SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

2023 Annual Meeting

FEBRUARY 22 – 25, 2023
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Sheraton Puerto Rico Hotel and Casino
200 Convention Center Boulevard
San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA

SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH
ANNUAL MEETING : FEBRUARY 22 - 25, 2023

Sheraton Puerto Rico Hotel and Casino - Map

MEETING ROOMS

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MIRAMAR CORRIDOR

MIRAMAR FOYER

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SAN JUAN FOYER

BAHIA FOYER

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LINK@SHERATON

SOL BOARDROOM

LUNA BOARDROOM

SAN GERONIMO

SAN CRISTOBAL

LAGUNA FOYER

SAN FELIPE

SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Frances Boulon
University of Puerto Rico

Education: Master's Degree in Psychology, University of Puerto Rico (UPR); doctorate in School Psychology Temple University, Philadelphia. Minority Fellow of the American Psychological Association and a Presidential Scholar by the UPR. She serves as adjunct faculty at UPR Rio Piedras Campus, Ana G. Méndez University, Albizu University and Interamerican University of Puerto Rico. She presided over the Asociación de Psicología de Puerto Rico (APPR), the Puerto Rico Board of Psychologist Examiners and presided over the Puerto Rico Organization for Delta Kappa Gamma International Society of Educators (2021-2023). Memberships: American Psychological Association, National Association of School Psychologists, Puerto Rico Association of School Psychologists and Interamerican Society of Psychology.

Areas of interest and publications: history of psychology, psychological measurements, ethical and professional issues, global psychology, resiliency, emergencies and disasters.

Honors: Psychologist of the Year 2001 by APPR; Dedication of the APPR Conventions of 2018 and 2021. Lifetime Achievement in 2012 by the Puerto Rico School Psychologists Association.

Reflections on the cross-cultural experience of Puerto Rico: facing threats; enhancing strengths; surviving and thriving

The name Puerto Rico means Rich Port, which resonates with the rich cultural background, lush natural environment, diversity and strength of the community of this Island nation. The indigenous population faced threats from colonial European settlers, but we recognize their wisdom and contributions to this day. The language and historical influences transmitted during 400 years of Spanish rule have been impacted by the presence of English language and traditions since the USA took over this territory, but Hispanic culture and language prevail. Enslaved peoples of African origin endured centuries of abuse but are recognized today for their contributions to the arts, language, culinary practices and other important elements in our lifestyle. We also interact with communities from the Far and Middle East, Caribbean and Latin American nations. In recent times, multiple disasters have challenged this country in multiple spheres: infrastructure, economy, education and mental health. These include hurricanes, earthquakes, the COVID 19 pandemic and corruption and inefficiency in public services. Research efforts with a cross cultural lens shed light on current situations and provide guidance for ongoing interventions. It is a gratifying opportunity to share these experiences and reflect on future directions, with the Society for Cross Cultural Research.

SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

Melissa (Missy) Cheyney PhD, is Professor of Clinical Medical Anthropology at Oregon State University (OSU) and a Community Midwife attending home and birth center births. She is Co-Director of Uplift—a research and reproductive equity laboratory at OSU (https://upliftlab.org), where she serves as the Primary Investigator on more than 20 maternal and infant health-related research projects, including the Community Doula Project (https://www.communitydoulaprogram.org/doulas/). She is the author of an ethnography entitled Born at Home (2010, Wadsworth Press) and co-editor of Birth in Eight Cultures (2019, Waveland Press). She has published extensively on the cultural beliefs and clinical outcomes associated with midwife-attended birth at home and in birth centers in the United States. Dr. Cheyney is the Editor-in-Chief of the journal Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care and the chair of the Human Research Protection Program's Institutional Review Board at OSU.

In 2019, Dr. Cheyney served on the National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine's Birth Settings in America Study (https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/25636/birth-settings-in-america-outcomes-quality-access-and-choice) and in 2020 was named Eminent Professor by OSUs Honors College. She also received Oregon State University's prestigious Scholarship Impact Award for her work in the International Reproductive Health Laboratory and with the Midwives Alliance of North America (MANA) Statistics Project.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Melissa Cheyney
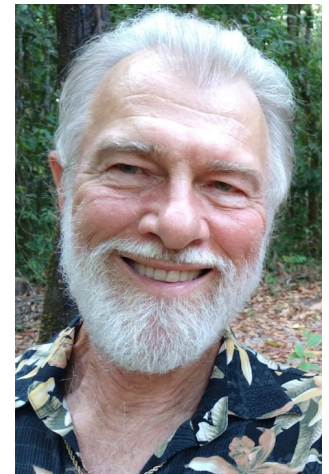### Oregon State University

Birth in Eight Cultures

Birth in Eight Cultures (Waveland Press 2019) is the sequel to Brigitte Jordan's landmark book *Birth in Four Cultures*. In it, Melissa Cheyney and Robbie Davis-Floyd bring together the work of fifteen reproductive anthropologists to analyze core cultural values and knowledge systems as revealed in contemporary birth practices in Brazil, Greece, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Tanzania, and the United States. In this talk, Dr. Cheyney highlights findings from the six ethnographic chapters that form the heart of the book, three of which are organized as dyads that compare two countries. Readings, images, and theory building from each chapter demonstrate the power of cross-cultural research to reveal the multiplicity of ways the processes of childbirth are historically and socially situated. Collectively, they also highlight the roles of global inequality, power, colonialism, and the hegemony of biomedicine as it emerges from the global north in shaping birth outcomes and experiences of care cross-culturally. Cheyney concludes with reflections on the social and clinical implications of the book for a post-pandemic future.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Michael Winkelman
Arizona State University

Michael Winkelman (PhD, University of California–Irvine 1985, MPH, University of Arizona 2002) has engaged in cross-cultural and interdisciplinary research on shamanism, psychedelics, and the alteration of consciousness to identify universal patterns of healing ritual and the underlying biological mechanisms. These findings are presented in Shamans, Priests and Witches (1992), which provides the cross-cultural evidence regarding shamanism; and in Shamanism: A Biopsychosocial Paradigm of Consciousness and Healing (2nd ed., 2010). Shamanism provides a biogenetic model of shamanism and explains the evolutionary origins of these ancient spiritual and ritual healing capacities. This biological and evolutionary approach to human spirituality is expanded in Supernatural as Natural (2008, co-authored with John Baker) and The Supernatural after the Neuro-Turn (2019, co-edited). The role of psychedelics in human evolution and healing has been addressed in many of his publications, most recently in Advances in Psychedelic Medicine (2019, co-edited with Ben Sessa). He recently guest edited a special issue of the Journal of Psychedelic Studies on "Psychedelics in History and World Religions," documenting the widespread use of entheogens.

His recent co-authored "Psychedelics, Sociality and Human Evolution" (https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.729425) examines evidence for the effects of psychedelics on human cultural and cognitive evolution. Winkelman retired from the School of Human Evolution and Social Change (Arizona State University) in 2009 and is currently living near Pirenópolis in the central highlands of Brazil where he is developing a permaculture lifestyle while continuing his academic research. He may be reached via email at michaeljwinkelman@gmail.com or through his website, michaelwinkelman.com.

A Scientific Model of Religion
An Ethnological Analogy and Biogenetic Model for Interpretation of Ritual in the Past

A scientific model of the bases of religious behavior is derived from cross-cultural research that provides an empirically-derived ethnological analogy for making inferences about religious practices in the past. Cross-cultural research provides an etic typology of religious practitioner types and identifies their characteristic functions and features. Their relationships to subsistence and sociopolitical conditions (foraging, intensive agriculture, political integration, warfare and community integration) illustrate a general evolution of religious forms with increasing social complexity. The underlying biogenetic bases of these religious forms are identified in the selection-function relations, the entailment of specific selection procedures for religious roles with the nature of the social functions they fulfill. These relations of the selection processes for religious practitioners to their functions reveal three principal biogenetic structures of religious life: 1) alterations of consciousness used in healing rituals, manifested in a cultural universal of shamanistic healers; 2) inherited leadership roles providing a hierarchical political organization of agricultural societies, manifested in priests who carry out collective rituals for agricultural abundance and propitiation of common deities; and 3) attribution of evil activities, manifested in witches, who are produced through warfare and political incorporation of subordinated groups. These systematic cross-cultural patterns provide models for interpreting the religious activities, organizational structures and beliefs of past societies. Select cases are analyzed to illustrate the utility of the models presented.

2023 SCCR Annual Conference Schedule
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Sheraton Puerto Rico Hotel and Casino
February 22nd – 25th 2023

WEDNESDAY
February 22, 2023

3:00PM to 5:00PM **Registration**	LOCATION: Laguna Foyer

5:00PM to 6:00PM **Keynote Lecture** **Title:** *Reflections on the cross-cultural experience of Puerto Rico:* *facing threats; enhancing strengths; surviving and thriving* **Presenter:** Frances Boulon (University of Puerto Rico) **Introduction:** Deborah Stiles (Webster University)	ROOM: Laguna 1

6:00PM to 7:30PM **Hosted Reception** Cocktail hour with hors d'oeuvres	LOCATION: Pool Deck (Weather Permitting) San Felipe / San Cristobal

THURSDAY February 23, 2023

8:00AM to 4:30PM Registration	LOCATION: Laguna Foyer

8:00AM to 8:45AM SCCR Executive Committee Meeting	ROOM: Sol Boardroom

9:00AM to 10:00AM **Keynote Address**	ROOM: Laguna 1

Title: *Birth in Eight Cultures*
Presenter: Melissa Cheyney (Oregon State University)
Introduction: Alyssa Crittenden (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

<center>Concurrent Session 1 (10:15AM to 11:45)</center>

10:15AM to 11:45AM (THURSDAY)
Symposium: *A Global Look at Marriage: Trends and Impacts*   ROOM: Laguna 1
Co-organizers: Kathryn Grendell (Brigham Young University) and
Spencer James (Brigham Young University)

- Kathryn Grendell (Brigham Young University) Stetler Tanner (Brigham Young University) Samme Bailey (Brigham Young University), Olivia Leishman (Brigham Young University) Seth Driggs (Brigham Young University), Anthelme Ebissan (Brigham Young University), Assale Koua (Brigham Young University), Spencer James (Brigham Young University) *The Impact of COVID-19 on Marriage and Divorce Rates*.
- Kathryn Grendell (Brigham Young University) Stetler Tanner (Brigham Young University) Samme Bailey (Brigham Young University), Olivia Leishman (Brigham Young University) Seth Driggs (Brigham Young University), Anthelme Ebissan (Brigham Young University), Assale Koua (Brigham Young University), Spencer James (Brigham Young University) *Marriage, Divorce, and Suicide Rates after the Great Recession*
- Olivia Leishman (Brigham Young University), Kathryn Grendell (Brigham Young University), Stetler Tanner (Brigham Young University), Samme Bailey (Brigham Young University), Seth Driggs (Brigham Young University), Anthelme Ebissan (Brigham Young University), Assale Koua (Brigham Young University), Spencer James, (Brigham Young University) *Residential Energy Use and Marriage*
- Samme Bailey (Brigham Young University), Stetler Tanner (Brigham Young University), Kathryn Grendell (Brigham Young University), Olivia Leishman (Brigham Young University), Seth Driggs (Brigham Young University), Anthelme Ebissan (Brigham Young University), Assale Koua (Brigham Young University), Spencer James, (Brigham Young University) *The Effects of Marriage on Income Inequality*

10:15AM to 11:45AM (THURSDAY)   ROOM: Laguna 2
Paper Session: *Patterns and Processes of Migration*
Chair: Jeniece Lusk

- Sabrina Cuauro Cuauro (Trinity University), Carol Y. Yoder (Trinity University) *Acculturative stress in immigrant Venezuelans*
- Jeniece Lusk (American University of Sharjah) *We Out Here: Black Expatriate Experiences in the Gulf*
- Hasan Mahmud (Northwestern University in Qatar) *The Role of the Origin Country in Migration: A political economic overview*
- Deborah L. Best (Wake Forest University), Judith L. Gibbons (Saint Louis University) *Gender and Migration to the United States*

10:15AM to 11:45AM (THURSDAY)
Workshop: *SocioMap: Tools for Integrating Data Across Datasets*   ROOM: San Geronimo
for Large-Scale Cross-Cultural Analysis
Leader: Daniel J. Hruschka (Arizona State University)

11:45 to 1:15PM (THURSDAY)

Break for Lunch

Student Boxed Lunch and Networking Session   ROOM: Sol Boardroom

Concurrent Session 2 (1:15PM to 2:45PM)

1:15PM to 2:45PM (THURSDAY)   ROOM:
Paper Session: *Parenting, Homemaking, and Migration*   Laguna 1
Chair: Parminder Parmar (Penn State, Scranton)

- Jason Chiang (University of North Texas), Jaipaul Roopnarine (Syracuse University) *Guan and Shaming: An Exploration of Parenting Styles among Chinese Immigrant Families in the United States*
- Kenia Garcia-Ramos (Pomona College) *Amor Ambulante: Latina Migrant Mother(ing)s*, Radical Love, and Resistance*
- Sumiya Mahmud (Arizona State University) *Transnational Experience of 'Homemaking' among Bangladeshi Female Migrants across Continents*

- Ming Cui (Florida State University), Carol Darling (Florida State University), Peipei Hong (Zhejiang University), Hille Janhonen-Abruquah (University of Helsinki, Finland) *Maternal and Paternal Overparenting and the Well-being of Emerging Adult Children in the U.S., Finland, and China*

1:15PM to 2:15PM (THURSDAY)   ROOM:
Paper Session: *Cross-Cultural Examination of Gender Roles*   Laguna 2
Across Contexts
Chair: Darrin L. Rogers

- Darrin L. Rogers (SUNY Fredonia), Chloe M. Morton (SUNY Fredonia), Savannah G. Rutkowski (SUNY Fredonia), Willie C. Ray (SUNY Fredonia) *Researcher, research thyself: Hegemonic gender roles in sexual aggression studies*
- Sergio Quechol (Pitzer College) *On Salva*guardar Potentialities: Re(Membering) Trans* Salvadoran Narratives*
- Ruth B. Jolie (Arizona State Museum) *A cross-cultural examination of cordage construction by gender*

1:15PM to 2:45PM (THURSDAY)   ROOM:
Workshop: *Cultural Sensitivity and Humility in Utilizing*   San Geronimo
Expressive Arts Therapies
Leader: Minyi Li (University of Rochester)
Co-Facilitators: Xingyu Yao (Berklee College of Music), &
Haoruo Zhang (New York University)

Concurrent Session 3 (3PM to 4:30PM)

3:00PM to 4:30PM (THURSDAY)
Paper Session: *Cultural Models of Sharing and Prosociality*   ROOM: Laguna 1
Chair: Jill Brown

- Jill Brown (Creighton University), Margaret Fyan (Creighton University), Ndumba Kamwanyah (University of Namibia) *The Cultural Logic of Sharing: Cognitive strategies of distributive justice within and across cultural contexts in Namibia, southern Africa.*
- Sonya Xinyue Xiao (Northern Arizona University), Haining Ren (Arizona State University), Laura D. Hanish (Arizona State University), Cindy Faith Miller (Texas State University), Carol Lynn Martin (Arizona State University),

and Richard A. Fabes (Arizona State University) *Meet Up and Buddy Up: Effective Strategies to Promote 4th Graders' Gender- and Ethnicity-Based Prosocial Behavior*

- Alexia Carrizales (Purdue University), Sahitya Maiya (Utah State University), Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine*) Cultural Stress and Prosocial Behaviors among U.S. Latine Youth: The sequential Mediational Role of Expressive Suppression and Social Anxiety*

- Zehra Gulseven (Virginia Tech), Asiye Kumru (Ozyegin University), Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine), Sahitya Maiya (University of New Hampshire), Melike Sayıl (TED University), Bilge Selçuk (MEF University) *The Role of Maternal and Paternal Psychological Control on Subsequent Prosocial and Aggressive Behaviors in Early Adolescents: A Longitudinal Study from Turkey*

3:00PM to 4:30PM (THURSDAY)   ROOM: Laguna 2
Paper Session: *Maintenance and Innovation of Cultural Norms Across Contexts*
Chair: Brien Ashdown (American University of Sharjah)

- William Jankowiak (University of Nevada, Las Vegas) *Is Dignity a Human Universal? A Topic Worthy of Cross-Cultural Investigation. But How?*

- Ted Bartholomew (Scripps College); Shelene Gentz (University of Namibia); Edward Asino (University of Namibia); Victoria Iilonga (University of Namibia); Rachel Anderson (Scripps College); Taliana Abadi (Scripps College); Alondra Alvarez (Scripps College) *Perceptions of Suicide amongst Rural and Urban Namibian Aawambo People: A Grounded Theory Study*

- Brien K. Ashdown, Maryam Al Khayatt, Rimsaa Karim, Maryam Al Nashash, Selena Atari, Lina Eldessouky, (American University of Sharjah) *The Effects of Culture and Region on Conspiracy Thinking in the USA*

- Andrey Korotayev (HSE University) *Types of Political Regimes and Risks of Revolutionary Destabilization in the 21st Century. A Quantitative Cross-National Investigation*

3:00PM to 5:00PM (THURSDAY)   ROOM: San Geronimo
Paper Session: *Anti-Racism and Inclusion in Educational Spaces*
Chair: Janice Hartgrove-Freile

- Elisa Velasco (Pomona College) *Reclaiming and Redefining Educational Spaces for Latinx Students in Oklahoma*

- Samantha D. Aguilar (Texas A&M University), Jeffrey Liew (Texas A&M University) *Understanding Motivation to Attend Diversity Training: Consideration of Students' Identities*
- Gowri Parameswaran (SUNY at New Paltz) *Social Justice in Schools of Education: A Cross-cultural Comparison*
- Adriana Villavicencio (University of California, Irvine), Dana Conlin (University of California, Irvine) *"This is Uncomfortable and it's Not Going to Be Easy": The Opportunities and Costs of Anti-Racism Work in Schools*
- Janice Hartgrove-Freile (Lone Star College) *Global Awareness Without Leaving the Classroom: An Analysis of Virtual Exchange and Introductory Psychology Content*
- Junhua Wang (University of Minnesota-Duluth) *Defining Diversity Competence and Assessing It in A Business Communication Curriculum*

5:00-6:30PM (THURSDAY)
Poster Session   ROOM: San Cristobal /
Hosted cocktail hour and hors d'oeuvres   San Felipe

- Krista Robbins (Purdue University) *Host-National Students' Engagement with International Friendship*

- Nafessa Muhammad, Denise Brown, Melina McConatha (Spelman University and Lincoln University) *Black Food Sovereignty in the Underground Railroad: A Cross Cultural Systematic Scope*

- Miriam C Kopels (San Diego State University) *The Lingering Impact of COVID on University Students in San Antonio, TX*

- Linsey Zhong (Leon County Schools), Fiorella L. Carlos Chavez, (Arizona State University) *The Health of Mexican and Guatemalan Migrant Farmworker Youth in the U.S.: Challenges and Potential Solutions*

- Lizbeth Valdivia-Jauregui (Scripps College), Theodore Bartholomew (Scripps College) *Traditional Ancestral Preservation in Pomona, CA Community Gardens*

- María Cristina Richaud (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas [CONICET]

Argentina Instituto de Ciencias para la familia, Universidad Austral) *The Effects of Rural Poverty in The Development of Cognitive Process In Children*

- Sofia Deatherage, Amanda Holman, Jill Brown (Creighton University) *Keep it in the Family: The Impact of Familial Messages on Young Adults of Ethnic Minority's Attitudes and Stigma Towards Mental Health.*

- Jeffrey Liew (Texas A&M University), Afra E. Agalar (Lehigh University), Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine), Deborah Laible (Lehigh University), Sonya Xinyue Xiao (Northern Arizona University) *Parents' Moral Expansiveness as a Socialization Mechanism For Adolescents' Critical Consciousness and Intergroup Relations*

- Stephanie Contreras (Purdue University) *"We Belong! The Relationship Between Civic Engagement and Psychosocial Outcomes for Black Students in Predominantly White Institutions"*

- Paul Schvaneveldt (Weber State University / Universidad de los Andes) Maria Paula Gordillo Sierra (Universidad de los Andes), Victoria Ayala (Weber State University), Ryan Robinson (Weber State University) *An Exploratory Study of Emerging Adult Attitudes Towards Marital Salience, Context, Centrality, And Timing In 21 Latin American Countries.*

- Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine), Deborah Laible (Lehigh University), Sonya Xinyue Xiao (Northern Arizona University), Afra Agalar (Lehigh University), Jeffrey Liew (Texas A&M University) *Accounting for Prosocial Behaviors Towards Ethnic/Racial Outgroups Among White, European Heritage Youth*

- Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine), Roushanac Partovi (University of California, Irvine), Alysia Cruz (University of California, Irvine), Marixza Torres (University of California, Irvine) *The Role of Academic Self-Efficacy in Accounting for the Relations Between Parental Psychological Control and U.S. Latine Young Adults' Adjustment*

- Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine), Roushanac Partovi (University of California, Irvine), Marixza Torres (University of California, Irvine), Alysia Cruz (University of California, Irvine) *Cultural Stress, Depression, Peer/School Connectedness, Prosocial Behaviors and Victimization in U.S. Latine Youth*

- Charisma A. Baxter, Carrissa V. Ammons, Melissa K. McDermott, Kyle DiLorenzo, Greg M. Kim-Ju (California State University, Sacramento) *The Roles of Body Image, Social Media Use, and Mental Health in Adolescents from Poland and Bulgaria*

- Charisma A. Baxter, Melissa K. McDermott, Carrissa V. Ammons, Kyle DiLorenzo, Greg M. Kim-Ju (California State University, Sacramento) *The Relationship between Residential Mobility, Ethnic Identity, and Ethnocultural Empathy*

- Margaret Fyan, Katie Clark, Jill Brown (Creighton University) *"Everything must be fair": Exploring alternative cognitive strategies of distributive justice across and with cultural groups in Namibia.*

- Alysia Cruz (University of California, Irvine), Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine), Zehra Gulseven (Virginia Tech), Deborah Vandell (University of California, Irvine) *Prosocial Behaviors Predicting Later Educational Outcomes Among U.S. Latine Youth*

- Alysia Cruz (University of California, Irvine), Marixza Torres (University of California, Irvine), Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine) *Familism and Empathy Mechanisms in the Links Between Ethnic Socialization and Latinx Youth Prosocial Behaviors*

- Maria Rosario T. de Guzman (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) Irene Padasas (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) *The Role of Language in Adjustment and Social Status: The Case of Filipino Migrants in Poland*

- Kelly Rodriguez, Johnathan Martinez (Building Infrastructure Leading to Diversity [BUILD] Promoting Opportunities for Diversity in Education and Research [PODER]) *The role of Generation Status of Parents on the*

*Relationship Between Parent Mental Health and Youth
Counseling Service Utilization*

- Davide Cannata (National University of Ireland), Simon
  Breil (University of Münster), Haojiang Ying (Soochow
  University), Luca Fusco (University of Naples Federico II),
  Mitja Back (University of Münster), and Denis O'Hora
  (National University of Ireland) *Does Shared Culture
  Enhance the Accuracy of Zero-Acquaintance Personality
  Judgments from Nonverbal Behaviors?*

- Olivia Kennedy (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Maria
  Rosario T. de Guzman (University of Nebraska-Lincoln),
  Julie Tippens (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) *Refugees as
  a Distinct Extension Audience: Implications for
  Programming*

- Julianne Paige, Jacob C. White, Daniel C. Benyshek
  (University of Nevada, Las Vegas) *Placentophagy in the
  Midst of a Global Pandemic: A Comparative Analysis Of
  Placenta Consuming and Non-Consuming Mothers From
  The US and UK*

- Gregory Canillas (The Chicago School of Professional
  Psychology [Los Angeles]), Ruven King II (Canillas-King
  LLC) *Cocktail Noire: A Historical Look at the Impact of
  African Americans in the Spirit Industry*

FRIDAY February 24, 2023

8:00AM to 12:00PM
Registration Open

LOCATION:
Laguna Foyer

8:00AM to 8:45AM
SCCR Executive Committee Meeting

ROOM:
Sol Boardroom

9:00AM to 10:00AM
Keynote Address
Title: *A Scientific Model of Religion: An Ethnological Analogy and
Biogenetic Model for Interpretation of Ritual in the Past*
Presenter: Michael Winkelman (Arizona State University)
Introduction: Daniel Benyshek (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

ROOM: Laguna 1

10:15AM to 11:45 (FRIDAY)   ROOM: Laguna 2
Symposium: *Parenting and Culture*
Organizer: Amanda N. Faherty (Ithaca College)

- Crissan Clayton (Clark University), Ana K. Marcelo (Clark University); *Exploring the Experiences of Caribbean Immigrant-Caregivers and their Approaches to Parenting*
- Nicolás A. Alvarez-Frank (Clark University); *What Happens When People Open Their Hearts? Expressed Vulnerability and Cultural Stress Coping in Latinx Parents and Adolescents*
- Si Wang (Clark University); *Chicken Blood Moms - Modern Chinese Mother's Goal and Practices*
- Amanda N. Faherty (Ithaca College); *Culture, Parenting Practice, and Well-Being in Emerging Adults*

10:15AM to 11:45AM (FRIDAY)   ROOM: San Geronimo
Paper Session: *Adolescence and the Family Environment*
Chair: Alexia Carrizales

- Alexia Carrizales (Purdue University), Zoe E Taylor (Purdue University) Olivya Reyes (Purdue University) Genesis Santiago Burgos (Purdue University) Jennifer Escobedo (Purdue University), Fabiola Herrera (Purdue University), Yumary Ruiz (Purdue University) *The spillover effect of mother-child relationships on Latinx adolescent' aggressive behaviors: the mediating roles of adolescents' anxiety and familism.*
- Afra Agalar (Lehigh University), Deborah Laible (Lehigh University), Gustavo Carlo (University of California, Irvine), Jeffrey Liew (Texas A&M University), Sonya Xiao (Northern Arizona University) *Parental Support and Color-Conscious Racial Socialization Practices: Relations to White Adolescents' Racial Attitudes*
- Yumary Ruiz (Purdue University), Alexia Carrizales (Purdue University), Genesis Santiago Burgos (Purdue University), Jennifer Escobedo Fabiola Herrera (Purdue University), Olivyia Reyes Zoe E Taylor (Purdue University) *The*

association between multiple domains of connectedness and the physical, mental, and social health perceptions of Latino youth from migrant farmworkers families

- Benjamin Campbell (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) *The Implications of Nutritional Status and DHEAS for Cross-Cultural Variation in Age at Menarche*

11:45AM to 1:15PM (FRIDAY)

Break for Lunch

Concurrent Session 2 (1:00PM to 2:30PM)

1:15PM to 2:30PM (FRIDAY)   ROOM: Laguna 1
Paper Session: *Healthcare, Health Crises, and the Intersection of Social and Gender Identity*
Chair: Sean Prall

- Sarah Almalki (Jazan University), Brien Ashdown (American University of Sharjah), Shabihul F. Said (Jazan University) *Prevalence of Gender Equity in Accessing Healthcare Services by Women in Jazan Region in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*
- Heather Rae-Espinoza (CSULB Human Development) *"It's just a headache to them": Gendered Dismissals of Migraine Pain*
- Sean Prall (University of Missouri); Brooke Scelza (University of California, Los Angeles); Helen Davis (Arizona State University) *Medical Mistrust, Discrimination, And Vaccination Decisions in Namibian Pastoralists*

1:15PM to 2:30PM (FRIDAY)

Paper Session: *Cultural Change and Adaptation*   ROOM:
Chair: Melinda C. Kelly   Laguna 2
- Judith L. Gibbons (Saint Louis University), Brien K. Ashdown (American University of Sharjah) *Rural Guatemalan Teenagers: Twenty Years Later*
- Melinda C. Kelly (Kalahari Peoples Fund), Robert Hitchcock (University of New Mexico) *Cross Cultural Impacts of Tourism in Indigenous Communities in Southern Africa*
- Pablo Chavajay (University of New Hampshire), Cathy Angelillo (Newmarket, New Hampshire) *Transforming Responsibilities,*

Transforming Cultural Practices: Cultural Variations in Learning and Development in a Maya Community in Guatemala
- Chu-Li Liu (Tunghai University) *Social work and clean energy: When sustainability meets Buddhist culture*

Concurrent Session 3 (3PM to 4:45PM)

Paper Session: *Cross Cultural Understanding in K-20 Education*
Chair: Miriam C. Kopels

ROOM: Laguna 1

- Frances Boulon (University of Puerto Rico), Deborah Stiles (Webster University) *Perspectives on the Traumatic Impact of Earthquakes on Children in Schools: An Exploratory Study of Arts-Based and Non-Traditional Therapies in Puerto Rico and New Zealand*
- Brien K. Ashdown, Sara Abu Kameil, Shireen Ahmad, Lamees Al-Sayari, Mehek Bhatia, and Tarab Attari-Sabbagh (American University of Sharjah) *Early Childhood Chronic Absenteeism in Abu Dhabi*
- Ginny Q. Zhan (Kennesaw State University), Sharon M. Pearcey (Kennesaw State University), Hiroko Tomioka, (Soka University) *Examining Desire to Work with Older Adults and its Relationship with Aging Attitudes and Anxiety in Chinese, Japanese, and American College Students*
- Miriam C. Kopels (San Diego State University), Krista A Robbins (Purdue University) *Using Biological Anthropology and Psychology to Investigate Distress among Resource Insecure University Students*
- Miriam C. Kopels (San Diego State University), Casey J Roulette (San Diego State University) *Food Insecurity, Substance Use, and Nutrition: Comparing Two Student Populations*

3:00PM to 4:30PM (FRIDAY)   ROOM:
Paper Session: *Rethinking Assumptions in Cross-*   Laguna 2
Cultural Data Analysis
Chair: Brooke Scelza

- Brooke Scelza (University of California, Los Angeles), Sean Prall (University of Missouri) *Why Outliers Matter*
- Daniel J. Hruschka (Arizona State University) Robert Bischoff (Arizona State University), Matt Peeples (Arizona State University), Sharon Hsiao (Santa Clara University), Mohamed Sarwat (Arizona State University) *SocioMap: Tools for integrating data across datasets for large-scale cross-cultural analysis*
- Asiye Kumru (Ozyegin University), Duane Rudy (University of Missouri), Shanmukh Kamble (Karnatak University), Zehra Gülseven (Virginia Tech) *Is Self-Construal Either/Or? Interactive Effects Predicting Life Satisfaction across Cultures*
- Carol R. Ember (Yale University); Abbe McCarter (Johns Hopkins University), Erik Ringen (University of Zurich) *Uniformity of Dress*

3:00PM to 4:30PM (FRIDAY)   ROOM: San
                                                              Geronimo
Workshop: *In the Spirit: The Role of Spirituality in Treating Trauma in Women of Color*
Leader: Gregory Canillas (The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, Los Angeles)

                                                              ROOM: San
                                                              Cristobal/San
6:00 PM to 9:00 PM (FRIDAY)   Felipe
Banquet and Awards Presentation

Concurrent Session 1 (9:00AM to 10:30AM)

9:00AM to 10:30AM (SATURDAY)
Symposium: *Helping Diverse Others: Correlates of Intergroup*   ROOM: Laguna 1
Prosocial Behaviors Across Adolescence and Young Adulthood
Co-Organizers: Joy Roos (University of Missouri), Gustavo Carlo
(University of California, Irvine)

- Sonya Xinyue Xiao (Northern Arizona University), Su
  Jiang (Texas A&M University), Diana Nguyen (Arizona
  State University), Jeffrey Liew (Texas A&M University),
  Carol Lynn Martin (Arizona State University), Gustavo
  Carlo (University of California, Irvine), Tracy Spinrad
  (Arizona State University), Nancy Eisenberg (Arizona State
  University); *Early adolescents' prosocial behavior toward
  diverse others: Predictions from multiple social identities*
- Su Jiang (Texas A&M University), Jeffrey Liew (Texas
  A&M University), Sonya Xinyue Xiao (Northern Arizona
  University); *Predictors of young adults' intragroup and
  intergroup prosocial behaviors: An intersectional study of
  gender and race*.
- Alexandra N. Davis (University of New Mexico), Marixza
  Torres (University of California, Irvine), Gustavo Carlo
  (University of California, Irvine), Sahitya Maiya
  (University of New Hampshire), Cara Streit (University of
  New Mexico), Joy Roos (University of Missouri);
  *Understanding Links Between Pandemic-Related Racial
  Attitudes and Out-Group Prosocial Behaviors*

9:00AM to 11:00AM (SATURDAY)   ROOM: Laguna 2
Paper Session: *Parenting in Cross-Cultural
Context*
Chair: Ronald P. Rohner

- Fahad Al-Naser (Kuwait University) Ziarat Hossain
  (University of New Mexico), Fatima Al-Kubaisi (Qatar
  University) Sadia Shaukat (University Education
  Pakistan) *Division of Household Labor between Fathers
  and Mothers in Kuwaiti and Qatari Families*
- María Cristina Richaud (Consejo Nacional de
  Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas [CONICET]
  /Argentina Instituto de Ciencias para la familia,

Universidad Austral) *Parental Styles in Social Vulnerable Contexts*
- Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut), Sumbleen Ali (University of Connecticut) *Parental Rejection in Childhood Predicts Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity in Adulthood: A New Measure for Cross-Cultural Comparative Research*
- Afra Agalar (Lehigh University), Deborah Laible (Lehigh University), Gustavo Carlo (University California, Irvine), Jean Ispa (University of Missouri) *Vulnerability to Bullying in Children Across Racial/Ethnic Groups: The Role of Maternal Guilt and Shame Inductions*
- Anastassia Zabrodskaja (Tallinn University) *Family language policies of ethnically mixed families in Estonia*
- Sarah Almalki (Jazan University), Lawrence Ganong (University of Missouri) *"It's like* Jihad*": Women, Work, and Household Tasks during Covid19 Lockdown in Saudi Arabia*

9:00AM to 10:30AM (SATURDAY)   ROOM:
Workshop: *The Use of Cannabis in Treating Mental and Physical*   San Geronimo
Health Issues with Women of Color
Leader: Gregory Canillas (The Chicago School of Professional
Psychology, Los Angeles)

11:00AM to 12:00PM (SATURDAY)
SCCR Business Meeting   ROOM:
Chair: Ted Bartholomew   San Geronimo

SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH
ANNUAL MEETING : FEBRUARY 22 - 25, 2023
PROGRAM ABSTRACTS

ORGANIZED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY FIRST AUTHOR'S LAST NAME

Agalar, Afra; Deborah Laible, Gustavo Carlo, Jeffrey Liew & Sonya Xiao
Parental Support and Color-Conscious Racial Socialization Practices: Relations to White Adolescents' Racial Attitudes
Presentation Type: Paper

Despite substantive evidence that many White adolescents hold negative racial attitudes, recent studies show that many White parents tend to avoid discussions about racial inequalities with children. They believe that adopting colorblind practices prevents their children from acquiring racial biases (Vittrup & Holden, 2011). Few researchers have investigated how parents' color-conscious socialization practices shape adolescents' racial attitudes and behaviors. Additionally, research suggests parental support promotes adolescents' empathy and moral development (Carlo et al., 2011). However, it is not clear whether parental support promotes positive attitudes and behaviors towards racial outgroups. Thus, we aim to examine how parents' support and color-conscious socialization practices relate to adolescents' racial attitudes and behaviors. Participants were 412 adolescents (53.3% male, Mage = 14.51 years) and their parents. Parents completed Color Conscious Socialization Scale (Halberstadt, 2020) and Parent Behavior Inventory (Schaeffer, 1965) at Time 1. At Time 2 (eight months later), adolescents reported their racial attitudes and behaviors with Modern Racism Scale (Dhont et al., 2010), Color-blind Racial Attitudes Scale (Neville et al., 2017), Social Distance Scale (Bell et al., 2019), and Prosocial Tendencies towards Outgroups Measure (Carlo & Randall, 2002). Preliminary regression analyses accounting for construct stability showed that parents' color-conscious socialization predicted less adolescent racial bias (β = -.34, p= .001) and color-blind beliefs (β = -.81, p < .001). Parental support predicted less social distancing towards African Americans (β = .34, p= .012) and more prosocial behavior towards outgroups (β = .53, p= .02). Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

Agalar, Afra; Deborah Laible, Gustavo Carlo, and Jean Ispa
Vulnerability to Bullying in Children Across Racial/Ethnic Groups: The Role of Maternal Guilt and Shame Inductions
Presentation Type: Paper

Maternal discourse shapes a child's socioemotional competence. Maternal use of guilt and shame inductions during mother-child discussions are associated with adjustment problems (Fredrickson, 1998). This study aimed to examine whether mothers from different racial/ethnic

groups used similar levels of guilt and shame induction in conflict conversations and whether these components of maternal discourse had similar links with children's vulnerability to bullying across racial/ethnic groups. Early Head Start Research and Evaluation Project data that followed 3001 children (36.1% European American, 33.9% African American, 18.4% U.S. Mexican) from 14-months to Grade 5 was used. At 5th grade, mothers and children nominated three conflict topics to discuss and attempt to resolve in 8 minutes. We randomly selected 150 families from each ethnic group, transcribed the conversations, and coded maternal discourse for guilt and shame inductions. Children also completed the Peer Bullying Subscale of Panel Study of Income (PSID-CDS2). ANOVA analysis suggested that African American mothers used shame inductions more than European American and Spanish-speaking Latina mothers, $F_{(3, 428)} = 5.93$, $p<.001$). There were no culture group differences among the groups in guilt induction. However, preliminary analysis revealed ethnicity/race interacted with guilt and shame inductions in predicting the outcome, so the model was built separately by ethnicity/race. Being a victim of a bully was predicted by maternal use of guilt ($\beta =.90$, $p= .001$) and shame inductions ($\beta = .61$, $p= .016$) only in European American children. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

Aguilar, Samantha D. and Jeffrey Liew
Understanding Motivation to Attend Diversity Training: Consideration of Students' Identities
Presentation Type: Paper

Diversity training is defined as a set of programs aimed to promote and recognize the educational value of different perspectives (Alger et al., 2000), enhance cultural competence (i.e., knowledge, skills, and behaviors), and improve intergroup interactions (Pendry et al., 2007). Most universities in the United States (~70%) have implemented diversity training on campus (McCauley et al., 2000). However, little is known about students' motivation for participating in diversity workshops and even less for students with historically marginalized identities. The present study aims to understand the relationship between students' motivation to attend diversity workshops (i.e., organizational concern, prosocial values, and impression management) and their efficacy beliefs and values regarding diversity training. In addition, the study aimed to examine whether and how university students' motivation, the value of cultural competence, and efficacy beliefs related to diversity training differed by their identity groups. College students at a public university between 18 to 24 years old (N = 988) reported their motivations, efficacy beliefs, and value of cultural competence regarding diversity training. The majority (52.70%; n=535) of participants reported either solely having a marginalized gender identity or racial/ethnic minority identity, and 30.94% (n=314) of participants reported having multiple marginalized identities (i.e., Non-White Women). ANOVAs and regressions were utilized to investigate group differences in their values of cultural competence, efficacy beliefs, and motivation types related to diversity training. Results showed implications for the difference in motivation, values of cultural competence, and efficacy beliefs about diversity training.

Al-Naser, Fahad; Ziarat Hossain, Fatima Al-Kubaisi, and Sadia Shaukat
Division of Household Labor Between Fathers and Mothers in Kuwaiti and Qatari Families
Presentation Type: Paper

This paper examined parental reports of involvement in five areas of household labor (housework, meal preparation, laundry, shopping, and maintenance) in two-parent Kuwaiti and Qatari families. These two Arab nations have been undergoing rapid changes in social values and attitudes due to globalization. Yet psychological investigations on the spousal division of household labor in these two societies are limited. This study highlights the importance of using empirical data to explore gender roles in understudied Arab communities. Fathers and mothers from 137 Qatari and 125 Kuwaiti families participated in the study. They were convenience samples and fathers and mothers were interviewed separately to collect the data. Multivariate Analysis of Variance showed significant main effects for gender [$F (6,377) = 27.68$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .31$] and country [$F (6,377) = 11.60$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .16$], and the significant gender and country interaction effect [$F (6,377) = 10.99$, $p = .001$, $\eta^2 = .15$] suggesting fathers and mothers in both countries differed significantly in the amount of time they spent in five domains of household labor. Univariate analyses revealed whereas Kuwaiti and Qatari mothers spent more time on housework, meal preparation, laundry, and shopping for groceries and other household items, fathers spent more time on maintenance. Fathers and mothers showed similar involvement in tracking household expenses in both countries. Findings are discussed with respect to changing contexts of gender roles in contemporary Arab societies.

