

*Welcome to Mobile, Alabama  
Home to the original Mardi Gras, instituted 1704*



***SCCR***

***42ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the  
SOCIETY for CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH***

***SASci***

***9<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the  
SOCIETY for ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES***

***THE BATTLE HOUSE RENAISSANCE HOTEL & SPA***

***Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.***

***February 20-23, 2013***

[www.anthrosciences.org](http://www.anthrosciences.org)

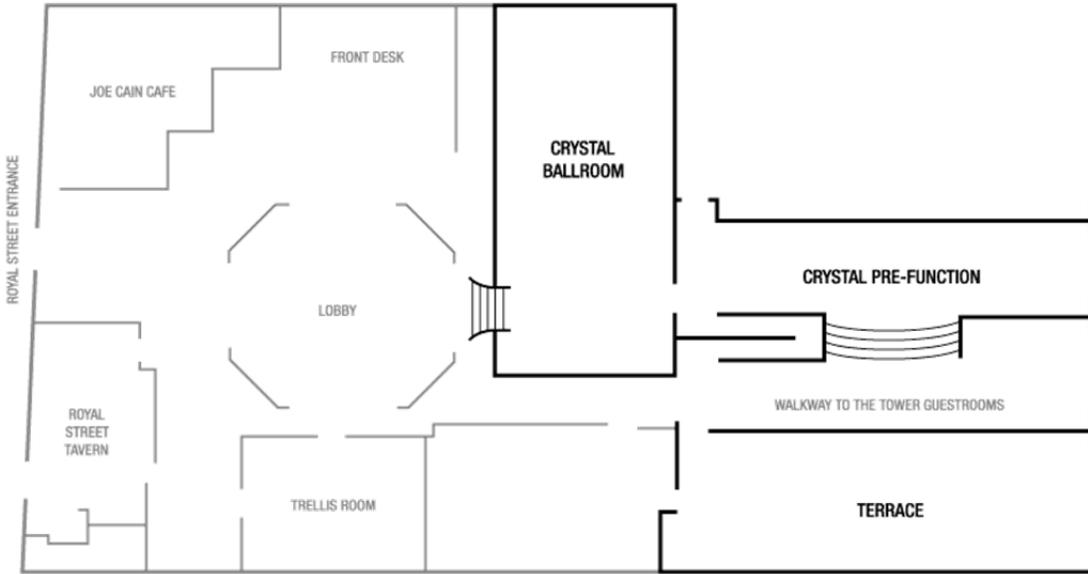
[www.sccr.org](http://www.sccr.org)

*SASci*

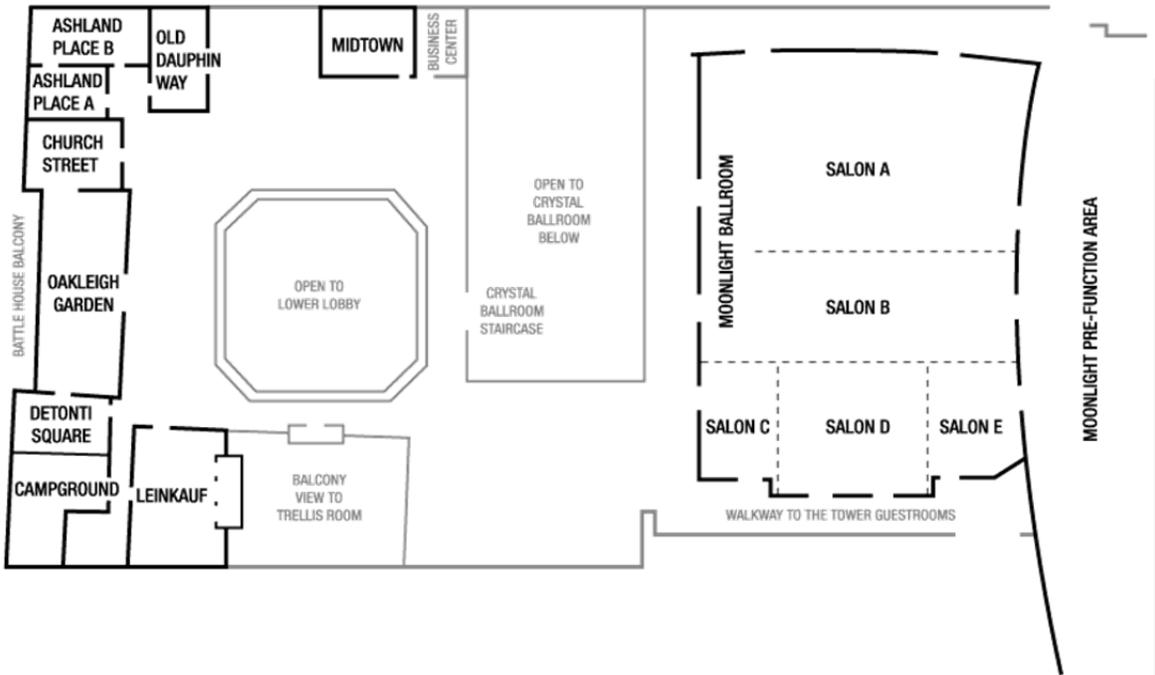


# The Battle House Renaissance Hotel & Spa Map

## LEVEL ONE



## LEVEL TWO



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Hotel Map</i> .....	<i>P.1</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	<i>P.2</i>
<i>Organization Officers</i> .....	<i>P.3</i>
<i>SCCR Organization, Membership Information</i> .....	<i>P.4</i>
<i>SASci Organization, Membership Information</i> .....	<i>P.5</i>
<i>SCCR Awards</i> .....	<i>P.6</i>
<i>SCCR Awards</i> .....	<i>P.7</i>
<i>Keynote Speakers</i> .....	<i>P.8</i>
<i>Wednesday Program</i> .....	<i>P.9</i>
<i>Thursday Program</i> .....	<i>P.9-14</i>
<i>Friday Program</i> .....	<i>P.14-20</i>
<i>Saturday Program</i> .....	<i>P.20-21</i>
<i>Conference Abstracts</i>	
<i>Presentations Abstracts</i> .....	<i>P.21-54</i>
<i>Poster Presentations</i> .....	<i>P.55-</i>

## ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

### ***SUPPORT***

Department of Education University of South Alabama

### ***LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE***

#### ***University of South Alabama***

Dr. Erwei Dong, Professor of Leisure Studies

Dr. Jenny Manders, Chair, Adult Interdisciplinary Studies

Joycelyn Finley-Hervey, Interdisciplinary Education, Tour Organizer

### **PROGRAM COMMITTEES**

#### **SCCR**

#### ***University of North Georgia-Gainesville Campus***

Valerie Havill, Associate Professor of Psychology

Christy Dearden, Administrative Assistant, College of Arts and Letters

Robin Blake, FWS-Administrative Assistant

Susann Doyle-Portillo, Professor of Psychology

Diane Cook, Professor of Psychology

Shelley Aikman, Professor of Psychology

Brien Ashdown, Chair, Hobart & William Smith Colleges

Jill Brown, Creighton University

Heather Rae Espinoza, California State University

Carrie M. Brown, Agnes Scott College

Seinenu Thein, University of California

Hemalatha Ganapathy-Coleman, Indiana State University & Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

#### **SASci**

Carol Ember, Human Relations Area Files

Robert Moore, Rollins College

#### **SCCR- PRESIDENT**

William Jankowiak, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

**ORGANIZATION OFFICERS**

**SCCR**

President, William Jankowiak	Wake Forest University
President-Elect, Valerie Havill	University of North Georgia
Past-President, Deborah L. Best	Wake Forest University
Secretary, Seinenu M. Thein	University of California
Treasurer, Lisa Oliver	San José State University
Parliamentarian & Archivist, Herbert Barry	University of Pittsburgh

Area Representatives:

Brien Ashdown (Psychology), Hobart & William Smith Colleges  
Vadim Moldovan (Social Science), York College, CUNY  
Heather Rae-Espinoza (Anthropology), University of Long Beach

**SASci**

President, Carol Ember	Yale University
President-Elect, Ben Blount	Socioecological Informatics
Past-President, Peter N. Peregrine	Lawrence University
Secretary, Stephen Chrisomalis	Wayne State University
Treasurer, Seamus Decker	University of Massachusetts

Board Members: Jeffrey Cohen, Victor De Munck, Giovanni Bennardo

Student Reps: Matthew Boulanger, Aryeh Jacobsohn

## **THE SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH (SCCR)**

SCCR is a multi-disciplinary organization. Its members all share a common devotion to the conduct of cross-cultural research. SCCR members are professionals and students from the social science fields of Psychology, Anthropology, Sociology, and related fields including Education, Family Studies, Social Work, Human Development, Psychiatry, Communications, Ethnic Studies, Business, etc. A distinguished characteristic of the Society, compared with other academic organizations, is that it is fundamentally inter-disciplinary and provides members with the opportunity to network with scholars from a wide variety of approaches to cross-cultural and comparative research. Additionally, the SCCR is a fundamentally international society that provides members with the opportunity to engage in collaborations and scholarly conversation with scholars from across the world. Since its founding in 1971, SCCR has intentionally avoided growing too large, so that its members can know each other better, form lasting relationships, and provide genuine support to their fellow colleagues and students.

### **MEMBERSHIP**

To join SCCR, submit the online application form and pay your dues online at <http://www.sccr.org>. You may also print and fill out the online form and mail it to the Treasurer along with your dues payment. Membership dues are NOT included in conference fees and should be sent only to the SCCR treasurer, online here or by mail.

Membership in the Society for Cross-Cultural Research is based on the calendar year (a subscriber's calendar year begins the month SCCR receive the membership fee). Those who join now will receive the publications for the current calendar year, including all of the current year's issues of *Cross-Cultural Research*. Back issues of the journal are available online only.

There are three categories of membership in SCCR. Regular, Student and Retired members receive *Cross-Cultural Research*, the *Newsletter*, 20% publishers discount from Sage Publications and Information Age Publishing, reduced meeting registration rates, and voting privileges in the association. Joint members share one copy of *CCR*. You may choose an alternate two-year dues payment option at a reduced rate.

## **THE SOCIETY FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES (SASci)**

The Society for Anthropological Sciences (SASci) was organized to promote empirical research and social science in anthropology. The members of SAS want to further the development of anthropological science as empirical knowledge based on testable theory, sound research design and systematic methods for the collection and analysis of data. We seek to fulfill the historic mission of anthropology to describe and explain the range of variation in human biology, society and culture across time and space.

SASci, the independent parent organization, was formed in 2002 as an effort to promote empirical research and social science in anthropology. Its AAA Interest Group, SAS, was organized at the 2003 AAA meetings in Chicago, IL.

### **MEMBERSHIP**

#### **Register to join SASci and the AAA-SAS Interest Group**

SASci membership dues: Professional membership dues are US \$10 per year. Student membership is free. The AAA SASci sections will have dues of \$10 for students as well due to AAA regulations.

You are NOT required to be a member of the American Anthropological Association to be a member of SASci. American Anthropological Association members who join SASci are encouraged to also join the SAS interest group of the AAA so that we are represented in that organization.

Membership forms to register to join SASci are available at:

<http://anthrosciences.org/>. More information regarding the AAA-SAS interest group can also be found there.

## ANNUAL AWARDS PRESENTED BY THE SCCR

### **SCCR Leigh Minturn Memorial Award for Early Career Cross-Cultural Research**

Leigh Minturn (1928-1999) was Professor Emerita of Social Psychology at the University of Colorado, and a past president of the SCCR. The obituary of Dr. Minturn written by William Lambert (following her untimely death in the Egypt Air plane crash tragedy) described her as —...a strong presence, bordering on the aristocratic, knitting through a scientific meeting and facing questions with characteristic vigor and courage, drawing upon immense knowledge from cross-cultural lore and generalizations, to systematic, well planned research findings and the growing cross-cultural data from experiments.¶ She was a long-term leader of SCCR and bequeathed an endowment to SCCR that will make possible web site renovation and many other growth initiatives. Leigh Minturn mentored many cross-cultural scholars and will have a permanent impact on the SCCR. This award honors her memory and legacy.

#### Annual Award

- \$300 prize
- Free membership in SCCR for 1 year
- Free registration and banquet fees at one SCCR conference
- Certificate of Award

#### Eligibility

- Has not been awarded tenure at any university , and
- Not more than 5 years since date of receipt of terminal degree (at time of nomination)

#### Criteria

- Outstanding culture-related scholarly productivity
- Outstanding culture-related scholarly potential
- Active contributor to the SCCR
- Past attendance of at least 2 SCCR conferences

## **ANNUAL AWARDS PRESENTED BY THE SCCR**

### **SCCR John & Beatrice Whiting Memorial Award for Outstanding Student in Cross-Cultural Studies**

John Wesley Mayhew Whiting (1908-1999) was Professor of Social Anthropology Emeritus at Harvard University. Beatrice Blyth Whiting (1914-2003) was Professor Emerita of Education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. Both were major figures in the creation of SCCR and Beatrice Whiting was SCCR's first president. Both were pioneers in the areas of psychological anthropology and studies in child development. Their marriage of over 60 years and legendary research partnership is an inspiration to all academic couples, and their mentoring of generations of internationally-minded students and researchers has left a permanent imprint on our field. This annual award respectfully honors their legacy and memory.

#### Annual Award

- \$150 prize
- Free student membership in SCCR for 2 years
- Free registration and banquet fees at one SCCR conference
- Certificate of Award

#### Eligibility

- Graduate student conducting culturally-related research

#### Criteria

- Outstanding culture-related scholarly productivity
- Outstanding culture-related scholarly potential
- Active contributor to the SCCR
- Past attendance of at least 1 SCCR conference

For information regarding the nomination process for these awards, see the  
SCCR website. <http://www.sccr.org>

7

## Keynote Speakers • SCCR 2013



"A Multicultural Tale: Down by the Bay Where the Watermelon and Lemongrass Grow"  
Thursday, February 21, 2013 5:30pm - 6:30pm

### **Denise C. Lewis, Ph.D.**

Associate Professor  
Department of Human Development and Family Science  
University of Georgia

Denise C. Lewis, Ph.D., is a cross-cultural family gerontologist. She is an Associate Professor in the Department of Human Development and Family Science, is affiliate faculty at the Institute for Gerontology, University of Georgia, USA and is an adjunct faculty member at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Her research is located under the umbrella of family exchanges across generations. From this broad definition, two avenues of related gerontological/family research arose: domestic research on cross-cultural, immigrant families and trans-national research on Asian families in the United States and abroad. By maintaining a global research program, she contributes to our understanding of the intersection of families, aging, culture and society by offering a view of ethnic diversity centered on the lived experiences of families. She has conducted cross-cultural and transnational research with Cambodian refugees in the US and with elder-headed households in Cambodia. Her research focuses on ageing within the context of family relations, grand-family survival strategies, household production of health, and elders' health and well being within traumatized families. She has published many scholarly articles on intergenerational relationships and exchanges, cultural

identity, and aging and spirituality. In 2010, the American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences selected her publication, *Aging out of place: Cambodian refugee elders in the United States*, as the best article published in the Family and Consumer Science Research Journal. Dr. D Lewis also received a 2010 Theoretical Developments in Social Gerontology award from the Gerontological Society of America for her work on developing a theoretical framework for studying family exchanges.

