



The 1st Thailand International Conference on Psychology (TICP 2021)

Rapid Change: Maintaining Well-being in Turbulent Times

8-9 July 2021

PROCEEDINGS

www.ticp-tncp2021.com





Proceeding

The 1st Thailand International Conference on Psychology
(TICP 2021)

8-9 July 2021

www.ticp-tncp2021.com

Organized by

East West Psychological Science Research Center and
Psychology Center for Life-Span Development and Intergeneration,
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Coordinated with

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education, Ramkhamhaeng University

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Kasetsart University

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities, Srinakharinwirot University

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities, Chiang Mai University

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Thammasat University

The University of Queensland, Australia

Tohoku University, Japan

Stanford University, United States of America

Coventry University, United Kingdom



Message from Honorary Chair

Asst. Prof. Panrapee Suttiwan, Ph.D.

Dean of Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

The spread of COVID-19 has brought about a rapid change in our daily lives. It is also changing our attitudes and social behaviors, and forcing organizations to respond. Our society has been plagued with various concerns--- whether these be social, economical, and political ones. While these challenges could be viewed as invaluable life lessons; without proper preparation, they could leave the individuals with low physical and psychological well-being. Therefore, it is very important for us all to find ways to stay positive, and stay both physically and mentally healthy.

We, the six psychology faculty and departments, together with our international allies feel strongly that as providers of psychology education, it is important to join our effort in contributing to Thai society and the world, in urging people and preparing them for handling psychological challenges accompanying this changing world. We have worked jointly to organize this conference, in order to publicize our valuable research and knowledge that is beneficial for our people, and to show strength of the field of psychology in providing services to our society.

I personally am thankful to our allies as they also join in celebrating the remarkable occasion the 25th anniversary of the Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University. We together therefore are very proud to host the Thailand International and national conference on Psychology 2021 on “Rapid change: Maintaining well-being in turbulent times”

It is our anticipation that this conference will help provide a platform and spark the interest and research collaboration on the important topics in relation to well-being during the period of rapid change. The collaboration should lead to the enhancement of human potentials and psychological well-being, and should bring benefits to the overall development of our society. Thank you very much.

The 1st Thailand International Conference on Psychology (TICP)

“Rapid Change: Maintaining Well-Being in Turbulent Times”

Thursday 8th July 2021 | 8.30 AM - 5.00 PM [GMT+7]

Virtual Conferences (ZOOM video webinars)

Language:

- English

Type of Presentation:

- Oral presentation

Keynote Forum 9.00 - 10.30 AM:



Professor Jolanda Jetten

ARC Laureate Fellowship

School of Psychology, The university of Queensland, Australia

“Economic inequality in times of rapid change”
: Consequences for societies’ social and political vitality

Conference Panels 10.45 AM - 5.00 PM:

<i>ROOM 1</i>	<i>ROOM 2</i>	<i>ROOM 3</i>
10.45 - 11.45 AM [GMT+7]		
Panel A Thriving Organizations in the Turbulent Time: Creating Positive Contexts for Well-being and Growth	Panel B Stanford WELL for Life Thailand	Panel C Collaborative Research and Exchange between Centre for Cross-Cultural Research in Canada & East-West Center in Thailand
1.00 - 2.00 PM [GMT+7]		
Panel D Transition to Adulthood, Adulthood and Aging	Panel E Psychology of Human Reactions during Irregular Situations	
2.00 - 3.00 PM [GMT+7]		
Panel G Addiction, Status-seeking and Coping on Social Media	Panel H Culture and Psychology in a Rapidly Changing World	Panel I Readiness for Organizational Learning and Change
3.00 - 4.00 PM [GMT+7]		
Panel J Behavioral Change and Lives in Time of Disasters	Panel K Conducting Research in the COVID Era: Experiences in Secondary Data Research	
4.00 - 5.00 PM [GMT+7]		
Panel L Psychological Perspectives in Well-being		

The 1st Thailand International Conference on Psychology (TICP)

“Rapid Change: Maintaining Well-Being in Turbulent Times”

Friday 9th July 2021

Keynote Forum 9.00 - 10.30 AM:



John L. Romano, Professor Emeritus.