Almalki, Sarah; Brien Ashdown, and Shabihul F. Said
Prevalence of Gender Equity in Accessing Healthcare Services by Women in Jazan Region in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Presentation Type: Paper

Gender inequalities and gender norms intersect with other socioeconomic, geographical and cultural factors, and create structural barriers while accessing healthcare. As in the case elsewhere, healthcare in Saudi Arabia has some gendered structure. Measures of gender are limited to reproductive health, mortality, and morbidity. There is a scarcity of information concerning how gender is overlooked in planning women's health services. The research questions that guide this study are (a) what are the prevalence of gender equity in accessing healthcare systems, (b) examines the barriers of accessing healthcare services by a group of women in Jazan region, (c) explore women's beliefs toward cultural orientation and gender roles and factors that may undermine healthcare accessibility. A cross-sectional study with 396 women participants was conducted in Jazan region in the southern of Saudi Arabia. We evaluated respondents' access to healthcare accessibility, acceptability, barriers, cultural orientation (Triandis & Gelfland, 1998), and gender roles using Social Roles Questionnaire (Baber et al., 2006). The primary results indicate that while women reported a high percentage of accessibility to healthcare facilities around them (e.g., 73% said it is easy to get to the healthcare facility), acceptability of topics and health issues is a concerning issue. For example, mental health, sexually transmitted diseases, interpersonal issues, and abuse and sexual rape to name few are taboos. The study recognized the continued efforts by the Ministry of Health (MOH) in Saudi Arabia to empower women. It also highlights the current challenges to bridge the gender gap in accessing the healthcare system and promoting long-term inclusive services.

Almalki, Sarah and Lawrence Ganong
"It's like Jihad": Women, Work, and Household Tasks during Covid19 Lockdown in Saudi Arabia

Presentation Type: Paper

The outbreak of COVDI-19 is substantially more than a health crisis, as it has affected various segments of the society, particularly families. It is possible that women in patriarchal societies faced additional challenges with less social support during the pandemic lockdown than did women from societies in which gender roles are more egalitarian. This study examines the Saudi Arabian context and addresses the following research questions: what challenges did women face and how did they manage those challenges? How did this long period of relative isolation affect their relationships with spouses and with children? How did these women cope? Saudi wives and mothers have been a relatively understudied group. Their experiences during the pandemic lockdown may be useful in understanding the lives of women in patriarchal social systems. A qualitative approach using the interpretive phenomenology method of analysis (IPA) was chosen to provide in-depth exploration of Saudi women's experiences. The participants in this study were nine Saudi women all were married and employed outside the home for wages. Semi-structured serial interviews were selected as the data-gathering technique. Our analysis followed the guidelines and steps suggested by Smith et al. (2009). The results of this study show that women give the biggest share of their time to household tasks, which has caused them great conflicts between work and house responsibilities. Remote working has posed several challenges, including longer working hours than office working. Women reported their husbands devoted less time to domestic activities and the additional time both spouses spent at home during the pandemic did not seem to lead to more equal gender participation in housework nor childcare. These gendered patterns associate household responsibilities as women first duty, regardless of their work status. This study enhances our understanding of the COVID-19 lockdown duration, the phenomenon of household tasks and family responsibilities, along with the professional duties among a sample of married working women in Saudi Arabia. Implications for family policies and social support were discussed.

Alvarez-Frank, Nicolas A.
What Happens When People Open Their Hearts? Expressed Vulnerability and Cultural Stress Coping in Latinx Parents and Adolescents
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

It has been well-documented that stress has numerous adverse effects on emotional and behavioral health (Lovallo, 2016; Lovallo & Buchanan, 2017). More recently, researchers have investigated a particular form of stress, cultural stress, that may have specific negative effects on Latinx parents and adolescents (Nair et al., 2013; Lorenzo-Blanco et al., 2019). Researchers have found that elevated cultural stress in Latinx parents and adolescents is associated with higher levels of depressive symptoms (Lorenzo-Blanco et al., 2016; Lorenzo-Blanco et al., 2019), having adverse effects on interpersonal relationships within the family and increasing family cultural conflict (Cheng, 2022). One potentially fruitful approach to buffer the negative effects of cultural stress emerges from research on couples that focus on increasing intimacy and connectedness through expressions of vulnerability (Córdova & Scott, 2001). The expression of vulnerability may increase the intimacy experienced by parents and their children adolescents, possibly reduce intrafamilial conflict, strengthen family support, and enhance collective copying strategies in Latinx families. The current study explores through semi-structured interviews how Latinx immigrant mothers (N = 15) cope with cultural stress, the role of the parent-adolescent

relationship in buffering the effects of cultural stress, and the influence of expressions of vulnerability in reducing the effects of cultural stress. Some preliminary data of the ongoing thematic analysis show that Latinx mothers' express vulnerability in multiple ways (e.g., verbal and non-verbal) and for different reasons (e.g., bidirectional Respeto), with positive and negative outcomes, using the benefits from that relationship (e.g., enhanced emotional support) to cope with cultural stress.

Brien K. Ashdown, Sara Abu Kameil, Shireen Ahmad, Lamees Al-Sayari, Mehek Bhatia, and Tarab Attari-Sabbagh
Early Childhood Chronic Absenteeism in Abu Dhabi
Presentation Type: Paper

According to the United Nations, inclusive, equitable, and high-quality education is a right that should be afforded to every child. For various reasons, too many children who can be and should be attending school are chronically absent. Chronic absenteeism – defined as a child missing more than 10% of class sessions – can be caused by many things (e.g., health, poverty, cultural values, beliefs about gender roles, etc.) and often has drastic consequences on future academic achievement, civic engagement, health and well-being, and delinquent behavior. In this study, we explored the reasons for chronic absenteeism in early childhood education among students ages 5-8 years in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. We conducted interviews with various children who are chronically absent, the parents of children who are chronically absent, and primary school teachers. A thematic analysis process revealed themes such as family life and issues, classroom contexts, socioeconomic issues, and social development constructs as important to consider when exploring impacts on chronic absenteeism. Greater understanding of these and other influences on chronic absenteeism is vital for making progress toward increasing equal and inclusive access to education for all children.

Brien K. Ashdown, Maryam Al Khayatt, Rimsaa Karim, Maryam Al Nashash, Selena Atari, Lina Eldessouky
The Effects of Culture and Region on Conspiracy Thinking in the USA
Presentation Type: Paper

It is important to understand why people believe in conspiracy theories, as they are often incorrect and potentially dangerous interpretations of historical narratives and events. Multiple factors contribute to people's conspiracy thinking, including cultural beliefs, politics, personality, and various social cognitive constructs. We explored the unique and combined impacts of cultural values, geographic region in the USA, and individual difference variables on people's likelihood to believe in conspiracy theories. We collected data from 113 people in the U.S. via an online survey that included measures of empathy and perspective taking, cultural orientation, self-esteem, political ideology, social dominance orientation, the Big Five personality traits, need for cognition, authoritarianism, geographical region, and various demographic variables. An ANOVA and post hoc analysis demonstrated that people living in the Mountain West region (M = 62.4, SD = 7.92) of the U.S. had significantly higher engagement with conspiracy thinking than people in the Midwest (M = 38.27, SD = 16.01), Atlantic (M = 35.12, SD = 15.37), West Coast (M = 30.7, SD = 10.63), New England (M = 26.83, SD = 10.82), and South (M = 33.76, SD = 16.55) regions. In addition, conspiracy thinking was correlated with conservative political

ideology (r = .29), vertical individualism (r = .25), and horizontal collectivism (r = -.20). Our results suggest that cultural values such as individualism, collectivism and political ideology, as well as regional cultural differences in the United States, are related to the amount of conspiracy thinking that people engage in.

Samme Bailey; Stetler Tanner, Kathryn Grendell, Olivia Leishman, Seth Driggs, Anthelme Ebissan, Assale Koua, and Spencer James
The Effects of Marriage on Income Inequality
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

For this project, we are exploring the possible correlation between a country's income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient and the percent of the population that is married. Data for these indicators were obtained from Brigham Young University's Global Families Research Initiative, where information for each country was collated from institutions such as the World Bank and national statistical bureaus. By analyzing the potential correlation between income inequality and population married, we hope to better understand the benefits of marriage for a general population. Additionally, we plan to compile data that show specifically the percent of men who are married and the percent of women who are married in each country's population, which will allow us to determine if the correlation holds true for these separate demographics. Upon initial observation, we expect there to be an inverse relationship between the two variables, such that a country with a high percentage of married citizens will have a low Gini coefficient. We begin with this assumption due to research done by Fry & Cohn (2010) in which they show an upward trend in income related to higher marriage rates. While their work focuses solely on U.S. born households, we intend to apply their theories on an international scale.

Bartholomew, Ted; Shelene Gentz, Edward Asino, Victoria Iilonga, Rachel Anderson, Taliana Abadi, and Alondra Alvarez
Perceptions of Suicide amongst Rural and Urban Namibian Aawambo People: A Grounded Theory Study
Presentation Type: Paper

As of 2014, the Namibian Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHHS, 2018) indicated that Namibia's suicide rate of 21.6 deaths by suicide per 100,000 people ranked as the fourth highest suicide rate in Africa. The World Health Organization indicated death by suicide rate in Namibia was roughly 13.5 people per 100,000 in 2019, with this rate being substantially higher among men at over 25 per 100,000 people and just over 4 per 100,000 people for women. Deaths by suicide in Namibia, as of 2015, have most commonly occurred in Ohangwena (341 total deaths by suicide from 2011-2015), with the country's capital region, Khomas having the third highest death by suicide total (302 from 2011-2015; MoHSS, 2018). Suicide appears to have been higher recently as well, with reported incidence of suicide being 679 individuals dying by suicide nationwide from January 2021 through May 2022 (Matthys, 2022). These rates, given that the total population of Namibia is just over 2.54 million, have prompted government response and reaction to reduce suicide in Namibia, including enhanced nation-wide prevention and awareness programming (e.g., MOHSS, 2011). These rates have raised government and public health concern (MoHSS, 2011; 2018) as well as broader public worry with respect to suicide (e.g., Matthys, 2022; Shinana, 2019) yet little empirical efforts have been devoted to understanding

perceptions of the causes and treatments for suicide within particular Namibia communities. Moreover, prior research has alluded to social perceptions that suicide is not reflective of mental illness (Bartholomew, 2017). Thus, the purpose of this study was to test whether or not Aawambo individuals perceive suicide similar to or different than mental illness and to consider how participants believed these experiences should be treated. We utilized a grounded theory, community-based approach to sample data from 19 individuals (10 in Khomas, 9 in Ohangwena) who identified as Aawambo. Results, which will be fully analyzed by the conference, reflect divergent explanations of suicide, rooted in experiences like interpersonal thwartedness, perceptions of witchcraft, and western models of psychological illness. Implications of these findings in a context of high suicide with respect to total population will be discussed.

Baxter, Charisma A.; Melissa McDermott, Carrissa Ammons, Kyle DiLorenzo, and Greg M. Kim-Ju
The Relationship between Residential Mobility, Ethnic Identity, and Ethnocultural Empathy
Presentation Type: Poster

The present study examined the mediational role of ethnic identity in the relationship between residential mobility (number of times changed residence) and ethnocultural empathy (ability to understand the thoughts/feelings of individuals ethnically different from self). Past research has shown that perceptions of race, ethnicity, and multiculturalism are influenced by multiple factors, including individual-level factors such as ethnic identity and gender. Macro-level factors such as neighborhood racial and social class composition have also been shown to be related to multicultural awareness, where people from areas with greater racial and social class diversity reported greater multicultural awareness. The present study expands this research by examining the mediating role of ethnic identity in the relationship between residential mobility and ethnocultural empathy with a sample of 389 undergraduate students from a public university in California. The sample included Asian (38%), White (35.2%), Latinx (14.4%), African (6.9%), multiracial (4.9%), and Arab (.5%) American participants, with 70% identifying as women. Findings from a structural equation model showed that residential mobility and ethnic identity were positively associated with ethnocultural empathy. Findings showed the meditational model fit the data exceptionally well, with 31% of the variance being explained. The paths from mobility to ethnic identity, and from mobility and ethnic identity to ethnocultural empathy were all statistically significant at $p < .001$. Results of the Aroian test indicated that ethnic identity significantly mediated the relationship between mobility and ethnocultural empathy, $z = -4.13$, $p < .001$, suggesting that mobility only operates indirectly through ethnic identity to ethnocultural empathy.

Baxter, Charisma A.; Carrissa Ammons, Melissa McDermott, Kyle DiLorenzo, & Greg M. Kim-Ju
The Roles of Body Image, Social Media Use, and Mental Health in Adolescents from Poland and Bulgaria
Presentation Type: Poster

The present study examined the predictive roles of body image and social media use on mental health in adolescents in both Poland and Bulgaria, two countries that vary in the onset of adolescent puberty (Bulgaria, m = 11 years of age, Poland, m = 13 years of age). Research has

shown that adolescent body image distortion is significantly related to stress, depression, and suicide ideation during adolescence (Yun, 2018). One possible explanation of this relationship involves social media use and how making comparisons to other social media users can lead to distorted views of one's personal appearance (Sukamto et al., 2019). Yet there is little empirical work investigating the role of social media use. Therefore, in the present study, we examined the mediating role of social media use between body image and mental health in adolescents in Poland and Bulgaria. Using the World Health Organization's Health Behavior in School-Aged Children (2013-2014) dataset, we analyzed 8,667 participants (50.2% women) whose ages ranged from 10 to 17 years (m = 13.69). Findings from regression analyses including both countries showed that body image significantly predicted mental health and that it also predicted social media use both at p < .001 levels. Findings furthermore showed that social media use significantly predicted mental health, p < .001. No significant differences in the mediation were found between these two countries. Findings on the role of social media use and mental health as well as any differences by gender in both countries will be discussed.

Best, Deborah L. and Judith L. Gibbons
Gender and Migration to the United States
Presentation Type: Paper

Immigration to the United States is a highly gendered process which includes pre-migration planning, the journey itself, and the entry process. Women, men, and LGBTQ+ individuals have vulnerabilities related to their life experiences, country of origin, and migration status (regular documented, refugee, or undocumented) that affect their decisions to migrate, and their transition and reception upon entry. Factors that push them to migrate, such as abuse and violence in their home countries, may simply lead to further harm and violence during their journey and detention. Pull factors, such as perceived economic advantages for migration, may be unrealistic, with men finding it more difficult to find well-paying employment. In transnational families, gender roles may be transformed as those left behind, as well as those who migrate, must assume new responsibilities. For example, when a husband migrates, wives who are left in the home country must provide for the family, make decisions, while still caring for home and children. Men who migrate and live in all-male communal housing have to perform probably unfamiliar domestic duties, such as cooking and laundry. LGBTQ individuals may be vulnerable to exploitation, especially if they are refugees or undocumented. Although the reasons that migrants choose to leave their homes and migrate to the USA are diverse, gender plays a defining role in how the decisions, migration processes, and individual and family outcomes transpire.

Boulon, Frances and Deborah A. Stiles
Perspectives on the Traumatic Impact of Earthquakes on Children in Schools: An Exploratory Study of Arts-Based and Non-Traditional Therapies in Puerto Rico and New Zealand
Presentation Type: Paper

Earthquakes are natural disasters that occur without warning and can have destructive consequences within seconds and later cause a "cascade of stress." Many children exposed to earthquakes develop post-traumatic stress symptoms. This exploratory study looked at the impact of earthquakes on schools in Puerto Rico and New Zealand; both countries provided "samples of

convenience." In 2020, an earthquake of magnitude 6.4 on the Richter scale shook the island of Puerto Rico and caused adrenocortical activation and allostatic stress in children. The Puerto Rican earthquakes followed two hurricanes and this caused cumulative stress. Due to these disasters, public schools in Puerto Rico established trauma-informed activities that were led by members of the Mental Health Interdisciplinary Team. School children were offered mindfulness and exercises from the "Pure Power" curriculum which includes breathing, movement, play, socialization, the arts, and the "Kindness Project." The Canterbury, New Zealand earthquakes began in 2010 and were followed by devastating aftershocks. In response, most New Zealand schools used CBT, a well-known therapy for children. The New Zealand schools also used alternative approaches described as "embodied, sensory and symbolic." Examples include mindfulness, relaxation training, coping skills, nutritional treatments, and "quake-arts therapy." Earthquake-exposed young children in schools were traumatized by swinging decorations and artwork hanging from ceilings and then falling on them. New Zealand's schools adopted unconventional therapies described as "calming room décor" and the "Play-Eat-Learn" schedule. Schools also paid attention to calming noise-levels, light-levels, and room temperatures. In all these ways, the schools helped the children recover from earthquakes.

Brown, Jill; Margaret Fyan, and Ndumba Kamwanyah
The Cultural Logic of Sharing: Cognitive Strategies of Distributive Justice Within and Across Cultural Contexts in Namibia, Southern Africa
Presentation Type: Paper

Introduction: In a world with growing wealth disparity, understanding the cognitive strategies of distributing resources is needed. Past literature using national samples reveals that different cognitive strategies are used around the world; however, less research has looked within and between cultural groups in differing cultural ecologies. (Enright et al., 1980; Osborn & Hitchcock, 2019). Central Questions: The current study asks two main questions. How do cognitive strategies of distributing resources compare across cultural contexts? What best predicts these strategies both across and within cultural contexts? Methods: Three hundred seventy-one participants across four different cultural ecologies [San (forager), Owambo/Kavango (agriculturalist), Herero/Damara (pastoralists), White/Afrikaner (industrialist)] completed a task to distribute eight quarters among four children, after knowing that each child gave different effort and possessed different personal characteristics.
Results: Equity, defined as 'to each according to their effort', was the overall strategy across cultural groups in Namibia (52%), followed by equality, defined as 'to each the same' (28%), and finally, need, defined as, 'to each according to need' (14%). Ecological factors like drinking river water, cooking on fire, working in the informal economy, and less formal education predicted cognitive strategies of equality and need over equity better than cultural group membership. Inter and intra-cultural analysis showed a more complex picture. San foragers (62%) and Kavango agriculturalists (51%) chose equality first, followed by need. Implications: These findings highlight the theory that cultural models and cognitive strategies, while often implicit, are instantiated in everyday life, like where we get food, and in what contexts we work, as much as by cultural group or nation state.

Campbell, Benjamin

The Implications of Nutritional Status and DHEAS for Cross-Cultural Variation in Age at Menarche
Presentation Type: Paper

The impact of childhood stress on female maturation has been of interest to anthropologists going back to John Whiting's 1965 cross-cultural study of maternal stress and age at menarche. Yet, despite tremendous interest in the impact of early family environments on the timing of menarche among girls in WEIRD societies, and Draper and Harpending's evolutionary model of father absence and female life history, there has been little cross-cultural investigation of early experience and age at menarche. Noticeably absent has been the inclusion of measures of nutritional status and biomarkers of the stress axis. I attempt to fill that conceptual gap by pointing out that nutrition is well known to play an important role in the timing of menarche and the development of the HPA stress axis. In particular, DHEAS produced by the adrenal is thought to play a role in the onset of puberty. Small for gestation age infants show fast growth and high levels of post-natal DHEAS and earlier age at menarche. At the same time obesity during childhood is associated with high DHEAS. Thus prenatal and early childhood nutrition may have independent effects on the timing of menarche, complicating the impact of family composition and psychosocial stress. Given substantial differences in nutrition and age at menarche across populations, careful attention to somatic growth and development is important, if the cross-cultural studies of early childhood experience and age at menarche is to obtain meaningful results. Otherwise, their significance for understanding the development of human life history is limited.

Canillas, Gregory
In the Spirit: The Role of Spirituality in Treating Trauma in Women of Color
Presentation Type: Workshop
The workshop will (a) explore the history and role of the church in communities of color, (b) describe the role of the church in mental health treatment, and (c) consider integration of church and mental health services to address trauma with women of color. When services are integrated, it is anticipated that women who have experienced trauma may experience more positive psychological outcomes. The 60-minute workshop will expose participants to an important topic within the mental health community, integration of mental health and spirituality in the treatment of trauma-related issues in women of color. Following a brief welcome, introduction, and case vignette review, the presenter will explore, via didactic and video presentation, a brief history of the church/religion in communities of color. Specifically, the centrality of the church within communities of color, as well as historical foundations, will be highlighted. In the next major portion of the workshop, the presenter will explore the role of the church in providing therapeutic support to those coping with trauma. Throughout the third portion of the workshop, the presenter will review traditional, evidence-based, mental health services in the treatment of trauma. The presenter will engage the audience in a discussion of strategies for integrating holistic treatment approaches using a clinical vignette. Finally, the presentation will conclude with an overview of resources that may be of use in treatment.