## **2013 PROGRAM SCHEDULE**

### **Wednesday**

February 20, 2013

**4:00 – 6:00pm, Registration – Moonlight Ballroom Foyer**

### **Opening Reception**

**6:00 – 7:30pm– Crystal Ballroom**

Cash Bar

---

### **Thursday**

February 21, 2013

**8:30 – 9:15am, Opening Session – Moonlight Ballroom -Salon B**

**9:30 – 11:30am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon B**

**SCCR Symposium: Changing Chinese and Chinese-North American Families**

Chair: Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College)

Discussant: Ziarat Hossain (University of New Mexico):

1. Susan Chuang, Yanjie Su (University of Guelph, Canada & Peking University, China): *With or Without You: Exploring Parent-Child Interactions among Young Chinese and Chinese Canadian Families*
2. Xuan Li (University of Cambridge, UK): *Actions versus Words? Ways of Expressing Father Love In Contemporary Chinese Families*
3. Ting Lei (Borough of Manhattan Community College), Marsha Komolova: *The rise of Asian Americans: Family factors revisited*
4. Jennifer Ho, Jeannette Raymond (St. Francis College): *Trapped in the Land of the Free: How Chinese Americans Struggle to Reconcile Divergent Values*
5. Jonathan Palumbo, Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College): *Inside the Castle of Hope, Fear, and Sorrow: Young Chinese American Adults in New York City*
6. William Jankowiak (University of Nevada): *Chinese Guilt Stronger than Shame: Urban China's New Morality*

**9:30 – 11:30am, Midtown**

**SCCR Symposium: Cultural Influences on Beliefs**

Chair: Joycelyn Finley-Hervey (University of South Alabama)

1. Joycelyn Finley-Hervey: *Talk and Silence about Sensitive Topics*
2. Robert Gray (University of South Alabama): *Race and Implicit Bias*
3. Joe'l Lewis (University of South Alabama): *Race and Structural Relationships*

**Thursday, February 21, 2013**

---

**9:30 – 11:30am, Leinkauf**

**SASci Symposium: Conceptualizing Complex Systems: How People Navigate Social and Economic Systems**

1. **Raymond Pierotti** (Kansas) Indigenous Knowledge and Changing Environments: Survivance as a measure of resilience and sustainability
2. **Megan Bang** (Washington) Seeing and Engaging Relational Epistemologies: Changing Nature-Culture Relations in Science Education
3. **Stephanie Fryberg** (Arizona) Using Growth Mindset and Cultural Relevance to Foster Identity Safety for Native American students
4. **Izabel Duarte Olson** (Northwestern) Inequality in Levels: Navigating Everyday Complexity
5. **Sarah, Unsworth, Ginger Rogers, Sean-Kelly Palicki** (San Diego State) Relational Orientations toward Nature create Pathways toward Environmental Sustainability and Diversity in the Sciences
6. **bethany ojalehto, Doug Medin** (Northwestern) Multiple Folk Models, One Ecology: Ngöbe, Latino, and Euro-American folk theories and causal models of a shared Caribbean island ecosystem
7. **Doug Medin** (Northwestern) Integrative Commentary

**9:30 – 11:30am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon D**

**SASci Symposium: The Life of Academic “Schools” in Anthropology – Part 1**

1. **David B. Kronenfeld** (UC Riverside and Kronenfeld Design) Introduction
2. **Alvin W. Wolfe** (Univ. South Florida) Integrating Anthropological Theories of Complex Cultural Systems
3. **Theodor Gordon** (UC Riverside) Separating Kroeber’s Baby from his Bathwater
4. **Daniel P. Wolk** (Independent Scholar) Robert Redfield, the Decline of Ideal-Type Approaches to the Study of Social and Cultural Change, and a Proposal for their Revitalization
5. **Benjamin Blount** (SocioEcological Informatics) Linguistics in Anthropology: Paradigms Lost
6. **David B. Kronenfeld** (UC Riverside and Kronenfeld Design) The Rise and Fall of Structural Linguistics--with Consequences

**LUNCH BREAK 11:30 – 1:00pm**

## **SASci Board Meeting 12:30pm, – Location TBA**

**Thursday, February 21, 2013, con**

---

### **1:00 – 3:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon B** **SCCR Symposium: Cultural Influences on Beliefs**

Chair: Deborah L. Best (Wake Forest University)

1. Judith L. Gibbons, Paola Garcia Egan, Ruby Batz, Danielle Pauley, Brien K. Ashdown (St. Louis University): *Obedient and respectful: A “good child” from the perspective of low-income Guatemalan Mothers*
2. Heidi Keller, Johanna Teiser (University of Osnabrueck): *Child-Rearing Responsibilities. Attitudes and Behavioral Strategies of Turkish, Turkish-German and German Grandmothers*
3. Shivani Desai, Deborah L. Best: (Wake Forest University): *Congruence of Beliefs of Immigrant Parents and Children*
4. Melissa Beaulieu, Deborah L. Best: (Wake Forest University): *Beliefs about Gender and Ethnicity*

### **1:00 – 3:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon C** **SCCR Symposium: K-Pops, ‘Psy Syndrome’, and its Worldwide Responses: A Research Project for its Popularity in the World**

Chair: Seon-Gi Baek

1. Seon-Gi Baek: K-Pops, the New Korean Wave, and its popularity in the world: *A General trend on expansion of the New Korean Wave through the world*
2. Seon-Gi Baek, Kyung-Rag Lee, Si\_joung Kwon: Different responses on the New Korean Wave in Asian countries: *A Comparative study on popularity of K-pops among Japan, China and Taiwan*
3. Seon-Gi Baek, Sigi Lee, Hani Lee: *Popularity of the K-pops in general, and the Psy Syndrome in a specific case: A Comparative study on popularity of K-pops and Psy syndrome among France, U.K. and U.S.*
4. Seon-Gi Baek, Sae-Rom Yu, Kyu-Dong Lee: *Similar and different responses on the K-pops in general and the Psy Syndrome in a specific case in Latin American countries: A Comparative study of popularity of K-pops and Psy Syndrome between Peru and Brazil*

### **1:00 – 3:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon E** **SCCR Symposium: Cognition and Language**

Chair: Jill Brown (Creighton University)

1. Rebecca L. Oxford, Jennifer S. Tucker, Andrea Doyle, Katie M. Gunther, Rebecca J. McKenzie: *The Effects of an Intensive Training Event on Language Learning and Intercultural Self-Efficacy*

2. Smit Shah, Junior Badibanga, C. Dominik Gliss: *Creativity Across Cultures: A Comparison of Cognitive Creativity to Creative Achievement*
3. Jill Brown, Colin McDonald, Fabiola Roman: *But what about the rabbit?: Cognitive differences in categorization in two ecological contexts within the Dominican Republic*

**Thursday, February 21, 2013, con**

---

**1:00 – 3:00pm, Midtown**

**SCCR Symposium: Resources and Investment**

Chair: Brad Huber (College of Charleston)

1. Brad Huber: *Material Resource Investments at the Time of Marriage: Biological, Social, and Ecological Perspectives*
2. Samuel Dira, Barry Hewlett: *Resilience: Learning to Save among the Sidama of Southwestern Ethiopia*
3. Carol Yoder, Ruben Mancha, Jessica Trevino: *Sunk Cost Bias is Not Culturally Constant*

**3:15 – 5:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon B**

**SCCR Symposium: The Culture-Language Connection: Infusing Culture Content into Foreign Language Curriculum at the Air Force Culture & Language Center (AFCLC)**

Chair: Patricia L. Fogarty (Air Force Culture & Language Center)

1. Rebecca McKenzie: *The Language Enabled Airman Program (LEAP) eMentor Chorts*
2. Patricia L. Fogarty: *The AFCLC Cultural Framework for Education and Research*
3. Lauren Mackenzie: *A Model for Integrating Culture Content into Language Curriculum for e-Mentor*

**3:15 – 5:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon C**

**SCCR Symposium: Migration and Immigration**

Chair: Wally Karnilowicz (Victoria University, College of Arts)

1. Bharati Belwalkar: *Are emotionally mature sojourners really well adapted?*
2. Wally Karnilowicz, Lutfiye Ali, Jenny Phillimore: *Comparative Analysis of Australia's United Kingdom's Settlement & Integration of Humanitarian Migrants*
3. Smita Marthur: *Does Play Enhance School Readiness Skills for First-Generation Migrant Children from Mexico?*

**3:15 – 5:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon E**

**SCCR Symposium: Work Environment**

Chair: Fatos Erkman (Bogazici University)

1. Aswin Subanthore, William R. Venable: *Intercultural Managers as Practitioners and Exemplars of Cultural Empathy in a Deeply Divided World*
2. Fatos Erkman: *Comparison of Real and Ideal Perception of Work Environment by the administrative work force of a Turkish University*

**Thursday, February 21, 2013, con**

---

**3:15 – 5:00pm, Midtown**

**SCCR Symposium: Identity**

Chair: Laura Axtetter (Webster University)

1. Elisabetta Crocetti, J. Ciecuch, C.H. Gao, P.M. Matos, U. Morsunbul, O. Negru, K.Sugimura, G. Zimmerman, W. Meeus: *Identity Formation in Emerging Adulthood: A Nine-Nation Cross-Cultural Study*
2. Rachael Hadley, Brien K. Ashdown, Brandon Campbell: *Perceptions of Intersecting Group Identities: Gender & Ethnicity Among College-Aged Women*
3. Laura Axtetter: *Mirror, Mirror: Early Identity Development of Female Chinese Adoptees in Transracial Families*

**2:00 – 6:00pm, Leinkauf**

**SASci Symposium: Power, Status and Politics: Contexts of Negotiation and Contention**

1. Carol Ember, Eric Jones, Ian Skoggard, Teferi Abate Adem (Yale) *Peace Between Participatory Polities: A Regional Comparison in Eastern Africa*
2. Teferi Abate Adem, Carol Ember, Eric Jones, Ian Skoggard (Yale) *Clanship, Loyalty and Internal War in Pre-Colonial Interlacustrine States of eastern Africa*
3. Jonathan R. Walz (Rollins) *Settlement, Connectivity, and Political Economy in Ancient Eastern Africa, 500-1750 CE*
4. Stephen M. Lyon (Durham) *Ladies Lands: Factionalism and Land Conflicts in a Muslim Village in Pakistan*
5. William Jankowiak, Li Xuan (UNLV) *Patriarchy Ideology, Chinese Masculinity, and Shifting Gender Images and Practices in Ordinary Time*
6. Robert Moore, Stephanie Sang (Rollins) *Slang, Honorifics and Relational Models*
7. Robert Moore, Chang Zhao (Rollins) *Freedom vs. Democracy: Cultural Models and Motivations in China's Post-1990 Generation*

***The Life of Academic "Schools" -t 2***

1. Eve Pinsker (Univ. of Illinois at Chicago) *Cybernetics, Systems Theory, and Anthropology*
2. David B. Kronenfeld – Discussion

**Thursday, February 21, 2013, con**

---

***Cultural Consensus & Cultural Consonance: New Models & Results 1***

1. Toni Copeland (Mississippi State) To Keep this Disease from Killing You: Cultural Competence, Consonance, and Health among HIV-Positive Women in Nairobi, Kenya
2. H. J. Francois Dengah II (Alabama) In Pursuit of the Vida Completa: Consensus and Variation of the Ideal Pentecostal Life among Two Brazilian Evangelical Communities
3. William W. Dressler (Alabama) Biocultural Interactions in the Transmission and Distribution of Culture in Urban Brazil
4. Katy Groves (Alabama) Cultural Models of Food in Cuban Miami
5. Christopher Lynn, Max Stein, Andrew Bishop (Alabama) Distinguishing Consensus on Culture from Church Doctrine: Modeling Religious Commitment among Rural and Urban Costa Rican Limonenses
6. Sarah H. Morrow, Elizabeth Cooper (Alabama) Consensus in Context: When the Cultural Model is an Artifact of the Tool

**Friday**

February 22, 2013

**9:00 – 10:30am, Leinkauf**

**SASci Symposium: Evolutionary Models of Human Behavior**

1. Malia Bunt (Alabama) Human Habitat Selection and Biophilia
2. Mark Caudell (Washington State) Time Orientation Moderates the Relationship between Risk and Human Life-history: A Multilevel Analysis across 87 Countries

**Caitlyn Placek** (Washington State) Investigating Behavioral Immune Defense: Pica in a South Indian Village

**9:00 – 12:30pm, Moonlight Ballroom - Salon D**

**SASci Symposium: *Cultural Consensus & Cultural Consonance: New Models & Results – Part 2***

1. Kathryn S. Oths (Alabama) Assessing Change and Continuity in an Andean Medical System

2. Nuno F. Ribeiro (Regina), Gary E. Chick (Penn State) A 60-year old problem in the social sciences: Culture, Consensus, Consonance, and Accurate Behavioral Models
3. Max Stein (Alabama) Blood, Sweat, and/or Tears: Comparing Symptoms of Nervios in Rural and Urban Honduras

## **Friday, February 22, 2013**

---

### **9:00 – 12:30pm, Moonlight Ballroom - Salon D**

#### **SASci Symposium: *Cultural Consensus & Cultural Consonance: New Models & Results* – Part 2 continued**

4. Sarah M. Szurek (Florida) Mexican Immigrant Food Preferences and Health: Intracultural Diversity in the Dimension of Desirability
5. Jason A. DeCaro (Alabama), Martina Thomas (Alabama), Debra McCallum (Alabama) “Thick” vs. “Slim:” Intracultural Variability in Models of Body Size Among Low-Income African-American Adolescent Girls and Mothers in Mobile, Alabama
6. Brian P. Tyler (Florida) Cultural Consensus and Variation in Cultural Models of Social Suffering in Rural Post-Conflict Guatemala

### **9:30 – 11:30am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon B**

#### **SCCR Symposium: *Local Community Properties and Mental Health: A gender and age perspective***

Chairs: Robert Kleiner and Tom Sorensen

1. Andreas Sorensen, Tom Sorensen, Robert Kleiner, Berit Oygard: Gender Differences in Symptom Scores in 33 Norwegian Local Community Studies
2. Paul Ngo, Tom Sorensen, Robert Kleiner, Nils Boe, Andreas Sorensen: Contrasting Developments in Local Community Functions and Quality of Life – A Gender Perspective
3. Robert Kleiner, Tom Sorensen, Paul Ngo, Andreas Sorensen, Nils Boe: The intricacy of correlations between dimensions of social-cultural integration and quality of life – follow-up and gender perspective
4. Olav M. Klepp, Tom Sorensen, Ole Klungsoyr, Robert Kleiner, Andreas Sorensen: Psychological coping concepts and quality of life – a gender perspective

5. Barnabas Okeke, Robert Kleiner, Tom Sorensen, Andreas Sorensen: Socio-cultural integration, sense of community, and quality of life – overlapping concepts in a gender perspective
6. Tom Sorensen, Arne Mastekaasa, Robert Kleiner, Nils Boe: Comparing the community – mental health relationships of adults and youths from the same local communities

