Attitude

INVITED SYMPOSIUM

2958IS

The stranger as a symbol of otherness

Chair: Tereza Příhodová NIMH, Klecany; UNYP, Czechia

This symposium deals with the attitude towards otherness, while taking into account individual personality and the attitudes towards strangers, minorities, and migrants. It enhances the sociological and anthropological concept of otherness by examining the psychodynamic interpretation of various differences, while putting the emphasis on the unfamiliarity of our own otherness. Furthermore, it accentuates the explanation of the attitudes towards otherness in terms of fear of losing the center core of one's identity – the psychic home. Likewise, it builds upon the previous work and enhances the knowledge of otherness by an in-depth recognition of the personality and by measuring the variability of one's daily attitudes of 'here and now.'

The social distance scale – Results from 5 contrast samples

Marek Preiss NIMH, Klecany; UNYP, Czechia

At the time when Bogardus (born 1882) developed the Social Distance Scale (1924) conflict was caused by a surge of non-Protestant immigration. Prior to 1880 the majority of immigrants coming to the United States were from Germany, Scandinavia, or the British Isles. The second wave of immigrants mainly came from countries in Southern and Eastern Europe. Their (non) acceptance and adjustment could be evaluated by tools such as the Social Distance Scale. In this work, we follow the development of the scale during the 20th century and changes in attitudes towards different groups of the population. In our own study, we describe the results of Bogardus Social Distance Scale on five Czech samples – general population of the Czech Republic, sample scoring high on neuroticism, sample with personality disorder, group with extreme xenophobic attitudes and sample characterized by tolerance to otherness. We are considering interpreting this data in connection with culture in the Czech Republic and we discuss the influences of attitude to otherness.

Intra-individual variability in experiencing otherness

Nikola Doubková NIMH, Klecany; Charles University, Czechia

Experience sampling is an intensive longitudinal method for gathering information from individuals about their subjective experiences in daily life. This method is helpful in studying dynamic intra-individual processes such as emotions or thoughts. Experience sampling allows to capture participants' feelings in the context of everyday life using modern technology, e.g. smart phones. Affect or emotional response is one of the important aspects in perception of otherness. As such, experience sampling can provide more accurate data about participants' experience than standard recall-based self-report measures. It is plausible to assume that people differ in the degree of within-person variability in experiencing otherness. And this variability may held important and more detailed information about individuals' perception of otherness and social attitude. Moreover, the degree of intra-individual stability can be operationalized as a broad personality feature. Research using experience sampling method to capture within-person change in affective response to otherness will be introduced and preliminary results will be presented.

Personality and the perception of otherness

Radek Heissler NIMH, Klecany; Charles University, Czechia

The idea that personality can influence our perception of otherness and our social attitudes is widely accepted, yet most of current studies are predominantly based on trait theory, especially on the Big Five Theory. However, a deeper analysis of the personality is missing in most of the current research. Identity, perceived as the level of personality functioning, may be important factor when studying social attitudes and perception of otherness. STiP-5.1 (the Semi-Structured Interview for Personality Functioning DSM-5) is an interview, which was developed to assess the level of personality functioning and structure as it is operationalised in Section III of the DSM-5. Individuals with personality pathology could be more prone to social rejection, fear of social unskillfulness, feelings of inadequacy or anger. We could argue that more negative perception and attitudes towards otherness would be more likely to be found in individuals with less integrated personality structure. With the STiP-5.1 instrument, deeper examination of the personality and its functioning is possible, as well as the investigation of whether there is a connection between personality structure, psychopathology, and the intolerance towards otherness. We will discuss preliminary results of our study and general use of the STiP-5.1 assessing personality.

ORAL PRESENTATION

8073

Impact of trait' dimension and sexual dimorphism consistency on intrasexual facial attractiveness

Ke Yang (1), Fangfang Wen (2), Bin Zuo (2), Yang Wang (2), Chen Liu (2), Huanrui Xiao (2), Yalan Qiao (2) 1. China; 2. Central China Normal University, China

This study examined the impact of different characteristics and consistency in sexual dimorphism cues on intrasexual competition and gender differences from the perspective of social cognition. We conducted 2 sub-experiments (study1a and study2a, 82 and 74 participants were recruited from wenjuanxing platform, respectively) to explore female and male's same-sex facial attractiveness preference. The results showed that women prefer feminine female faces; while men showed no obvious preference for sexual dimorphic faces. Study 1b and study2b aimed to explore the influence of the characteristics and sexual dimorphism on the attractiveness evaluation of same-sex faces in both female and male intrasexual competition, 154 and 156 participants were recruited from wenjuanxing platform, respectively. The results showed that, when faced with potential same-sex competitors, women with a high level of intrasexual competition were found to be more likely to derogate the attractiveness of feminized female competitors, tending to adopt a "derogation" strategy; however, when faced with potential same-sex competitors, men with high intrasexual competition overestimated the facial attractiveness of masculinized competitors, tending to adopt a "vigilance" strategy. In conclusion, the study provides a social cognitive perspective for the parent investment theory of evolutionary psychology, enriching the research in the field of face attraction.