Canillas, Gregory
The Use of Cannabis in Treating Mental Health Issues for Women of Color
Presentation Type: Workshop

A growing body of literature supports the use of cannabis in the treatment of mental health disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (Abizaid, Merali & Anisman, 2019; Rehman, Saini, et. al., 2021), depression (Johnson, 2022; Sarris, Sinclair, Karamacoska, et. al., 2020), anxiety (Stack, Wheate & Schubert, 2022) and pain management (Joy, 2000; Nye, 2022). Additionally, recent studies also support the use of cannabis in the treatment of menstrual discomfort (Carver, Smith & Gray, 2019). Much of the current literature on treatment of mental health issues encourages clinicians to use a holistic perspective, focusing on the client's psychological, biological and adjunctive needs (e.g., employment services, housing). The workshop will explore the use of cannabis as part of a holistic treatment strategy to treat mental health disorders in women of color. The presenter will use a vignette to highlight ways in which cannabis may be incorporated into a holistic treatment framework. Finally, the presenter will share resources for clinicians, health professionals and laypersons working with women of color who may be considering the use of cannabis in treatment of mental health concerns.

Canillas, Gregory and Ruven King II
Cocktail Noire: A Historical Look at the Impact of African Americans in the Spirit Industry
Presentation Type: Poster

African Americans have played a significant, but often forgotten role in the spirit industry. The presentation takes a historical look at the impact of African Americans on the spirit industry, beginning with 19th century tavern owner Cato Alexander; Nearest Green, the first-known African American master distiller; and pre-prohibition bartender Tom Bullock, the first African American author to publish a cocktail manual. The poster will also highlight the impact these spirit industry pioneers have had on contemporary mixologists who are currently making waves in the field. The presenters will also share a suggested reading list for those interested in learning more about the contributions of these important historical figures and contemporary mixologists.

Cannata, Davide; Simon M. Breil, Haojiang Ying, Luca Fusco, Mitja D. Back, and Denis O'Hora
Does Shared Culture Enhance the Accuracy of Zero-Acquaintance Personality Judgements from Nonverbal Behaviors?
Presentation Type: Poster

Naïve judges can detect others' personality with an above-chance level of accuracy even after only a short exposure to their nonverbal behaviors. However, it remains unclear how accurate nonverbal personality judgments are across different cultures. That is, individuals from different cultures might diverge on how they express their personality and how they utilize nonverbal cues to detect personality. We propose a study to investigate whether sharing a culture similarly enhances accuracy when judges rate the personality of unacquainted targets. A minimum of 70 Italian and 70 Chinese participants will judge 30 seconds of muted videos of 50 Italian and 50 Chinese targets on three Big Five dimensions (Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism). We expect that (a) Perceivers are more accurate when they judge targets from their own culture; (b) Culture moderates the nonverbal expression of personality; (c) Culture moderates the perceivers' utilization of nonverbal cues; (d) Perceivers are better at detecting relevant nonverbal cues from their own culture. These hypotheses will be evaluated using multi-level models, and

the implications of the results for the science of cross-cultural interpersonal perception are discussed.

Carlo, Gustavo; Deborah Laible, Sonya Xinyue Xiao, Afra Agalar, and Jeffrey Liew
Accounting for Prosocial Behaviors Towards Ethnic/Racial Outgroups Among White, European Heritage Youth
Presentation Type: Poster

Ethnic/racial minorities in the U.S. face difficulties overcoming structural and systemic racism that exacerbate social injustice and inequities. Carlo and colleagues (2022) assert the need for greater understanding of factors that undermine intergroup prosocial (helping) behaviors to address such inequities. Prior work demonstrates that exposure to stress and elevated depression are both negatively linked to altruistic behaviors (Davis et al., 2016). Moreover, narcissistic people and those who strongly endorse Machiavellianism are prone to less prosociality and more hostility. Based on the ecocultural stress model (Carlo & Conejo, 2019) and prior research, we expected that White, European heritage youth's experienced stress would negatively predict altruistic prosocial behaviors. Specifically, stress would positively relate to depression, narcissism, and Machiavellianism, which in turn, would negatively relate to White youth's prosocial behaviors towards ethnic/racial outgroups. U.S. White, European heritage adolescents (N = 412 at T1; 53.3% boys, Mage = 14.51 years) reported (3 Timepoints spaced 8 months apart) on their levels of stress (e.g., academic, family) at T1, depressive symptoms, narcissism, Machiavellianism (at T2), and altruistic prosocial behaviors towards outgroups (T3).
Path analysis (controlling for social desirability) showed partial support for our hypothesis: Stress positively predicted depression ($\beta = .39$, $p < .001$), which in turn, positively predicted Machiavellianism ($\beta = .18$, $p = .04$), but not narcissism, ($\beta = -.01$, $p = .962$). Further, Machiavellianism negatively predicted subsequent altruistic prosocial behaviors ($\beta = -.29$, $p < .001$). Discussion focuses on the implications of stress and mental health in fostering prosociality towards ethnic/racial minorities.

Carlo, Gustavo; Roushanac Partovi, Marixza Torres, and Alysia Cruz
Cultural Stress, Depression, Peer/School Connectedness, Prosocial Behaviors and Victimization in U.S. Latine Youth
Presentation Type: Poster

U.S. Latine youth often face stressors and challenges associated with minority status. These stressors can result in mental health problems, undermine connections with school and positive peers, and in proneness to maladjustment (Raffaelli et al., 2005). Prior research suggests that frequent exposure to cultural stress from adapting to new cultures and the presence of elevated levels of depressive symptoms can deplete resources and lead to youth maladjustment (Davis et al., 2016). In contrast, the presence of strong attachment to peers and to one's school can mitigate negative behavioral outcomes and enhance positive behavior outcomes (Streit et al., 2020). We expected that both cultural stress and depressive symptoms would be positively associated with victimization but that both peer and school attachment would be negatively linked to victimization and positively linked to prosocial behaviors. U.S. Latine adolescents (N=306; 53.3% boys, M age = 14.51 years) reported on their levels of acculturative and enculturative stress, depressive symptoms, peer and school connectedness, prosocial behaviors,

relational and physical victimization. Descriptives and correlation analyses were conducted. Path analysis results showed that cultural stress positively predicted depressive symptoms, which in turn, negatively predicted peer attachment and school connectedness, and positively predicted prosocial behaviors. Conversely, cultural stress positively predicted depressive symptoms, which in turn, negatively predicted school connectedness and negatively predicted relational victimization. Similarly, cultural stress positively predicted depressive symptoms, which in turn, negatively predicted peer attachment and negatively predicted physical victimization. Discussion will focus on applying ecocultural stress-based models to explain U.S. Latine youth adjustment.

Carlo, Gustavo; Roushanac Partovi, Alysia Cruz, and Marixza Torres
The Role of Academic Self-Efficacy in Accounting for the Relations Between Parental Psychological Control and U.S. Latine Young Adults' Adjustments
Presentation Type: Poster

Parents' use of psychological control (i.e., messages to manipulate youth) can result in low self-worth and maladjustment among Western, European heritage youth (Tagney et al., 2007). In contrast, research with non-Western European youth (including Latines) suggest that such practices do not always negatively impact youth development (Rudy et al., 2005). Latine parents tend to show relatively high levels of parental control but often combined with high levels of warmth (Halgunseth et al., 2006). Given the few existing studies on Latine youth, research is needed on these links and the intervening mechanisms that might account for these links. One possible intervening mechanism is academic self-efficacy (i.e., self confidence in school work). Psychological control might undermine youth self-efficacy across various domains including academics (Carlo et al., 2018), which might result in lower grades, more substance use, and less prosocial behaviors. U.S. Latine youth (N=800; 53.3% boys, M age = 14.51 years) completed an online survey reporting on their parents' use of psychological control and their own academic self-efficacy, last year grade point average, substance use, and prosocial behaviors. Descriptives and correlations analyses were conducted. Path analysis showed that psychological control negatively predicted academic self-efficacy, which in turn, negatively predicted substance use but positively predicted grade point average and prosocial behaviors. In addition, psychological control directly positively predicted substance use. Discussion focuses on the role of U.S. Latine parents' use of psychological control in predicting youth adjustment, the central role of academic self-efficacy, and culturally grounded theories of parenting among U.S. ethnic/racial minorities.

Carrizales, Alexia; Zoe E. Taylor, Olivya Reyes, Genesis Santiago Burgos, Jennifer Escobedo, Fabiola Herrera, and Yumary Ruiz
The Spillover Effect of Mother-child Relationships on Latinx Adolescents' Aggressive Behavior: The Mediating Roles of Adolescents' Anxiety and Familism
Presentation Type: Paper

Despite high evidence on the association between family functioning and aggression among Latinx adolescents (Smokowski et al., 2017) little research has focused on the psychological mechanism and processes between this association. The spillover hypothesis which is embedded in social systems theories proposes that negativity aroused in one family subsystem could expand to other family subsystems. Unfortunately, most of the research has been conducted in family contexts and few empirical studies have focused on cross-domain

spillover between parent–child relationships and adolescents' psychological adjustment (Martin, et al., 2017). This study sought to examine spillover in the family environment between behavioral affective mother-child relationships (such as warmth, harsh and extreme harsh parenting) and Latinx adolescents' aggressive behaviors considering the mediating role of adolescents' anxiety and familism values. Data is from an ongoing study of Latinx youth (N=117; age range 10-15, Mage=12.22 years, 54% male, 52% U.S. born) in primarily rural migrant farmworker and agricultural families in the Midwest. Youth reported on all measures (61% in English). Path analyses results demonstrated good model fit. There was a significant indirect effect from extreme harsh mother-child relationship to adolescents' aggressive behaviors via adolescents' anxiety ($\beta = 0.08$; SE 0.04; p= .05). Moreover, although non-significant, we found an indirect effect: a warm mother-child relationship was negatively associated with adolescents' aggressive behavior through familism values. Discussion will focus on both, the risk factor of extreme harsh mother-child relationship and the potential protective factor of warmth mother-child relationship and familism on Latinx adolescents' aggressive behaviors.

Carrizales, Alexia; Sahitya Maiya, and Gustavo Carlo
Cultural Stress and Prosocial Behaviors among U.S. Latine Youth: The Sequential Mediational Role of Expressive Suppression and Social Anxiety
Presentation Type: Paper

U.S. Latine college students are likely at risk for experiencing acculturative stress (i.e., culture-related taxing demands) because of their racial/ethnic minority status (Davis et al., 2021). Based on the ecocultural stress-based model of U.S. Latine prosocial behaviors, such stressors are likely to undermine socioemotional functioning (Carlo & Conejo, 2019). Indeed, acculturative stress is directly and indirectly linked to prosocial behaviors (i.e., actions intended to benefit others; Davis et al., 2017). The present study examines the sequential mediating role of suppressive expression (i.e., dysregulation of emotions) and social anxiety (i.e., worry and nervousness symptoms) on the associations between acculturative stress and U.S. Latine youths' altruistic (i.e., selflessly-motivated helping) and public (i.e., selfishly-motivated helping in front of others) prosocial behaviors. Participants were 442 U.S. Latine college students (74.9% girls; Mage = 19.71 years) who completed an online survey of measures of acculturative stress (pressure to speak English), social anxiety, suppressive expression, and prosocial behaviors. Path analyses results demonstrated good model fit, N (442)= $\chi^2(4) = 7.74$, p = .11, RMSEA= 0.05, CFI= 0.99, SRMR= 0.03. Multigroup analyses by gender showed that, for men, there were only direct effects from acculturative stress to prosocial behaviors. In contrast, for women, there was a significant indirect sequential effect from acculturative stress to altruistic prosocial behaviors via expressive suppression and social anxiety ($\beta = -0.05$; SE 0.02; p= .01). Discussion will focus on the implications for the ecocultural stress-based model of prosocial development and the gender-specific pattern of findings for U.S. Latines.

Chavajay, Pablo and Cathy Angelillo
Transforming Responsibilities, Transforming Cultural Practices: Cultural Variations in Learning and Development in a Maya Community in Guatemala.
Presentation Type: Paper

This paper draws on multiple studies conducted in a Guatemalan Maya town to illustrate the ways changing forms of Maya families' participation in changing cultural practices have contributed to transforming children's learning and development. Historically, most Maya children from a very young age had routinely observed and participated in work activities, contributing to their families' subsistence. Children took responsibility for organizing their daily lives, prioritizing their participation in work over their engagement in recreational activities. In fact, it was even common for children to miss school when their help in carrying out work was needed by their families. This cultural pattern of children assuming mature responsibilities integrated children into the adult world. In contrast, over the last two generations, the cultural pattern of children's integration into mature activities has dramatically transformed as children's involvement in schooling, extracurricular activities, and play have become more firmly rooted practices that take up a large portion of their day. Adults have come to assume greater responsibility for organizing children's daily lives, deeming their participation in these activities as preparatory for future involvement in work and necessities for improving children's lives. These coordinated and interrelated cultural changes in practices and forms of participation in this Maya town are discussed as contributing to the emerging and marked distinctions in cultural patterns of learning and development among children, families, and their community.

Clayton, Crissan and Ana K. Marcelo
Exploring The Experiences of Caribbean Immigrant-Caregivers and their Approaches to Parenting
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

Research on immigration has shown that immigrant families experiences may vary depending on where they are immigrating from and why they would be leaving their home countries (Pumariega et al., 2005). Adjusting to a new country is often difficult, especially for immigrants with children. Parents find migrating to be stressor because of having to deal with sociocultural and economic vulnerabilities (Kim et al, 2018). These parents are often unaware or nervous about the resources available to them and therefore do not seek help; this is often the case for Caribbean Immigrants. The current study aims to understand Caribbean immigrant-caregivers' (N = 196) experiences. Specifically, we focused on if and how their experiences and concerns about immigrating, how long they lived in the U.S., and their perceived adjustment in the U.S. related to their parenting approaches. Findings illustrate that there is great diversity in where these immigrants came from and their reasons for immigrating. Findings also illustrated that their experiences related to their ethnicity and race relate to their parenting views, such that those who have explored what their ethnicity means to them were more likely to engage in both restrictive and nurturing parenting approaches. In contrast, experiences of discrimination were related to lower quality of parenting. Moreover, experiences of discrimination also related to their perception of how well adjusted their children are. These findings are important in providing adequate support to Caribbean immigrant households as they adjust to the sociocultural and economic differences in the United States.

Chiang, Jason and Jaipaul Roopnarine
Guan and Shaming: An Exploration of Parenting Styles among Chinese Immigrant Families in the United States

Presentation Type: Paper

This study aimed to examine the associations between parenting styles, specifically guan and shaming, and children's academic performance and psychological well-being in Chinese immigrant families in the United States, utilizing the framework of interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory, parenting styles framework, and the cultural normativeness hypothesis. A sample of 51 Chinese immigrant mothers and their children were recruited to participate in the study, and data were collected through self-report measures including the Parental Training Scale, Critical Comparison and Shaming Questionnaire (CCS), Kessler 10 Psychological Distress Scale, and children's end-of-year letter grades. The results indicated that mothers reported high levels of guan and low levels of shaming parenting, and that children's reported use of guan and shaming were significantly related to academic performance but not psychological distress. Additionally, the study found that children's perceived cultural normativeness of shaming moderated the association between maternal use of shaming and children's psychological distress. These findings have implications for understanding the prevalence and impact of these parenting styles in Chinese immigrant families and the potential moderating role of cultural norms.

Contreras, Stephanie
We Belong! The Relationship Between Civic Engagement and Psychosocial Outcomes for Black Students in Predominantly White Institutions
Presentation Type: Poster

From the literature, we know that racial trauma/ race-based stress carries psychological and physiological effects such as hypervigilance, flashbacks, nightmares, avoidance, suspiciousness, in addition to somatic expressions such as headaches and heart palpitations (Comas-Diaz et al., 2019). There is growing literature suggesting that Black students at Predominantly White Institutions (PWIs) are academically and socially marginalized in ways that undermine their sense of belonging (Chavous et al., 2004 & Russell & Russell, 2015). Strayhorn (2013) found that over 30% of Black student participants expected to encounter racism on campus, and over 50% agreed with the statement that the university was a cold and uncaring place. Although certain acts of civic engagement such as protesting can lead to negative outcomes like burnout and loss of hope (Ballard et al., 2020), it can be a vehicle of positive change and empowerment for Black students in PWIs. There is substantive research correlating civic engagement to subjective well-being and occupational outcomes, but there is still a lag in research investigating the moderating effects of civic engagement on psychosocial outcomes among racially marginalized groups. Through a quantitative study, I will examine the relationship between civic engagement and psychosocial outcomes (sense of belonging, hope, and political efficacy) for Black students ages 18-25 in Predominantly White Institutions. My second research question within this study will investigate group differences in sense of belonging, political efficacy, and sense of hope based on stages of racial identity using the Cross Racial Identity Scale (CRIS).

Cruz, Alysia; Marixza Torres, and Gustavo Carlo
Familism and Empathy Mechanisms in the Links Between Ethnic Socialization and Latinx Youth Prosocial Behaviors
Presentation Type: Poster

Prosocial developmental scholars suggest that perspective taking (social understanding) and empathic concern (feeling sorrow for others) facilitate prosocial behaviors (Eisenberg et al., 2015). However, cultural scholars (Carlo, 2014) have posited and shown that cultural processes (e.g., familism values, ethnic socialization practices) can better predict prosocial behaviors in ethnic/racial minorities (Carlo, 2014). Thus, work is needed to investigate the links among family influences, culture-specific and empathy-related mechanisms of prosocial behaviors in U.S. Latinx adolescents. We investigated whether family ethnic socialization practices were positively related to familism, empathic concern, perspective taking, and prosocial behaviors in U.S. Latinx adolescents. 624 U.S. Latinx college-age students (73% girls; M age = 19.70) completed measures of familism, ethnic socialization, three types of prosocial behaviors (care-based, altruistic, and public), empathic concern and perspective taking. Preliminary path analyses ($\chi 2$ (2) = 12.234, p < .006, RMSEA (90% CI) = 0.07 (0.03, 0.11), CFI = 1.000, TLI = 0.94, SRMR = 0.03) revealed that family ethnic socialization was positively related to perspective taking, familism, and care-based prosocial behaviors. Familism was also positively related to perspective taking and empathic concern. Perspective taking was positively linked to empathic concern, care-based prosocial behaviors, and public prosocial behaviors, but negatively linked to altruistic prosocial behaviors. Empathic concern was positively related to care-based prosocial behaviors and altruistic prosocial behaviors but negatively related to public prosocial behaviors. Discussion will focus on the importance of family, culture-specific and empathy-related mechanisms in accounting for U.S. Latinx adolescents' prosocial behaviors.

Cruz, Alysia; Gustavo Carlo, Zehra Gulseven, and Dr. Deborah Vandell
Prosocial Behaviors Predicting Later Educational Outcomes Among U.S. Latine Youth
Presentation Type: Poster

Many U.S. Latine youth are at risk for underperformance in academics, which has long-term negative implications for career success and wellbeing. Research examining how these cultural strengths can lead to positive educational outcomes for Latine children could prove fruitful. Prior research yielded evidence that high levels of early prosocial behaviors predicted subsequently better academic outcomes in U.S. Mexican youth (Carlo et al., 2018). However, research that explains the positive link between prosocial behaviors and academic outcomes is lacking. The present study investigated whether social skills and self-efficacy mediate the positive relations between prosocial behaviors and educational performance and outcomes. Participants were 543 low-income, Latine middle school students (M age = 11.7; 268 boys) who completed self-report measures of prosocial behaviors, social skills, self-efficacy, and academic performance. The model included direct relations between prosocial behaviors and academic performance. Prosocial behaviors were also set to predict self-efficacy and social skills, which in turn, predicted academic performance. The model fit was adequate ($\chi 2$ (2) = 0.939, p = .625, RMSEA (90% CI) = 0.000 (0.000, 0.080), CFI = 1.000, TLI = 1.039, SRMR = 0.012). Path analyses revealed that early prosocial behaviors were significantly and positively linked to later self-efficacy, which in turn, was subsequently positively linked to academic performance. In contrast, there was no mediating effect of social skills. Discussion will focus on the central role of self-efficacy in understanding the relations between prosocial behaviors and educational performance in U.S. Latine youth.