**Friday, February 22, 2013**

---

**9:30 – 11:30am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon C**  
**SCCR Symposium: Global aging in a transient world: Family and interpersonal relations of elders in immigrant and transnational families**

Chair and Discussant: Denise C. Lewis (University of Georgia)

1. Bertranna Abrams, Denise C. Lewis: “Things are not like they use to be”: Older Caribbean mothers reflect on their relationships with their daughters born in the U.S.
2. Laura Acuff: Tweet another day: An examination of the literature on social media use among immigrants
3. Jenee’ Duncan: Older Africans in America but not older African-Americans: Social support and balancing an “insider/outsider” status
4. Megan Hicks: Family therapy in a transnational context: The influence of physical absence on emotional interaction in transnational families
5. Madison Lamar, Desiree M. Seponski, Denise C. Lewis: Mental health in ageing immigrants: The importance of culturally responsive therapies
6. Yen-Lin Lee: The effect of providing childcare for grandchildren on Chinese-American grandparent satisfaction: The Double ABCX model of family stress and adaptation
7. James R. Muruthi, Denise C. Lewis: Elderly Cambodian refugees’ narratives of conflict and balance in intergenerational relations

**9:30 – 11:30am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon C**  
**SCCR Symposium: Global aging in a transient world: Family and interpersonal relations of elders in immigrant and transnational families**  
**con’t**

Chair and Discussant: Denise C. Lewis (University of Georgia)

1. Savannah Spivey, Denise C. Lewis: *Telling stories through food: Elderly refugees from Myanmar and intergenerational transmission culture through foodways knowledge*

2. Kaitlin Waring: *An examination of intergenerational relations in Northern Ireland and the United States: Differences in transmission of sociocultural identities within and across borders*

**Friday, February 22, 2013**

---

**9:30 – 11:30am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon E**  
**SCCR Symposium: Fertility and Birth**

Chair: Nancy Aiken

1. Julia Zinkina: *Secondary Education and Fertility Levels in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*
2. Andrey Korotayev: *Total Fertility Rate and Primary Education in Tropical Africa: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*
3. Nancy Aiken, Kathryn Coe: *A Comparison between African Ceremonial Figurines and the 3000 BC Kissonerga “Birthing” Figurines*
4. Celeste Giordano, Daniel C. Benyshek: *The Colostrum Taboo in Evolutionary Perspective*

**9:30 – 5:00pm, Midtown**

**Poster Presentations**

1. Sung-Yeon Kim, Ji Young Lee, Minkyung Yim, so yeon Kim, Eunjoo Yang: *Suicidal Ideation of Lesbians and Gays in South Korea: Test of Interpersonal Psychological Model*
2. Soohyun Kim: *Intergenerational Relationships and the Influence of Adult Children’s Divorce in Korean Families*
3. Ling Jin, Sul A. Yook, Eunjoo Yang: *Chinese international students’ adaptation and self-determined motivation in South Korea: The moderating effect of length of residence*
4. Ling Jin, Joo, Geum Jae, Yoon, sung Keun, Yang, Eunjoo: *Cultural equivalence of the Korean version of Emotional and Personality-Related Aspects of Career Decision Making Difficulties-Short Form (EPCD)*
5. Colin McDonald, Fabiola Roman, Jill Brown: *Examining cognitive categorization in the Dominican Republic: The significance of acculturation*
6. Yu Chen: *Socio-Demographic Similarities and Differences between Two Types of Settlements: Colonias and Fraccionamientos, in El Salto and Tlajomulco de Zuniga, Jalisco*

7. Deborah A. Stiles, Holly Scoggins Kern, Thea E. Palermo, Krista L. Cooperman: *Cultural Considerations in the Preparation of Psychoeducational Assessment Reports about Children of Bosnian Descent*
8. Angela Cuartas-Lopez, Deborah A. Stiles, Alisha L. Moore, Nichole L. Blake, Abby Birhanu, Krista L. Cooperman, Ana M. Barker: *Immigrants to Missouri: An Exploration of Acculturation, Resilience, and Educational Beliefs*
9. Alisha Moore: *Parent Involvement among Hispanic Families with children in an Early Childhood Setting*

## Friday, February 22, 2013, con

---

**11:30 – 1:00pm, Midtown**

**Poster Judging**

**11:30 – 1:00pm, LUNCH BREAK, SCCR**

**12:30 – 2:00pm, LUNCH BREAK, SASci**

**1:00 – 3:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon B**

**SCCR Symposium: Methodological Issues**

Chair: Brien K. Ashdown (Hobart and William Smith Colleges)

1. Brien K. Ashdown, Judith L. Gibbons, Yetilu de Baessa, Carrie M. Brown: *The importance of utilizing mixed methods approaches in culture-specific research: An example from Guatemala*
2. Rachel Hagues: *Using Critical Ethnography to make Their Voices Heard*
3. Svetlana Borinskaya: *Ethnographic Atlas in genetic research today*

**1:00 – 3:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon C**

**SCCR Symposium: Mother-Child Narratives**

Chair: Tiia Tulviste

1. Tiia Tulviste, Pirko Tougu, Lisa Schroder, Heidi Keller, Boel De Geel: *Autonomy and relatedness orientation of Estonian, German, and Swedish mothers and its reflection in mother-child past event conversations*
2. Loredana Apavaloaie, Cathy Grist: *Children's Representation of Multiple Family Systems in Story Stems*
3. Pablo Chavajay: *Variations in Mothers' Perceptions of Respeto Traditions within a Guatemala Mayan Community*

**1:00 – 3:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon E**

**SCCR Symposium: Health and Mental Health**

Chair: Donna Wang

1. Alisa Shishkina: *Islamic factor of HIV prevalence in Africa? A cross-cultural investigation*
2. Donna Wang: *Differences by Race in Social Work Students' Mental Illness Social Distancing and Perceptions of Causes and Treatment Options*

3. Jillian Kuhn, Brien K. Ashdown, Taylor Amico, Rudy Gomez: *EMDR as a successful therapeutic intervention for Guatemalans experiencing symptoms of trauma*
4. Shanshan Du: *Diverse Patterning of Suicide among Three Ethnic Groups in Southwest China (1939-2006)*

## **Friday, February 22, 2013, con**

---

### **2:00 – 6:00pm, Leinkauf**

#### **SASci Symposium: The Cultural Constitution of Causal Cognition: Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives from ZiF Research Group**

1. Andrea Bender (Freiburg), Sieghard Beller (Freiburg), York Hagmayer (Kings College, London), Anita Schroven (Bielefeld Univ.) Weighing up physical causes in Germany and Tonga: Effects of presentation and answer mode
2. York Hagmayer (Kings College, London), Anita Schroven (Bielefeld Univ.) What can we learn about causal reasoning from explanatory models of illness?
3. Anita Schroven (Bielefeld Univ.) Exploring the integration of field-based methods in cognition: Anthropology and the “strange” experimenters
4. Oliver Le Guen (CIESAS) When chance is already written... A preliminary description of Yucatec Maya causal cognition and the concept of chance
5. Anita Schroven (Bielefeld Univ.), Keith Stenning (Universities of Giessen and Edinburgh) Crises in the psychology lab and their analogues in ethnography

### **2:00 – 4:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon D**

#### **SASci Roundtable: Teaching Ethnographic Methods: Anthropology’s Successes and Failures**

1. Douglas W. Hume (Northern Kentucky) Chair
2. Sarah Quick (Indiana)
3. Thomas N. Headland (Summer Institute of Linguistics)
4. Victor C. De Munck (SUNY New Paltz)

### **Friday 9:30 to 5:00, - Midtown**

#### **Poster Presentations**

1. Laura Moore, Jonathan Belanich, Christopher Lynn, Ryan Earley (Alabama) Notice anything new about me?: Examining intrasexual competition through animal analogs

2. Erica Schumann (Alabama) Doing the Hokey Pokey and Re-negotiating God: Assessing Commitment in the Unitarian Universalist Church
3. Megan Steel (Alabama) It's getting hot in here: The correlation between pro-social behavior and a propensity towards fireside relaxation

**3:15 – 5:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon B**

**SCCR Symposium: Issues Related to Families and Parenting**

Chair: Carrie Brown

1. Carrie Brown, Natalie Homa, Rachel E. Cook, Nastassia Cummings, Fatimah Nadimi: *Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Artistic Preference: Thirty Years Later*
2. Ramadan A. Ahmed: Emotional Intelligence, Perception of Parental Acceptance/Rejection, and Psychological Adjustment in Kuwait
3. Dung Ngo, Coi Nguyen, Danny Le: *Does Domestic Violence Exist in Vietnamese Culture?*

**3:15 – 5:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon C**

**SCCR Symposium: Social Networks**

Chair: Pierre Lienard

1. Pierre Lienard, Michael Moncrieff, Matthew Martinez: *Competing social networks in open and closed cultural environments*
2. Maria Rosario T. de Guzman, Jill Brown, Rodrigo Cantarero, Gustavo Carlo, Sandra Potter, Blanca Ramirez, Anh Do: “No va a ser mi vecino?": Diverging conceptions of ‘neighborhoods’ among Latino youth and parents
3. Mark Caudell, Thomas Rotolo, Mulye Grima: Informal resilience networks among the Sidama of southwestern Ethiopia

**3:15 – 5:00pm, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon E**

**SCCR Symposium: Well-Being and Social Needs**

Chair: Vadim Moldovan

1. Vadim Moldovan, William t. Divale, Justin Grotelueschen: *Social protection needs in transitional countries: A cross-cultural comparison among some post-Soviet Block countries*
2. Carrie Zack: Challenging Assumptions: *How Understanding Chinese and American Cultural Schemas May Improve Outcomes for Shy American Students*
3. Quimeng Qi, Kiyoshi Asakawa, Yang Yang: *A Developmental Study on Subjective Well-Being in Chinese and Japanese Adolescents*

**6:30 – 8:30pm, Dinner, Crystal Ballroom**

**Saturday**

February 23, 2013

**9:00 – 11:00am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon B**

**SCCR Symposium: Nepal**

Chair: Valerie Havill (University of North Georgia)

1. Ratna Bahadur Bishunkhe: *Stability and Change in Traditional skills among dalits of Nepal: A study based on Sarki, Kami and Damai of Godamchour VDC, Lalitpur*

2. Shyam Kumar Purkuti: *The Study of Reservation for Dalits in Nepal*
3. Naveen Lama, Stomer Kai, Simon Everington: *Ethno Music of Tamangs: an anthropological case-study Tamangs of Basahaniya Village Development Committee (VDC) of Sindhuli District of Nepal*

**9:00 – 11:00am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon C**

**SCCR Symposium: Gender and Labor**

Chair: Ziarat Hossain

1. Ziarat Hossain: *Division of Household Labor between Mothers and Fathers in Squatter Families in Bangladesh*
2. Herbert Barry III: *Multiple Customs Associated with More Female Participation in Obtaining Food*

**Saturday, February 23, 2013**

---

**SCCR Symposium: Gender and Labor, con**

3. Leonid Issaev: *Female labor force participation rate and Islam in cross-cultural perspective*

**9:00 – 11:00am, Moonlight Ballroom – Salon E**

**SCCR Symposium: Education**

Chair: Hemalatha Ganapathy-Coleman

1. Hemalatha Ganapathy-Coleman: *Memories of school and learning: Narratives of low income parents in India*
2. Brenda Dickey: *An Integrated Literature Review of the Self-Efficacy Construct and Its Effect on Academic Achievement Cross-Culturally*
3. Barry Hewlett: *Teaching in Hunter-Gatherers*

**9:00 – 11:00am, Leinkauf**

**SASci Symposium: Methodological Issues & Innovative Strategies**

4. Stephen M. Lyon (Durham) Long Live Pollyanna!: Making the Most of Patchy Datasets in Academic-Corporate Partnerships
5. Michael H. Thomas (Wayne State) Bounded Speculation: Creative Anticipation and Practice
6. Nuno F. Ribeiro, Jo-Ann Episkenew, Linda Goulet, Warren Linds, Heather Ritenburg, Karen Schmidt, Allison Whiteman (Regina) Culture Matters, and so Does Method: Ethnographic and Cognitive Approaches to Aboriginal Youth Health Behaviors in Saskatchewan, Canada
7. William Hansen Roberts (Alabama), Erica Schumann (Alabama), Christopher Lynn (Alabama) Picking Up Where Others Left Off: Methodological Advancements in Student Led Collaborative Fieldwork
8. Joseph Wilson (Univ. of New Haven) Reaping what is Sown: Outsider Archaeology as the Fruit of an Inflexible Paradigm

**9:00 – 11:00am, Kinship Systems and Cultural Models, Moonlight Ballroom Salon D**

5. Peter Whitely (American Museum of Natural History) Crow-Omaha Concomitants in North America
6. Patrick Heady (Max Planck Institute) The respective influence of biological relatedness and linguistic classifications on European kinship patterns
7. Stephen Chrisomalis (Wayne State) Using corpus-based linguistic evidence in the analysis of cultural models
8. Marshall Abrams (Alabama) Metaphor, analogy, and cultural biases on cultural transmission

**11:30 – 12:30pm, Leinkauf  
SCCR Business Meeting**

**12:00 – 1:00pm, Midtown  
SASci Business Meeting**

**2013 Meeting Abstracts**  
By First Author's Last Name

**Abrams, Bertranna**

*“Things are not like they use to be”:* Older Caribbean mothers reflect on their relationships with their adult daughters born in the U.S.

This preliminary study explores the experiences of Older Afro-Caribbean mothers as they age in the U.S. while trying to maintain relationships with their adult daughters born in the U.S. Acculturative stress occurs when the older parent and their children are on different levels of acculturation and are unable to communicate effectively. This separation creates conflict between the adult child and the older parent. This study looks specifically at acculturative stress concepts and the perceptions of older Afro-Caribbean mothers who raised their children in the U.S. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with Afro-Caribbean mothers in Brooklyn, New York. A thematic analysis was used to extract three main themes from the data: 1) Instilling Caribbean parenting values in Adult Children 2) Sadness over the present state of young immigrating people; and 3) Importance of Education. Overall findings indicated that older women, although in the U.S. for many years, still saw the values of their native culture as very important, and strived to pass these beliefs onto their children and grandchildren.

**Acuff, Laura**

*Tweet another day: An examination of the literature on social media use among immigrants*

Social media has exploded in recent years onto the scene of global communication. It represents a potential tool to help aging immigrants maintain ties both with their home countries and with other immigrants in their newly adopted countries. This paper seeks to explore the ways in which social media is currently used and how it might be further capitalized upon to create a supportive and psychologically healthy environment for elderly immigrants trying to adjust to an entirely new way of life. This paper examines how a representative array of nations, worldwide, may already be using social media in order to draw transnational conclusions regarding social media's potential applications to multiple cultures, despite being a Western invention. This paper also analyzes the potential of social media to contribute to community building and transnational communication. Finally, this paper makes projections for the future and suggests concrete ideas

for applications of social media within the immigrant community, most especially those that might be of use to aging immigrants.