5936

The image of Russia under sanctions among students

Olga S. Deyneka Saint-Petersburg State University, Russia

Geopolitical processes influence formation of the image of the Motherland among students in an ambivalent manner. There are created a rather negative image of the Motherland and not always reasonable inclination to seek fortune in other countries among some students in the face of western sanctions. The purpose of this survey is to study the image of Russia among students and to search personality correlates of its deformation under sanctions. Methods: An author's questionnaire designed and divided into two sections. The first section is aimed at evaluation of the reputation and the role of Russia on the global stage, understanding the mission, evaluation of its contribution to the world culture, as well as measurement of national pride, identification of oneself with his/her country. The second section is aimed at evaluation of students' informational culture. In addition we used Big Five, Cook-Medley Hostility Scale, Money values test, Dark Future scale, competitiveness self-esteem. 327 students (17–28 years old,

40% male, 60% female) participated. Results and Conclusions. Well-defined 6 factors structure was obtained from the Questionnaire data: (1) patriotism/anti-patriotism; (2) the emigration inclination/declination; (3) understanding the mission of Russia in historical context; (4) informational culture; (6) compulsory military service. The results showed that the majority of students pay respect to the historical background of their Motherland, but polarization of opinions concerning contemporary politics. Nevertheless, the participants agreed upon the value of the victory in the Great Patriotic War as well as significant contribution of Russia into the world culture. Readiness for emigration was related to economic pessimism. Correlation analysis showed that low level of readiness for cooperation, strongly pronounced cynicism, fear of the future, low competitiveness self-esteem, moral deviations for money assist in the image of the Motherland deformation. Funding: The reported study was funded by RFBR, project No. 19-013-00725.

5701
Cyberbullying and dark triad dirty dozen: The moderating role of social dominance orientation

Elif N. Aksakal (1), Nevin Solak (1)
1. TED University, Turkey

The present study examined the moderating role of social dominance orientation on the association between the dark triad personality traits and self-reported cyberbullying behaviors. In one correlational study, participants ($N = 155$) completed questionnaires and reported their Machiavellianism, psychopathology, narcissism, social dominance orientation, and the degree to which they cyberbullied others. Results demonstrated that all three dark triad personalities were positively associated with cyberbullying. However, hierarchical regression analysis revealed that of the three dark triad, Machiavellianism emerged as the strongest predictor of cyberbullying. Moreover, the interaction between social dominance orientation and Machiavellianism reached a significant level. Participants who were high in Machiavellianism reported more cyberbullying behaviors to the extent they have higher social dominance orientation. These findings point to the importance of considering the joint roles of Machiavellianism and social dominance orientation in understanding cyberbullying.

4351
Measuring ethnic prejudice by gaze behavior

Francisco Esteves Mid Sweden University, Sweden

Prejudices against other ethnic groups is a very widespread phenomenon, highly relevant in the present times of migrations and refugees. However, in many countries, to be considered a racist does not fit with what is socially accepted and correct. Therefore, it is difficult to study attitudes towards people from other cultures and ethnicities by means of direct self-report data, and indirect measures (e.g. Implicit Attitudes Test) have been used. The aim of the present studies was to test if gazing behavior, measuring attentional engagement, could be used as an indirect measure of prejudice against other ethnical groups. In two different studies, university students participated in a memory task where they were first exposed to faces paired with adjectives, and instructed to learn which face was associated with each adjective. Faces represented "nordic" or "non-nordic" people, and the adjectives were either positive or negative (e.g., intelligent or stupid). Afterwards, in the test phase, each of the previously presented adjective was showed together with four faces (two nordic, two non-nordic). Participants were asked to look first at all pictures and subsequently point to the face previously associated with the adjective. On half of the trials, the face associated with the word was not present. The results showed that, in the condition of absent target, gaze duration was longer to the nordic faces when positive words were exposed, and to non-nordic faces with negative adjectives. This automatic association of the valence of the words to different ethnic categories of the faces suggests that gaze behavior could be used as an indirect tool to measure ethnic prejudice.

3784
Perception of developmental disorders among Japanese university students

Aya Taniguchi (1), Takahiro Yamane (1)
1. Graduate school of Kobe University, Japan

Objective Recently, the concept of developmental disorders have attracted attention in Japan. The Japanese view it as a comprehensive concept that includes multiple disorders, and it is widely used in medical and educational settings. However, when a comprehensive concept is popular, there is a possibility that it is misinterpreted. In fact, current research indicates that "developmental disorders" seem to be considered a broader, more comprehensive concept by lay people compared to experts. In this study, we examined lay people's conception of developmental disorders to understand how it is perceived in the society. Method Open-ended questionnaires were administered to 346 Japanese university students. The participants wrote what they thought about developmental disorders following the phrase "Developmental disorder", within a time limit of 2 minutes. Participants' responses were analyzed using the Steps for Coding and Theorizations (SCAT) method. Result About 936 descriptions were obtained. Firstly, similar descriptions were grouped into 72 groups. Then similar groups were classified into categories. Our findings indicate that participants associate developmental disorders with a range of disorders such as ASD, ADHD, LD, intellectual disabilities etc. Poor communication skills, hyperactivity etc. were considered to be characteristics of developmental disorders. However, participants also associated developmental disorders with negative emotions such as discrimination and prejudices, projection avoidance, fear etc. Conclusion In conclusion, participants had an understanding of developmental disorders that was a mix of correct and incorrect conceptualizations. Our findings indicate the need for increasing awareness about developmental disorders in the society.

3735
Interethnic attitudes in the multi-cultural context of Serbia

Jelena Živković College of Social Work, Serbia

We present a study of interethnic attitudes among ethnic majority-minority groups in Serbia: Serbs ($N = 316$), Bosniaks ($N = 115$) and Croats ($N = 105$), age 20–65 ($M = 33,2$), 55% females. The earlier common state of Yugoslavia promoted multicultural ideology, tolerance and cooperation. However, the war in the 90's produced nationalism, discrimination and intolerance, which still remain in the public and personal discourse. We examined two groups of interethnic attitudes: generalized and specific. Generalized attitudes were common among groups: medium high ethnic tolerance and multicultural ideology, low migrantophobia, preference for patriotic type of attitudes. There were variations in specific attitudes: valance of attitudes were medium positive towards Serbs and Bosniaks and slightly negative towards Croats; ethnic distance varied from medium (Bosniaks) to medium low (Serbs and Croats); among acculturation strategies Serbs and Croats preferred integration, but Bosniaks separation. There were significant differences across groups: ethnic tolerance and multicultural ideology are lower among Serbs than the minorities; patriotic attitudes lead to multiculturalism among Serbs and to separation among minorities. We confirmed the existence of mutual interethnic attitudes – mutual distance between Serbs and Bosniaks, compatible strategies between Serbs and Croats. We found significant predictors of interethnic attitudes, with similarities and differences across groups: religious tolerance and distance, ethnic and national identity, perceived cultural security, discrimination, interethnic contacts, attitudes towards conflict. We conclude that interethnic attitudes are still negative and interfere with achieving multiculturalism. Only positive interethnnic attitudes, along with religious tolerance and moderate ethnic identity, will lead to closer interethnic relationships and truce in Serbia.