University of Minnesota, USA

“Prevention Science and COVID-19”

: Promoting Health and Well-being across the Globe



List of TICP
Abstracts

Panel A

Thriving Organizations in the Turbulent Time:
Creating Positive Contexts for Well-being and Growth

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
1	HOW CAN JOB CRAFTING MAKE THAI EMPLOYEES MORE ENGAGED AND PRODUCTIVE DURING COVID-19 OUTBREAK?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prapimpa Jarunratanakul Supalak Luadlai Pichaya Rochanadumrongkul 	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand	16
2	THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY IN CULTIVATING EMPLOYEE RESILIENCE AND PROMOTING JOB CRAFTING IN TURBULENT TIMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thipnapa Huansuriya Nanitta Thaninpathomrut Napat Chutiwong Sirikunyarat Suanseda 	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand	17
3	DEVELOPING LEADERS IN TURBULENT TIMES THROUGH THE USE OF SELECTION, OPTIMIZATION, AND COMPENSATION STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thiraput Pitichat Becky Reichard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chulalongkorn Business School, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California, USA 	18

Panel B

Stanford WELL for Life Thailand

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
4	GREETING FROM AP (THAI)	Vittakarn Chandavimol	AP (Thai) Public Company	20
5	THE STANFORD GLOBAL WELL FOR LIFE INITIATIVE: WHAT IS WELL-BEING? HOW DO WE KNOW? WHY DO WE CARE?	Catherine Heaney	Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University	21
6	FOUND IN TRANSLATION: REFLECTIONS AND LESSONS FOR QUALITATIVE RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS ACROSS LANGUAGE AND CULTURE	Patricia Rodriguez Espinosa	The Office of Community Engagement at Stanford Medicine, Stanford University	22
7	WELL-BEING IN THAILAND: A CULTURALLY DRIVEN GROUNDED INQUIRY EXPLORATION OF A COMPLEX CONSTRUCT	Panita Suavansri	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University	23
8	WELL-BEING IN BANGKOK: FINDINGS FROM A SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE PANDEMIC WHAT IS YOUR WELL SCORE?	Jessie Belle Moore	Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University	24

Panel C

Collaborative Research and Exchange between Centre for Cross-Cultural Research in Canada
& East-West Center in Thailand

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
9	COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH & EXCHANGE BETWEEN CENTRE FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH IN CANADA & EAST-WEST CENTER THAILAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saba Safdar • Jennifer Chavanovanich • Saghar Chahar Mahali • Graham Pluck 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, University of Guelph • East-West Psychological Science Research Center, Chulalongkorn University • Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University • Department of Psychology, University of Guelph 	25

Panel D

Transition to Adulthood, Adulthood and Aging

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
10	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND COGNITIVE ABILITY IN ADOLESCENCE AND EARLY ADULTHOOD MAY HAVE LIFELONG IMPLICATIONS	Graham Pluck	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University	28
11	ASSOCIATION OF PARENTING AND PERCEIVED PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS ON PSYCHOSOCIAL MATURITY IN THAI EMERGING ADULTS	Nitchamon Kanjananiyot	Occupational therapy, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, The Thai Red Cross Society	29
12	ADULT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP IN THE TIME OF COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanachaporn Pipattanawong • Jirapattara Raveepatarakul • Juthatip Wiwattanapantuwong • Arpapond Ussanarassamee • Poom Chotikavan • Rapinpat Yodlorchai • Petch Umpunjun • Siraprapa Na Nakorn • Nipat Pichayayothin • Rhonda Balzarini • Giulia Zoppolat • Richard Slatcher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boromarajonani College of Nursing Chiang Mai • Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University • University of Birmingham • Department of Psychology, Texas State University • Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam • Department of Psychology, University of Georgia 	30
13	FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE IN THAI OLDER ADULTS	Nipat Pichayayothin	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University	31

Panel E

Psychology of Human Reactions during Irregular Situations

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
14	RESISTANCE TO POWER: ITS CLASSIFICATION AND EXAMPLES	Masahiro Tsujimoto	Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, Japan	33
15	SENSORY PROCESSING OF IRREGULARLY PRESENTED STIMULI	Yousuke Kawachi	Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, Japan	34
16	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN JAPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takashi Arai • Takahito Shimada • Toshihiko Souma • Yuji Kanemasa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, Japan • Department of Criminology and Behavioral Sciences, National Research Institute of Police Science, Japan • Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University, Japan • Faculty of Psychology, Otemon Gakuin University, Japan 	35
17	ANXIETY AND RELATIONSHIP CHANGE DURING THE EARLY STAGE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THAILAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juthatip Wiwattana-pantuwong • Arunya Tuicomepee • Panrapee Sutthiwan • Rewadee Wattakakosol • Menachem Ben-Ezra • Robin Goodwin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University & Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, Japan • Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand • Department of Social Work, Ariel University, Israel • Department of Psychology, University of Warwick, UK 	36

Panel G

Addiction, Status-seeking and Coping on Social Media

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
18	SMARTPHONE ADDICTION, THE ROLE OF IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT AND SENSITIVITY TO REWARD	Graham Pluck	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand	38
19	THE INTERPERSONAL CONSEQUENCES OF MORAL GRANDSTANDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harry Manley • Trin Savejnarong • Pattramorn Pornsukjantra 	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand	39
20	WELL-BEING BALM FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE	Jason Ludington	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand	40

