

The 14th Student Research Symposium
April 24, 2019

Programme and Presentation Abstracts

Organizer:

Department of Psychology
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Macau

The Programme (E22-G010)

2:00pm-3:20pm Presentation (Session 1)

Venue: E22-G010 Session Chair: Prof. Tony GUO

Session 1 (2:00pm-3:20pm)		
	<i>Title</i>	<i>Presenter</i>
2:00	Reduce Rift In Tease: Does Perspective-Taking Work?	Fang Ning Chen Xinyi Tang Weng Wun
2:20	The Mediating Role Of Narcissism Between SES And Personal Picture Posting	Hao Yaokun Zhang Wei
2:40	Study The Influence Of Hedonic Need On Purchasing Virtual Products	Liang Shihao Chan Ka Pou
3:00	Examine Whether ‘Dog Person’ or ‘Cat Person’ Have Higher Tendency in Engaging Altruistic Behavior and the Moderated Effect of the Interaction with Pet	Leong Tat Hei Lok In Chan Kit Hao Lee Hoi Ieng

3:20pm-3:30pm Break
3:30pm-4:50pm Presentation (Session 2)

Venue: E22-G010 Session Chair: Prof. Allan B. I. BERNARDO

Session 2 (3:30pm-4:50pm)		
	<i>Title</i>	<i>Presenter</i>
3:30	Do Macau People Like Cultural Accommodation	Pang Sam In Qiu Meiqi
3:50	Exploring the Relationship between Polyculturalism and Cultural Adjustment of International Students in Macau: The Moderating Role of Cultural Distance	Yang Zixuan Xiao Suling
4:10	The Indirect Effect of Gender on Career Adaptability of Chinese Workers: The Mediating Role of Gender Ideology	Guo Yiwei Lee Sze Wing Shi Yuzhe
4:30	Interplay Between Gender and Boundaryless Career Orientations: A Cross-Cultural Exploratory Study	Siu Sok U

4:50pm-5:00pm Photo Taking

The Programme (E22-G013)

2:00pm-3:20pm Presentation (Session 1)

Venue: E22-G013 Session Chair: Prof. Todd JACKSON

Session 1 (2:00pm-3:20pm)		
	<i>Title</i>	<i>Presenter</i>
2:00	Perceptions of Self and Physical Appearance Experiences among Single and Dating Young Adults	Wong Hio In Wong Sut Ieng Kou Weng Hong Ip Ka Hou
2:20	Initial Development and Validation of a Two-Factor Scale of Body Image Influence	Lam Ka Hou
2:40	Experience of Low Subjective Socioeconomic Status and Response to Pictures of High Calories Food	Chen Yingshi
3:00	Why Some Events are More (or Less) Random: The Role of Alternation Rate and Number of Occurrence	Chu Heng-Hsuan

3:20pm-3:30pm Break

3:30pm-4:30pm Presentation (Session 2)

Venue: E22-G013 Session Chair: Prof. Davood GOZLI

Session 2 (3:30 – 4:30)		
	<i>Title</i>	<i>Presenter</i>
3:30	Investigating Factors That Influence Empathy Towards Victims of Sexual Assault	Cheong Sin Tong
3:50	Structural Validation of The Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) of the Overseas Filipino and Indonesian Migrant Workers In Macao	Lao Sok Teng
4:10	Investigating the Relationship between Mindfulness Meditation and Sense of Agency	Wong Pek Chong Ao Hoi Ian Cheok Wa Man

4:30pm-4:40pm Photo Taking

Presentation Abstracts

Session 1 E22-G010

Reduce Rift In Tease: Does Perspective-Taking Work?

Fang Ning, Chen Xinyi & Tang Weng Wun

Teases often happen in our daily lives. Some people use teases as making jokes, or just tease whenever they want. Tease itself is neutral or even positive but it has two opposite impacts based on the evaluation of targets. In some cases, when teases happen, both targets and teasers feel closer toward each other through the process of making jokes. However, teases will raise some negative feelings of targets as well, targets will feel sad and harmful after being teased. A previous study has already indicated that the perceived intention of tease partially mediated the relationship between the role of tease and the construal of tease. That is, teasers reported more positive intentions than targets, which further caused more positive construal, while targets perceive less positive intentions than teasers and will have less positive construal. Therefore, there is a rift occur in tease, which means a perception gap appears between the teaser and the target. Moreover, since teasers don't believe that targets will feel bad towards teases while targets don't know the real intentions of teasers, we would like to use perspective-taking to reduce the perception gap. Current study showed that the manipulation moderated the mediation effect, when targets took teasers' perspectives, they felt better toward this tease, while for teasers, perspective-taking didn't work.