3711

Attitudes to giftedness, hardiness and self-efficacy of gifted high school students in Russia

Irina Volkova (1), Elena Volkova (2), Anastasia Miklyaeva (2) *1. Russian Academy of Education, Russia; 2. Herzen State Pedagogical University, Russia*

Recent studies found that self-representation and attitudes of giftedness contribute to well-being of gifted adolescents. Wellbeing is also strongly associated with self-efficacy and hardiness that together can be considered a basis for individual ability to effectively react to challenges. The goal of our study was to estimate how attitudes to giftedness are connected to self-efficacy and hardiness in older teenagers with higher abilities. Study sample included 406 high school students (age 15–17) educated under the advanced programs in 2 schools of Nizhny Novgorod and Saint Petersburg. Admission to the programs in both cases is based on student's academic progress and entry exams. Attitudes were measured with survey of 14 questions grouped into such domains as gifted self-attitude, motivation for achievement, comparison to peer group (e.g. "Peers who attend the same program do better than me"), reflected self-attitude by peers and adults, diversity of giftedness. Self-efficacy was measured with shortened adapted version of Self-efficacy scale by Sherer, Maddux et al. (adaptation by Boyarinceva). Hardiness was measured with Hardiness Survey by Maddi (adaptation by Leontyev, Rasskazova, short version by Osin). Regression analysis was the main approach to obtain results. The results show that higher estimates of self-efficacy and hardiness are predicted by higher motivation for achievement, higher diversity of giftedness, and lower group comparison. Self-efficacy is also associated with set of emotional responses to giftedness: lower estimates of sadness, feeling proud and indifferent. Hardiness was negatively associated with sadness. Interestingly, perception of self as gifted person was not a significant predictor of either self-efficacy or hardiness. Self-efficacy and hardiness in adolescents with high academic achievement might be promoted with reinforcing their motivation for achievement, encouraging diversity of activities, and controlling for negative feelings to their gift. This research was funded by Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR), project no. 19-013-00729.

2800

Disability models related to warmth and competence stereotype of people with intellectual disability

Pauline Vidal (1), Stéphane Perrissol (1), Patrice Terrier (1) *1. Laboratoire Cognition, Langues, Langage, Ergonomie –UMR CNRS 526, France*

This study investigates whether warmth and competence stereotypes attributed to people with intellectual disability (PwID) depend on disability models in the context of ordinary workplaces. Indeed stereotypes hinder professional integration of PwID into ordinary workplaces (Kocman et al., 2017; WHO, 2011): people attribute more warmth (e.g., sociability, morality) and effort than competence (e.g., self-confidence and abilities) to PwID (Rohmer & Louvet, 2011). Despite well acknowledgements that disability models contribute to stereotypes, they remain an under-studied factor. Defining disability as an impairment-focused problem (individual model) should reinforce these ambivalent stereotypes; whereas defining disability as a problem related to environmental barriers (social model) should reduce them (Dirth & Branscombe, 2017). 277 participants attributed warmth and competence traits to PwID. They also completed a 35-item questionnaire to assess disability model in the French workplace context. As expected, participants attributed more effort, sociability and morality than ability and self-confidence to PwID. They also attributed more effort than sociability or morality and more ability than self-confidence. Endorsement of social model was associated with an increased attribution of sociability, morality, capacity and effort. Social model did not predict self-confidence. Endorsement of individual model unexpectedly predicted more attribution of self-confidence. These results confirm disability social model role in reducing stereotype. In doing so, it contributes to the study of social psychology on disability-related stereotypes by providing new constructs from disability studies (social and individual models). This work also provides evidence for a reliable tool to assess intellectual disability model endorsement in the context of ordinary workplaces.

2357

Multiple identities predicting intercultural attitudes in Russia and Bulgaria

Kristina Velkova (1), Lebedeva Nadezhda (1) *1. HSE University, Russia*

Social identity theory has been considered as one of the most influential frameworks affecting intergroup attitudes and relations. However, the contemporary conditions of increasing globalization bring up questions about the expansion of group boundaries on a transnational level. Therefore, we aimed to investigate and compare multiple social identity (i.e., national, regional, religious, European, and soviet/communist identities) and its relation to the attitudes toward members of similar vs. dissimilar nations, focusing on two culturally close countries that took different paths of post-communist development during the last two decades. Moreover, we tested the effect of perceived threat, perceived discrimination, intercultural friendships, and multicultural ideology as moderators. A sample of 233 Russians (34% males, 60% aged between 30 and 49) and 124 Bulgarians (28% males, 60% aged between 18 and 29) participated in an online survey combining MIRIPS measures, affective evaluations of nations from Europe, North America, and Asia, and adaptation of Bogardus' Social distance scale. Significant mean score differences were found between affective evaluations of and social distance with similar and dissimilar nation in both countries, but the valence of the association with multiple identity did not change. A path model indicated that multiple identity was associated positively with social distance and negatively with affective evaluations across both samples. Further, perceived threat and multicultural ideology served as moderators of this relation but holding different culture-specific effects. Consequently, we concluded that identification with multiple categories formed more cohesive group identity that triggered differentiation from the out-groups regardless of their similarity level.