Cuauro Cuauro Sabrina and Carol Yoder
Acculturative Stress in Immigrant Venezuelans
Presentation Type: Paper

Reflecting the US's origins, immigration continues to be a potent contributor to our population, with Spanish speakers comprising almost 20% of our residents (Flores, 2017). The process of acculturating to host countries is complex, with both structural and psychosocial challenges, which in turn have significant impacts on physical and emotional health. Covid-19 has created further complications. Our purpose was to assess the well-being of established (74%) and recently arrived (25%) Venezuelan immigrants. Ninety-nine individuals with Venezuelan roots participated in this pandemic-era study, which measured acculturative stress using the SASH and RASI, the MEIM-R, a multi-ethnic identity measure, as well as demographic and interview data. Participants were separated into youth and adult immigrants who were newly arrived or established residents. As expected, ANOVA revealed that established youth immigrants reported the most acculturation (SASH) relative to other groups. In terms of stress, measured by the RASI, established immigrant youth reported more issues concerning cultural isolation, intercultural exchange, and discrimination. Despite population-level stressors, overall acculturative stress means are lower than often reported in the published literature. Interestingly, with the MEIM-R, established youth showed higher levels of ethnic identity relative to established adults, probably reflecting differential existing knowledge of the heritage culture. Our data suggests that while young Venezuelan immigrants perceive a range of acculturative stressors, they are managing better than might be expected in the time of COVID. Perhaps through comparison, they recognize their strengths.

Cui, Ming; Carol Darling, Peipei Hong, and Hille Janhonen-Abruquah

Maternal and Paternal Overparenting and the Well-being of Emerging Adult Children in the U.S., Finland, and China
Presentation Type: Paper

Rationale. This study examines the role of overparenting in emerging adult children's well-being in the context of culture and parental gender. Based on the parenting framework, overparenting during emerging adulthood could bring negative consequences to emerging adult children's well-being. From a cultural ecological perspective, the effects of overparenting are best understood within cultural contexts. The gender role theory further suggests that parental gender matters regarding the practices and implications of overparenting. This study expands the current literature by examining potential parental gender and cultural differences in the associations between overparenting and emerging adult children's well-being in the U.S., Finland, and China.
Methods. Data were collected from emerging adults in the U.S. (N = 441), Finland (N = 306), and China (N = 612). Participants completed an online survey about their perceptions of maternal and paternal overparenting and their own depression, anxiety, and life satisfaction. Results. Regressions were used. In general, both maternal and paternal overparenting were significantly related to depression, anxiety, and low life satisfaction in all three countries (e.g., for depression - the U.S.: .13 for mothers and .15 for fathers, $p<.01$ for both. Finland: .20 for mothers, $p<.01$; .12 for fathers, $p<.05$. China: .20 for mothers, $p<.01$; .10 for fathers, $p<.05$).

There were also parental gender and cultural differences, such as weaker effects of paternal overparenting than maternal overparenting but stronger effects of paternal overparenting in the U.S. than in Finland and China. The findings suggested meaningful gender and cultural differences that could inform parenting practices and programs.

Davis, Alexandra N.; Marixza Torres, Gustavo Carlo, Sahitya Maiya, Cara Streit, and Joy Roos
Understanding Links Between Pandemic-Related Racial Attitudes and Out Group Prosocial Behaviors
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

Evidence suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic presents a serious impediment to intergroup relations (FBI, 2020). Prosocial behaviors (i.e., helping behaviors) are integral to harmonious intergroup relationships (Davis et al., 2021). Racial attitudes might be one important predictor of intergroup prosocial behaviors. Theory suggests that color-blind racial attitudes are indicative of implicit bias and may lead to lower levels of out-group helping (Gaertner & Dovidio, 1986). Developmental theorists underscore the important roles of perspective taking and empathic concern as predictors of prosocial behaviors (Eisenberg, 2002; Hoffman, 2000). Evidence suggests that this relation is strongest when there is a match in the target (Carlo et al., 2010). Thus, when examining out-group prosocial behaviors, it is also important to examine perspective taking and empathic concern towards out-group members. Participants were 467 young adults (Mage = 22.58) from across the U.S. (50.1% female; 55.7% identified as racially White, 20.3%, Black, 12.2% Asian, 8.0% other) who completed measures of racial attitudes (Neville et al., 2000), out-group empathic concern and perspective taking (Davis, 1983), and outgroup prosocial behaviors (Carlo & Randall, 2002). Pandemic-related racial attitudes were positively associated with out-group perspective taking and out-group empathic concern. Out-group perspective taking was positively associated with emotional, dire, compliant, and anonymous out-group prosocial behaviors. Out-group empathic concern was positively associated with emotional, dire, compliant, altruistic, and anonymous out-group prosocial behaviors. Pandemic-related racial attitudes directly, positively predicted compliant out-group prosocial behaviors. Results underscore the need to promote empathy and helping across ethnic/racial groups to collectively respond to community challenges.

de Guzman, Maria Rosario T. and Irene Padasas
The Role of Language in Adjustment and Social Status: The Case of Filipino Migrants in Poland
Presentation Type: Poster

Filipinos comprise one of the newest migrant groups in Poland, with much of their arrival occurring after Poland's accession to the European Union in 2004. This study explores the experiences of Filipino migrants in Poland and the role of language in their adjustment. 62 Filipinos in Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw, and surrounding towns were interviewed for this study. Interviewees had substantial fluency in English and Filipino. Some had fluency in a second Filipino language (e.g., Visayan) and Polish. Data suggest that each language afforded access to different aspects of successful adjustment. Polish afforded instrumental access to resources but only for lower income blue-collar migrant workers and those residing in rural areas. English was integral for work in finance, tech-industry, and teaching. Filipino language(s) was integral for co-ethnic bonding. Polish was especially important in social integration beyond the Filipino

community. Findings suggest a complex interplay between language, social status, and migrant adjustment.

Deatherage, Sofia; Amanda Holman, and Jill Brown
Keep It In the Family: The Impact of Familial Messages on Young Adults of Ethnic Minorities Attitudes and Stigma Towards Mental Health
Presentation Type: Paper

The present study focuses on the role that young peoples' ethnicity and cultural backgrounds play in their family communication, mental health, and overall well-being. I explore the role cultural/ethnic upbringing plays in the perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs towards mental health through the memorable messages young adults receive from parents and family members. In doing so, I hypothesize that the cultural/ethnic values and attitudes within their families embed themselves into young adults' memorable messages, contributing to their own perceptions and attitudes towards mental health. To test my hypothesis, I surveyed young adults who identified as of color or ethnic minority. From the study, I determined that overall the number of negative affect memorable messages exceeded positive affect, and there were many who reported never discussing mental health. Many of the young adults reported that their parents did not possess an open mindset when discussing mental health, and the majority of young adults reported that they would not choose to converse with their parents about mental health/illness. Despite the majority attributing negative or a lack of mental health communication to their cultural/ethnic upbringing, an overwhelming majority still believed that mental health should be regarded with high importance and severity. The factors of cultural/ethnic upbringing that are not often explored when researching mental health offer insight into how memorable messages from the identities and values of young adults of color/ethnicity minority.

Ember, Carol R.; Abbe McCarter and Erik Ringen
Uniformity of Dress
Presentation Type: Paper

Focusing on clothing and adornment (dress), this worldwide cross-cultural comparison asks why people in some societies appear to dress in uniform or standardized ways, whereas in other societies individuals display considerable variability in dress. The broader research question is why some societies have more within-group variation than others. Hypotheses are tested on 80 societies drawn from the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample (SCCS). The central hypotheses consider the impact of general societal tightness or looseness, degree of egalitarianism as well as other aspects of societal complexity, and the role of resource stress on dress standardization. Exploratory methods identify four latent constructs of dress from newly coded variables, one latent construct for tightness/looseness, and one latent construct for resource stress. As expected: 1) increased societal tightness was positively related to increased standardization and rules regarding dress; and 2) increased resource stress is generally related to more standardization of dress and rules regarding adornment. However, contrary to theoretical expectations, the predictors of tightness-looseness differ from the predictors of dress. Most importantly, resource stress negatively predicts tightness, but resource stress positively predicts three of the latent dress constructs. The relationship between dress standardization and societal complexity may be curvilinear, with mid-range societies having more standardization. While

some of the theorized relationships are supported (including that standardization of dress is predicted by societal tightness and more resource stress), at the end of the paper we discuss some puzzling findings, speculate about possible explanations, and suggest further lines of research.

Faherty, Amanda F.
Parenting and Culture
Presentation Type: Symposium

Our symposium focuses on the theme of parenting and culture. In our symposium, we will feature four papers that take diverse perspectives and methods (both quantitative and qualitative) to understand the cultural foundations of parenting in different cultures/populations (i.e., Caribbean immigrants in U.S., Latinx immigrants in the U.S., diverse U.S. emerging adults, and Chinese mothers) across different age groups (i.e., childhood, adolescence, and emerging adulthood) with different reporters (i.e., mothers, both caregivers, emerging adults). The first presentation will highlight how Caribbean immigrant mothers' experiences with race and ethnicity are related to their parenting views and how exploration of ethnicity is related to restrictive and nurturing parenting approaches. The second presentation will explore the role of the parent-adolescent relationship and expressions of vulnerability in buffering the effects of cultural stress. The third paper is informed by the concept of Chicken Blood Parenting and will explore how Chinese mothers navigate Chinese mothers' daily lives and past experiences to explore how they construct their identity as a changing concept of "modern" Chinese motherhood. The last paper seeks to understand the contribution of cultural elements to perceived parenting practices and well-being, as well as the reciprocal effects of such relations over a period of a week in a multi-ethnic emerging adult sample. Despite the diversity in the papers, across the four presentations is the common uniting theme that parenting must be understood as a cultural process to fully comprehend the parenting practices employed and the various outcomes that parenting is related to including cultural stress, discrimination, adjustment, and well-being (as demonstrated in our papers). Ultimately, this symposium will emphasize the importance of culture in understanding any type of parenting, while also highlighting populations and cultures that are often neglected in the mainstream literature on parenting.

Faherty, Amanda F.
Culture, Parenting, Practice, and Well-Being in Emerging Adults
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

While there are an increasing number of calls to understand sociocultural variations in emerging adulthood to better discern risk and protective factors for adjustment and well-being (Arnett, 2011), there is an incomplete understanding of the relation between parenting practices and well-being. To combat this limitation, the current study proposed a model to understand the contribution of cultural elements to perceived parenting practices and well-being, as well as the reciprocal effects of such relations over a period of a week in a multi-ethnic sample.
This study is an extension (one week) of a previously completed pilot study of 120 emerging adults that completed a three-day panel study. The pilot study indicated evidence for distinguishing between cultural stable elements and cultural variable elements and complex relations in the panel model that will hopefully be clarified in the expanded time frame.
The current study will use Qualtrics market research panels to recruit emerging adults

(18-29 years of age) and will be using quota sampling to get a diverse audience in terms of ethnicity-race. Participants will complete demographics and situationally stable culture measures on the first day of the week. In addition, each weekday they will complete measures of situationally variable culture, parent-child relationship, and well-being. See Figure 1. Data collection will be completed by December 2023 and analyses will be completed by January 2023. This study has large implications for understanding the value of parenting practices in relation to promoting emerging adult well-being for scholars, practitioners, and parents alike.

Fyan, Margaret; Jill Brown, and Katie Clark
"Everything Must Be Fair": Exploring Alternative Cognitive Strategies of Distributive Justice across and with Cultural Groups in Namibia.
Presentation Type: Poster

Cross-cultural work on sharing suggests that cultures differ in their beliefs about what constitutes a 'fair' distribution of resources (Enright, Franklin, & Manheim, 1980). The current study explores cultural schemas (strategies) of sharing across and within communities in Namibia, southern Africa. A quantitative field study was done using a culturally adapted version of Solomon's Distributive Justice (1997) task to better understand what are the cognitive strategies used to share and distribute resources. 317 participants across four different cultural ecologies [San (forager), Owambo/Kavango (agriculturalist), Herero/Damara (pastoralists), White/Afrikaner (industrialist)] completed a task to distribute eight quarters among four children, after knowing that each child gave different effort and possessed different personal characteristics. The open-ended answers were coded using standard qualitative analysis (Levitt, 2020). Codes were then condensed to themes (Interrater reliability using Chronbach's alpha was .88). Preliminary analysis revealed six overall themes separate from initial categories of equity, need, and equality that the task was created to measure. Themes included: Conflict Avoidance for the Emotional Wellbeing of Children, Demands of Equality in Kinship, Equity as the Default Strategy, Mathematical Equity, Participation over Equity, and Moral and Religious Directives. Intra cultural analyses revealed specific cultural models. Implications draw upon a cognitive approach that understands cultural models to be hierarchically nested such that higher order models orient and motivate behavior in context-specific ways (D'Andrade 1992; Shore 1996).

Garcia-Ramos, Kenia
Amor Ambulante: Latina Migrant Mother(ing)s*, Radical Love, and Resistance
Presentation Type: Paper

This paper explores radical love as a praxis of life, futurity, and resistance embodied by Latina migrant mothers*. I examine mothering as an ideology, focusing on the ways Latina migrant mothers* challenge and expand dominant impositions of how to mother. I argue that Latina migrant mothering can be understood as an ontology, and is shaped by: (1) legal conditions: migratory status, and vulnerability under the law; (2) material conditions: economic hardship and obstruction to resource access; and (3) systemic conditions: i.e. racism, xenophobia, and classism. Additionally, this paper seeks to locate the ways Latina migrant mothers* draw upon, construct, and offer knowledge regarding their strategic navigation of life in the U.S. The lack of research exploring Latina migrant mother(ing)s* has social implications, evidenced in the ways Latina migrant mothering practices are often misconstrued or invalidated. Furthermore, the

absence of work also has political repercussions, experienced as an increased subjectivity to legal violence. This work, then, is timely and pertinent to legacies of discrimination and precarious realities for Latina migrant mothers*. My research addresses this deficit while centering the agency of Latina migrant mothers* vis-á-vis platicas, a contestatory interview methodology, with a focus group of 7 mothers from Chicagoland, who represented the nuanced experiences—constructed by their unique national, racial, and legal context—that exist within their shared ethnic identity as Latinas. Nonetheless, the testimonies the mothers* shared were indicative of a distinct modality of mothering, experienced by Latina migrant mothers* in the United States.

Gibbons, Judith L. and Brien Ashdown
Rural Guatemalan Teenagers: Twenty Years Later
Presentation Type: Paper

In the years 2000-2002, adolescents living in a rural K'iche' Maya community participated in a photovoice study to describe their lives and hopes for the future. Since that time, the community has experienced drastic changes, including updated infrastructure (such as a paved road from the community to the highway), access to technology and internet, and high rates of emigration. In the summer of 2022, the researchers returned to the community to re-interview (in Spanish) some of the original participants, now in their late 20s and early 30s. We showed them the photographs they took as part of the original study and asked them if they remembered how they felt when they took the photos, what their hopes for their future were at that point, and how their lives had developed since that time. The interviews were then transcribed and coded using a thematic analysis process. The analysis revealed themes in the interviews such as access to education, unrealized dreams and goals, the effects of emigration, and family life. Utilizing such a longitudinal life course approach allowed us to better understand the past, present and future of the participants' lives and how they were impacted by cultural, structural, and international forces.

Grendell, Kathryn and Spencer James
A Global Look at Marriage: Trends and Impacts
Presentation Type: Symposium

Marriage trends vary considerably across the world but in general are declining (Cohen, 2013). While this decline makes sense considering rising cohabitation rates, this decline does not come without impacts. For this symposium, we will be discussing changing marriage rates in a number of Western countries, and how these changes have affected divorce rates, suicide rates, energy consumption, and income. Data for these topics come from a faculty-mentored student research project, the Global Families Research Initiative, at Brigham Young University. Using data collated from the United Nations, individual countries' statistical bureaus, and correspondence with statistical agencies, we strove to gain a better understanding of what role marriage plays in relation to other indicators. Our findings suggest that in a number of Western countries, there is a significant relationship between the decline in marriage rates and the COVID-19 pandemic, but without post-pandemic data available yet, it is difficult to discern if the decline has been lasting. Another worldwide event that led to a decline of marriage rates was the 2008 economic crisis. We found that while marriage and divorce were correlated between 2013-2019, and divorce and suicide were correlated between 2008-2019, marriage and suicide were not correlated.

Additionally, our data suggest that as marriage rates have declined, energy consumption has increased, potentially due to a higher number of households. However, without more data on household members, cohabitation, and other living arrangements, marriage may not be the sole factor in this development. Finally, we expect that marriage rates and income inequality will be negatively correlated, which could suggest that with the decrease in marriages, the income gaps in these countries have increased. Future studies may focus on how the decline in marriage rates has also impacted other countries around the globe, as data to support this research are not easily accessible.

Grendell, Kathryn; Stetler Tanner, Samme Bailey, Olivia Leishman, Seth Driggs, Anthelme Ebissan, Assale Koua, and Spencer James
The Impact of COVID-19 on Marriage and Divorce Rates
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

Over the last several years, many Western countries have shown consistent downward trends in marriage rates and upward trends in divorce rates. The COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 had the potential to significantly impact these rates, as many countries experienced shutdowns that made it difficult to proceed with marriage ceremonies and solidify divorces. Because of this, we predicted that marriage rates and divorce rates would decrease. Data from the Global Families Research Initiative at Brigham Young University, collated from different sources such as the United Nations, the World Bank, individual country's department of statistics, and through correspondence with international statistics bureaus, suggest that marriage rates declined between the years 2018 to 2020 while divorce rates remained fairly stable. These findings suggest that COVID-19 impacted couples' ability to marry, but without data reported on post-pandemic years as of yet, it will be difficult to discern if COVID-19's impacts were lasting. Future studies on marriage and divorce rates may look at if divorces increased after the pandemic, when couples who may have been in distressed marriages and were forced to spend time together decided to separate.

Grendell, Kathryn; Stetler Tanner, Samme Bailey, Olivia Leishmann, Seth Diggs, Anthelme Ebissan, Assale Koua, and Spencer James
Marriage, Divorce, and Suicide Rates after the Great Recession
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

In the years during the Great Recession, marriage and divorce rates declined slightly while suicide rates rose as a result of the economic recession. We predicted that because of this change, after the Great Recession, marriage and divorce rates would be correlated and divorce and suicide would be correlated among several Western countries. Using data from the Global Families Research Initiative at Brigham Young University, collated from different sources such as the United Nations, individual country's department of statistics, and through correspondence with international statistics bureaus, our results suggest that while marriage and suicide had a significant correlation between the years 2008-2019, marriage and divorce only were significantly correlated between 2013-2019. Marriage and suicide had no correlation for any of the years between 2008-2019. These findings suggest that as divorce rates rose, marriage rates plummeted during the few years during and after the recession. It was not until 2013 that marriage and divorce began to stabilize together. Additionally, suicide and divorce appeared to

rise in conjunction with one another and then fall and stabilize, and this is a pattern that has continued to present itself over the last decade.

Gulseven, Zehra; Asiye Kumru, Gustavo Carlo, Sahitya Maiya, Melike Sayil, and Bilge Selcuk
The Role of Maternal and Paternal Psychological Control on Subsequent Prosocial and Aggressive Behaviors in Early Adolescents: A Longitudinal Study from Turkey
Presentation Type: Paper

Prosocial and aggressive behaviors are two sides of social behaviors and important indicators of health and wellbeing (Eisenberg et al., 2015). However, there are many gaps in our understanding. Much of the prior work has focused on WEIRD samples, and youth from the majority of the world is sparse (Henrich et al., 2010). Thus, the present study examined whether youth's prosocial behaviors towards mothers/fathers at T1 would negatively predict maternal/paternal psychological control at T2, which, in turn, would negatively predict youth's later prosocial behaviors and positively predict aggressive behaviors at T3 in Turkish youth (N=355, 51% girls, Mage=118.71 months, SD=3.81, 57% from large cities). We tested whether the models varied across gender and small versus big cities. Adolescent Prosocial Behavior Measure, Psychological Control Scale, and Prosocial Behavior Questionnaire were administered (αs$\geq$.71). Prosocial behaviors towards mothers at T1 negatively predicted maternal psychological control at T2, which, in turn, negatively predicted altruistic prosocial behaviors at T3 both in big and small cities (Figure 1A) and positively predicted reactive aggressive behaviors at T3 (Figure 1B). Prosocial behaviors towards fathers at T1 negatively predicted paternal psychological control at T2, which, in turn, negatively predicted altruistic and reactive prosocial behaviors at T3 in big cities (Figure 1C) and positively predicted reactive and proactive aggressive behaviors at T3 among boys (Figure 1D). The findings suggest that psychological control mitigates Turkish youth's subsequent altruistic and reactive prosocial behaviors but exacerbate their subsequent reactive and proactive aggressive behaviors. The findings will be discussed using a culturally-grounded, strength-based framework.