The Mediating Role of Narcissism between SES and Personal Picture Posting

Hao Yaokun & Zhang Wei

This study investigated the relationship between SES and sharing personal photos in online social network. Previous studies have shown that SES is positively correlated with narcissism, while narcissism is positively correlated with selfie-posting. Thus, we predicted that people with high SES would sharing more personal photos in online social network. Participants completed a physical appearance scale, narcissistic personality inventory (NPI-16), personal picture posting scale. The results showed that after controlling the influence of physical appearance, SES has a positive influence on narcissism, while narcissism is positively correlated with selfie posting and non-selfie posting.

Study the Influence of Hedonic Need on Purchasing Virtual Products

Liang Shihao & Chan Ka Pou

Although the first time of online shopping invented in the 1990s and the selling of virtual products in online game happened in the last two decades in the world, buying online become popular and widespread in China is only 5 years or so. In western, researchers beginning to search these kinds of phenomenon early but in China there are lack of research. We notice that the reports of impulse buying behavior in online shopping are increasing in China and in this paper we wants to find out the impulse buying behavior in online games' virtual goods in Chinese young adults. We hypothesis that higher hedonic level will result higher buying impulse intention. We use personal shopping value scale and impulse buying tendency scale to do our survey and we use intervention experiment to influence participants hedonic level. The result show that our experiment has strong effect on their buying behavior.

Examine Whether 'Dog Person' or 'Cat Person' Have Higher Tendency in Engaging Altruistic Behavior and the Moderated Effect of the Interaction with Pet

Leong Tat Hei, Lok In, Chan Kit Hao & Lee Hoi Ieng

Background. Distinct characteristics between dogs and cats discussed by the public evolved the terms 'dog person' and 'cat person'. Different personality profile were found on 'dog/cat person' in a well-known model, Big Five Personality, in existing researches. Benefits of human-pet interaction had also been widely examined (Crowley-Robinson, Fenwick, & Blackshaw, 1996; Handlin, 2011; Odendaal and Meintjes, 2003). Yet, few research directly investigated human altruism after interaction with pets in a short-period of time.

Purpose. In order to explore whether 'dog person' or 'cat person' would have higher tendency in engaging altruistic behavior and the moderated effect of the interaction with pet, two present studies are conducted.

Study 1. This study emphasized on Big Five patterns, self-reported altruism, and actual altruistic behavior of 'dog/cat person'. An online questionnaire was conducted with experimental manipulation in two conditions, interaction group and health group.

Study 2. This study emphasized on the effect of real-time interaction with dog and altruistic behavior among 'dog/cat person'. An experiment was conducted in natural setting with interaction group and recording group.

Results. Agreeableness of Big Five Inventory was significantly found to be a predictor of participants' altruistic tendency (Study 1). Short-term interaction with dogs was found to be effective in boosting people to engage in altruistic behavior (Study 2).

Session 2 E22-G010

Do Macau People Like Cultural Accommodation

Pang Sam In & Qiu Meiqi

Cultural accommodation refers to people imitate outgroup cultural norms on purpose. Evaluations of cultural accommodation are inconsistent; high accommodation is always appreciated compared with low accommodation. Previous research disclosed that cultural ideologies would influence individual's attitude to outgroups who adapt the ingroup culture, while social identity theory suggested that individual's attitude would be influenced by ingroup favoritism. Current research was conducted to access Macau people's perception on ingroups with cultural accommodation and to test the prediction of the two contrasting theories: social identity theory and cultural diversity theories. Participants were 306 Macau participants who were randomly assigned to high and low conditions of multinational cooperation, and to one of four cultural-ideology priming conditions (multiculturalism, polyculturalism, monocultural control, noncultural control). Two-way ANOVA showed no effect of cultural ideology priming, which contradicts the cultural ideology hypothesis. But the ANOVA showed a main effect of level of accommodation; Macau people tend to more positively rate persons in the low accommodation condition compared to those in high accommodation condition. The results support the hypothesis of social identity theory. Implications of the findings on accommodation level are discussed.

Exploring the Relationship between Polyculturalism and Cultural Adjustment of International Students in Macau: the Moderating Role of Cultural Distance

Yang Zixuan & Xiao Suling

For international students from various cultural background, getting more involved in a new culture is an essential and challenging task. In the current research, a study was conducted to investigate the role of polyculturalism in cultural adjustment, and the effect of cultural distance to this relationship for international students in the University of Macau. We surveyed 319 international students from different countries that varied in cultural distance from Macau, and asked about their belief in polyculturalism and their current cultural adjustment. Results show that who have greater endorsement of polyculturalism were adjusted to the host culture (Macau) better. Multiple regression analysis indicated that cultural distance acted as a moderator between polyculturalism and cultural adjustment. For students who deeply believe in polyculturalism, those with low cultural distance adjusted better than those with high cultural distance. Implications and future directions for theory and practice are discussed, specifically as they relate to advancing issues among international students.