2320

Diversity ideologies and negative intergroup bias in Russia

Dmitrii Dubrov (1), Anastasia Batkhina (1), John W. Berry (2), Tomas Jurcik (1) *1. National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia; 2. Queen's University, Canada*

The creation of a social climate where all ethnic groups can harmoniously coexist is the central challenge for many countries today. Should we emphasize similarities and common ground or, conversely, recognize that there are important differences between groups? The current study examined relations between diversity ideologies (assimilation, colour-blindness, multiculturalism, polyculturalism) and generalized and specific intergroup bias (against Chechens, Belarusians, Uzbeks, Chinese, and Jews and Muslims) among ethnic Russians ($N = 701$). In Study 1, colorblindness and polyculturalism were associated with lower generalized intergroup bias and lower bias against Chechens, Uzbeks, and Chinese, but not Belarusians. Bias against Belarusians was lower among those who endorsed multiculturalism. In Study 2, emphasizing differences (multiculturalism) was associated with higher implicit bias when the target was a Chechen but in general more proximal variables (positive or negative contact experience and perceived group similarity) were more robust predictors of intergroup bias than diversity ideologies. In Study 3, colorblindness and polyculturalism were related to lower levels of fearful attitudes against Muslims. Colour-blindness was also associated with lower levels of Antisemitism in contrast to multiculturalism that had an opposite association. We place these results in the context of cultural distance and existing stereotypes about different groups among the majority of Russians. The strengths and

weaknesses of each diversity ideology for the mainstream cultural group are discussed. The results of the current study suggest that the most fruitful strategy for mainstream cultural groups for maintaining harmonious intergroup relations in diverse societies might be that of optimal distinctiveness.

1390
Controlling for social desirability in assessments of xenophobia
Julia Meisters (1), Adrian Hoffmann (1), Jochen Musch (1) 1. University of Duesseldorf, Germany

Objective: Xenophobia is a fear of, or negative attitude towards, foreigners. Although comparatively prevalent in Germany, xenophobic attitudes are often disapproved of. Therefore, direct assessments of xenophobia are likely distorted by socially desirable responding, leading to an underestimation of its prevalence. In the present study we investigated whether the validity of prevalence estimates for xenophobia can be increased by using the Crosswise Model (CWM), an indirect questioning technique designed to control for socially desirable responding by increasing the confidentiality of individual responses. Methods: In an experimental paper-pencil survey among 1382 students, we assessed the prevalence of xenophobia with either a CWM, or a conventional direct question. Results: We observed a significantly higher prevalence estimate for xenophobia in the CWM than in the direct questioning condition. Moderator analyses showed that prevalence estimates for xenophobia were generally higher among right-oriented than among left-oriented respondents. Exploratory interaction analyses further revealed that the difference between estimates obtained in the CWM and in the direct questioning condition was significantly more pronounced among left- than among right-oriented respondents. Conclusion: The prevalence estimate for xenophobia based on a conventional direct question was distorted by social desirability bias; the CWM successfully controlled for socially desirable responding and provided a higher and therefore presumably more valid estimate. The advantage of the CWM over a conventional direct question was more pronounced among politically left-oriented than among politically right-oriented respondents. We recommend the use of indirect questioning techniques such as the CWM whenever assessing the prevalence of attitudes that are sensitive for a given sample.

1337
Values as justification and suppression motives to old age ageism: An analysis across countries
Adrian Stanciu University of Vechta, Germany

Despite being socially undesirable, ageism is still a prevailing phenomenon in society. One explanation can be that people can alter (scrutinize) before expression contents of their genuine (primal) ageism because of internally and externally motivated attempts to suppress and justify it. Based on Schwartz's value theory, I argue that individual value priorities and cultural values existent in society can suppress and justify young people's prejudice and meta-discrimination toward older people. Using multinational datasets (European Social Survey, ESS, and World Value Survey, WVS), I tested the hypothesis that threat perception (consumption and succession) and stereotypes (warmth and competence) mediated the negative effects of self-enhancement and the positive effects of self-transcendence on young adults' (45 and younger) ageism. Based on multilevel modeling ($k \geq 29$, $N \geq 26,885$), level-1 mediation analyses (2 mediators in parallel and 2 mediators in series) revealed one consistent finding: Total indirect effects of self-transcendence on prejudice and meta-discrimination were positive and significant at $p < .05$. No consistent results were found at the country level. Among other results were an unexpected positive total indirect effect of self-enhancement on meta-discrimination (WVS only) and a perfect replication of the negative total indirect effects of self-enhancement on prejudice and meta-discrimination explained by threat perception. I discuss how the findings further our understanding of ageism in (younger) individuals from the perspective of value theory. The motivational compatibility-incompatibility structure of human values may represent a previously unaddressed factor that must nonetheless be considered in developing anti-ageism programs.

POSTER PRESENTATION

8099
Effect of bystander's attribution on emotion and behavior toward discriminator during the COVID-19
Bin Zuo (1), Hanxue Ye (1), Fangfang Wen (1), Wenlin Ke (1), Huairui Xiao (1), Jin Wang (1), Feng Zhao (1) 1. Central China Normal University, China

The outbreak of COVID-19 caused many discrimination incidents that were strongly connected with the disease threat. Previous studies mainly focused on how those who were directly involved in the discrimination would react, but few examined how the bystanders would feel and behave. However, it is often those bystanders' feelings, thoughts, and reactions that steer the subsequent development of intergroup discrimination. The current research examined how bystanders' attribution of other people's discrimination against "returnees from Wuhan" and "returning workers from Hubei" influenced their emotions and behaviors. The results showed that in these incidents, feelings of anger and contempt fully mediated the positive relationship between bystanders' internal attribution tendency and their aggression and avoidance. That is, bystanders' internal attribution for discriminators triggered their anger and contempt, which then translated into their aggression and avoidance tendency towards these people.