Hartgrove-Freile, Janice
Global Awareness Without Leaving the Classroom: An Analysis of Virtual Exchange and Introductory Psychology Content
Presentation Type: Paper

Cultural opportunities are a trend in higher education. Such initiatives include multiple facets, including study abroad, virtual exchange, faculty exploration, and internationalization of courses. While study abroad provides direct experience with different cultures, many first-generation, lower-income, and non-traditional college students cannot participate due to cost, time away from work or family, or lack of experience with the processes associated with international travel. For such students, virtual exchange and internationalization of courses provide opportunities to expand global awareness and knowledge. Virtual exchange provides direct but virtual experience with other cultures, generally involving either shared lectures, experience, or participation in a coordinated project. Internationalization of courses, often in conjunction with virtual exchange, expands the content of a course beyond an ethnocentric approach, incorporating non-Western theories, consideration of behavior, processes, attitudes, and cognitive processes in a global context, and development of awareness and empathy towards

other cultural groups. To provide these opportunities, there must be quality resources, including sites for virtual exchange and textbooks with global content. This presentation focuses on those resources. The first analysis considers the relationship between disciplines and opportunities for virtual exchange. The second analysis considers the international content of general psychology textbooks. As the first and, often, only psychology course taken by students, introductory psychology is the logical choice for such an analysis. The cultural content in the several textbooks is identified and compared based on the APA Learning Goals to Internationalize Undergraduate Psychology and the Associated Outcomes.

Kelly, Melinda and Robert Hitchcock
Cross Cultural Impacts of Tourism in Indigenous Communities in Southern Africa
Presentation Type: Paper

Tourism, especially ecotourism, has been argued by international organizations to be a major contributor to economic and social well-being of communities in southern Africa. An examination of the social, environmental, and economic impacts of tourism among southern African indigenous communities reveals that these impacts are variable. Drawing on data from San and other indigenous communities in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, this paper shows that while income may have risen for some households in these communities, tourism has also had which are not either benign or positive, including overexploitation of natural resources such as firewood, and habitat degradation. In some cases, tourism has contributed to expanded social inequality and has had negative impacts on the poorest households, especially those headed by women.

Hruschka, Daniel
SocioMap:Tools for Integrating Data across Datasets for Large-scale Cross-cultural Analysis
Presentation Type: Workshop

A key challenge in conducting comparative analyses across social units, such as religions, ethnicities, or cultures, is that data on these units is often encoded in distinct and incompatible formats across diverse datasets. This can involve simple differences in the variables and values used to encode these units (e.g., Roman Catholic is $V130 = 1$ vs. $Q98A = 2$ in two different datasets) or differences in the resolutions at which units are encoded (Maya vs. Kaqchikel Maya). These disparate encodings can create substantial challenges for the efficiency and transparency of data syntheses across diverse datasets. We introduce SocioMap (catmapper.org/sociomap), a user-friendly set of tools to help users translate four kinds of categories (religion, ethnicity, language, and subdistrict) across multiple, external datasets. SocioMap's key functions include: (1) explore contextual information about specific categories, (2) translate new sets of categories from existing datasets and published studies, (3) identify and integrate novel combinations of datasets for researchers' custom needs, including automatically generated syntax (e.g., R, Stata) to merge datasets of interest, and (4) publish and share merging templates for public re-use and open science. In this workshop, we will introduce SocioMap's key functions and walk through a case study of integrating data across diverse datasets for a large-scale cross-cultural study

Hruschka, Daniel; Robert Bischoff, Matt Peeples, Sharon Hsiao, and Mohamed Sarwat

SocioMap: Tools for Integrating Data across Datasets for Large-scale Cross-cultural Analysis
Presentation Type: Paper

A key challenge in conducting comparative analyses across social units, such as religions, ethnicities, or cultures, is that data on these units is often encoded in distinct and incompatible formats across diverse datasets. This can involve simple differences in the variables and values used to encode these units (e.g., Roman Catholic is V130 = 1 vs. Q98A = 2 in two different datasets) or differences in the resolutions at which units are encoded (Maya vs. Kaqchikel Maya). These disparate encodings can create substantial challenges for the efficiency and transparency of data syntheses across diverse datasets. We introduce SocioMap (catmapper.org/sociomap), a user-friendly set of tools to help users translate four kinds of categories (religion, ethnicity, language, and subdistrict) across multiple, external datasets. SocioMap's key functions include: (1) explore contextual information about specific categories, (2) translate new sets of categories from existing datasets and published studies, (3) identify and integrate novel combinations of datasets for researchers' custom needs, including automatically generated syntax (e.g., R, Stata) to merge datasets of interest, and (4) publish and share merging templates for public reuse and open science. We outline SocioMap's key functions, current progress in SocioMap's development, and long-range goals for the platform.

Jankowiak, William
Is Dignity a Human Universal? A Topic Worthy of Cross-Cultural Investigation. But How?
Presentation Type: Paper

This is a presentation design to provoke reflection on a neglected topic. Is dignity a human universal? Kant and the seventeenth century writers are often cited as the source of the claim that dignity - or the right to be respected and acknowledged as having worth – is an "inalienable human right." Other philosophers suggest, however, there is evidence of an implicit notion of dignity found in Ancient Greek, Islamic, and Chinese literature. If dignity has a cross-cultural pedigree then it cannot be linked to a western philosophical heritage. This raised the question - is dignity only found in literate complex societies? Can dignity be identified in societies with different social organizations and normative heritages? Is it more readily voiced or assumed in egalitarianism compared to closed hierarchical societies? Does it depend upon having an ethos of personal liberty? If so, what traits would signify dignity's presence? The talk will invite the audience to enter into a reflective speculation on a topic more assumed than studied.

Jiang, Su; Jeffrey Liew and Sonya Xinyue Xiao
Predictors of Young Adults' Intragroup and Intergroup Prosocial Behaviors: An Intersectional Study of Gender and Race
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

Although theoretical and empirical support finds that individuals show in-group favoritism from an early age, research illuminating the predictors of prosocial behaviors toward other social group members could inform ways to promote intergroup prosocial behavior and reduce social and cultural conflict. Given their expanded and increased diversity, university settings are opportune for examining young adults' intergroup prosocial behaviors. This study examined young adults' egalitarian beliefs and social-emotional skills theorized as being related to young

adults' intergroup prosocial behaviors. Expanding the prosocial literature, our intersectional approach examined whether and how groups at the intersection of gender and race differentiate on these predictors and prosocial behaviors. Participants were 1015 college students from one of the largest public universities in the United States. Young adults reported their college belongingness, egalitarian beliefs, social emotional skills (i.e., perspective taking, emotion regulation, and empathetic attitudes), and prosocial behaviors using an online survey. We constructed five latent variables for the predictors of prosocial behaviors. Separate models were estimated for intragroup, intergroup, and overall prosocial behaviors. Our results suggest that improving young adults' perceived belongingness to their college may lead to more intra- and intergroup prosocial behaviors that would help build an inclusive and collaborative environment. Mean-level differences in focal variables were estimated using ANOVA tests among six groups constructed at the intersection of gender and race. Our results provide evidence for future studies to simultaneously examine multiple social identities to understand the complex social identities of young adults in prosocial development and ultimately reduce social and cultural conflict.

Jolie, Ruth B.
A Cross-Cultural Examination of Cordage Construction by Gender
Presentation Type: Paper

Gender is essential to the organization of labor, especially among non-state level societies. Cross-culturally, the organization of craft production is often heavily influenced by gender, with examples of many crafts, such as pottery or weaving, for which either men or women dominate production. There exist rare cases where both men and women are responsible for creating the same craft; for example, both men and women in their culture weave. Production of cordage, the most basic unit in weaving, is also assumed to be gendered but this is an understudied topic. Using eHRAF, I examine the available data to document evidence for cordage (e.g., string, rope, twine) production and note the unique contexts when both men and women in the same culture create cordage. Overall, cordage production is an activity that, cross-culturally, is dominated by women. There are examples where in the same cultural group men and women both produce cordage and it is these cases that I focus on, exploring the dimensions of the organization of cordage production and some probable social variables influencing them. The gendered division of labor is important in understanding power differentials between genders; therefore, the creation of cordage can have tangible social repercussions.

Kennedy, Olivia; Maria Rosario T. de Guzman and Julie A. Tippens
Refugees as a Distinct Extension Audience: Implications for Programming
Presentation Type: Poster

Cooperative Extension is an area within academia with the mission to give back to the United States through nonformal education. One aspect of nonformal education is community programming. Community programming through Extension involves one or a series of research-supported events where educators and community members work together to solve a localized issue (Franz et al., 2015). Extension has one of the widest reaches in academia with a presence in counties in every state. Due to the growing diversity of the U.S., the population that Extension serves has also become increasingly diverse, including concentrated areas of immigrants and

refugees. Programming for these populations primarily groups them together as one. Refugees and immigrants are similar in the sense that they are both migrants: someone who has left their home country. But there are components in a refugee's identity that make them unique: refugees are often in "forced, sudden, chaotic, [or] generally terror-stricken" situations (Bernard, 1976), and have a level of federal protection that other migrant populations do not have (UNHCR, 2021). Because refugees are different from immigrants in important ways, they have different needs and programming for them should be unique. There is a growing need for the field of Extension to develop programming catered specifically towards refugees rather than grouping populations with mobility concerns as one. This poster presents the different needs of refugees that should be taken into consideration, why those needs are especially pertinent to Extension, and examples of the positive effects of programming designed with refugees in mind.

Kopels, Miriam C.
The Lingering Impact of COVID on University Students in San Antonio, TX
Presentation Type: Poster

This poster will present the initial results of an ongoing quantitative study with university students in San Antonio, Texas designed to measure the lingering impacts of COVID, identify at-risk populations, and discover the most meaningful avenues of intervention. In addition to measuring sociodemographic variables, resource utilization, dietary intake, and psychological distress, questions were asked about the impact of COVID on 1) job security, 2) access to food, 3) access to support services, and 4) perception of mortality risk. Among n=157 students, 62% said that COVID negatively impacted job security, 42% said that COVID negatively impacted food security, and 59% said that COVID negatively impacted resource availability. However, COVID did not have a significant impact on the perception of mortality risk. Logistic regression shows that students with negative impacts to food security are 3.36 times more likely to have extreme psychological distress according to the Kessler-6 scale (p=0.005), and those reporting negatives impacts to job security are 2.45 times more likely to have a lower quality diet when compared to their job secure peers (p=0.036). The poster will explore these associations and identify groups most at-risk for poor outcomes to mental, physical, and dietary health. I conclude by recommending targeted interventions that will address the needs of students still feeling the impacts of COVID.

Kopels, Miriam C. and Casey J. Roulette
Food Insecurity, Substance Use, and Nutrition: Comparing Two Student Populations
Presentation Type: Paper

Recent research indicates that food insecurity (FI) may be an important factor contributing to disordered psychological and dietary outcomes. Here, we compare two Hispanic serving university populations (San Diego State University, SDSU, and University of Texas, San Antonio, UTSA,). The SDSU population (n=102) is composed of resource insecure students who are significantly more food insecure, while the UTSA (n=175) population is representative of the entire student body and has greater food security. The Kessler-6 was administered at both schools, and both populations have mean scores corresponding to moderate psychological distress. We found that psychological distress, but not FI, was strongly associated with both self-reported psychological disruptions to diet and dietary outcomes, this was true for both

populations. Additionally, across populations food insecurity had complex and heterogeneous associations with substance use. Among the UTSA cohort, those with extreme FI were 4.13 times more likely to report nicotine use (p=0.047), there were also associations between the number of substances used and FI. At SDSU, women who had very low food security had a 7.7 increase in the odds of using nicotine compared to those with low-moderate food security. Food security status was associated with decreased odds of using alcohol among males. Psychological distress, in contrast, was associated with greater odds of cannabis use among women and greater odds of alcohol use among males; extreme psychological distress and alcohol consumption were also significantly associated. This suggests that substance use among university students is a complex phenomenon that may manifest in different pathways.

Kopels, Miriam C. and Krista A. Robbins
Using Biological Anthropology and Psychology to Investigate Distress among Resource Insecure University Students
Presentation Type: Paper

This paper presents a case study of n=15 economically vulnerable university students experiencing extreme psychological distress according to the Kessler-6 scale. They are part of a larger cohort of n=51 students who completed mixed-methods surveys to assess psychological, nutritional, and resource-related variables. We utilize 1) biological anthropology approaches that identify how psychological distress may elevate disease risk, and 2) thematic analysis and psychological theory to identify and explain themes that may contribute to elevated distress. Results demonstrate that psychological distress was associated with deleterious nutritional intake and quality, including 1) fewer fruit calories (p=0.0327, df=49), 2) more alcohol calories (p=0.0445, df=49), 3) fewer lean protein calories (p=0.0332, df=49), and 4) a caloric intake well below USDA recommendations for adults (mean=1047.74, p=0.0274, df=49). Additionally, we hypothesize how perceptions of accessibility, availability, appropriateness, and acceptability of resources may impact help-seeking behaviors of economically vulnerable students (Turner et al. 2016). Taken altogether, this data demonstrates a key junction point between physical and mental health; and shows that individuals with greater psychological distress are potentially at elevated risk for diet-related disease. Used clinically, this data can help design interventions that address both barriers to help-seeking as well as nutritional outcomes. We conclude by 1) proposing practical solutions for universities – such as a student wellness center that includes nutritional resources together with counseling that is targeted at minimizing barriers to care, and 2) further exploring how biological anthropology and psychology can be integrated to strengthen vital research among this vulnerable population.

Korotayev, Andrey
Types of Political Regimes and Risks of Revolutionary Destabilization in the 21st Century, a Quantitative Cross-National Investigation
Presentation Type: Paper

In this paper, we report the inverted U-shaped relationship between the regime type (on autocracy – democracy scale) and the risks of revolutionary destabilization. Anocracies tend to be more vulnerable to revolutionary destabilization than full autocracies or consolidated democracies. We would also point at a strong positive correlation between the weakening of

autocracies and the risks of revolutionary destabilization that exists among full autocracies. We also observe a certain asymmetry of the U-shaped relationship with full autocracies being far more vulnerable to revolutionary destabilization than full democracies, and with partial autocracies being far more vulnerable to revolutionary destabilization than partial democracies (with fractionalized democracies being the most exposed type of partial democracies). We hence answer the question posed in the late twentieth century if the era of revolution ends with the spread of democracies. The analysis suggests that this will not happen in the foreseeable future. On the one hand, our analysis confirms that consolidated democracy is the most efficient mechanism preventing the emergence of any serious attempts to overthrow power via revolutionary means. But, on the other hand, less than a third of contemporary democracies are consolidated, whereas most of the twenty-first century democracies are partial (a third of which, in turn, are factional democracies); and, as our analysis suggests, revolutions are rather probable in partial democracies (and are even more probable in factional ones). In addition, full autocracies that start moving toward democracy and shifting to partial autocratic rule have increased risks of revolutionary destabilization, which explains why the contemporary global spread of democracy was associated with a rise – rather than a decline – of revolutionary activity. Also, as we find, revolutionary events, e. g. revolutionary movements without revolutions and analogues of revolutions are quite possible in consolidated democracies. Finally, strong forms of revolutionary destabilization are quite possible in cases when consolidated democracy deconsolidates, which additionally suggests that the era of revolutions is not going to end in the foreseeable future.

Kumru, Asiye; Duane Rudy, Shanmukh Kamble, and Zehra Gulseven
Is Self-Construal Either/Or? Interactive Effects Predicting Life Satisfaction across Cultures
Presentation Type: Paper

Existing cross-cultural research assumes that the independent versus interdependent self-construal process leads to different cultural behaviors. Markus and Kitayama (1991) suggested that these forms of self-construal may also have different effects on motivation and affect across cultures. However, few studies examined the interactive relationships between self-construal and subjective well-being and the antecedents of self-construal. Thus, the present study examined the relations between self-construal and life satisfaction and whether parental warmth predicted independent and interdependent self-construal in European American, Indian, and Turkish young adults. Participants were 334 (100 males, 234 females) university students between the ages of 18 and 24 from Dharwad, India, Istanbul, Turkey, and Columbia, Missouri, USA. The Self-Construal Scale (Singelis, 1994), Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, et al., 1985), and Parental Acceptance and Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005) were used, and all the subscales of these measures had acceptable alpha levels. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that across groups, life satisfaction was positively associated with an independent self-construal. Also, for the interaction effect of independent and interdependent self-construals in life satisfaction, at low levels of independent self-construal, an interdependent self-construal was associated with lower levels of subjective well-being. Finally, culture moderated the associations between levels of independent self-construal and life-satisfaction for interdependent self-construal that interdependent self-construal was significantly negatively associated with life satisfaction for only Indians but not Americans and Turkish groups. Consequently, the additive

effects of self-construal fit in with the larger literature on self-construal and subjective well-being as well. The implications of these findings are considered.

Leishman, Olivia; Kathryn Grendell, Stetler Tanner, Samme Bailey, Seth Driggs, Anthelme Ebissan, Assale Koua,, and Spencer James
Residential Energy Use and Marriage
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

The push for cleaner and smaller energy consumption grows ever stronger. While ideologies on which types of energy are best suited for preserving our planet while still sustaining a high standard of living is a lively debate, it might also be worthwhile to examine the impact that current social trends, specifically marriage, have on energy consumption. Using data collected from databases such as the United Nations, Enerdata, and individual national departments of statistics by the Global Families Research Initiative at Brigham Young University, we will examine global energy consumption and marriage rates to determine if marriage patterns coincide with energy consumption patterns. The publicly available data from Western countries have led us to hypothesize that as marriage rates have declined in the past few years, energy consumption has increased. We plan on testing this hypothesis through regression analysis between marriage rates and energy consumption. Our results will be limited by the lack of data concerning cohabitation, roommates, or other forms of group living. Further studies could include more types of living arrangements and could split the study into regions to compare trends intra-regionally.

Li, Minyi; Xingyu Yao and Haoruo Zhang
Cultural Sensitivity and Humility in Utilizing Expressive Arts Therapies
Presentation Type: Workshop

Rationale: Expressive arts interventions offer multiple modalities, like visual art, writing, music, dance/movement, drama, and play, in addition to talk therapy (Malchiodi, 2005). Expressive arts focus more on self-expression, imagination, active participation, and mind-body connection (Malchiodi, 2005). Therefore, more clinicians start incorporating expressive arts into their work. However, expressive arts are a culturally relevant practice (e.g., there are cultural differences in gender, social economic status, race, age, physical ability, etc.), and it requires cultural sensitivity and humility. Failure to consider multicultural factors can cause ethical issues and even harm to clients. Method: The workshop will start with an expressive arts activity about cultural diversity and a check-in activity about the audience's learning goals. Secondly, it will include a systematic review of peer-review articles on cross-cultural issues in each expressive therapy modality. Thirdly, it will share the results of a qualitative research study investigating the multicultural/diversity competency section in the Code of Ethics provided by the ACA (counseling) and other expressive arts associations such as AATA (visual arts), ADTA (dance/movement), NADT (drama), AMTA (music), NAPT (poetry), APT (play), STA (sandplay), and IEATA (expressive arts). It will end with the implications and suggestions for counselors, supervisors, educators, healthcare providers, and researchers as well as a Q&A section. Outcome: The audience will gain knowledge about: Why expressive arts is a culturally relevant practice? What multicultural considerations of expressive arts practices have been researched? How could we use expressive arts in a more culturally and ethically responsive way?