The Indirect Effect of Gender on Career Adaptability of Chinese Workers: The Mediating Role of Gender Ideology

Guo Yiwei, Lee Sze Wing & Shi Yuzhe

The current study aimed to provide an alternative explanation regarding the relationship between gender and career adaptability as the recent years of research suggested mixed results. We hypothesized that gender has no direct effect on individual career adaptability but has an indirect effect on career adaptability through the mediating role of gender ideology. A survey study was conducted among mainland Chinese white-collar (N=216) who answered the Scale of Egalitarian Sex Role Attitude-short form (SESRA-S) and Career Futures Inventory-Revised (CFI-R) translated into Chinese. The results showed that no significant correlation was found between gender and career adaptability, and Chinese women endorsed more egalitarian gender ideology than men. The path analysis results supported the hypothesis that gender had an indirect effect on career adaptability mediated by gender ideology. This finding implied a new perspective in understanding career adaptability by realizing the important role of gender ideology.

Interplay Between Gender and Boundaryless Career Orientations: A Cross-Cultural Exploratory Study

Siu Sok U

Boundarylessness career has become a dominant theory and studies interest of career researchers. However, it's rarely studied in relation to gender and sociocultural factors. In order to explore the relationship between gender and boundaryless career attitudes and how societal gender equality level might interplay with them, we investigate gender difference in organizational mobility preference (OMP) and boundaryless mindset (BM) in both highly-egalitarian (Macau and Philippines) and low-egalitarian regions (Malaysia and Guangzhou, China). In a sample of 1475 adults, we found gender significantly interact with boundaryless career attitudes only in low-egalitarian regions, and women score lower than men in OMP, no gender difference found in BM. While gender differences in highly-egalitarian cities are mixed. Based on these findings, we propose that gender difference should be interpreted with two frameworks respectively in highly-egalitarian and low-egalitarian societies: the former allows diversity and freedom in pursuing a career of their personal preferences; whereas the latter makes it possible for societal norm influence heavily on career traits.

Session 1 E22-G013

Perceptions of Self and Physical Appearance Experiences among Single and Dating Young Adults

Wong Hio In, Wong Sut Ieng, Kou Weng Hong & Ip Ka Hou

This study explored effects of gender and relationship status on experiences of self and body images. Single and dating undergraduate students (123 women, 123 men) complete self-report measures of self-esteem, hope for perfection, disordered eating, exercise regularity, body satisfaction, mass media and interpersonal appearance pressure, fear of negative appearance evaluation, and fashion perceptions. A 2 (Gender) x 2 (Relationship Status) multivariate analysis of covariance indicated women in the sample reported significantly higher levels of disordered eating, mass media pressure, fear of negative appearance evaluation, and significantly lower levels of body satisfaction than men did while there were no gender differences on self-esteem, hope for perfection, interpersonal appearance pressure, exercise and fashion perceptions. There were fewer relationship status differences but dating participants reported significantly more self-esteem than single participants did. Several significant Gender x Relationship Status differences were also found, suggesting research on body image issues among young adults should consider gender as well as its interactions with dating status on functioning.

Initial Development and Validation of a Two-Factor Scale of Body Image Influence

Lam Ka Hou

The present study aimed to evaluate the factor structure and validity of a new brief instrument that assesses the frequency of physical appearance as the topic of daily social media interactions (i.e., on Facebook), the Social Media Interaction Focus Scale (SMIFS). 994 students from the University of Macau were recruited by SONA system and finished a set of related scales either online or in hard-copies. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on an initial sample (541 women, 452 men) discovered a two-component solution model that consisted of 12 items, 7 items were found that related to physical appearance focus while another 5 items were found that corresponded to general life stressors focus for both sexes. Furthermore, both retained components showed high internal consistency and significant correlations with most conceptually related instruments of disordered eating and emotional distress while demonstrated weak or no correlations with conceptually unrelated measures of demographics, indicated good convergent and discriminant validity for both SMIFS subscales. Supplementary analyses were conducted and found significant gender difference on mean scores for each SMIFS subscales and DASS subscales. Finally, the main implications and limitations of the current study were discussed in the article.