7989
Snack food consumption among young people. The role of habit in the theory of planned behavior
Andrea Bobbio (1), Luigina Canova (2), Anna M. Manganelli (2) 1. Italy; 2. University of Padova, Italy

This study aimed to test the validity of a relation model for the prediction of both intentions and behaviors to eat fresh fruit as snack food between meals. The model was based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB; Ajzen, 1991), to which a measure of 'habit' was added as a further predictor. Habit is defined as a learned and automatic response to specific stimuli, and has been detected by a short form of the Self-Report Habit Index (Verplanken & Orbell, 2003). Moreover, the Body Mass Index (BMI) was considered as a control measure. Data collection was performed through a two-wave design – with a 15-days' time lag –, thanks to anonymous self-administered structured questionnaires. At $T1$, TPB constructs along with the habit of consuming fresh fruit as snack food, socio-demographic variables and BMI were assessed. At $T2$, only self-reported actual consumption of fresh fruit as snack was measured. A group of 202 students from the University of Padua took part in the research (88% women; mean age 21 years old). Data were analyzed by means of hierarchical multiple regression. In sum, while the predictive power of the TPB received support, the introduction of habit significantly improved the percentage of explained variance by 16% in the case of intention, and by 5% in the case of behavior. Overall, the TPB-extended model explained 67% of the intention variance and 57% of that of behavior. In conclusion, the results support both the usefulness of TPB in predicting healthy eating behaviors, and in designing interventions aimed at promoting healthy eating habits.

7758
Under professors' control: Higher external locus of control and lower academic performance
João M. Gonçalves Neto (1), Iedo S. Santos (2) 1. Estácio Faculty at Belém, Brazil; 2. University of Pará State, Brazil

Locus of control (LC) may be defined as the source to which people attribute the control of events that happen in their lives. It may be: internal (ILC; control attribution to themselves); external-powerful others (PLC;

control attribution to "powerful" people); and external-chance (CLC; control attribution to chance, luck, etc.). Studies found ILC and PLC-professors (in which professors are the "powerful" others) related respectively positively and negatively to academic performance. So, this study aimed to test if ILC and PLC-professors would predict students' grades, which were used as measures of academic performance. An academic locus of control scale was applied to 94 Brazilian undergraduates and their grades in a class were collected. Data were analyzed by performing a hierarchical regression (confidence intervals calculated by bootstrap), using the software R. In the results, the regression model explained 13% of the grade variance (F [2, 74] = 6.71; $p < .01$; $R = .39$); PLC-professors predicted negatively the grade ($B = -1.08$; SE = .30, $p < .01$; 95% CI [-1.67, -0.49]), but ILC did it negatively and non-significantly ($B = -0.48$; SE = .39, $p = $ ns; 95% CI [-1.13, 0.39]). Then, the more participants attributed control to professors the lower were their grades. It was concluded that participants should rethink their professors' role. The importance of professors for learning is unquestionable, but they may not take all responsibility for students' performance. A future study would test if by decreasing participants' PLC-professors, their academic performance will improve.

7348

The cross-level effects of leader protestant work ethic: A self-determination perspective

Changguo Mao China

Originally proposed by Weber (1958), the concept of the protestant work ethic (PWE) is developed by psychologists to describe individual belief in importance of hard work. Individuals with high PWE are characterized as industrious, hardworking, and intrinsically motivated to place work at the center of their lives. Although prior research has revealed the linkages of PWE with emotions, cognitions, and behaviors in workplace, little is known about how and when leader PWE may affect employees' attitudes and behaviors in the group. Drawing from self-determination theory, this research examined how leader PWE interacts with leader agreeableness and employee gender to influence employees' exhaustion, cynicism, organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), and deviance. Data were collected from full-time employees and their leaders in a service company. Three sets of code-matched surveys (i.e., employee self-report, leader self-report, and leader rating) resulted in usable data from 400 employees and 58 leaders nested in 58 groups. Hierarchical linear modeling was applied to test hypotheses for cross-level moderating effects. Controlling for group size and the demographic attributes of both leader and employee, the present research found

a significant cross-level interaction between leader PWE and agreeableness on employee exhaustion, cynicism, OCB, and deviance. Specifically, leader PWE was positively related to employee exhaustion, cynicism, and OCB, and negatively related to employee interpersonal deviance and organizational deviance when leader agreeableness was high. Furthermore, this research observed a three-way, cross-level interaction between leader PWE, leader agreeableness, and employee gender predicting employee exhaustion and cynicism. The positive relationships of leader PWE with exhaustion and cynicism were strongest for female employees when leader agreeableness was high. These findings provide a deeper understanding of boundary conditions through which leader PWE influences employee outcomes in the workgroup. Theoretical contributions for PWE literature and practical implications for organizations are discussed.