**Ahmed,** Ramadan A.

*Emotional Intelligence, Perception of Parental Acceptance/Rejection, and Psychological Adjustment in Kuwait*

The present study investigates the relationship between emotional intelligence and the perception of parental acceptance/rejection, and psychological adjustment in 194 of Kuwaiti male and female adolescents and young adults aged 15-25 years by using Arabic version of the following three questionnaires: *Bar-On Emotional Intelligence Inventory (EQ-2)*, *Rohner's Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ)*, and *Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ)*. Results showed that 1. Generally, no significant differences have been found between males and females, older and younger, and married and single/divorced/widowed participants concerning their perception of parental acceptance-rejection. 2. Males, older and married participants reported significantly higher scores on the measure of emotional intelligence (and its five subscales: Personal Intelligence, Social Intelligence, the Ability to Adaptation, Pressure Control, and General Mood) and the healthy psychological adjustment, compared with females, younger and single participants. 3. Emotional intelligence (the total score and the score on each of the EQ-2 five subscales) correlated significantly positive with both participants' perception of maternal and paternal acceptance and their scores on healthy psychological adjustment, and significantly negative with both participants' perception of maternal and paternal rejection and their psychological maladjustment. 4. Finally, and as expected, perception of maternal and paternal acceptance correlated significantly positive with psychological adjustment, while perception of maternal and paternal rejection correlated significantly positive with psychological maladjustment.

**Aiken,** Nancy

*A Comparison between African Ceremonial Figurines and the 3000 BC Kissonerga "Birthing" Figurines*

During the early 20th century, ethnographers describing African female initiation ceremonies argued that figurines, along with story and song, were used as mnemonic devices to influence the behavior of the initiates. The Cypriot Kissonerga "birthing" figurines (3000 BC) may have been used similarly - to influence behavior by providing models for birthing strategies. In this paper we compare the use of these figurines, whose manufacture and use were widely separated in time

and space. We will describe in the case of the African examples, who made the figurines; how and by whom they were used; and whether or not they were ritually destroyed after use, discarded, or left in a special place to be used again and/or passed on to the next generation. We will then, to the extent possible, compare the African figurines to the Kissonerga figurines, describing their form and manufacture, the context in which they were found, and the inferences made about their use. While the method of using contemporary evidence to understand prehistoric artifacts has been criticized, the best inference is from the known to the unknown.

**Apavaloaie, Loredana**

*Children's Representations of Multiple Family Systems in Story Stems*

Researchers have examined children's representations of multiple family systems (MFS) in stories in Western population (e.g., Schermerhorn et al., 2008), but almost no research has investigated such representations in Eastern European populations such as Romania. The current study used the Narrative Story Stem Technique (NSST; Buchsbaum et al., 1992) to study children's representations of MFS. The objectives of the study were 1) to identify the most frequently represented MFS, 2) to identify the stories that elicited the greatest number of MFS, and 3) to identify possible relationships among children's representations of MFS and narrative coherence, demographics, and amount of time spent with parents. Fifty-two middle childhood aged Romanian children were administered 10 stories. Six MFS, caregiving, collaboration, affection, helpfulness, forgiving, and hostility were adapted from Shamir et al. (2001), and coded as present or absent. Parents completed a demographic questionnaire and the amount of time spent with children.

The most represented family system was caregiving for mother-child relationship. The stories that were the most effective in eliciting MFS included Hurt Knee, Spilled Juice, and Monster. Some MFS were intercorrelated. Some MFS were related to coherence, and demographics. Implications will be discussed.

**Ashdown, Brien K.**

*The importance of utilizing mixed methods approaches in culture-specific research: An example from Guatemala*

A multitude of researchers and theorists have drawn attention to the importance of utilizing mixed methods when conducting social scientific research (e.g., Andrew & Halcomb, 2006; Johnson & Onwuegbuzie, 2004), including culture-specific psychological research (Bartholomew & Brown, 2012). Mixed methods approaches could be particularly essential when researchers deal with sensitive topics such as sexuality, religion or racism, or when special populations, such as adolescents or members of underrepresented groups, provide data. This presentation will provide further evidence of the importance of mixed methods designs in culture-specific psychology research by describing research that explored ethnic group attitudes among adolescents in Guatemala. Participants' (N = 483) attitudes toward their own and/or

other ethnic groups were measured via three measurement methods: (1) Likert-rated items; (2) drawings of “typical” ethnic group members; and (3) participant-generated lists of 20 statements to describe typical ethnic group members. The three measurement methods revealed different attitudes, while also simultaneously revealing common patterns of attitudes. This example underscores the importance of using mixed methods in culture-specific research, both to discover unique data as well as to recognize converging trends of data.

**Axtetter, Laura**

*Mirror, Mirror: Early Identity Development of Female Chinese Adoptees in Transracial Families*

The purpose of this study is to discover and address the difficulties young Chinese girls and their adoptive families have regarding early identity development. Existing research has indicated identity formation is complex for Chinese adoptees because of the numerous additional questions surrounding the child’s past. Infant abandonment and poor documentation by orphanages results in little knowledge of the child’s life in China; adoptive parents feel helpless in assisting their daughters develop the remembered-self portion of their identity. Most studies on this topic have focused on identity development in adolescence and early adulthood; the present study is concerned with the development of self-concept in early childhood which lays the foundation for later identity formation. Children begin to develop a concept of self awareness between 15 and 30 months. During this time, they begin to notice physical characteristics, feelings, and emotions that set them apart from others. It was hypothesized that Chinese adoptees between the ages of 24 and 36 months begin to conceptualize the differences in their appearance. Interviews were conducted with 5 parents who described their daughters’ discoveries of difference, the challenges of living as a transracial and transcultural family, and the efforts to build a solid foundation for daughters that often have no background information. With thousands of Chinese girls being adopted every year, it is imperative that educators, social workers, and psychologists understand these girls’ unique needs and identity issues.

**Baek, Seon-Gi**

*K-pops, the New Korean Wave, and its popularity in the world: A General trend on expansion of the New Korean Wave through the world*

A new cultural phenomenon happened to occur recently in the world. It was called as the New Korean Wave which meant the world-wide popularity of Korean popular songs. The old Korean Wave was a very specific and unique cultural phenomenon in Asian areas for last 17 years. Many kinds of Korean mass cultural products have been so popular in the world. While the Old Korean Wave was led by Korean TV drama, the New Korean Wave was initiated by Korean popular songs, shortly called as K-pops. Especially, another cultural phenomenon happened to occur without any expectations. It was called 'Psy Syndrome'. Psy, a Korean pop singer, sang a

very humorous song with horse-racing type of dancing. He got an world-wide enormous response through the world.

This study discussed general trend of expansion and popularity of K-pops in the world, reasons why the new cultural phenomenon happened to occur world-widely, why young fans favored the K-pops, and what kinds of cultural implications were addressed. It was done with international surveys with questionnaires for last 7 years through the Internet and SNS networks in Asia, Europe, and Latin America.

**Baek, Seon-Gi**

*Different responses on the New Korean Wave in Asian countries: A Comparative study on popularity of K-pops among Japan, China and Taiwan*

This study was purposed to figure out similarities and differences of audiences' preferences for K-pops in Asian countries. For last 17 years, Korean popular cultural products were popular in the whole of Asian area. It was called as 'Korean Wave'. It was led specifically by TV dramas, films, games, etc. However, recently a new cultural phenomenon occurred in Asian area without any expectations. K-pops were surprisingly popularized by young peoples. It got a new name as 'New Korean Wave'.

The authors concerned similar and different responses and popularities for K-pops in Asian area, investigated reasons of such kinds of different popularities and preferences, figured out different attractive points of K-pops in Japan, China and Taiwan, and discussed the whole of this cultural phenomenon from perspectives of cross-cultural communication. These kinds of discussions were done with the 7-year Korean Wave Project which was developed from 1996 to 2012. Its main research methods were international social surveys with questionnaires for Asian audiences, especially, in Japan, China and Taiwan, through the Internet and SNS networks.

**Baek, Seon-Gi**

*Popularity of the K-pops in general, and the Psy Syndrome in a specific case: A Comparative study on popularity of K-pops and Psy syndrome among France, U.K. and U.S.*

This study was purposed to figure out why young peoples of European and Northern American areas began to favor K-Pops, what kinds of attractive parts they would love, and what kinds of cultural meanings would imply. Such areas were not considered as the places where had never favored Korean Wave and K-Pops. Recently many young fans there began to interest and fad K-Pops. Especially Psy's song with horse-racing dance was popularized with unexpected attention.

The authors investigated reasons why they favored K-Pops, what were similarities and differences in their favors, and what kinds of cultural implication should be addressed. They set several surveys within a 7-year project of the Korean Wave through the Internet and SNS networks from June 1, 2011, to Oct. 31, 2012,

Through this study, they found that there were many different preferences and responses on the K-Pops among these three countries. Second, they indicated various attractive parts of K-Pops, specified several differences of their favors, and discussed reasons of their different preferences. Third, they discussed this kind of new cultural phenomenon, and then the Psy syndrome, especially, from cross-cultural perspectives.

**Baek, Seon-Gi**

*Similar and different responses on the K-pops in general and the Psy Syndrome in a specific case in Latin American countries: A Comparative study on popularity of K-pops and Psy Syndrome between Peru and Brazil*

This study was purposed to find out different degree of popularity of K-pops in Latin American countries, compare audiences' responses on K-pops among them, and implicate the new cultural phenomenon cross-culturally. For a long time, K-pops have not been introduced actively so that they could not be popularized in the Latin America. However, recently, many young teenagers began to be curious, interest, and favor K-pops.

The authors were interested in popularity of K-pops and attractive points of K-pops in Latin American countries. They also investigated reasons why teenagers especially preferred K-pops, concerned what kinds of parts were shared between their cultures and Korean culture, and indicated what sorts of cross-cultural meanings were addressed. In order to deal with these concerns, they set out an international survey with questionnaires for Peruvians and Brazilians through the Internet and SNS networks from June 1, 2011 to Oct. 31, 2012. As results, it was found that there were different responses of young K-pop fans between Peru and Brazil. It also proved that there were several cultural parts shared between Korean culture and their cultures, and argued that the K-pops initiated mutual understanding between Korea, Peru and Brazil. Finally, it implicated this new cultural phenomenon from cross-cultural perspectives.

### **Barry III, Herbert**

#### *Multiple Customs Associated with More Female Participation in Obtaining Food*

In a world sample of 186 communities, average percentage of female participation in obtaining food was 34%, less than the 50% that would be equal to males. In a multiple regression, five cultural customs with four or more ordinal levels had independent statistically significant associations with more female contribution. (1) More food obtained from agriculture. (2) A bride-price, the opposite minimum score being dowry at marriage. (3) Low development of occupational specialization. (4) Permission instead of prohibition of premarital sexual intercourse by girls. (5) A harsh community initiation ceremony for adolescent boys, the opposite minimum score being absence of a ceremony. The five customs indicate that high female participation has multiple cultural meanings. Agriculture usually makes food easily available near the household. Two customs, bride-price and permission of premarital sexual intercourse by girls, probably are consequence of the economic value of females who obtain much of the food. Low occupational specialization causes both genders to obtain food. A harsh ceremony for adolescent boys trains assertive behavior and male bonding so that the initiates subsequently require their wives to obtain much or even most of the food.

### **Beaulieu, Melissa**

#### *Beliefs about Gender and Ethnicity*

Conceptions about women are often regarded as universal and applicable to women of various ethnic backgrounds. Yet, ideas from feminist theories suggest otherwise and argue for a perspective stressing the impact of women's social position (race, age, SES, etc.) on how they are perceived by others. In psychology, we seldom see this idea explored, which perpetuates a monolithic view of female stereotypes. The present study aimed at investigating the impact of perceivers' race (black vs. white), racial attitudes and feminism on their conceptions of black and white women. Seventy six adult participants were white (44 female and 32 male), 42 were black (26 female and 16 male) and 6 were of other ethnicities (2 female and 4 male). They were asked to select adjectives they thought described white women and black women. Black women were perceived as more independent and aggressive than white women, while white women were perceived as more promiscuous than black women. Black and white women did not significantly diverge in how they were perceived in terms of attractiveness and nurturance. These findings

were often qualified by participants' race and prejudice was found to significantly predict aggression stereotypes of black women. Feminism did not predict stereotype espousal.

**Belwalkar, Bharati**

*Are emotionally mature sojourners really well adapted?*

There is ample research indicating that emotional intelligence facilitates positive cross-cultural experiences (Matsumoto, Hirayama, & LeRoux, 2006; Matsumoto & LeRoux, 2003; Yoo, Matsumoto, LeRoux, 2005; Matsumoto, LeRoux, Ratzlaff, Tatani, Uchida, Kim, Araki, 2001). Emotionally intelligent sojourners handle cross-cultural situations effectively and eventually are well adapted. Intercultural communication may facilitate this process further (Neuliep, 2008). In the present research, the original hypotheses predicted that emotional management will predict acculturation stress, and this relationship will be moderated by intercultural communication. The data were gathered, through an online survey, from 52 undergraduate and graduate students who migrated from other countries to a mid-sized southeastern private university in United States. The results revealed that cross-cultural communication did not have a significant moderating effect; however, the relationship between emotional management and stress was significantly positive showing that higher ability to manage emotions led to more acculturation stress. Does this counter-intuitive result mean emotionally mature sojourners, in fact, experience more stress? The probable explanation of these results could be that an awareness of cross-cultural context and managing one's (as well as other's) emotions can be taxing at times hence leading to more stress. However, a further investigation is needed with a more representative sample.

**Bishunkhe, Ratna Bahadur**

*Stability and Change in Traditional skills among dalits of Nepal: A study based on Sarki, Kami and Damai of Godamchour VDC, Lalitpur*

The study shows that there are potentials of improvement of Dalit's traditional skill but the dalits caste based occupation has been facing various challenges. It is declining gradually as unfavorable socio-economic practice rooted against Dalits in Nepalese society due to country's Hindu based civilization. The study aims to discover on the changes perceived in traditional skills of Dalits. There are rapidly changing in traditional occupations. Dalit works as shoe maker, iron worker, tailor, builder, labour and musician. The study describes the theories on caste and occupation and presents some of empirical studies. The finding of the study reveals that the major income sources of dalits are: Wage Labour, traditional business, and foreign employment. The study finds that 55% dalits have land and shelter. Due to efficiency of the globalization their

traditional occupations are going on shadow and business are down. Slowly they are shifting their traditional work and searching the alternative ways.

**Borinskaya, Svetlana**

*Ethnographic Atlas in genetic research today*

Ten years ago we have suggested to use Murdock's Ethnographic Atlas as a source of environmental variable descriptions to reveal genetic adaptations in human populations to different environmental factors (Borinskaya S. Dopamine receptor gene allele and sociocultural characteristics: cross-cultural test. Abstr. of 31st Annual Meeting Society for Cross-Cultural Research, Santa Fe, 2002) . The adaptations are based primarily on allele frequency shifts in the populations driven by selection pressure. The alleles involved in adaptation to the environmental factors may be revealed by correlation analysis between the spatial distribution of the allele frequencies and the environmental factors. Such variables as mode of subsistence and main dietary component have been already used for genetic studies

**Borinskaya, Svetlana**

*Ethnographic Atlas in genetic research today,*  
continued

(for example, Bersaglieri et al., 2004; Hancock et al., 2010; Fumagalli et al., 2011). Genetic information on human populations increased enormously for the last decade. New methods to reveal alleles involved in genetic control of human features like Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) were created. Information on more types of variables like climate and endemic infections would be helpful to study genetic reasons behind adaptations to these environmental factors (Hancock et al., 2010; Fumagalli et al., 2011). The types of variables are absent in Ethnographic Atlas, but some of those can be found in Standard cross-cultural sample (SCCS) societies. We have used the later database for search to new correlations between the environmental factors and the allele frequencies of some human genes involved in thermoregulation, nutrient metabolism, and immune response. It would be important to complete the Ethnographic Atlas with data not only on climate and infections but also on food storage technologies and some other variables. That would be fruitful for interdisciplinary studies of human genetic adaptations to environment. Different types of significant correlations between human gene allele frequencies and ethnographic variables from the Ethnographic Atlas and SCCS will be reviewed in my presentation.

