dominik Guess	University of North Florida
Carina C. Hartz	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences Germany
Carmen Rodríguez Naranjo	
Celine Frank	University of Cologne
Cheuk Yue Wan	University of Sydney
Christin-Melanie Vauclair	ISCTE
Cláudio Vaz Torres	University of Brasília, Brazil
Colleen Ward	VUW
Connie Siebold	University of Maryland
Dagmara Wrzecionkowska	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
Dan Medvedev	University of Chicago, United States of America
Daniëlle Otten	University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg- University M, Netherlands
Dariya Koleva	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Bulgaria
Darla K. Deardorff	Duke University, North Carolina, USA
Diana Lizarazo	
Dongmei Li	School of Tourism Management, South China Normal University
Donka Darpatova-Hruzewicz	University SWPS Poland
Dr Katharina Addington-Lefringhausen	Heriot-Watt University
Dr Laura De Pretto	Leeds Trinity University
Edison Tan	Singapore Management University
Ekaterine Pirtskhalava	Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
Elaine Smith	University of Limerick, Ireland
Elena Piccinelli	Iscte-IUL (University Institute of Lisbon)



Elizabeth Curtis	Western Kentucky University
Ella Daniel	Tel-Aviv University, Israel
Ellen Kerpen	Trier University
Elok D Malay	University of Groningen
Emilly Schuch Martins	
Emily Miller	University of South Australia
Emine Bilgen	Royal Holloway University of London
Emmeline Marie Searson-Power	
Emmeline Searson-Power	University of Limerick
Esteban Durán Delgado	University of Osnabrück
Ethel Osazuwa	University of South Australia
Eva K. Sekwena	North West University
Ewa Palikot	Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Fahima Alsaïdi	Ministry of Education
Fattana Mirzada	KU Leuven, Belgium
Fernanda Pérez-Gay Juárez	McGill University
Finn Lannon	University of Limerick
Franziska Deutsch	Constructor University, Germany
Gabriela Heermans	
Gail Flanagan	University of Limerick, Ireland
Gamze Ipek	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Turkey
Georgiana Darau	AEGIS
Gesa Solveig Duden	FernUniversität in Hagen
Guido Liguori	Iaccp
Gulnaz Anjum	UiO
Hadjer Bensadek	University of Limerick, Ireland
Halina Grzymala Moszczynska	Jagiellonian University, Poland
Hester van Herk	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands
Hisham Jubran	Beit Berl college, Israel
Hisham M. Abu-Rayya	University of Haifa, Israel
Hüseyin Hilmi Yildirim	FernUniversität in Hagen (Germany)



Ikram Housni	
Inbal Moscovich	Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Itziar Alonso-Arbiol	
Iva Poláčková Šolcová	Czech Academy of Sciences
Jack Loughnane	University of Limerick
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Kaylee Henderson	Fund for Education Abroad
Kershia Sunjeevan	University Of Kwa-Zulu Natal
Ketoki Mazumdar	FLAME University



Kevin Durrheim	University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Khaled Al-Sayed	
Klaus Boehnke	Constructor University, Bremen, Germany
Kuba Krys	Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland
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Leonie Ludwig	University of Limerick
Leonie Otten	Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine, Hamburg, Germany
Leonor Gaitan-Aguilar	Erasmus University Rotterdam
Leticia Scheidt	University of Limerick, Ireland
Li-Jun Ji	Queen's University, Canada
Liliyana Mbeve	University of Limerick, Ireland
Lorraine Gutierrez	University of Michigan
Luciana Dantas	Dublin City University
Lusine Grigoryan	University of York
Ma Teresa Tuason	University of North Florida
Maksim Rudnev	University of Waterloo
Mamobo Ogoro	University of Limerick, Ireland
Manoela Lucena	
Maria Baran	SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Maria Daniela Postelnicu	University of Bucharest
Maria Rieder	University of Limerick, Ireland
Maria Stogianni	Tilburg University, Netherlands
Mariantonia Borza	
Marie Kollek	University of Hildesheim, Germany
Mariem Jebali	Eotvos Lorand University
Marina C. Orifici	University of Cologne
Mariya Mathai	



Marta Fulop	Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Psychology
Marta Penczek	Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Matthew Noone	
Matthew Treble	
Maya Benish- Weisman	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
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Min-Ping Huang	Yuan Ze University, College of Management
Muaz Özcan	Koç University Ph.D Candidate
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Nigel Healey	University of Limerick
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Nino Makhashvili	Ilia State University, Georgia
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Niyati Pandya	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Nora C. G. Benningstad	University of Oslo, Norway
Nuzha Saleem	
Ojaswita Bhushan	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
Oleg Kokun	Kostiuk Institute of Psychology, National Academy of Education, Ukraine
Olena Smolenko	Eötvös Loránd University, Ukraine
Orla Muldoon	University of Limerick, Ireland
Pablo De Tezanos-Pinto	University of Limerick, Ireland
Paraskevi Simou	Université Jean Jaurès Toulouse
Paula Fiorito	universidad de palermo, Argentina
Paulina Coles	
Pawel Boski	SWPS University, Poland
Pay Laurin Jessen	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany
Peter B. Smith	University of Sussex, United Kingdom



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Purnima Singh	Indian Institute of Technology, India
Rachana Bhangaokar	The M. S. University Of Baroda
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Rebeca Bayeh	Fordham University
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Ron Fischer	IDOR
Ronja Runge	
Rūta Sargautytė	
Ruth Pat-Horenczyk	Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Saba Safdar	University of Guelph, Canada
Said Aldhafri	Sultan Qaboos University
Sandeep Kumar	Banaras Hindu University
Santhi Corcoran	Mary Immaculate College and University of Limerick
Sara Giuffrè	ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon
Sarah Jay	University of Limerick
Sharon Glazer	University of Baltimore, United States of America
Shlomo Black	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Shuxin “Sacha” Cheng	Johns Hopkins University
Sivenesi Subramoney	University of California Merced, United States of America
Sophie D. Walsh	Bar Ilan University
Soyhan Egitim	Toyo University, Japan



Stefanie Hahm	University of Greifswald, Germany
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SungChun Tsai	
Susana Nunez Rodriguez	
Sydney Conroy	Play in Education, Development, and Learning (PEDAL)
Syed Muhammad Omar	University of Kansas
Tahereh Ziaian	University of South Australia
Tammy Rubel-Lifschitz	Hebrew University
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Yin Luo	Nanyang Technological University
Yong-Qi Cong	University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
Yoshitaka Yamazaki	Bunkyo University
Ype H. Poortinga	Tilburg University, Netherlands
Yuanyuan Shi	Department of Tourism, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, China



IACCP
LIMERICK 2023

Global Minds and Hearts

Pathways Towards a Sustainable Future



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27th Regional Conference of the
International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology



July 31 – August 5, 2023
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