6666

Adaptive aspects of dysfunctional attitudes: Focus on effects of stress and cognitive vulnerability

Hiroku Noma Japan

In Beck's vulnerability-stress model, dysfunctional attitudes interact with stressful life event to cause depression. On the other hand, in recent study, in the situation without stress, adaptive workings of dysfunctional attitudes have been pointed out. Besides, Thinking Error is also regarded as one of the cognitive vulnerabilities of depression in cognitive theory of depression as well as dysfunctional attitude, and it is a factor of automatic thinking that negates the relationship with others. Therefore, it is expected that thinking errors as well as stressful events, suppress the adaptive behavior of dysfunctional attitudes. In order to clarify the adaptive aspects of dysfunctional attitudes, present study investigated the effects of dysfunctional attitudes on adaptive interpersonal behavior considering effects of stressful life events and other cognitive bias that can cause depression as inhibitory factor. Participants ($N = 500$) completed measures of dysfunctional attitudes, stressful life events, thinking errors and interpersonal behavior that lead to positive life events (e. g., Good interpersonal relationships). In order to examine the effect of dysfunctional attitudes on interpersonal behavior, a hierarchical multiple regression analysis of adaptive interpersonal behavior was conducted. The predictors were dysfunctional attitudes, stressful life events, and thinking errors. As a result, three-way interaction of the predictors was significant. In analyses of the simple slope, dysfunctional attitudes were positively related to adaptive interpersonal behavior only among participants with low scores both in stressful life events and thinking error. This result suggests

that in the situations without stress or cognitive bias, dysfunctional attitudes may lead to positive life events rather than depression.

6467

Morality affects individual social innovation intention: Social impact as mediator

Mei-Lan Lin (1), Tai-Kuei Yu (2) 1. Southern Taiwan of Science and Technology, Taiwan; 2. National Quemoy University, Taiwan

Social innovation is not philanthropic activities, but to create economic value, autonomy and sustainable business for certain social problem. Social innovation can be discussed from the individualistic perspective. The participants of social innovation process are the main beneficiaries and initiators. Therefore, personal environmental beliefs, awareness of ethics, and individual perception may become the important factors to affect individual intention of social innovation. Moreover, education must have certain impact on the literacy nurturing. The education of social innovation may be defined to inspire students' spirits of making the world better in his/her career. This can be a complicated process and the development of epistemology on the fulfillment of education. The issues of social innovation should be designed into topics as outside and inside activities of classroom in the course curriculum. This study is examined the individual perception of idealism, egoism, and ecological concern to the intention of social innovation and also examined the mediation effect of perceived social impact on individual factors to social innovation intention. To address these questions, a multidimensional survey was developed and distributed to undergraduate students in Taiwan. The result is expected to understand the mediation effect of social impact perception of undergraduate students and the influence of the individual perspectives which may transform into course topics and cultivate as literacy of social innovation in higher education. When people perceived social impact, they may motivate to social innovation.

5873

An experiment on academics' relative attitude towards university missions: Research and engagement

Eva Sormani (1), Kerstin Kurzhals (2), Shristi M. Pal (3) 1. VU University Amsterdam, Germany; 2. FH Münster, Germany; 3. Westfaelische Wilhelms-University, Germany

Objective University managers have addressed universities' central role in innovation, by adopting engagement as a third mission next to the conventional two missions (teaching and research). As extant literature shows,

academics are not embracing societal engagement tasks but rather working on research. This study aims to acquire a more nuanced understanding of academics' relative attitude towards two university missions: research and engagement. Considering that academics' behaviour is determined by attitude, which has far-reaching effect on engagement activities – regardless of institutional determinants – a more careful examination of attitude is sought. Methods Through an 'Implicit Association Test' (IAT), this research addresses relative attitude and inherent biases. We asked 41 academics in Germany to take part in our pilot study. Relying on a thorough literature review, stimuli for four IAT categories have been identified: engagement activities, research activities, good and bad. Response time is calculated for both traditional (research activities combined with good and engagement activities combined with bad) and non-traditional pairs (vice versa). Results The difference in completion time of the sessions, exposing the participants to individual and paired stimuli categories, informs directly about the relative attitude and biases. Furthermore, results reveal methodological improvements of the stimuli and thus reliability of the IAT. Conclusions This study expands the field of applied psychology research on attitudes. In practice, this study provides university mangers with an insight into academics' perception of missions, allowing alignment of attitudes with motivation policies, to strengthen innovation and the open science character of the university.

4724

The effects of suspicion on the belief about cues to deception

Yuta Takiguchi Toyo University, Japan

A worldwide investigation about the beliefs of lies showed people held wrong belief about cues to deception and eye aversion was the most frequently cues. People have stereotypical beliefs about cues to deception, while some researches indicated that these cues commonly shared differed from actual cues to deception in veracity judgements. Since people have weighted the different value on each cues, their judgement may vary when watching same materials. In the current study, we focused on the trait of suspicion, which was defined as the disposition to perceive others as liar. It has been revealed that higher level of suspicion would lead to more attention of cues which were indicative of deception, and that suspicion could predict the number of deceptive judgement. Therefore, we expected that more suspicious people reported multiple cues and they were confident these were indicative of deception. Also, these cues to deception weren't consistent with actual cues to deception. The data was collected from 422 undergraduate students through an online survey. In consistent with previous research, participants frequently reported a belief about eye

shifting. Overall, confidence degree in verbal cues to deception was higher than non-verbal confidence to deception. Considering the suspicion, more number of cues were reported by suspicious people, and some of these cues were used with higher confidence. Interestingly, cues to deception reported as identication of lie were not likely to use in real life. Finally, we discussed the relation between suspicion and beliefs about cues to deception.