Liew, Jeffrey; Afra E. Agalar, Gustavo Carlo, Deborah Laible, Sonya Xinyue Xiao
Parents' Moral Expansiveness as a Socialization Mechanism for Adolescents' Critical Consciousness and Intergroup Relations
Presentation Type: Poster

Moral expansiveness has been proposed as an essential part of moral identity. Prior research has shown that parents with larger or more expansive circle of moral regard have adolescents who engage in critical conversations, including disclosure of emotions and difficult experiences, with the parents (Laham, 2009; Laible et al., 2018). However, longitudinal research on parents' moral expansiveness as a predictor of adolescents' awareness and behaviors regarding intergroup racial relations remains extremely limited (Crystal et al., 2008). Based on contact theory (Allport, 1954), one might expect that parents who have frequent racial intergroup contact might have youth who have less racial prejudice and bias. The present study examined whether and how parents' moral expansiveness predicts adolescents' awareness of racial privilege and racial discrimination, as well as, intergroup racial contact eighteen months later. Participants were 412 adolescents and their parents who completed surveys. Parents' implicit biases and intergroup racial contact were assessed at Time 1. At Time 2 (18 months later) adolescents' awareness of racial privilege, racial bias, and racial discrimination, as well as intergroup racial contact were assessed. Results from preliminary multiple regression analyses showed that parents' implicit biases predicted adolescents' lack of awareness of racial privilege and blatant racial issues. Parents' intergroup racial contact also predicted adolescents' intergroup racial contact. Furthermore, parents' moral expansiveness predicted adolescents' color-conscious beliefs and intergroup racial contact. Discussion focuses on parents' racial intergroup interactions as socializers of their youth racial attitudes and biases.

Liu, Chu-Li
Social Work and Clean Energy: When Sustainability Meets Buddhist Culture
Presentation Type: Paper

One of the Sustainability Development Goals developed by the United Nations is to help people around the world be able to have affordable and clean energy. The goal is included in many countries' energy policy, including Taiwan. This energy policy launches collaborations among technologists, physicists, economists, and social scientists. However, energy poverty is a novel topic in social work practice and little is known about how to solve it. The author endeavors to solve this issue and will coordinate an inter-disciplinary team, including technologists, physicists, and social workers to work on it. A community-based project informed by action research will be initiated to develop understanding of energy issues of people with economically disadvantaged backgrounds as well as develop relevant actions. An action research process typically encompasses three steps: project development, implementation, and reflexivity. This presentation will focus on the step of project development. A disadvantaged community located in a marginal area of a Metropolitan city in Taiwan will be chosen to be the field site. Analysis of factors such as structure-inequality, poverty, intersectionality of gender, race, and social-economic status of a disadvantaged community, together with an energy education tool kit developed by a Taiwanese electronic company will be integrated and employed to develop the project. Notably how to deliver the concept of sustainability in a culture embedded with

Buddhist concepts to make the project workable will be discussed. It is an interesting part that fits this meeting's goal.

Lusk, Jeniece
We Out Here: Black Expatriate Experiences in the Gulf
Presentation Type: Paper

While extant literature provides context for factors influencing expat(riate) quality of life, job satisfaction, and family well-being abroad, little exists concerning differences in Black global experiences abroad. This research intends to fill a distinct gap in the literature by addressing not only why Black Americans and other members of the Black diaspora emigrate from their home nations, but also why they choose the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as their host countries, and how their lived experiences vary between home and Host. The research presented in this study analyzes the content of online focus groups conducted in October 2022. The participants, Black expats currently living in the UAE or GCC, were recruited using a snowball sampling technique of both informal and formal connections among colleagues, organizations, and social media networks. Identical scripts with probes pertaining to participants' quality of life, reason for emigrating to the region, and feeling about being Black both at home and in the host country were implemented in each focus group. Transcripts were coded and analyzed using ATLAS.ti. The results of the study have implications for comprehension of race and ethnic relations in our mobile global society, and will inform migration patterns and relative political movements from the UAE to the US and beyond.

Muhammad, Nafessa; Denise Brown and Melina McConatha
Black Food Sovereignty in the Underground Railroad: A Cross Cultural Systematic Scope
Presentation Type: Poster

This poster is a short report of a student-led systematic scope exploring the history of Black food and more specifically the digital narratives across cultures specific to food experiences in the Underground Railroad. Scoping reviews are a way to identify knowledge gaps, scope a body of literature, and clarify understudied areas (Munn, Peters, Stern, 2018). Systematic reviews can be defined as a type of research that synthesizes data to identify and retrieve evidence that is relevant to a particular question and inform scholarship (Pearson, 2004; Aromataris and Pearson, 2014). With this work we hope to better understand the lived food experiences of enslaved people and accomplices in the Underground Railroad and how it shapes current food systems today. By utilizing systematic scoping as qualitative research method we look to better understand 1) how intersectional identities of gender, race, and location shape and maintain food cross cultural traditions 2) how digital stories can increase visibility and inform us about historical food access, traditions, comforts, and cultural norms in the Underground Railroad and 3) center food as a form of community mobilization in the Underground Railroad. In this poster we apply a cross cultural lens to the growing body of work on Black food sovereignty in order to build solidarity and cultivate new scholars eager to learn about resistance in diverse food communities.

Mahmud, Hasan
The Role of the Origin Country in Migration: A Political Economic Overview

Presentation Type: Paper

The idea of migration as a matter of the migrants and their families has dominated empirical research on migration. Besides, some of the recent scholars highlight the role of the destination state in shaping migration and the migrants' experience. Against this backdrop, this paper argues for the important role of the origin state in shaping international migration. It offers an overview of the role of the state in migration out of Bangladesh to various destinations by looking at the functions of different branches of the government as well as available literature. First, it locates the origin of Bangladeshi migration in its history of population movement since the colonial era and recognizes the role of the late-colonial state in managing migration. Then, it presents a brief overview of contemporary migration in Bangladesh by differentiating among various migratory flows to different regions in terms of composition of the flows, the migrants' stated goals and observed consequences of migration both in the destination and origin communities. Finally, it explores the role of the state in Bangladesh by discussing laws and policy instruments with their effectiveness and challenges to make those more efficient in achieving the expected policy outcomes. It concludes by reiterating the need for more research exploring the role of the state in migration origin and its potential benefits.

Mahmud, Sumiya
Transnational Experience of 'Homemaking' among Bangladeshi Female Migrants across Continents
Presentation Type: Paper

My comparative ethnographic study among South Asian immigrants in the United States and Qatar looks at migrants' satisfaction and migratory condition with particular emphasis on female migrant's conception of homemaking in their new destination countries. Access to citizenship plays a vital role in migrants' ability to establish home and belonging in their destination country. Scholars recognize that migrants' homemaking in the Asian metropolis are grounded primarily on which country's passport one is carrying. Contrarily, the idea of the American Dream is premised on the belief that legal citizenship would allow migrants to settle and establish their home in the US permanently. However, both ideas are challenged on the ground as my study perceives. Despite US citizenship, many of my interviewees in the US share the experience of rigorous marginalization and exclusion. By contrast, female migrants in Qatar reportedly experience a deep sense of belonging despite their temporary visa status in the Gulf. Comparing the perspectives of these female migrants in the US and Qatar, I explore the role of the destination state in shaping their perception of home and strategies of belonging. I recognize that the experience of being "at home" is shaped by factors including the presence of ethnic and religious communities in addition to economic integration and legal immigration status. I also observe how gender dimension plays as an exclusive determinant in "Homemaking" experience in the host society. Hence my research findings offer critical insights and understanding about migrants' integration and transnationalism experience through a unique lens and frame.

Paige, Julianne; Jacob C. White and Daniel C. Benyshek
Placentophagy in the Midst of a Global Pandemic: A Comparative Analysis of Placenta Consuming and Non-consuming Mothers from the US and UK
Presentation Type: Poster

Maternal postpartum consumption of the placenta is an emerging 'alternative' maternal health-seeking practice in some high-income countries due to its purported therapeutic benefits for postpartum individuals. Advocates of placentophagy claim the practice improves postpartum mood, increases lactation, lessens fatigue, and accelerates post-birth physical recovery. However, scientific studies have neither identified clear health benefits or risks resulting from the practice. The purpose of this pilot survey was to understand how the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic may have influenced individuals' decisions about whether to use a placenta remedy postpartum. Eligible individuals were asked to complete a questionnaire that sought to identify their decision-making processes regarding placenta remedy use during a novel infectious disease pandemic. The survey was distributed to participants in both the US and the UK and queried both individuals who considered and then consumed a placenta remedy, and those that considered consuming the remedy, but chose not to do so. Eligibility requirements included: (1) pregnancy during the COVID-19 pandemic (starting: March 15, 2020) and (2) live birth delivery by the time of the survey. For this poster, a cross-cultural comparative analysis is conducted between participants in the US and UK, countries with significantly different health care systems. Understanding this alternative health-seeking behavior in the context of a global infectious pandemic may help maternal health care practitioners identify the factors that influence decision-making about this practice. This may, in turn, lead to better pre- and postpartum care for placentophagic and non-placentophagic individuals.

Parameswaran, Gowri
Social Justice in Schools of Education: A Cross Cultural Comparison
Presentation Type: Paper

In recent years, in schools of education across the US, there has been increased attention paid to how social justice issues are infused and taught in schools of education. Experts argue that the US population has dramatically changed and, in a decade, or two, children of foreign born parents will form the largest group of students in public schools. In addition, they point out that teacher training schools do not do an adequate job addressing issues of difference and equity, leading to a population that is polarized and vulnerable to extremist messages and unaware of issues of inequity and solidarity. This paper explores and analyzes teacher training reading materials in two cultural contexts – India and New York. India has a nationally mandated curriculum for training teachers that work on the cohort system. In the US, while there are some commonalities across universities that aim to satisfy standards set forth by educational accrediting bodies. However, the topics addressed, and the reading materials vary widely between teacher training schools. In addition, in India teacher training is done at the graduate level while in the US, teacher certification programs exist at both the graduate and the undergraduate levels. The presentation will form the first stage of a longer research project that examines ideas that are emphasized and taught as being related to social justice issues across national contexts. Several major differences were found in how social justice is conceived and how it is taught in India and the US. The Indian curriculum involved a more comprehensive framework for addressing inequity and issues themselves were introduced later in the curricular journey of students. The reading materials examined from two different courses on social justice in New York showed a patchwork of emphases and issues. Theory was underemphasized while pedagogical issues became the focus of teaching potential teachers about social justice.

Prall, Sean; Brooke Scelza, Helen Davis
Medical Mistrust, Discrimination, and Vaccination Decisions in Namibian Pastoralists
Presentation Type: Paper

Healthcare decisions are an amalgamation of complex cultural, social, and psychological interactions, including perceptions of risk, trust in healthcare, locally relevant norms of behavior, and social learning. Research in the US and other industrialized countries highlight the role medical mistrust plays in healthcare decisions, reflecting broader histories of discrimination as well as negative experiences with the healthcare system. Despite the vulnerability, disease burdens, and histories of colonialism of many in the developing world, recognition that these experiences shape vaccination decisions are poorly elucidated. To better understand the role discrimination and mistrust plays in vaccination decisions and perceptions of healthcare in small-scale societies, we examine medical mistrust in a sample of Himba agro-pastoralists of northern Namibia. We combine a validated survey of medical mistrust with qualitative data on discrimination and healthcare experiences to better understand vaccination decisions. Our results indicate that Himba experience high medical mistrust, comparable to minority populations in the US. Additionally, some Himba report high levels of discrimination and poor treatment by healthcare personnel. We explore how these experiences shape vaccination perceptions and decisions in Himba men and women, illustrating how perceptions of trust in healthcare systems have meaningful impacts on healthcare decisions in rural African populations.

Quechol, Sergio
On Salva*guardar Potentialities: Re(Membering) Trans* Salvadoran Narratives
Presentation Type: Paper

Within the field of Latinx (American) studies and its emerging trans studies en las Americas, trans-Salvadoran experiences, specifically women, are continuously ignored, silenced, and vastly understudied through symbolic taxonomies and lexicons that do not attend to our lived realities. The lack of LGBT Salvadoran scholarship must also be accredited to the countries legacies of cultural prohibition of LGBT identities. Drawing attention to our experience is vital, especially at a time when Trans Salvadorenxs have been increasingly symptomatic to racial capitalism, cisgenderism, and systemic transphobia given the Central American migrant crisis as of 2018. Through my exploration of a trans Salvadorenx testimony and film analysis of Ponyboi by River Gallo, I propose, salvaguardar, a trans Salvadorenx refusal practice that centers trans pleasure, care, rest, and joy. I employ this through Audre Lorde and other Black feminist pleasure philosophies, the use of analytics proposed by trans studies en las Americas, all while embodying Queer Salvadoran scholars such as, Horacio Roque Ramirez and Amaral Arrevalo and Black trans scholar, C. Riley Snorton. Ultimately, my capacious project marks a fissure in Latinx (American) studies and widens trans studies by constructing salvaguardar to reassemble the ways we understand, think through cause movement, and intentionally center Trans Salvadorenxs individual experiences. To do the asking and appreciation of specific experiences energizes us to challenge trans knowledge production and attend to our demands of trans autonomy/futurity amidst myriad forms of violence while not running the risk of flattening our experiences.

Rae-Espinoza, Heather
"It's just a headache to them": Gendered Dismissals of Migraine Pain
Presentation Type: Paper

New guidance documents from the Food and Drug Administration encourage pharmaceutical development to integrate qualitative approaches into clinical evidence creating an opportunity for anthropology to impact healthcare policy and practice. My research responds to this effort by integrating individualized, diverse voices into clinical trials. Theoretically, my research interrogates patient-clinician constructions providing coherence for a world disordered by symptoms, treatments, and regimentation. Instead of coherence limiting our discomfort with others' sufferings through methodical, depersonalized documentation, this research integrates sociocultural patterns and idioms of bodily experience, which can be a precursor to culturally-effective interventions in clinical settings. Based on a literature review and semi-structured interviews in Europe and the US with clinical trial patients, this research explores the gendered dismissals of crippling pain as "just a headache," especially looking at cultural roles shaping the expectations for productivity during both migraine attacks and the interictal period, or the time period between headaches. Gendered roles in Western culture create strong emotional burdens of guilt, of compensatory anxiety, and of impotence at the unpredictability of migraine attacks for women. Women struggle to develop strategies that restrict possible triggers without restricting their social obligations. This paper will look into the sociocultural and gendered disease burden while also presenting some preliminary qualitative results of treatment impact.

Richaud, Maria Cristina
Parental Styles in Social Vulnerable Contexts
Presentation Type: Paper

Parenting is a critical process affecting many developmental outcomes for children living in poverty. Parent ability is weakened by living in poverty conditions and by the emotional and psychological stress associated with it. Parents show scarce capacity for constraint and consistency, they provide little emotional and verbal stimulation, they are less responsive to their children's needs, and communication is done through a sparsely sophisticated language. In addition, poor parents often suffer from psychological and social isolation and lack access to material and psychosocial resources. Participants were 150 six year-old boys and girls from Argentina. The children attended a state school from a very poor neighborhood in Paraná city (n = 90), or a state school, in a middle/low middle class neighborhood in Buenos Aires city (n=60). The Scale of Perception of the Relationships with Parents, and an Argentine adaptation of Kerns' Security Scale were administered to all children. MANOVAs were conducted to compare children at relatively high risk and at relatively low risk (based on level of poverty). The results indicated that, in general, children at high risk perceived lower acceptance and fewer clear and firm limits on the part of both father and mother, than children who were at low risk. These children also reported more aggression-based control, anxiety, isolation and greater negligence, than children who were at low risk. Moreover, children at high risk showed lower love and confidence in the availability of both their father and mother, than children not at risk.

Richaud, Maria Cristina
The Effects of Rural Poverty in the Development of Cognitive Process in Children

Presentation Type: Poster

Due to social class biases, in Argentina poor persons are discriminated against by persons of wealth and power and the most socially vulnerable populations are located in rural areas and on the margins of large cities. Persons living in poverty attend "schools for poor" and attend "hospitals for poor" with precarious facilities and have access to low quality services (Voices Consultant for the Invisible Networks Project, 2020)). The situation is heightened by racism in the case of rural populations because many of rural persons are of aboriginal origin. As a demonstration of an attitude of social exclusion and racial victimization of these groups, official statistics are mainly focused on the urban populations, which makes key aspects of living conditions in rural areas invisible or very difficult to access. However, it is estimated that more than 1,500,000 rural residents live in a situation of extreme poverty in Argentina (Survey on Education and Rural Development 2018 conducted by the Rural Communities Network). We present the results of a study of cognitive tasks in children from rural and urban communities in poverty. Results indicate that perhaps due to living in an unstimulating environment, precarious education programs, and social isolation, children from rural areas presented significantly lower values in all cognitive variables, except in inhibitory control, than children not in rural areas, and even lower than those of marginalized urban children, in working memory.

Robbins, Krista
Host-National Students' Engagement with International Friendship
Presentation Type: Poster

International friendship, friendship between host-national and international students, is an important area of study for social scientists. Host-national students' engagement with international friendship is associated with cross-cultural learning, cognitive benefits, and a more nuanced understanding of race and stereotyping (Denson & Zhang, 2010; Vaccarino & Dresler-Hawke, 2011; Imamura et al., 2012). Even with these benefits, international friendships on college and university campuses appear to be infrequent (Gareis, 2017; Hendrickson et al., 2011; Ward & Masgoret, 2004; Willoughby-Knox & Yates, 2021). Some host-national students report that it is easy to become friends with international students (Willoughby-Knox & Yates, 2021) and others report that it is difficult (Vaccarino & Dresler-Hawke, 2001). The current study aims to better understand host-national students' engagement with international friendship by examining the relationship between specific host-national student attitudes, behaviors, and demographic factors. Data will be collected from approximately 500 host-national students in the United States. Using latent profile analysis, I will identify host-national student profiles and analyze how international friendship engagement varies by their profile group membership.

Rodriguez, Kelly and Jonathan Martinez
The Role of Generation Status of Parents on the Relationship Between Parental Mental Health and Youth Counseling Service Utilization
Presentation Type: Poster

Over 60% of children have reported unmet mental health needs (Reinert, 2021), and studies have found that Parent/caregiver engagement is pivotal to youth mental health needs because caregivers are typically responsible for the child's participation (Baker-Ericzen, 2012). Poor

parent mental health status has been associated with higher risk of emotional problems in youth (Beardslee, Versage, & Gladstone, 1998), and studies have also found a significant relationship between generation status and pattern of service usage (Lee, 2016) The current study utilized existing data from the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (CAHMI) (2022); the 2020 National Survey of Children's Health to examine the relationship between parent mental health status and youth service utilization, and whether this relationship is moderated by generation status. This dataset included a sample of 23776 children; participants were non-Hispanic White families (75.4%), and Minority families (24.6%) comprised of Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, and Non-Hispanic Multi-racial/Other - with 51.4% being male and 48.6% being female. The variables that will be examined in the current study include youth counseling service utilization, the mental health status of caregivers, and parent generational status. Using logistic regression, I will examine the relationship between parent mental health statutes and child counseling services as well as analyzing if generation status modifies that relationship. The findings from this study will help understand the interplay of parents' mental health status and generation status on youth service utilization to aid the development of mental health services and promote help-seeking behaviors for youth and families.

Rogers, Darrin L.; Chloe M. Morton, Savannah G. Rutkowski, Willie C. Ray
Researcher, Research Thyself: Hegemonic Gender Roles in Sexual Aggression Studies
Presentation Type: Paper

Rationale: Sexual aggression research may follow (1) an Individual approach—focusing on identified (e.g., convicted) offenders and individual factors or (2) a Cultural approach—focusing on culture/community-level drivers of propensity for sexual aggression. A priori, these approaches seem to fit western hegemonic gender norms: the Individual approach, embodying an individualistic model of behavior, work with dangerous individuals, and coordination with law enforcement, seems to fit hegemonic male gender norms. The Cultural approach, focusing on communities and conceptualizing sexual aggression as driven by external, situational factors, seems a better fit for hegemonic female gender norms. We hypothesize that these patterns will appear in published empirical literature: Individual-domain sexual aggression research will be more frequently authored by male authors and Cultural-domain research by female authors. Methods: (1) Identify 10-20 scientific journals where empirical sexual aggression research is published. (2) From each identified journal, randomly select a given number of issues from the past 20 years. (3) From each selected issue randomly select a specified number of research reports. (4) Code each article, independently, for two variables: fit for the Individual or Cultural domain (or neither), and binary gender (if applicable) of the authors. (5) Data analyzed with tests of independence, proportion tests, and/or other tools. Results: As of this abstract, steps 1-3 have been completed. We project N~100 for presentation. Results will be discussed in light of gender norms' resistance or amenity to deep change.