Experience of Low Subjective Socioeconomic Status and Response to Pictures of High Calories Food

Chen Yingshi

Social subordination or low social rank is associated with increased desire for high calories food, which may due to the compensation for low social resources. In the meanwhile, implicitly attention-limiting to high calories food may promote temptation to high calories food, and strengthen the effect of temporary low socioeconomic status (SES) on food desire. We designed two studies to test our hypotheses using SES manipulation and attention limiting task. We found that participants who experienced subjectively low SES relative to high SES reacted faster to pictures of food, independent of actual social resources loss. Furthermore, response to high calories food is hardly different from low calories food. Participants did not merely increase attention to high calories food, but also to low calories food when experienced low SES. However, whether limiting people's attention to high calories food or not did not increase their preference for high calories food (Study 1). We failed to replicate the main effect of temporary SES on memory for high calories food in Study 2. Findings indicated that subjective experience of low SES increased people's attention or preferences to food, but not to their short-term memory of the food.

Why Some Events Are More (or Less) Random: The Role of Alternation Rate and Number of Occurrence

Chu Heng-Hsuan

How do people tell the difference between random and nonrandom events? What affects people's understanding of randomness? In two experiments, we investigated the role of two characteristics of a sequence—alternation rate and number of occurrence—in people's perception of randomness. We presented participants with a pair of binary

sequences of length 6 (e.g., OXOXXO vs. XOXXXX) and asked them to evaluate which of the two was more likely to occur. In Experiment 1, we examined how participants' randomness perception changed as the absolute difference in alternation rate and the absolute difference in the number of occurrence changed. In Experiment 2, we further examined whether participants exhibited differential reliance on alternation rate and number of outcomes. Results suggest that people exhibit differential reliance on alternation rate and number of occurrence. When the two characteristics are in conflict, people tend to rely more on the alternation rate in their randomness judgement.

Session 2 E22-G013

Investigating Factors That Influence Empathy towards Victims of Sexual Assault

Cheong Sin Tong

This project aims to measure the level of empathy with victims of sexual assault. We are interested in examining the role of the victim's gender behind sexual assault. Rape is a controversial and sensitive topic; the victim will experience trauma after being raped. For this reason, empathy with rape victims can have a crucial role in the victim's coping. In most of the case, the victim is female. However, in this study, we included cases with male victims and investigated whether the gender of the victim can influence empathy. Recent studies focus on whether people blame the victim or the perpetrator. We ask, How about empathy? Will the male victim receive a higher level of empathy than the female victim?

Structural Validation of the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) of the Overseas Filipino and Indonesian Migrant Workers in Macao

Lao Sok Teng

Background: Overseas migrant worker populations are at risk of many mental disorders, and depression is one of them. Yet, The Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), a common screening tool designed to assess depressive symptoms according to the DSM-IV criteria, has not been structurally validated in these populations.

Objective: This study aimed to structurally validate the PHQ-9 for depression screening among female overseas Filipino and Indonesian migrant domestic workers (DWs) in Macao (SAR), People's Republic of China.

Method: Participants were recruited from the community if they were female DWs from The Philippines or Indonesia, 18 years of age or older, and legally working in Macao (SAR). The sample included 1375 Filipino and 367 Indonesian DWs. Five hypothesized structural models consisting of all PHQ-9 items were tested in both Filipino and Indonesian samples. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to examine the factor structure of the PHQ-9. Then, multi-group CFA was used to test measurement invariance across samples.

Results: The CFA supported that a two-factor (cognitive-affective, somatic) model has the best fit within both samples. The multi-group CFA demonstrated that the two-factor structure could be generalized across population groups. Conclusion: According to the results, the PHQ-9 appears to be a structurally valid depression screening instrument among female Filipino and Indonesian migrant workers in Macao (SAR).

Investigating the Relationship between Mindfulness Meditation and Sense of Agency

Wong Pek Chong, Ao Hoi Ian & Cheok Wa Man

We investigated the effect of mindfulness meditation on sense of agency (SoA), both long-term and short-term, and mood. Based on previous studies, mindfulness meditation, particularly open monitoring meditation, trained decentering and dechaining skills. It shifted individual's experience into third-person perspective in viewing one's cognition and behavior, and slowed down cognitive and emotional process by inhibiting initial emotional responses. As a result, individual's SoA might increase. In the present study, we hypothesized that mindfulness meditation would increase both long-term and short-term SoA. Moreover, we expected an increase in positive mood and decrease in negative mood after meditation, consistent with the existing literature. A total of one hundred and two undergraduate students who were randomly assigned to three equally-sized groups (focused attention meditation, open monitoring meditation and the control group) completed the questionnaire before and after meditation, and they were also asked to finish a computer task after meditation. Surprisingly, we found that

meditation harmed both long-term and short-term SoA, and a factor of long-term SoA, sense of positive agency, was the only predictor of short-term SoA. In addition, meditation practice had no significant effect on mood.

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