3680

Psychosocial factors associated with sexual consent myth endorsement

Kelley E. Rhoads (1), Carlos Mahaffey (1), Bridget Miller (1), Ho Han (1) 1. Oklahoma State University, United States of America

Background: Sexual assault is a salient public health issue within the US college student population, with 1-in-5 women experiencing an assault. Previous research suggests students perceive they can assess someone's sexual consent by viewing their social media profile. People who post content including minimal clothing, partying, and drinking alcohol are perceived as more likely to consent to sexual activity. Such perceptions are problematic; thus, this study identified factors associated with social media consent myth endorsement. Methods: Students ($N = 875$) completed an online survey that included demographics and measures assessing religiosity and endorsement of consent myths, rape myths, token resistance, and the sexual double standard. Separate hierarchical regression analyses identified predictors of consent myth endorsement for women's and men's social media content. For both analyses, Model 1 held age and class standing constant while Model 2 added religiosity, rape myth acceptance, and endorsement of token resistance and the sexual double standard. Results: Model 2 significantly predicted consent myth endorsement concerning women's social media content and accounted for 21% of variability in responses [F (6,868) $= 37.61$, $p < .001$, $R2 = 0.21$]. As students' religiosity and endorsement of rape myths, sexual double standard, and token resistance increased, students' belief that content women post to social media indicates their consent increased. Model 2 significantly predicted consent myth endorsement concerning men's content and accounted for 11% of variability in responses [F (6,868) $= 18.50$, $p < .001$, $R2 = 0.11$]. Thus, as students' religiosity and endorsement of sexual double standard and token resistance increased, students' consent myth endorsement specific to men's content increased. Discussion: Findings suggest students who hold traditional views of sexuality are more likely to endorse false beliefs regarding sexual consent and social media. International social media movements, such as #MeToo, have sparked conversations defining

consent; however, sexual assault prevention education programs on college campuses need to incorporate more content aimed at dispelling consent myths.

3519

The model of students' epistemological attitude towards the sources of knowledge

Jevgenija Sivoronova (1), Aleksejs Vorobjovs (1) 1. Daugavpils University, Latvia

The present study aims to empirically verify the theoretical model of the epistemological attitude. In this study, the epistemological attitude is viewed as a psychosocial phenomenon that reflects a student's cognitive orientation based on the assessment of the source of knowledge and its significance. To study the epistemological attitude, the structural-functional model was developed. The structure of the model is based on four dimensions that reflect four psychological responses – cognitive, emotionally prognostic, action or behavioural and pragmatic. The dimensions combine groups of characteristics that are categorised in the eleven factors. The model is rooted in the structural and functional principle of the theoretical construct of attitude (Rosenberg & Hovland 1960; Katz, 1960). The distribution of the factors was grounded on the epistemological approaches (Lektorskii, 2010), epistemological strategies (Spirkin, 1997; Prawat, 1996), principles of philosophical pragmatism and functionalism (Dewey, 1916; Mead, 1938; James, 1907; Peirce, 1923) and student cognitive situation types. To conduct an empirical research of the model of students' epistemological attitude towards the sources of knowledge, the authors developed the Epistemological Attitude Questionnaire. The questionnaire allows to examine and to identify students' attitudes towards five different types of sources of knowledge, namely, scientific literature and articles, lecturers in higher education institutions, popular science journals and newspapers, popular science television broadcasts, the Internet resources. Two hundred and thirty undergraduate and graduate students have participated in the study. The data were quantitatively analysed using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. The results of the study confirmed the structural-functional model of the epistemological attitude.

3289

Cigarette AMP can predict smokers' intention to quit smoking

Hung-Yu Lin Fo Guang University Taiwan

The purpose of study is to understand the connections of smokers' implicit attitude and their cognitive, emotional, and behavioral responses to cigarette by using automatic measurements of the Affect Misattribution Procedure (AMP).

Past research on cigarette AMP showed that: Cigarette AMP can distinguish between smokers and ex-smokers' automatic responses to cigarette with these whom had already given up smoking responded to smoking cues with a clearly negative affect, whereas the smokers' responses were varied and depended on individual differences (Payne, McCleron, & Dobbins, 2007; Tsai, Wang, & Lin, 2015). That is, smokers have a large variation in the cigarette AMP responses. Further research analyses showed that the large variation in AMP responses could be explained by their withdrawal symptoms and smoking motivation. However, previous studies have mainly focused on college students with small numbers of participants ($N < 40$). This study included many more smoking participants ($N = 71$) from all kinds of adults with a large variation in smoking volume, and explored the association between AMP and their intention to quit smoking. In addition to validating most of the results from Payne et al.'s study (2007), the regression analyses of this study also showed that after controlling other related variables, cigarette AMP was still able to predict smokers' intention to quit smoking.

2851

Eating disorders and metacognition: The role of thought confidence on self-attitudes

Darío Díaz (1), Miriam Bajo (1), Beatriz Gandarillas (2), Pablo Briñol (3) 1. Universidad de Castilla la Mancha, Spain; 2. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain; 3. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Previous literature suggests that some mental disorders are not only related to primary cognition (e.g., having negative thoughts) but also linked to meta-cognition (e.g., being certain of those negative thoughts). The goal of this research is to examine the utility of a metacognitive theory of attitudes (the self-validation approach) with regard to dysfunctional styles of thinking (i.e., eating disorders). A sample of forty patients with a SCID-5 diagnostic of anorexia nervosa was recollected. This sample size was pre-registered and approved by the ethics committee of the Universidad Castilla la Mancha and by Hospital General Universitario de Ciudad Real (Spain). Participants were first required to write positive or negative thoughts about their self. After this thought-direction induction, the confidence with which they held those thoughts was assessed. The key dependent measure was self-evaluations (i.e., Rosenberg Self-steem Scale). We expected and found that meta-cognitive confidence magnified the impact of initial thoughts on subsequent self-evaluations, polarizing attitudes. As a consequence, when people had negative self-relevant thoughts, more confidence led to more negative attitudes. However, when people generated positive thoughts about the self, more confidence produced more positive

self-evlauations. Furthermore, the results of these studies have the potential to contribute to the design of innovative therapeutic interventions that are based on changing thought's validity rather than thought direction.