**Brown, Carrie**

*Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Artistic Preference: Thirty Years Later*

In 1982, Ronald Rohner and Susan Frampton published a research article in the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology titled "Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Artistic Preference: An Unexplained Contradiction." In their article, the Rohner and Frampton pose the question: "Is there a relationship in America between the degree to which individuals recall themselves as having been rejected as children, and their current preference for graphic art varying in complexity of design?" (p. 253). Rohner and Frampton found that their participants' perceived parental acceptance in childhood was associated with a preference for more complex art forms, which was in contradiction to their expectation, based on the findings of previous holocultural studies. Our study is a replication of Rohner and Frampton's study, 30 years later. As in Rohner and Frampton's study, our participants (18 years and older) complete the adult version of the

Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) and they rate the same two sets of photos of modern art and abstract paintings. We are currently in the data collection phase of our study. We will be ready to present our study's findings in time for the 2013 SCCR meeting.

**Brown, Jill**

*But what about the rabbit?: Cognitive differences in categorization in two ecological contexts within the Dominican Republic.*

Seminal work has been done to uncover East/West differences in social orientations (i.e. collectivism/individualism). In the study of cognitive differences interdependent, collectivist social worlds have been found to privilege categorization based on relationships and context whereas independent, individualist orientation encourages categorization following rules and taxonomy. Less work has focused on people living in different ecological environments within the same culture, especially outside the East/West literature. The current study explored cognitive categorization in two unique ecological environments in the Dominican Republic, 1) urban industrialized; 2) rural subsistence farming. Following a cultural-historical perspective, a culturally grounded cognitive categorization test adapted from Nisbett & Masuda (2003) was developed. Seventy-six participants were recruited through random sampling in the two different communities. Demographic information regarding education and material resources was also gathered. Findings revealed low levels of taxonomical or holistic reasoning in the rural setting. Rather, participants reasoned functionally. Among urban participants, holistic reasoning emerged. Increased education was associated with less functional categorization. The discussion will focus on the qualities of functional reasoning and more broadly discuss the implications that the ecological environment of scarcity has on categorization.

**Caudell, Mark**

*Informal resilience networks among the Sidama of southwestern Ethiopia*

In many developing countries subsistence-oriented smallholder agriculturalists comprise a majority of the population and so their fate is intimately tied with a country's economic growth and development. This fate is characterized by uncertainty given the susceptibility of subsistence agriculturalists to risk events (e.g. drought, war). In coping with these risks, subsistence agriculturalists often rely on informal and interpersonal networks, through which interest-free loans are provided with flexible repayment periods. Research has examined how these networks mitigate risk as well as the sociocultural and demographic factors that structure these networks. This research, however, has focused on egocentric networks and so has not examined how attributes of a complete informal network impact resilience. The current research

examines a complete informal resilience network among the Sidama, a subsistence agriculturalist population in southwestern Ethiopia. Analysis of the network suggest four attributes impact resilience, average network degree, geodesic distance, the number of strong components, and the structure of the entire network (i.e., random versus scale-free). Variation in all four attributes is tied to the number of cattle a person owns. As such, the health of cattle is vital in maintaining informal resilience networks and so a communities ability to cope with risk events.

**Chavajay, Pablo**

*Variations in Mothers' Perceptions of Respeto Traditions within a Guatemala Mayan Community*

This presentation will discuss differences in perceptions of respeto traditions among Mayan Tz'utujil mothers living within the same Guatemalan community. Specifically, it will focus on mothers' perception of the ways respeto is defined and promoted through children's engagements with family and other community members. Changes in mothers' perceptions of the prevalence of certain practices such as customary greetings of elders, deference children pay when conversing with adults, will be examined in relation with the changing reliance on formal schooling, modernization, and other Western practices in this Guatemala Mayan community.

**Chuang, Susan**

*With or Without You: Exploring Parent-Child Interactions among Young Chinese and Chinese Canadian Families*

This paper will examine contemporary Chinese families, with a specific focus on fathers. Only in the past couple of decades have researchers paid greater attention to ethnic minority fathers, using fathers instead of mothers and children as the informants. With the recent public interest in Chinese families (e.g., tiger moms), it becomes imperative that researchers are critical about the social, cultural, political, and economic contexts that may influence family dynamics and relationships. My studies will support the notion that immigrant Chinese and Mainland Chinese fathers are actively engaged in their children's lives, and hold a more egalitarian, child-centered approach to parenting. There will be a particular focus on how Chinese Canadian and Mainland Chinese fathers are involved in their one year old children's lives in dyad (father-child) and triad (father-mother-child) situations. Especially with the use of time diaries where both mothers and fathers individually recounted two 24 hour days (work day, non-work day), we will have greater insight into the various social interactions in the homes. Interviews and questionnaires with both parents will be discussed. The cumulative findings will reveal that mothers and fathers have adopted a more egalitarian, child-centered approach to parenting. Thus, tiger parents may be more of an extreme than the norm.

**Crocetti, Elisabetta**

### *Identity Formation in Emerging Adulthood: A Nine-Nation Cross-Cultural Study*

The purpose of this study was to examine identity cross-culturally applying a recent identity model focused on the interplay of three processes: commitment, in-depth exploration, and reconsideration of commitment (Crocetti, Rubini, & Meeus, 2008; Meeus, 2011). Participants were 5342 emerging adults (65% female) aged between 18 and 30 years ( $M = 21$ ,  $SD = 2$ ) from nine countries (China, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, and Turkey). Participants filled a self-report instrument, the Utrecht-Management of Identity Commitments Scale (U-MICS; Crocetti et al., 2008). First, Confirmatory Factor Analyses and reliability estimates showed that each language version of the U-MICS reported very strong psychometric properties. Second, Multivariate Analyses of Variance were conducted on identity processes with country and gender as the independent variables. Results indicated some gender differences, with females reporting generally a more stable identity than males. Moreover, findings pointed out large identity differences among emerging adults from the different countries. Some of these differences were further moderated by gender. Findings are discussed in terms of cultural differences and specificities of each context.

**de Guzman, Maria Rosario T.**

### *“No va a ser mi vecino?”: Diverging conceptions of ‘neighborhoods’ among Latino youth and parents*

Neighborhood characteristics and mental and behavioral health have been linked in numerous studies. However, much of this work has been limited in that, a) studies have often employed large-scale geography that are likely beyond respondents’ perceived spheres of influence; b) few studies account for participants’ own definitions of ‘neighborhood’ and ‘neighborhood boundaries’; and, c) among ethnic minorities, studies rarely consider potentially meaningful culture-relevant neighborhood characteristics. In this study, 24 Latino parents and 23 Latino youth completed surveys, a mapping exercise, and participated in focus groups centering on their naturalistic definitions of neighborhood and neighborhood quality. Preliminary analyses revealed that: a) youth’s and parents’ definitions of neighborhood scope utilized both physical and social boundaries; b) youth and parents identified overlapping factors affecting neighborhood quality (e.g., safety), as well as unique factors (e.g., only parents identified social integration). Finally, c) in survey responses, parents’ and youth’s overall assessment of neighborhood quality was related to different factors (e.g., traffic versus graffiti). Discussion will focus on disparate perspectives and culture-relevant factors in neighborhood perceptions between parents and youth, and implications for research on neighborhood effects on well-being.

**Desai, Shivani**

### *Congruence of Beliefs of Immigrant Parents and Children*

Research has shown that immigrant children adopt values from the host culture faster than their parents do which sometimes leads to conflict (Heras & Revilla, 1994). However, findings are inconsistent regarding whether immigrant parent-child dyads differ in values more than US-born parent-child dyads. The present study investigated young adult children’s perceptions of differences in parent and child values among 40 US-born and 73 immigrant families.

Undergraduate students reported how important certain values were to themselves and to their parents. Three types of values were studied: academics and future, social behavior, and heritage and traditions. Students rated academics and future as more important for themselves than for their parents. Among the immigrant group, social behavior was rated as more important for

parents than for themselves. However, the US-born students rated social behavior as equally important for themselves as for their parents. Interestingly, both groups of students rated heritage as more important for themselves than for their parents. Overall, the perception of differences in values between immigrant parents and children was larger than for US-born parents and children only in the category of social behavior. This perhaps reflects the more traditional gender role expectations among some immigrant families than found in the host American culture.

**Dickey, Brenda**

*An Integrated Literature Review of the Self-Efficacy Construct and Its Effect on Academic Achievement Cross-Culturally*

Federal, state, and district initiatives for education focus on school improvement and improved student achievement. The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 signed by President George W. Bush aims that all children shall be afforded the opportunity to learn and receive a quality education. Because our nation and schools are focusing on school improvement using outcome-based data-driven assessment calls for a reevaluation of not only normative-based assessment outcomes but also intervention responses. This reevaluation should include how self-efficacy impacts achievement performance, an important response to intervention for outcome-based education. School practice has not been clearly informed concerning the sociocultural interacting influences and their effect on the measurement of self-efficacy or the impact on academic achievement. It is important to inform school practice of these cultural influences so that intervention strategies may be developed and implemented to improve achievement. The study examined what is known and unknown about self-efficacy and its effect on achievement by investigating the available research and determining what questions research needs to address in the future. An analytical integrative review was conducted using Jackson's (1980) methodology: (a) select the research questions, (b) collect the primary studies, (c) delineate the characteristics and findings in the studies, (d) analyze the data, (e) interpret the results, and (f) complete the report. The evidence from the chosen studies was examined systematically to identify what is known and unknown about the self-efficacy construct affecting academic achievement. How we could apply what we already know was examined, broadening specific analysis and measurement of self-efficacy's effect on achievement that may inform instructional practice in cross-cultural contexts.

**Dira, Samuel**

*Resilience: Learning to Save among the Sidama of Southwestern Ethiopia*

The Sidama of Southwestern Ethiopia consists of smallholder agrarian and agro-pastoralist population whose subsistence entirely depends on rain fed agriculture and pasture. Erratic nature of rainfall and recurrent drought, specially in mid and lowland areas, make the people vulnerable

to the risk of crop and livestock loss, and subsequently lead to subsistence failure. Based on two months fieldwork in Sidama during the summer of 2012, the first part of this paper discusses values and knowledge that people think are important to help survival during unexpected environmental shocks. The second part examines the process of transmission of these values and knowledge in the light of the frameworks of social learning and culture transmission theories. In the last part, the paper makes the conclusion that smallholder agrarian households believe in the notion of distrusting the future, and as a result, they teach and promote the values and practices of saving and postponing instant pleasure among their children.

**Du, Shanshan**

*Diverse Patterning of Suicide among Three Ethnic Groups in Southwest China (1939-2006)*

Abundant studies have examined general patterns of gendered suicide in China, which largely reflect women's sufferings under the patriarchal family and social structure of the Han Chinese. However, there is little known of suicide patterns among ethnic minorities in China. Combining qualitative and quantitative methods in a longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork, this paper will demonstrate the diverse patterning of suicide among three neighboring ethnic minority groups among the Lancang Lahu Autonomous County of Yunnan, southwest China. From 1930 to 1948, the average suicide rates (per 100,000 population per year) among the Lahu (9.3), the Wa (14.9), and the Dai (0.0) were similar -- either below or near to the median suicide rate (13.3) for the sixty-one countries reporting to the World Health Organization. In stark contrast, the suicide rates among these groups differed dramatically since 1949. Specifically, from 1949 to 2006, while the average suicide rate among the Lahu drastically increased to 134.3, the rates among the Wa (11.4) and the Dai (11.7) were similar to the international average rate. By introducing a multi-ethnic perspective to existing knowledge of suicide patterning in China, this paper will shed new light on current scholarship concerning culture, suicide, and social change.

**Duncan, Jeneé**

*Older Africans in America but not older African-Americans: Social support and balancing an "insider/outsider" status.*

The focus of this study is to examine older African immigrants and their perceptions of support from the African American community in the United States. There are multiple reasons for increases in immigration from African nations such as political/civil unrest, socioeconomic conditions, educational attainment and family reunification. Oftentimes, immigrants face unexpected difficulties such as underemployment and discrimination. Many elderly African immigrants also struggle for cultural continuity. The meanings and importance of social support to these populations are examined as well as relationships between African immigrants and African Americans. Several gaps are present in the literature regarding older African immigrants. Most studies have based findings on educational attainment, income, and employment. This study explores the lived experiences older African immigrants to gain an understanding of their ways that African American might ease the stress of migration.

**Erkman, Fatoş**

*Comparison of Real and Ideal Perception of Work Environment by the administrative work force of a Turkish University*

The present research aimed to compare the perception of one thousand people employed in administrative positions in a Turkish University, in terms of their real situation and their ideals about the work environment. They were also asked to rate their present work satisfaction level on a 1 to 10 scale. The main instrument of the study is the Work Environment Scale (WES) Real and Ideal Forms and a form assessing demographic information plus the satisfaction question. The assessment package is prepared on the Survey Monkey thus it is inherently volunteer process and the participant will complete the forms if s/he chooses to. It is anonymous and totally dependent on consent. The data analysis is by SPSS and the results are presented in terms of means, and standard deviation values and t test results show the similarities and/or differences between the perception of the real and the wished for ideal work environment.

**Erkman, Fatoş**

Continued,

The relationship with stated satisfaction level and the perception of work environment (real) is found with correlation statistics. The results are discussed in comparison to similar existing data from other countries especially from the USA since the tool has originated there.

**Finley-Hervey, Joycelyn**

This Panel Discussion will be based on a documentary film project ("Mobile in Black and White"). The thirty-minute documentary segment will be followed by three scholarly commentaries focusing on ways that race continues to impact the community, academe, and the process of teaching and learning. The Panel Chair will moderate the session and the audience will be included in a broad-ranging discussion about the film and panel commentary.

**Fogarty, Patricia L.**

*The AFCLC Cultural Framework for Education and Research*

Over the past several years, faculty and staff at the (institution) have planted a firm foundation for establishing cross-cultural competence (3C) as a key skill among all military personnel (known as Airmen) in the U.S. Air Force. They have defined and conceptualized an approach to culture education and research that is built around a framework of twelve cultural domains, such as family and kinship, economics and resources, and language and communication. The (institution) has used the twelve domains, which were adapted from Human Relations Area Files' subject categories, to teach general information about all cultures and specific information about individual cultures. In addition, the domains serve as an organizational foundation for ethnographic research with Airmen who have deployed or been stationed abroad. This presentation will introduce the twelve domains and how the (institution) uses them in research and education. Examples will be given for how the domains serve as conduits for general and specific cultural information, as well as how they support research projects and products. Special emphasis will be placed on the potential of replicating this approach to culture education in foreign language classes at all levels of instruction.