Rohner, Ronald P. and Sumbleem Ali
Parents Rejection in Childhood Predicts Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity in Adulthood: A New Measure for Cross-Cultural Comparative Research
Presentation Type: Paper

Six decades of research on parental acceptance-rejection led to the formulation of interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory's personality subtheory (IPARTheory, personality subtheory). The subtheory predicts that interpersonal rejection sensitivity is likely to be one of the personality dispositions resulting universally from the effects of perceived parental rejection in childhood. The subtheory also predicts that this effect is likely to extend into adulthood and throughout the remainder of life. Research focusing on interpersonal rejection sensitivity is underrepresented in the rejection sensitivity literature, however. Therefore, drawing from IPARTheory's personality subtheory we constructed the Interpersonal Rejection Sensitivity Scale (IRSS) to remedy that gap. Subsequent international research and research in the US has shown the IRSS to be a valid and reliable measure of interpersonal rejection sensitivity for use in cross-cultural comparative research. This paper highlights the factor structure of the IRSS and its measurement invariance across eight cultures. Findings indicate that the IRSS is partially invariant across these eight countries. The study also found that adults organize their feelings of interpersonal rejection sensitivity around a single factor in all these countries. The partial measurement invariance of the measure across populations internationally provides additional evidence for the likely universality of central postulates in IPARTheory' personality subtheory.

Roos, Joy and Gustavo Carlo
Helping Diverse Others: Correlates of Intergroup Prosocial Behaviors Across Adolescence and Young Adulthood
Presentation Type: Symposium

The first paper examined the links between U.S. early adolescents' felt similarities toward similar and dissimilar race and gender targets and helping toward these groups; findings suggest the importance of same gender felt similarity for intergroup helping. The second paper explored U.S. college students' helping across gender, race, and academic department; findings highlight the role of social-emotional skills and identify mean-level differences in these skills across gender and racial identities. The final paper examined associations between college students' racial attitudes related to the COVID-19 pandemic and helping across racial group lines; findings underscore the role of empathy and perspective taking in responding to a challenge such as the pandemic. Taken together, these findings

Ruiz,Yumary; Alexia Carrizales, Genesis Santiago Burgos, Jennifer Escobedo, Fabiola Herrera, Olivya Reyes, and Zoe E. Taylor
The Association Between Multiple Domains of Connectedness and the Physical, Mental, and Social Health Perceptions of Latino Youth from Migrant Farmworker Families
Presentation Type: Paper

Adolescents from Latino migrant farmworkers (LMFW) families face many obstacles, including extreme poverty, marginalization, and discrimination. Adolescence is characterized as a developmental stage that can impact future patterns of adult health (Sawyer et al., 2012). Evidence has linked health perceptions to actual health status (Mendoza et al., 1991) and has found that connectedness can play a promotive role in adolescent health (Jose et al., 2012). Despite efforts to improve adolescent health, research about this disenfranchised group remains limited, including their perceptions of health and factors that can enhance such perceptions.

Using preliminary data from an ongoing study, Midwestern youth (N=117; age range 10-15, M=12.22 years, 54% male, 52% U.S. born) from rural LMFW families self-reported (61% in English) connectedness across domains (including one's ethnic group, significant others, school, and community), their health perceptions (including physical, mental, and social aspects), and psychological stress experiences (PSE). Regression analysis was used to examine predictors of youth's perceived general health. Perceptions of overall health and well-being were positively predicted by connections to one's ethnic identity (β=.23, p=.01), and others (β=.20, p=.04), but not to school or community. PSE (β=-.18, p .03), child's age (β=-.25, p< .001), and gender (β=-.17, p .04) were negatively associated with high general health perceptions scores. Findings suggest that connections across domains are predictive of better general health perceptions among youth from LMFW families while stressful life events are detrimental. Negative effects associated with age and gender are likely related to a developmental trend that is different across these factors.

Scelza, Brooke; and Sean Prall
Why Outliers Matter
Presentation Type: Paper

Outliers are the problem child of elementary statistics. In cross-cultural research they are often framed as "exceptions to the rule," occurrences to explain away when attempting to highlight patterns of behavior. Here we present a case study of an outlier—an exceptionally high rate of extra-pair paternity (EPP)—as a way to explore the ways in which outliers can help us to question our assumptions and open the door to novel questions and new lines of research. We show that, among Himba pastoralists, the rate of extra-pair paternity is 48%, with more than half of married couples having at least one child whose biological father is someone other than the husband. Despite this, Himba have strong norms of social fatherhood, with significant investments made by both social and biological fathers. While Himba paternity is an outlier, when compared with other known rates of EPP, this case forces us to question assumptions about the importance of paternity to investment, and raises new questions about when and why couples may loosen restrictions on extra-marital sex.

Schvaneveldt, Paul; Maria Paula Gordillo Sierra, Victoria Ayala, Ryan Robinson
An Exploratory Study of Emerging Adult Attitudes Towards Marital Salience, Context, Centrality, and Timing in 21 Latin American Countries
Presentation Type: Poster

No known study has examined the views and expectations of marriage among emerging adults in Latin America (Eickmeyer et al., 2020; Willoughby, 2022). Developmental idealism theory posits that humans gravitate towards greater flexibility in social/romantic relationships, material goods, and situations that maximize pleasure and freedom (Thornton, 2001). As a result, social norms and institutions, such as legal marriage, expectations of sexual exclusivity, and obligation towards family members, become less desirable. It is hypothesized that these same trends are occurring in Latin American cultures among emerging adult populations. Willoughby et al. (2013) proposed a conceptual framework to identify one's marital paradigm including marital timing, salience, centrality, and economic context. Marital timing refers to beliefs in the timing of marriage, salience refers to beliefs about the importance of marriage, centrality reflects the

relative importance compared to parenthood, career, and personal pursuits. Context refers to financial considerations. The study received IRB approval and a questionnaire was distributed in English, Portuguese, and Spanish. Measures included demographic variables, religiosity, media use, marital centrality, salience, timing, and context (Willoughy et al, 2013). A sample of 2,622 emerging adults from 21 Latin American countries and the US were analyzed. Results show mixed views from Latin American emerging adults on marital salience, centrality, timing, and context. Comparisons by country of residence, social class, religiosity, media use, and family of origin influences showed statistically significant patterns. A key finding is that emerging adults in Latin America reported lower marital salience and centrality than US emerging adults.

Valdivia-Jauregui, Lizbeth and Ted Bartholomew
Traditional Ancestral Preservation in Pomona, CA Community Gardens
Presentation Type: Poster

For thousands of years before colonization, Indigenous ancestral knowledge has preserved, honored, and nurtured the sacredness of Mother Earth through kin-based institutions knitted together in a cosmic web of lineages and tribes (Henrich, 2020). The purpose of this grounded theory community-centered study was to examine how traditional ancestral knowledge is transmitted within community gardens in the city of Pomona, CA. Participants (N = 16) were interviewed using open-ended qualitative interviews that followed Charmaz's (2014) constructivist grounded theory framework, in order to explore participants' perspectives and personal experiences in possibly viewing community gardens as spaces of cultural transmission (Charmaz, 2014). Following Charmaz's analytical steps, three key findings emerged: 1) creation of a sense of belonging and connection, as the garden transmutes into a storyteller, Eco therapist, teacher, and ancestral DNA portal; 2) the sharing and practicing of Land-based regenerative practices such as documenting medicinal plant healing properties/uses and actively striving to build decolonial relationships with the species on the Land; 3) multigenerational cross-cultural learning; specifically developmental growth for children and youth. As globalization continues, this community-based study has the long-term potential in the protection of biodiversity and restorative Land justice by analyzing how traditional ancestral knowledge is communicated across Indigenous, Black, Latinx, and non-binary low-income communities in Pomona, CA. It becomes vital to disseminate this knowledge back to community gardens members as a form of reflective feedback that will affirm the soulful work that is being done within these Pomona community garden healing spaces.

Velasco, Elisa
Reclaiming and Redefining Educational Spaces for Latinx Students in Oklahoma
Presentation Type: Paper

The central goals of this paper are to explore how the mis/representation of Latin America and Latinx people in Oklahoma public high school curriculum affects Latinx students' educational experiences and to create new spaces of learning that highlight and uplift student's experiential knowledge, cultural identity, and sense of power. Using a Critical Race Theory lens, this paper first contextualizes the current restrictions on teaching systemic racism, the politics of knowledge construction, dominant narratives of Latinx people in curriculum and textbooks, teacher pedagogical practices, and the importance of centering marginalized voices to create

positive change. The first part of this research involves individual semi-structured pláticas with Latinx high school seniors to show their experiences engaging in public schooling and more specifically their U.S. history classrooms. Pláticas are informal conversations that allow the sharing of knowledge, consejos, memories, and ideas that can be tied to the Chicana/Latina feminist practices and the pedagogies of the home. Secondly, using a Youth Participatory Research Action Model, I address the results of a focus group with all participants where they co-created a history curriculum that they believe accurately uplifts their culture and sense of autonomy. This work is particularly timely given the absence of research that centers Latinx student experiences and the current movement in Oklahoma and nationwide to ban conversations regarding structural racism inside public schools, ultimately hindering students' abilities to understand their positionality in society and how different people and cultures interact.

Villavicencio, Adriana and Dana Conlin
"This is Uncomfortable and it's Not Going to Be Easy": The Opportunities and Costs of Anti-Racism Work in Schools
Presentation Type: Paper

Educational systems in the United States perpetuate racial hierarchies by systematically marginalizing and underserving students and families of color. As a response to these inequities, anti-racism professional development (PD) for educators demonstrates some promise in mitigating racial bias, increasing cultural competency, and facilitating cross-cultural understanding (Casey & McManimon, 2020). However, little scholarship on anti-racism PD extends beyond individual teacher outcomes to empirically examine the impact these PDs have on the interpersonal and organizational dimensions of K-12 schools (Romijn et al., 2021). Grounded in critical race theory and theories of organizational change, this paper draws on yearlong case studies of two elementary schools that implemented anti-racism PD for leaders, teachers, and staff. We aimed to answer: How does participation in anti-racism PD influence cross-cultural relationships within schools and organizational changes in policy/practice? Across both school sites, researchers conducted 60-minute semi-structured interviews with four school leaders and 27 teachers; eight hours of observations of PD sessions and professional meetings related to the PD; and a systemic review of school artifacts (e.g., meeting agendas, racial equity plans). All data was analyzed through open and axial coding methods. Results showed that as a result of the PD, teachers of color reported feeling relief at being able to build a common language around racism with other teachers and empowered to develop anti racism policy/practice. However, resistance from a minority of White teachers strained interpersonal relationships and perpetuated fear of backlash within the school community. Discussion focuses on the barriers of and avenues for advancing social justice.

Wang, Junhua
Defining Diversity Competence and Assessing It in A Business Communication Curriculum
Presentation Type: Paper

The field of intercultural business and technical communication has continuously evolved in the social and political contexts. Although the field has made notable progress in addressing cross-cultural issues related to cultural diversity, dedicated efforts are limited in terms of addressing challenges posed by privileges, racism, inequality, and injustice in the current social and political

context. This research aims at addressing the issue by recommending the concept of diversity competency and approaches to teaching and assessing it in a business communication curriculum. Specifically, I recommend a pedagogical framework to facilitate the integration of intercultural competence and diversity competence. The framework starts with the process approach of developing students' intercultural competence as described in Wang's (2013) research followed by discussing the limitations of a commonly adopted intercultural competence assessment tool, the Intercultural Development Inventory (IDI) (Punti & Dingel, 2021). Then I introduce activities and assignments to raise students' awareness on diversity and inclusion issues through an empirical approach. To assess the effectiveness of the pedagogical framework, I report the pre and post test results on students' diversity competence by using the assessment tool M-GUDS-S (Fuertes et al., 2000; Miville et al., 1999) administered to students from three business communication classes. This project provides theoretical foundations and pedagogical approaches to connecting intercultural competence and the goal of embracing diversity and inclusion. It provides empirical strategies for complementing existing intercultural learning while improving diversity competence and promoting diversity and inclusion in the business communication curriculum.

Wang, Si
Chicken Blood Moms - Modern Chinese Mother's Goal and Practices
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

In June 2021, the Chinese Education Bureau published a new policy regarding regulation of the educational industry to prevent children's academic stress from Chicken Blood Parenting. Chicken Blood Parenting - a new parenting culture that represents a type of obsessive parent style that is on the rise among today's Chinese families, which has replaced the concept of Tiger parenting to include high academic achievement on top of everything else. Despite some nuanced differences between the two parenting practices, Chinese parents seem to believe that it is their responsibility to prepare their children with skills and knowledge for a successful future. This seemingly new phenomenon of modern Chinese motherhood – or, more precisely, female identity as a mother is embedded in relatively radical changes in contemporary Chinese history. The interactions of the social and cultural-historical variables encourage the Chinese family to prioritize children's education, with mothers being the primary project manager to support children's academic achievement. By use of qualitative interviews, I explored Chinese mother's positions in relation to others (their husbands, their mothers, other mothers), to their past and future (historically, socially, biographically - and where they see themselves in their life-course). I also explored how they position themselves as agents in their families and own lives, or as passive recipients of obligations that they feel they have been tasked to perform. My study navigates Chinese mothers' daily lives and past experiences to explore how they construct their identity as a changing concept of "modern" Chinese motherhood.

Xiao, Sonya Xinyue; Haining Ren, Laura D. Hanish, Cindy Faith Miller, Carol Lynn Martin, and Richard A. Fabes
Meet Up and Buddy Up: Effective Strategies to Promote 4th Graders' Gender-and Ethnicity-Based Prosocial Behavior
Presentation Type: Paper

Promoting youth's prosocial behavior toward peers who are dissimilar from oneself on race/ethnicity and/or gender is an important developmental task because these are central social position variables for youth in the U.S. The current research is the first to examine the degree to which children's prosocial behavior toward other-gender and other-ethnicity peers could be promoted in an elementary school setting. Using a randomized controlled trial and pre- and post-design with 347 4th graders (Mage = 9.40 years, SD = .40; 53.4% girls; 54.8% non-Hispanic White, 17% Latinx) from four schools in the Southwest over one academic year, we simultaneously examined the effect of two easy-to-implement relationship-building strategies, Meet Up and Buddy Up (MUBU). Drawing from the peer literature, MU focuses on relationship-building among diverse peers at the group level and BU on the dyadic level to promote inclusive classroom environments. At both pre- and post-test, students rated each peer's prosociality using sociometric ratings: "How often is [classmate] nice to you? (e.g., helps you, does things to support you, includes you)." Path analysis yielded support for our hypothesis that MUBU was effective in increasing children's other-gender prosociality, using latent change score analysis, (β = .11, 95% CI [.01, .22]) even accounting for baseline prosociality (β = −.14, 95% CI [−.25, −.03]) and other covariates. However, MUBU did not enhance children's prosociality toward other-ethnicity peers (β = −.02, 95% CI [−.13, .11]) over baseline prosociality (β = −.06, 95% CI [−.18, .07]). Implications for future research and practice will be discussed.

Xiao, Sonya Xinyue; Su Jiang, Diana Nguyen, Jeffrey Liew, Carl Lynn Martin, Gustavo Carlo, Tracy Spinrad, and Nancy Eisenberg
Early Adolescents' Prosocial Behavior Toward Diverse Others: Predictions from Multiple Social Identities
Presentation Type: Symposium Paper

During times of sociopolitical and intercultural conflict, promoting prosocial behavior (PB) toward those who are dissimilar from oneself serves as a feasible solution in contemporary society. When intergroup PB has been assessed, researchers frequently focus on one aspect of identity (e.g., gender) and test PB toward targets who differ on another (e.g., race). However, this approach limits the ability to fully understand individuals' PB toward others who vary in multiple identities. In this study, guided by Pettigrew's (2009) proposal of secondary transfer effects of intergroup contact (i.e., cross-group contact reduces prejudice across domains), our goal was to examine how youth's own gender and racial identity, assessed by felt similarities, relate to their intergroup PB across gender and race. Participants were 108 early adolescents aged 11 to 14 (59% girls, 1% non-binary youth, 62% White, 30% Black, 11% Asian, 3% Latinx) who reported their intergroup PB, gender and ethnic/racial identities. Path analysis indicated that secondary transfer effect occurred for gender: same-gender similarity was related to greater PB toward both in- and out-group members on race. Further, felt other-gender similarity was related to greater ingroup gender and race PB while other ethnicity/race similarity was related to less outgroup PB in both gender and race. These findings highlight the importance of same-gender similarity for early adolescents' diverse intergroup PB which are somewhat aligned with early work on gender typicality. An important direction for further examination is to move beyond the assumption of one general population and consider subgroups of adolescents with a person-centered approach.

Zabrodskaja, Anastassia
Family Language Policies of Ethnically Mixed Families in Estonia
Presentation Type: Paper

Before 1991, the migration to Estonia was always popular and encouraged by the Soviet authorities. People migrated to Estonia from different Soviet republics, but what they had in common was that they spoke Russian. The proportion of Russophone population in modern Estonia is noticeable: 29%. According to Fishman (1991:92), the family acts as a united front against external pressures, and the language of the family is the inevitable ground for this. This paper primarily focuses on the family language policies that ethnically mixed Russophone families follow in relation to the maintenance of their heritage languages, in order to identify social variables, which either favour or hinder this process. The main aim of this study is to search for commonalities and specifics of each family type within broad categories of the mainstream attitudes towards different heritage languages. This study is based on an in-depth analysis of a variety of sources, including qualitative sociological materials (semi-structured interviews with parents and participant observations) and quantitative statistical and demographic data on self-reported language behaviour and language ideologies, revealing the "context" of community types. This paper presents results from ethnographic fieldwork studies conducted in different regions of Estonia, and thus offers important conclusions about sociolinguistic variation in heritage language maintenance and loss. It provides evidence of how social milieu and different sociolinguistic backgrounds may affect all processes related to heritage language transmission: management, maintenance, use and proficiency.

Zhan, Ginny Q.; Sharon M. Pearcey, Hiroko Tomioka
Examining Desire to Work with Older Adults and its Relationship with Aging Attitudes and Anxiety in Chinese, Japanese, and American College Students
Presentation Type: Paper

Population aging is a global issue. As the lifespan increases, many countries face challenges including forming and promoting positive attitudes and perceptions of aging and improving societal acceptance and respect of older adults. We present results on Chinese, Japanese, and American college students' aging attitudes and anxiety, and their preference to work with older adults. Participants were 1124 college students from China (430), Japan (349), and the United States (345), 34.6% male and 65.4% female. Kogan's (1961) Attitudes toward Old People Scale was used to measure aging attitudes and a modified version of the Aging Anxiety Scale (Lasher and Faulkender, 1993) was used to measure aging anxiety. Participants also stated their preference to work with older adults in their future careers. We found significant cultural differences in that more American participants than expected and fewer Japanese and Chinese participants than expected reported a desire to work with older adults, $\div_2(4, N = 900) = 147.52$, p < .001. Aging anxiety was significantly lower in participants who wanted to work with older adults for the American and Japanese participants but higher for the Chinese participants, $F(4, 873) = 2.75$, p < .03. There was no relationship between aging attitudes and desire to work with older adults for all three groups. These results have broad implications for college curriculum, elder care services, and employment agencies as many societies are facing challenges related to an aging population. The findings also shed light on cross-cultural understanding of college students' aging attitudes, anxiety, and age-related work preferences.

Zhong, Linsey; and Fiorella L. Carlos Chavez
The Health of Mexican and Guatemalan Migrant Farmworker Youth in the U.S.: Challenges and Potential Solutions
Presentation Type: Poster

Rationale. There is an increasing number of Latino migrant farmworker (LMFW) youth in the U.S. agricultural workforce. Compared to their adult male counterparts, LMFW youth face additional challenges in multiple life domains as financial "emancipated" youth. The present qualitative study aims to (1) document health-related challenges among LMFW youth and (2) propose a solution to improve their health knowledge, access, and condition. Method. This study uses a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews. The sample contained n=10 male LMFW youth working in rural Georgia and Florida (five from Mexico and five from Guatemala). All interviews were conducted in Spanish. Specific questions were asked about health-related domains (e.g., how do they feel, how they deal with health issues). The study procedures were approved by the IRB and we obtained a Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) to further secure youth's information. Results. Data were coded for general themes (rather than specific keywords). Several health-related themes emerged, including challenges in physical (e.g., pain and fatigue, exposure to sun and heat) and mental health (e.g., loneliness, depression). Some contributing factors such as lack of healthcare knowledge and access were also identified. Based on these needs, while also considering the lack of internet access in many rural farms, an interactive brochure was created for these LMFW youth that contains a) tips for self-care, b)information on healthcare professionals and facilities, c) relatable stories for working youth. These empirical and practical efforts serve as an initial step to provide health resources and education to these LMFW youth.