2819

Help-seeking attitudes and intentions in career counselling: The roles of masculinity and self-stigma

Min Liu Levy (1), Xiaohan Wu Hannah (1), Ho-Hong Ching Boby (1) 1. University of Macau, China

This study examined the relations between students' help-seeking attitudes and intentions, their masculinity, and self-stigma in career counseling. Data were collected from 194 university students in Mainland China via four scales including Conformity to Masculine Norms Inventory, Self-stigma of Seeking Career Counseling Scale, Attitudes toward Career Counseling Scale, and Intentions to Seek Career Counseling Scale to examine their associations. Path analyses showed that (1) masculinity was negatively associated with attitudes toward career counseling through a positive link to self-stigma of seeking career counseling for both genders, (2) the association between female students' masculinity and their help-seeking intentions was mediated by self-stigma of and attitudes toward career counseling. Results suggest that attention needs to be paid to how adherence to masculine norms and self-stigma are linked to students' unfavorable attitudes toward seeking professional help from career counselors. In particular, females who endorse dominant masculine norms and have higher levels of self-stigma of seeking career counseling are less likely to seek help. This study has contributed to the understanding of how masculine norms and self-stigma are related to help-seeking attitudes and intentions in career counseling.

1990

When and why people decide to help people with disabilities: Role of distributive justice principles

Chihiro Kida (1), Tomoko Ikegami (1) 1. Osaka City University, Japan

We investigated how the principles of distributive justice — especially "equity" that prefers resource allocation on the basis of meritocracy, and "need" that involves preferentially allocating resources to those who require them the most — can be a determinant of attitude toward people with disabilities. A questionnaire survey was conducted with a sample of 183 Japanese undergraduates without disabilities. First, participants indicated their degree of belief in distributive justice principles. Second, they evaluated their impressions regarding the competence of people with disabilities. Finally, they indicated the extent to which they agreed

with two types of support policy — preferential treatment (violating the meritocracy norm) and equal treatment (not violating) — for people with disabilities. Findings revealed that people who preferred the need principle promoted preferential treatment while people who preferred the equity principle only offered equal treatment. In addition, as predicted, participants who more strongly preferred the equity principle exhibited a stronger reluctance to support preferential treatment when they perceived the incompetence of people with disabilities. However, against our expectations, even people who preferred the need principle became reluctant to offer preferential treatment when they perceived the incompetence of people with disabilities. This suggests that, regardless of distributive justice principles, people without disabilities are willing to support those with disabilities not because they consider the latter incompetent but because they consider them competent. We argue that people might not regard people with disabilities as those in need due to lacking ability, thereby justifying the existing social system based on the norms of meritocracy.

1506

"I don't want to be his partner!": The effect of accent on listeners perception of speakers

Feng Zhao (1), Shuyue Zhang (1) 1. Guangxi Normal University, China

Many studies abroad suggest that accent of a speaker can affect the rating of speakers by listeners in a negative way. That is, a speaker with an accent will tend to have a more negative rating than a standard speaker with no accent. With its vast territories, diverse ethnic groups, and numerous dialects, China is an ideal society for accent research. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the influence of accent on speakers in Chinese culture. The study recruited 141 College students to participate in this study. The participants were requested to listen to recordings of "Guilin Landscape" (excerpts) in Zhuangpu (Mandarin with Zhuang accent), Nanpu (Nanning Mandarin) and Biaopu (Standard Mandarin). Then, they were asked to fill out the Voice Attitude Questionnaire, Speech Evaluation Instrument (SEI) and choose any of speakers as their supposed game partners. The results showed that: (1) In the attitude of voice (accent), the participants were more positive in the rating of Biaopu, and there was no difference in the rating of Zhuangpu and Nanpu; (2) In the attitude towards the speakers in the recordings, the participants were most positive in the Biaopu speaker rating, and there was no difference in the overall rating of the Zhuangpu speaker and the Nanpu speaker. However, there were differences in the rating of sub-dimensions;(3) the attitude of voice (accent) plays an mediation role in the process of rating the accent speakers by listening to the recordings, and the listener

will derate the accent speaker by negative rating of the accent (4) The ratio of game-partner selection for Zhuangpu: Nanpu: Biaopu was approximately equal to 1:1:5, where 72% of the participants tended to choose the Biaopu speaker as their game partner only by listening to his/her voice by comparison to the other speakers' voices.

892

The influence of warmth and competence judgments on implicit ageism among young Filipinos

Yasuyuki Fukukawa (1), Salanga G. Salanga (2), Zyra Evangelista (3), Darren Dumaop (2) 1. Waseda University, Japan; 2. De La Salle University Manila, Philippines; 3. University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Objective: According to the stereotype content model (Fiske et al., 2002), older people are likely to be judged ambivalently as warm but incompetent. This study examined whether such a stereotypic view is associated with young people's implicit attitudes toward older people. Methods: Sixty-nine undergraduate Filipinos (22 males and 47 females, aged between 18 and 21 years old) participated in the study. Implicit association test (IAT; Greenwald et al., 1998) was conducted to assess participants' unconscious preference for the youth over the elderly. In addition, participants rated older people on two dimensions (warmth and competence) on a scale of 0 (coldest/least competent) to 10 (warmest/most competent). Results: Multiple regression analysis indicated the significant main effect of warmth. Participants' higher ratings of warmth predicted implicit ageism tendencies ($p < .001$). To add, there was a statistically significant interaction between warmth and competence ratings ($p < .001$). Post hoc simple slope analysis showed that the effect of warmth was statistically significant only when older people were rated as competent. Conclusions: This study support previous findings that warmth judgments, compared to competent judgement, carry more weight in affective reactions. As theoretically postulated from an evolutionary perspective, the primacy of warmth might be fitting because judgement on another person's intent for good or ill (warmth dimension) is more important to survival than whether the person can act on his/her intention (competence dimension).