**Ganapathy-Coleman, Hemalatha**

*Memories of school and learning: Narratives of low income parents in India*

In ancient India—one of the so-called cradles of civilization, seat of the world’s first university (Nalanda University, 5th century B.C.) and birthplace of the word “Guru”—education was revered. Sharply and thoroughly articulated indigenous educational philosophies and paradigms flourished in a localized education system. Yet, in India today, a country of 1.2 billion, literacy rates stop at 74%, 82.14% for males and 65.46% for females. More than 25% of rural households and 10% of urban households have not a single literate member. The educational discourse is dominated so disproportionately by the middle class and their educational prowess in putting out large numbers of doctors and engineers that one can validly ask: so, what do the poor in India have to say? What memories about school and learning do low-income parents in India have? This qualitative, cultural psychological study of parental ethnotheories about education explored this question among others by employing participant observation, sentence completion tasks, in-depth interviews, and focus groups. Fourteen low-income Indian parents with a child between 8-18 years of age from the state of Gujarat, India, participated in the study.

**Ganapathy-Coleman, Hemalatha**

Continued,

Results indicated that although the parents overwhelmingly believed that education is good in India now, they were also highly critical of it. Most notably, they contrasted it with their own school years and offered a nostalgic account that upheld the sanctity of the teacher-student relationship. This paper offers a graded discussion of these findings in light of idealized, traditional Indian Hindu conceptualizations of the educational process, students and teachers.

**Gibbons, Judith L.**

*Obedient and respectful: A “good child” from the perspective of low-income Guatemalan Mothers* Parental ethnotheories, or parents’ beliefs about their children’s development, provide a framework for cultural transmission of values and behaviors. In this study we aimed to understand Guatemalan mothers’ beliefs about what is “good” and “bad” behavior, how children learn those behaviors, and the desired qualities of grown-up children. Twenty-two low-income mothers (ages 20 through 70) attending the “mothers’ club,” an empowerment group sponsored by a Guatemalan NGO, were interviewed about their beliefs with respect to desired qualities of daughters and sons, both as children and adults, and how they learned those behaviors. Mothers reported that good children are obedient and respectful, behaviors that they learn from their parents. Good girls help with housework and boys study hard. Bad children are disobedient and disrespectful, behaviors that they learn from their friends or “on the street.” Grown-up children were expected to be hard-working and respectful. The pattern of beliefs is consistent with that of low-income parents as described by Kohn, Naoi, Schoenbach, Schooler, & Slomczynski (1990) and with the values of a high power-distance society (Hofstede, 2005). It will be important to understand how those parental beliefs are instantiated in mothers’ parenting behavior in the changing diverse context of Guatemalan society.

**Giordano, Celeste**

*The Colostrum Taboo in Evolutionary Perspective*

The presence of a colostrum taboo in a number of small-scale communities around the world has yet to be investigated from an evolutionary perspective. Since behaviors that promote infant

survival ought to be under strong selective pressure, the fact that this taboo is relatively common is puzzling, especially given the known benefits newborns receive from the immediate initiation of breastfeeding. One explanation is that the colostrum taboo has certain advantages which, in particular contexts, outweigh the costs to the neonate of withholding colostrum. Two such contexts may be realized in (1) societies with infant care practices involving a high degree of *allocare*, in which the colostrum taboo supports social benefits that enhance the long term health of offspring at the expense of initial costs, and (2) societies living in environments with a high pathogen load, in which the colostrum taboo may confer later physiological benefits to offspring, such as enhanced immune system functioning in infancy and childhood, that outweigh the initial costs of inhibiting passive immunity. Utilizing the Human Relations Area Files, this paper presents the results of a preliminary cross-cultural investigation of the colostrum taboo and its relation to *allocare* and pathogen load.

**Hadley, Rachel**

*Perceptions of Intersecting Group Identities: Gender and Ethnicity Among College-Aged Women*

Gender and ethnicity are two group identities that are closely connected and often intertwine in Western society (Ruthellen & Harway 2012), yet there is still a lack of research on the perception of these intersecting identities in regards to ethnic and cultural out-group members (Greene & Way 2005). In order to explore the perception of these intersecting identities in women, female participants (N = 24) completed an adapted Bem Sex Role Inventory with two different targets: a white American woman and a woman of an ethnic minority group (Hispanic American, Asian American, and African American). Results showed that white women ( $m=4.98$ ) were perceived as more feminine than ethnic minority women ( $m=4.66$ ;  $t=-3.83$ ,  $p=.001$ ). Data collection is ongoing, and we believe that this will shed more light on these results. These findings will help us understand the way group identities are shaped by a complex world, and how gender identity and ethnic identity intersect and influence group bias and discrimination.

**Hagues, Rachel**

*Using Critical Ethnography to make Their Voices Heard*

A critical ethnographer's goal is to contribute to bringing about social justice and emancipatory knowledge through her work. She does this by using "resources, skills and privileges available to her to make accessible—to penetrate the borders and break through the confines in defense of—the voices and experiences of subjects whose stories are otherwise restrained and out of reach." (Madison, 2005, p. 5). In this presentation, I will discuss my use of critical ethnography in a remote Tanzanian island community where I researched gender discrimination of secondary schoolgirls. My data came from interviews with 30 women, participant observation with 400 schoolgirls, and observations I made by simply living for five months in the community. I will talk about some of the challenges I faced in trying to figure out what aspects of culture were simply culture, and what was embedded oppression regularly impacting my research participants and keeping them disempowered. I will share how I worked with trusted community leaders and listened to the voices of my participants to decipher such things. I will finish by discussing some of the recommendations I left with community leaders and potential outcomes should these recommendations be implemented.

**Hewlett, Barry**

*Teaching in Hunter-Gatherers*

Cultural anthropologists Mead, Lancy and Rogoff indicate that teaching does not exist or is rare in small-scale cultures. By contrast, cognitive scientists Gergely and Csibra hypothesize that one type of teaching, called natural pedagogy, is a human universal and that it emerges in infancy. They propose that it is part of human nature and distinguishes human and great ape social learning. All of their research has been conducted in laboratories with Western infants. Videotapes of 10 Aka forager 12-14 month old infants in naturalistic settings are analyzed to evaluate the Gergely and Csibra hypothesis. Results and a tentative taxonomy of teaching are presented.

**Hicks, Megan**

*Family therapy in a transnational context: The influence of physical absence on emotional interaction in transnational families*

Transnational families are more common in society today. Global circuits of power, capital, and political unrest have increased the migration of people whether for career development, lifestyle changes, or sanctuary and economic security. These patterns of migration have resulted in the creation of family members who may strive to care for each other across space and time. US Department of Homeland Security immigration policies that limit families' mobility also make communication inside the long distance family relationship complicated. New forms of stress arise within the family structure that has created a new realm to explore for family research. New stressors in the transnational family structure are affecting communication in relationships and causing conflict within families. Current research has focused on parent-child relationships in a transnational setting. My research will focus on how aged parents are affected and how this creates conflict. This research will explore Falicov's (2007) Multidimensional Ecosystemic Comparative Approach (MECA) to address transnational family conflict. This research will also address the modes of communication used in transnational families, how this is causing stress, and how modes of communication can be used in family therapy to manage and resolve conflict within the family to sustain a healthy relationship.

**Ho, Jennifer**

*Trapped in the Land of the Free: How Chinese Americans Struggle to Reconcile Divergent Values*

The challenges of growing up in divergent, and often conflicting, cultures are a struggle that many Chinese Americans face. We analyzed 82 autobiographical essays and 63 interviews exploring the psychosocial adaptation of 145 Chinese American male and female adolescents and young adults in New York City. They came from a wide range of social, economic, and ethnic backgrounds, providing us with a rich, holistic understanding of the diversity of the Chinese American population. Many have grown up in working class families who immigrated to the United States at different stages of their lives. Today, we present a few cases focusing on family relationships between first and second generation Chinese Americans. We examine how the new generation is attempting to reconcile the divergent values, adapting to and embracing the

differences of their cultures. By analyzing their perspectives on various topics such as dating, career or academia, and personal goals, we can see how their family relationships have influenced these young Chinese Americans as they are shaping their own values and dreams for the future.

**Hossain, Ziarat**

*Division of Household Labor between Mothers and Fathers in Squatter Families in Bangladesh*

The primary objectives of this paper were to examine the extent to which mothers and fathers were involved in household labor and the influence of SES (age, education, work hours, length of marriage, family size) and support variables on fathers' and mothers' involvement in household labor in urban squatter families in Bangladesh. I interviewed mothers and fathers with a school-age child from 120 families residing in three squatter concentrations in Dhaka city. Statistical analyses indicated that mothers spent more time than fathers in doing housework, preparing meals, shopping for food, doing laundry, maintaining the household, and caring for children. Mothers and fathers were equally involved in shopping for food and keeping track of household expenses. Whereas none of the SES variables was related to fathers' involvement in household labor, community provision was positively related to fathers' involvement in caring for children. Findings are discussed in relation to fathers' changing roles in household labor within two-parent squatter families.

**Huber, Brad**

*Material Resource Investments at the Time of Marriage: Biological, Social, and Ecological Perspectives*

I examine biological, ecological, and social factors thought to shape material resource investments by the bride and groom, and their parents at the time of marriage. Our data come from the sixty-society HRAF Probability Sample, a worldwide sample of foraging, horticultural, pastoral, and agricultural societies. I hypothesized that paternal certainty, polygyny, pathogen stress, large age differences between grooms and brides, and a high divorce rate are correlated with net resource gains for the bride and her parents, and net resource losses for the groom and his parents. Multiple regression analyses revealed that marriage age and the divorce rate were not strongly related to resource investments. However, they did show that paternal certainty, polygyny, and pathogen stress were related to material resource investments by the couple and their parents, although not always in the way that was predicted.

**Issaev, Leonid**

*Female labor force participation rate and Islam in cross-cultural perspective*

Burton and Reitz (1981:298–300) suggest that Islam should tend to decrease the levels of female labor force participation rate, because "societies that seclude their women by means of purdah or similar customs will have lower rates of female participation in activities outside of the immediate household" (1981:298–300; see also Korotayev 2004: 79–88). One could add to this that al-Qur'ān contains explicit prescription for husbands to be the principal breadwinners for their families; in fact, the obedience of wives to their husbands is explicitly connected with husbands providing subsistence to their wives (e.g., al-Qur'ān 4:34). Against such background, we had certain grounds to expect that the Islamic societies would have lower levels of female labor force participation rate than non-Islamic. Our cross-cultural tests have supported this hypothesis. The correlation between percentage of Muslims in total population and female labor force participation rate in respective countries has turned out to be in the predicted direction (that is, negative), significant beyond any doubt ( $p < .00001$ ), and quite strong ( $r = -.553$ ).

### **Jankowiak, William**

#### *Chinese Guilt Stronger than Shame: Urban China's New Morality*

Psychological oriented anthropologists use to divide the world into shame cultures and guilt cultures. Shame cultures were characterized as collective or communal oriented where reputation and thus social standing are critical consideration in shaping and guiding an individual's actions. In shame cultures moral norms are found in the external world and regulated via public opinion that ranges from praise to criticism. In contrast, guilt cultures are thought to be more individualistic oriented with internalized moral codes structure the formation of character and guiding conduct. This does not mean that individuals in shame cultures do not on occasion experience guilt, most do, it does mean that the primary concern is with social reputation and thus group standing. From this perspective, historic China is more of a shame than a guilt culture.

This raises the question: how has the arrival of the single child generation, which is the most individualistic generation in Chinese history, reshaped, if any, the way individuals conceptualized morality and thus their social orientation. My 2000 research found evidence that guilt feelings now rival shame considerations. In the 1980s this was not so. For example, in 1982 I ask students and non-students to provide an example of something that made them feel ashamed or made them experience guilt (bu an). The 1980s individuals quickly provided shame examples but labored to provide an example of a guilt experience. In the end, most provided an example, but only with some effort. In 2000-2012 field seasons I found the single child generation could readily provide one or more examples of a guilt experience, which was often something they had experienced within the last 48 hours. This is not to suggest shame is no longer a powerful consideration, it remains a salient factor. The increase in feelings of guilt, however, suggests guilt is now a co-equal moral force that is socially salient and personally significant. As such, the arrival of guilt as a guiding moral force carries enormous implications for understanding the transformation of urban Chinese society from a communal oriented social world into a more individualistic highly mobile society. The arrival of an internalized moral code is significant for correcting some of the more outlandish journalistic and social science claims of China slipping into a moral void of unconstructive hedonism.

**Karnilowicz, Wally**

*Comparative Analysis of Australia's and United Kingdom's Settlement and Integration of Humanitarian Migrants*

One of the major challenges faced by many countries particularly in the Western World is the protection and relocation of refugees forced to escape from politically, socially and economically troubled regions around the world. These regions among others include countries from within the Horn of Africa, the Sudan, and Burma. Australia and the United Kingdom (UK) has long been the site of escape and settlement for this population of persons. Like many other forms of migration, these refugees, otherwise referred to as 'humanitarian migrants' are confronted by challenges not only relating to settlement and adjustment but also with the related reconstruction of their identity within new and different social relations, and ways of living. This has direct implications for one's sense of settlement and sense of belonging to the host country. In an attempt to somehow make sense of the complexities of the settlement experience, the governments in Australia and the UK have attempted to define successful settlement within a conceptual framework relating to an objectified 'official policy'.

**Karnilowicz, Wally**

Continued,

The aim of this comparative analysis of official policies across the two contexts and lived experiences is to better understand the barriers and factors that facilitate successful settlement of humanitarian migrants. This understanding and insight can be used to further improve policies and support programs focused on the facilitating the resettlement process of humanitarian migrants. Throughout this report, we refer to humanitarian migrant as it is more inclusive than the category of refugee.

**Keller, Heidi**

*Child-Rearing Responsibilities. Attitudes and Behavioral Strategies of Turkish, Turkish-German and German Grandmothers*

How do grandmothers from different cultural groups perceive child-rearing responsibilities and how do responsibilities differ in the context of migration? Semi-structured interviews with German (N = 30), 1st generation Turkish migrant (N = 31) and Turkish (N = 27) grandmothers revealed, that grandmothers across cultures play an important part in the life of their grandchildren. Irrespective of their cultural background, grandmothers reported to have close emotional bonds with their grandchildren. Moreover, grandmothers did not differ in the guarding frequency of their grandchild. Nevertheless, grandmothers' attitudes and behavioral strategies towards the participation in child-rearing diverged: Turkish and Turkish-German grandmothers reported to actively participate in child-rearing by giving behavioral instructions to the child as well as by advising the parents of the child on proper child-rearing techniques. On the contrary, German grandmothers believe that child-rearing is mostly the parents' responsibility. While emphasizing the child's autonomy, they stress the concept of "(mere) presence" in the child's life. Grandmothers' interaction patterns with their grandchildren will be discussed.

**Kleiner, Robert**

*The intricacy of correlations between dimensions of socio-cultural integration and quality of life – follow-up and gender perspective*

**Klepp, Olav M**

*Psychological coping concepts and quality of life – a gender perspective*

The total of 450 respondents from communities in Lofoten was studied in 2010. Three coping related concepts were included in the study, i.e., “sense of coherence”, self-efficacy”, and “mastery”. Based on factor analyses of items measuring these three concepts, new indexes were constructed. Men and women are compared with regard to means, and the correlations between these indexes and three measurements of their effects on psycho-neurotic symptoms, felt, well-being, and experienced sense social support.

**Korotayev, Andrey**

*Total Fertility Rate and Primary Education in Tropical Africa: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*

Our earlier research has indicated that female literacy can be regarded as a major factor of fertility decline during the second phase of the demographic transition. However, our new cross-cultural tests for Tropical Africa have revealed a rather weak correlation ( $r=-.42$ ) between the share of women aged 15+ with at least incomplete primary education and the total fertility rate. What is more, our regression analysis suggests that in Tropical Africa even with 100% female primary school enrolment (if it is not accompanied by a wide spread of secondary education) one would still expect TFR levels of 5 or more children per woman. Implications of these findings are discussed.

**Kuhn, Jillian**

*EMDR as a successful therapeutic intervention for Guatemalans experiencing symptoms of trauma*

Guatemala has a low ratio of psychologists to the general population (6.89 per 100,000 people), which makes it imperative that therapeutic treatments are successful, effective and efficient. Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) is a therapeutic intervention that is used to treat symptoms of trauma and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The current study explored the effectiveness of EMDR therapy on lowering the levels of symptoms of psychological trauma. Seven participants with moderate to grave symptoms underwent three one-hour sessions of EMDR over a period of 2-3 months. The frequency ( $t=-3.82$ ;  $p=.009$ ) and intensity ( $t=3.16$ ;  $p=.02$ ) of symptoms they experienced decreased significantly after the therapy. Symptoms did not decrease (or increase) in a control group ( $n=88$ ). These results suggest that EMDR could serve as a short-term, successful type of treatment for therapists to utilize with clients who manifest symptoms of psychological trauma. With evidence that three therapeutic sessions of EMDR are able to reduce symptoms of trauma and PTSD, it would be extremely valuable for therapist in Guatemala to be trained in EMDR.

**Lama, Naveen**

*Ethno Music of Tamangs: an anthropological Case-study Tamangs of Basahaniya Village Development Committee (VDC) of Sindhuli District of Nepal*

From an early age, music has been playing a vital role in the life cycle; from birth to the death of *Tamangs*. This hypothesis is supported by the strong association between *tamang* rituals and music. *Tamang* songs operate as a store of the *Tamang* cultural knowledge and they are sung on occasions of happiness and sorrow. For instances, love songs are sung while celebrating a marriage ceremony, attending fairs, expressing love to beloved ones. While sad music is played during death ceremony. Furthermore, these songs are depicted on *Tamang* rituals/ceremonies, distribution of labor, ancestral land, *tamang* right and genealogy. Music has given a unique identity to *Tamangs* however; the government has shown less concern on this aspect. As Hindi and Nepali music are penetrated to *Tamang* music by mass media, it is in the stage towards extinction. As an evident, only elderly ones are able to sing *Tamang* songs nowadays. So, it can be concluded that *Tamang* music is still alive due to the ancestor's contribution only. Thus, documentation, preservation, conservation and transferring of *tamang* traditional music to new generation are a must.

**Lamar, Madison**

*Mental health in ageing immigrants: The importance of culturally responsive therapies*

Elderly refugees are predisposed to developing mental health issues due to multiple stressors experienced in their home countries, during the migration period, and as they struggle with resettlement, acculturation, or assimilation. Many suffered family losses and are without a traditional family support. Some culture groups view changes in mental status as a natural processes of aging and offer definitions and treatment based on cultural beliefs and behaviors elders retain after migrating. Of great importance are ways mental health services in the host country often fail to provide culturally appropriate and/or accessible care that meets the need of elderly immigrants. This paper relies on information gathered in Cambodia regarding a responsive evaluation methodology that explored culturally responsive mental health treatment. We argue that US models of mental health care overlook specific needs in a US-Cambodian population. A clinical case illustration is provided demonstrating the challenges of implementing a Western model in late life clinical care. Consistent with the responsive evaluation methodology, naturalistic generalizations are drawn from findings in Cambodia and are used in this paper to suggest ways of using responsive evaluation as a means for understanding elderly immigrants' mental health and in creating culturally responsive treatment in the US.

**Lee, Yen-Lin**

*The effect of providing childcare for grandchildren on Chinese-American grandparent satisfaction: The Double ABCX model of family stress and adaptation*

This paper explores cultural aspects of Chinese-American grandparenthood through stressors, resources, perceptions, and outcomes based on the Double ABCX model, a theory designed to identify variables that could explain differences among families in their adaptation to stressful events and situations. The purposes of this study are to identify stressors that Chinese immigrant grandparents experienced as they live in the U.S. and provide childcare to their grandchildren, and resources that they might use to cope with these stressors and the perception of caregiving demands. Gerontologists and family researchers are concerned with the wellbeing of older adults. To date, however, research on the wellbeing of grandparents who provide childcare to their grandchildren has been limited. Few studies have focused on Chinese-American grandparent in the cross-culture field; therefore, there is a great need for research on caregiving

experiences with cross-cultural considerations. In the Double ABCX model of grandparent satisfaction, gender, marital status, income, health, acculturation level, and English proficiency are important risk factors for the decline of grandparents' wellbeing. With more family resources and social support, and positive perception of grandparenthood, however, Chinese-American grandparents may experience greater wellbeing and an increased sense of satisfaction, accomplishment, and pride from raising their grandchildren.

**Lei, Ting**

*The rise of Asian Americans: Family factors revisited*

Granted the well-publicized rise of Asian Americans(AAs), the underlying factors accounting for the educational attainment and economic success had remained to be confirmed by systematic studies until Pew Research Center conducted one this year. Plausible causal factors emerged from this comprehensive report, which is based on a nationwide survey of 3,511 AAs, appear to be related to the construct of family. Pew's rich data contribute an aerial view on the family factors involved and thus will serve as a backdrop for our presentation. However, to realize what really happened inside of the family requires a *thick description* of the family members' lived experiences. To that end, an ongoing psycho-anthropological study (Gielen & Lei, 2012) that employs ethnographic observations, in-depth interviews, and a semi-projective technique to investigate 212 participants should shed some special light on the issues addressed here. For example, coming from different migration places and mixed with a variety of host cultures, many AA families still rely on the traditional concept in terms of filial piety to govern their dynamic, as reflected on college/career choice and arranged marriage. Given the generation gap and language barrier, how is this tradition passed on and staying strong among AAs will be discussed.

**Li, Xuan**

*Actions versus Words?*

*Ways of Expressing Father Love In Contemporary Chinese Families*

Chinese fathers used to be depicted as emotionally reserved towards their children, and such reservation has been primarily attributed to their cultural traditions. To what extent do contemporary Chinese fathers resemble their predecessors, if at all, and how do socioeconomic factors shape the affective dimension of modern Chinese fatherhood?

The present study is based on semi-structured interviews with 138 Chinese families in Nanjing, Mainland China. Father, mother and child of each participating family was interviewed individually with regard to paternal behaviours in the family, such as the level of paternal involvement in child care, style of fathering, expressive behaviours, and father-child relationship. The narrative data revealed a rich repertoire of expressive behaviours by the father. In particular,

some indirect, instrumental display of affection was explicitly identified as expression of father love by both senders (fathers) and receivers (children). Styles of affection expression also varies across fathers with different backgrounds. Such result would help further refine the conceptualisation of affection communication, and the assessment of parental influence on child development

**Lienard, Pierre**

*Competing social networks in open and closed cultural environments*

The study of how religious attendance builds and influences an individual's social network has been discussed in past literature, however little empirical research has examined this connection. Allport (1967) described two types of orientation toward religion among religious attendees: intrinsic and extrinsic. He found that some individuals, with an extrinsic orientation toward religion use religion as a means to achieve certain ends such as gaining social status and establishing a social network. In contrast, intrinsically oriented others attend religious services in accordance to their deep-seated beliefs. We hypothesize that access to non-religious competing social networks should lead to a decline in church attendance for individuals who are high in extrinsic religious orientation. Networks that are easily accessible and have fewer costs, in terms of time-allocation or other demands, are likely to be granted a competitive advantage over religious networks for those who score high in extrinsic religiosity. Using data collected from a university population we examine certain effects that are mediated by cultural and physical constraints, such as degree of openness of the environment to the outside world.

**Mackenzie, Lauren**

*A Model for Integrating Culture Content into Language Curriculum for e-Mentors*

Infusing culture content into language learning enhances the educational process for both students and instructors. By integrating a uniquely tiered "culture recognition-conceptualization-operationalization" model within pre-existing language instruction programs, students and instructors are provided a consistent framework for which to understand how language and culture are inextricably tied. This presentation will consist of three parts. It will begin with an explanation of how four levels of Bloom's taxonomy were connected to the twelve domains of culture to create a model for integrating culture content into language curriculum. It will continue with an overview of several applications which illustrate how this model will be used by program e-Mentors to help Airmen become more linguistically and culturally competent. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of how the proposed framework can be used as a means for collecting data about cross-cultural competence in language learners.

**Marthur, Smita**

*Does Play Enhance School Readiness Skills for First-Generation Migrant Children from Mexico?*

This descriptive study uses a socio-ecological framework to describe play behaviors of young first generation immigrant children from migrant farming communities in Florida. It provides empirical evidence to explore whether play based curriculums in fact provide adequate learning opportunities for young children and equip them with school readiness skills. Early childhood education is often delivered through play-based curriculums that increasingly recognizes that children's play is culture driven. The content of children's play is therefore a function of cultural beliefs, parenting philosophy, and teaching practices in schools and home. A clear understanding of the content and context of migrant children's play will no doubt provide much needed guidance to early childhood educators as they design play experiences for young children. However, in the absence of this understanding, educators draw upon what we know about children's play from other cultural contexts which may not always be a good-fit for young migrant children. This ultimately compromises school readiness in migrant children. This paper describes the content of children's play across settings and describes parental knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to play of young migrant first generation immigrant children from Mexico.

**McKenzie, Rebecca**

*The Language Enabled Airman Program (LEAP) eMentor Cohorts*

This presentation will provide information on the United States Air Force\_\_ Program, a voluntary career-spanning program to sustain, enhance, and utilize the existing skills of general purpose force (GPF) (eg non-linguist) Airmen. The objective of the program is to develop cross-culturally competent leaders across a variety of specialties with working level proficiency in one or more foreign languages. This helps meet USAF requirements for language-coded billets within the GPF as well as increases the "bench" of language-capable participants for contingency operations. Program participants are provided opportunities to participate in immersive Language Intensive Training Events (LITEs) as well as live, on-line language cohorts where they practice their language skills with qualified language instructors and other participants, called the eMentor program. Since 2011, program managers have partnered with USAF faculty to create relevant culture-specific curriculum for use in the various eMentor language cohorts, currently representing 37 different languages. Participants have provided positive feedback regarding this curriculum in program assessment. The goal is for participants to be better prepared with deeper cultural understanding when engaging global partners and local populations in the countries and communities in which they will serve.

**Moldovan, Vadim**

*Social protection needs in transitional countries: A cross-cultural comparison among some post-Soviet Block countries*

As the Soviet Block has disintegrated with the demise and fragmentation of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, a new category of countries has emerged – those with the economies transitioning from socialist to capitalist. Whereas such transitions have followed separate trajectories according to the national character, level of affluence/poverty, and other factors, they also share a common trend. According to the United Nations Economic and Social Council report, "...a rush to adopt a neo-liberal model...frequently left large populations bereft of any effective institutional structure for delivering social protection..." This paper is a result of first-

hand investigation of two countries with transitional economies – Cuba and Moldova. It compares social needs of these two countries and some other countries from the former Soviet Union/Block. The efforts meet these needs locally and globally are also examined – from the social work perspective.

**Muruthi, James R.**

*Elderly Cambodian refugees' narratives of conflict and balance in intergenerational relations*

This study elucidates the perceptions and experiences of family conflicts as narrated by older Cambodian immigrants in Alabama. Narrative analysis methods were used to analyze in-depth interviews on data collected by Lewis from 2001 to 2011 with 30 older Cambodian immigrants. Family dynamics are changing globally amid evolving cultural, social, economic and political practices and beliefs. This case is even more pronounced among transnational, as well as immigrant, families in the world. Studies in this area have been predominantly on children-parent relationships with little done regarding the influence of family conflicts on older family members. Older immigrants are disproportionately affected by changing cultural practices in host countries and experience difficulties because of myriad other factors such as economic hardships and acculturation gap. This begs for a shift in focus to include studies that highlight meanings that older immigrants attach to changing family structures and ways they deal with conflicts.

**Ngo, Paul**

*Contrasting Developments in Local Community Functions and Quality of Life-A Gender Perspective*

Two local communities participated in a mental health promotion project in Lofoten in the early 90ties. Initially both communities showed high evaluations of the socio-cultural integration level and also scored high on their quality of life. During a 19 years follow up one of the communities showed a clear decline in evaluation of socio-cultural integration, whereas the other had a clear positive development in their evaluation of socio-cultural integration. The first also showed a decline in quality of life whereas the second showed an increase in quality of life. The paper will focus on the separate experience of men and women in these two communities across time.

**Okeke, Barnabas**

*Socio-cultural integration, sense of community, and quality of life- overlapping concepts in a gender perspective*

The total of about 1000 respondents from communities in Lofoten were studied in 2000. Two community cohesion related concepts were included in the study, i.e., “socio-cultural integration” and “sense of community”. Based on factor analyses of items measuring these two

concepts, new indexes were constructed. Men and women are compared with regard to means, and the correlations between these indexes and three measurements of quality of life, i.e., symptoms, well-being, and social support.

**Oxford, Rebecca L.**

*The Effects of an Intensive Training Event on Language Learning and Intercultural Self-Efficacy*  
Fostering sustainment and enhancement of language competencies at different proficiency levels requires intentional, innovative strategies to achieve communicative competence (Leaver & Shekhtman, 2002; Shrum & Glisan, 2010) and avoid fossilization (Ellis, 2008). The present study reports the findings from one such pedagogy, an intensive language training event, whereby students are typically placed in a country where the foreign language is spoken to develop language and cross-cultural skills. To determine the effects of these intensive training events, pre-post assessments were administered to 69 participants to gauge increases in foreign language listening, reading, and speaking skills and increases in cross-cultural skills. The findings reveal significant increases in reading and listening proficiency as measured by the Defense Language Proficiency Test and self-assessed speaking proficiency and intercultural self-efficacy. Further, participants who had higher levels of confidence in social perspective taking and who were more willing to engage with native speakers throughout the training event reported higher levels of speaking abilities and greater levels of intercultural self-efficacy following the event. Finally, participants who reported greater motivation to learn the language throughout the training event reported higher levels of intercultural self-efficacy. The implications of this approach will be discussed, especially challenges for developing advanced learners.

**Palumbo, Jonathan**

*Inside the Castle of Hope, Fear, and Sorrow: Young Chinese American Adults in New York City*  
Our presentation reports results based on interviews with, and autobiographical essays by, 147 Chinese Americans aged 14-33 years. The majority of the respondents live in working-class or middle-class, first and second generation immigrant families.

Dominant themes in the interviews and essays include economic deprivation, family relationships, bicultural and other tensions between the generations, gender roles and gender-based discrimination within the family, dating and falling in love, external and internal pressures to succeed academically, family discussions about career aspirations, identity and acculturation struggles, and the importance of language barriers between family members. Many interviewees see one or both their parents as being emotionally undemonstrative and insufficiently communicative while wanting to be closer with them. Parents are said to supervise their

daughters much more tightly than their sons, and the more Americanized daughters tend to resent this to varying degrees. A considerable number of the daughters hide “early” (i.e. in high school and the early college years) dating as well as relationships with non-Asian boyfriends from their parents. Others struggle with ambivalent or negative body images, feelings of unhappiness, depression, and isolation in their families, and perceived parental rejection.

**Purkuti, Shyam Kumar**

*The Study of Reservation for Dalits in Nepal*

For centuries, Dalits (so called lower caste) have suffered social exclusion and domination of state and so-called higher caste in Nepal. Nevertheless, multi-party democratic system has put forward some important amendments in order to end untouchable practice and provision Dalits reservation. Dalits are invisible in integrated index of governance. As is evident, of the total 1,011 leadership positions in judiciary, constitutional bodies and commissions, council of ministers, public administration, legislature-parliament, political parties, DDC presidents, municipality, industry and trade, education, culture, science and technology, civil society sector; Dalits representation is 0.3%. Country is again in the constitution making process so the strong voice should be raised for Dalits reservation in new constitution. In this regard, the study aims: i) to review the reservation practice of India and Nepal and ii) to frame ideal strategies of Dalits reservation in Nepal. The study is based on literature review and primary information. The study finds that India has provisioned 15 percentage seat of parliament for Dalits along with reservation of various scales in other areas. Same percentage is not sufficient for Dalits in Nepal because the state and non-state actors has highly tortured the Dalits sometime also like animals. In Nepal, government has started to address Dalits issue since ninth plan as a result of elite Dalit movements and international donors' pressure. This study has been carried out in different parts of Nepal and India for the representation of actual political scenarios. The respondents of survey are Dalit organizations, leaders, government personnel, political parties etc. The study highlights that the reservation policies are not implemented by words and it will also recommend on the necessary revision of Dalit reservation policy.

**Qi, Qiumeng**

*A Developmental Study on Subjective Well-Being in Chinese and Japanese Adolescents*

Subjective well-being and its personal evaluation is one of the most important topics in present psychology. Furnham & Cheng (1999) examined happiness in Britain, China and Japan. British participants reported higher levels of subjective well-being while there was no significant difference between Chinese and Japanese participants. Although previous research suggested that on average there are higher levels of subjective well-being in western countries, it is less clear that there are no major differences between eastern countries. The present study focused on

developmental change during adolescence in the life cycles of Chinese and Japanese individuals. In total, 1132 students participated (496 males and 636 females); 183 of which were Jr. high school students, 184 high school students, and 202 college students from China; 212 Jr. high school students, 160 high school students and 191 college students from Japan. Subjective well-being was measured by the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (Hill & Argyle, 2002). Our results do not agree with the findings of Furnham & Cheng (1999). There were significant differences between Chinese and Japanese adolescents with respect to subjective well-being. Chinese and Japanese adolescents showed significant differences in individual developmental change.

**Shah, Smit**

*Creativity Across Cultures: A Comparison of Cognitive Creativity to Creative Achievement*

Individual differences in creativity such as intelligence or personality traits have been widely studied, however very few studies have looked at cultural comparisons of creativity. This is especially important given globalization and multinational work teams in international corporations or at universities. The present study aims to investigate creativity from different angles and to compare creativity between student samples from both the United States (n = 134) and India (N = 184) using the Abbreviated Torrance Test for Adults (ATTA, Goff & Torrance, 2002) and the Creative Achievement Questionnaire (CAQ, Carson, 2005). These two measures were selected because the ATTA can be considered a cognitive measure of creativity – and one of the most widely used creativity tests - whereas the CAQ is a measure of actual creative achievement in ten different life domains. Results showed significant higher creativity ATTA scores in the U.S. sample compared to the Indian sample; however there were no significant differences between the overall CAQ scores. Possible explanations for these results could be the low correlation of ATTA and CAQ scores, or that cognitive creativity is only one of many aspects necessary for creative achievement in the real world.

**Shishkina, Alisa**

*Islamic factor of HIV prevalence in Africa? A cross-cultural investigation*

HIV first appeared in West-Central Africa, then spread to the South, East and West and, at the same time, practically did not reach North Africa (Paul M. Sharp, Beatrice H. Hahn, 2011). A possible explanation of this pattern could be in the role of Islam which pays particular attention to the prevention of extramarital sexual relations. In addition, one can mention that circumcised men suffer from HIV significantly less frequently than non-circumcised. Against such background, we had certain grounds to expect that Islamic societies would have lower levels of HIV prevalence than non-Islamic. Our cross-cultural tests have supported this hypothesis. The data on prevalence of HIV have been taken from the World Development Indicators database (Washington, DC: World Bank, 2012); the data on percentage of Muslims in the population of

respective countries are from the Pew research center (*The Future of the Global Muslim Population*. Pew Research Center, 2011. URL: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1872/muslim-population-projections-worldwide-fast-growth>). The data have been analyzed with power-law regression. We have found a significant ( $p < .001$ ) and really strong ( $r = -.747$ ) negative power-law correlation between percentage of Muslims and the HIV prevalence in African countries. Of course, one should take into account that the stigma attached to HIV is also much higher among Muslims and so, Muslims tend to be tested, identified and monitored at lower numbers than those from other religious and cultural backgrounds, which implies that further in-depth research is necessary in order to detect the real relationship between variables in question.

**Sorensen, Andreas**

*Gender Differences in Symptom Scores in 33 Norwegian Local Community Studies*

Studies measuring symptoms of depression and anxiety, often find higher scores among women than men. Differences between geographic areas are often reflecting the differences between women. Seven Local communities in Lofoten are surveyed at three points in time; 1191, 2000, and 2010. Using the same methods, twelve communities in Valdres were studied in 2010. The gender differences in symptom scores in these 33 community surveys would be reported. The patterns would be related to the respondents' evaluation of community cohesion.

**Sorensen, Tom**

*Comparing the community – mental health relationship of adult and youths from the same local communities*

An adult population of about 1000 respondents and about 160 youths of the three grades at three junior high schools from the same communities were both studied in 2000. Comparing the two populations, the youths report higher well-being. The youths also scores higher on four indexes measuring community integration. In multiple regression analyses the community indexes explain more for the youths. The analyses support an understanding of the local community having a bigger importance for the youths. The youths have also more of their supportive social network geographically closer.

**Spivey, Savannah**

*Telling stories through food: Elderly refugees from Myanmar and intergenerational transmission culture through foodways knowledge*

We explore intergenerational transfer of foodways knowledge by elders within immigrant families from Myanmar. Sectarian violence in Myanmar has lead many families to flee as refugees to the United States. Elderly immigrants and their families confront many environmental and cultural challenges as they adjust to a new way of life. Acculturation for the elder family members can be especially trying, especially if family dynamics shift. Understanding elderly immigrants lives is important because of rapid growth of immigrant populations in the US. Immigrant elders often occupy an intensified legacy-bearing role but may

have limited means for fulfilling that role. Many may adjust by attempting to instill and fulfill cultural traditions. We interviewed elderly refugees from Myanmar and toured their gardens to gain an understanding of the meanings they assigned to foodways knowledge. We found that many elders pass down their cultural legacy through the value of certain foods that they see as representative of their culture and, through younger generations' consumption, instill an intergenerational pride for their native lands. Recognition of an elder family members' role in immigrant families through foodways and legacy provides illumination into the overall cultural adjustment for the entire family.

**Subanthore, Aswin**

*Intercultural Managers As Practitioners and Exemplars of Cultural Empathy in a Deeply Divided World*

The ongoing culture war in America between conservatives and liberals, fundamentalists and progressives, and individualists and collectivists amply demonstrates how people interpret the same information to bolster conflicting and incompatible biases (Haidt, 2012; Mooney, 2012). Attitudes toward persons and groups perceived as "different from us" or "other than us" are formed both by genetically inherited predispositions toward either familiarity or variety of new experience and by levels of openmindedness or judgmentalism of parents and other role models early in life. Learning new ideas, beliefs, and values is a lifelong journey of conflict with present and prior held ideas, beliefs, and values. Empathy for the "cultural other" is one of the most challenging and rewarding of the human emotional expressions (Rifkin, 2009). This theoretical paper asserts the urgent need for intercultural managers who practice and exemplify consensual decisionmaking and collaborative leadership with peers, subordinates, and superiors in the workplace.

**Tulviste, Tiia**

*Autonomy and relatedness orientation of Estonian, German, and Swedish mothers and its reflection in mother-child past event conversations*

This paper compares Estonian, German and Swedish mother-child conversations about past events focusing on the question to what extent mothers' cultural orientation towards autonomy and relatedness predicts the topics highlighted in it. One hundred and fifteen mothers with their four-year-old children participated (35 German, 42 Swedish, and 38 Estonian). Mothers filled out a questionnaire about mothers' value orientation that consisted of autonomy and relatedness scales. Mothers' conversations with their children about joint past events were audiorecorded, and analysed in respect to reminiscing content. Study findings show that higher autonomy orientation was linked to more maternal talk about mental states and to less frequent talk about the child's and other people's actions. Mothers' reported autonomy orientation was negatively related to children's talk about themselves with other people. In addition, mothers' relatedness orientation predicted how much mothers and children talked about other people.

**Wang, Donna**

*Differences by Race in Social Work Students' Mental Illness Social Distancing and Perceptions of Causes and Treatment Options*

Research has shown that cultural differences are related to the degree of social distancing associated with mental illness, beliefs about what causes mental illness, and what treatment options are best; however, there is little information on how these cultural differences may manifest in social workers' perceptions of these issues. This cross-sectional survey, self-administered during social work classes, examined the perceptions of 835 students enrolled in five different universities in rural and urban areas of the United States. Measures included researcher-created items as well as a modified version of a social distancing scale that was created by Link, Cullen, Frank, and Wozniak (1987).

**Wang, Donna**

Continued,

The results of bivariate analyses indicated that individuals who self-identify as African American expressed the greatest social distance concerning mental illness. Whites were most likely to endorse the use of medication and less likely to normalize mental illness; the most frequently endorsed preference—a mental health provider—varied according to racial/ethnic groups. Biases working with individuals of various races as well as self-correction in checking one's own biases about mental illness are discussed. Our findings indicate that social work students may need further education regarding the roles of mental health professionals and treatment options.

**Waring, Kaitlin**

*An examination of intergenerational relations in Northern Ireland and the United States: Differences in transmission of sociocultural identities within and across borders*

Religious and political conflict has left Northern Ireland in a state of tension and extreme segregation. Although the most violent era of the conflict has ended, residents, unsurprisingly, feel a sense of confusion regarding their identities. Within Northern Ireland this confusion is more often felt by older generations as there has been some progress in establishing a Northern Irish identity among the younger populations. Comparatively, younger generations of those who immigrated into the US have not been exposed to attempts to form this identity and consequently continue to identify themselves exclusively as either Irish or British. This study seeks to measure the ways in which sociocultural identities are being passed down to younger generations both within Northern Ireland and transnationally to the US and the effects that this has on intergenerational relationships both within and between the two countries. This study will prove useful at a variety of levels. It will be of benefit by highlighting the ways in which the tensions related to the conflict are being upheld through the socialization practices of parents and grandparents. It will also identify possible disconnects within families and the impact it has on the continuation of strong transnational ties.

**Yoder, Carol**

*Sunk Cost Bias is Not Culturally Constant*

Sunk cost bias involves continuing to invest resources in failed outcomes, because of one's previous commitment, rather than shifting to other possibilities. Much research, especially in business, has investigated how Americans and Westerners make this error, which can be personally and professionally detrimental to individuals and the institutions they represent. This is hypothesized to occur due to personal investment (self-justification) and/or due to losses being viewed more aversely than gains (prospect theory). We wondered if this would be equally true for similarly educated young adults in India, where there is more emphasis on collective well-being rather than personal achievement.

**Yoder, Carol**

Continued,

We used a web-based survey to present situations created to elicit this bias and we asked young adult Indians from the Gujarat region of India to participate along with similar aged adults attending an American university. Participants made decisions regarding four environmental situations, where participants made two personal choices for themselves, and made two decisions as representatives for a group (board/community). Using a 2 (country: India; U.S.) x 2 (responsibility: personal vs. institutional) mixed design, with responsibility as a within-subjects factor, we found a main effect for country,  $F(1,378) = 63.44$ ,  $MSE = 127.01$ ,  $p \leq .001$ ,  $\eta^2 = .14$  and responsibility,  $F(1,378) = 11.65$ ,  $MSE = 22.74$ ,  $p \leq .001$ ,  $\eta^2 = .03$  and responsibility X country interactions,  $F(1,378) = 6.88$ ,  $MSE = 11.48$ ,  $p = .02$ ,  $\eta^2 = .02$ . We found more cognitive bias in Americans, especially under conditions of personal decision making. The implications of these findings will be discussed in terms of prospect theory and self-justification theory.

**Zack, Carrie**

*Challenging Assumptions: How Understanding Chinese and American Cultural Schemas May Improve Outcomes for Shy American Students*

A review of the literature on shyness indicates that shy students in the U.S. are at risk of academic, social, and psychological problems compared with their peers (Coplan et al, 2011; Hughes & Coplan, 2010; Posner & Rothbart, 2007; Rubin et al, 2010), but that such is not necessarily the case in China (Chen, 2010; Chen et al 2009; Xu et al, 2007). These studies on shyness have suggested that it is the cultural schemas associated with shyness that account for differences in academic, social, and psychological outcomes for shy students (Chen, 2010). For the current study, semi-structured interviews were conducted with American and Chinese graduate students. Interview transcripts were analyzed for evidence of cultural schemas underlying perceptions of shyness in each culture (D'Andrade, 1992; 2005). I will describe the differences between the two schemas and discuss implications for both the outcomes commonly associated with shyness in the United States and why interventions with shy American students tend not to be associated with lasting impacts (Coplan et al, 2010).

**Zinkina, Julia**

*Secondary Education And Fertility Levels in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*

Our earlier research has indicated that supplying universal primary female education in Sub-Saharan Africa is far insufficient to bring fertility rates down to replacement level and will not allow to avoid major socio-demographic disasters. Our new series of cross-cultural tests of the correlation between the proportion of females aged 15+ with at least incomplete secondary education and higher and total fertility rates has revealed a really strong ( $r=-.757$ ) correlation that is significant beyond any doubt ( $p<.00001$ ). What is more, our regression analysis suggest that the replacement level of fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa can be achieved when 70% of female population aged 15+ attain at least incomplete secondary education or higher. We demonstrate that in order to prevent the major socio-demographic disasters, the Sub-Saharan countries should introduce universal compulsory secondary education as soon as possible.