Panel H

Culture and Psychology in a Rapidly Changing World

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
21	FACEBOOK USE IN THAILAND AND CANADA: WHY DO THEY USE IT, WHAT DO THEY POST ABOUT, AND HOW IS IT CONNECTED WITH WELL-BEING?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tara Marshall • Jennifer Chavanovanich 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Health, Aging and Society, McMaster University, Canada • Faculty of psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand 	42
22	RELIGION AND PREJUDICE ACROSS CULTURES: A TEST OF THE THREAT-CONSTRAINT MODEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jasper Van Assche • Joaquín Bahamondes • Chris Sibley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University, Belgium and Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, University of Leuven, Belgium • School of Psychology, The University of Auckland, New Zealand 	43
23	INTEGRATING EASTERN AND WESTERN PERSPECTIVES IN MINDFULNESS-BASED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY: EXPANDING THEORETICAL MODELS AND TECHNIQUES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William H. O'Brien • Huanzhen Xu 	Bowling Green State University, USA	44
24	REFLECTIONS ON THAI LGBTIQ CLIENTS' MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE USE EXPERIENCES FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF CULTURAL COMPETENCE	Timo T. Ojanen	Faculty of Learning Sciences and Education, Thammasat University, Thailand	45

Panel I

Readiness for Organizational Learning and Change

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
25	KEY COMPETENCIES FOR THE FUTURE: APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witsinee Bovornusvakool • Poonsub Areekit • Sakkaphat T. Ngamake • Prong Tharawanich • Supoet Srinutapong • Suchaya Pichitkarn • Jirapattara Raveepataraku • Woramon Suphachak • Chichaya Srichaisawat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand • Advanced Info Services Public Company Limited, Thailand 	47

Panel J

Behavioral Change and Lives in Time of Disasters

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
26	MANNERS OF VICTIMS: WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE 2011 GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTH-	TsuneYuki Abe	Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, Japan	49
27	LIFE AS MARGINALIZED PEOPLE IN DISASTER TIME: STORY OF THAI WOMEN IN ISHINOMAKI CITY, MIYAGI	Kannapa Pongponrat	College of Innovation, Thammasat University, Thailand	50
28	EATING BEHAVIOR IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Nobuyuki Sakai	Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University, Japan	51
29	SUPPORTING THE WELLBEING OF CHILDREN AND SCHOOL COMMUNITIES IN THE UK; KEY PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES, FRAMEWORKS	Janchai King	London Borough of Barnet, UK	52

Panel K

Conducting Research in the COVID Era: Experiences in Secondary Data Research

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
30	SOCIAL MEDIA IN QUANTITATIVE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH DURING THE COVID CRISIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sara Prot Joanne Adams Georgina Sheldrake 	Faculty of Health and Life Science, Coventry University, UK	54
31	UTILISING SECONDARY DATA TO ENABLE RESEARCH IN A PANDEMIC; IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE	Chris Smyth	Faculty of Health and Life Science, Coventry University, UK	55
32	INVESTIGATING THE DEMOGRAPHICS WITHIN REPORTED RACE AND RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES IN THE UK: UNCOVERING THE PROXIMITY AND LIKELIHOOD OF BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIMES	Ravi Dave	Faculty of Health and Life Science, Coventry University, UK	56

Panel L

Psychological Perspectives in Well-being

No.	Title	Name - Surname	Affiliation	Page
33	PSYCHOEDUCATION FOR STRESS REDUCTION AND COPING ENHANCEMENT FOR UNDERGRADUATES ENROLLED IN A GENERAL EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY COURSE	Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn	Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand	58
34	CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND CHALLENGES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiroshi Matsui Janthorn Sinthupundaja Kaida Shun Yamada Eiji Kodama Kentaro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waseda University Project Member, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE), JETRO, Japan Cross-disciplinary research group HamaEvi PT. ABeam Consulting Indonesia Change Talk Japan Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan 	59
35	MATHEMATICS ANXIETY IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN VIETNAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huyen-Trang Luu-Thi My-Tien Nguyen-Thi Thao Thanh-Ly Bao-Tran Nguyen-Duong Thuy-Trinh Ngo-Thi Vinh-Long Tran-Chi 	Faculty of Psychology, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education	60
36	ADHD LABELING IN YOUNG ADULTS' WELL-BEING	Anindita Widiastuti	Universitas Padjadjaran	61



TICP Abstracts

Panel A

Thriving Organizations in the Turbulent Time:
Creating positive contexts for well-being and growth

Panel Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic presented many challenges to organizations around the world. One important issue is to maintain employee morale and encourage them to grow from this adversity, which in turn will help organizations thrive even under this difficult time. The current series of presentations explores factors affecting employee adjustment, engagement, and productivity during the COVID-19 outbreaks. Empirical data from both Thai and American participants in five empirical studies will shed light on some of the processes through which organization leaders can cultivate a positive climate that enable employee to bounce back, adapt, and grow. The implications for human resources recruitment and development practice to prepare organizations for the next turbulence will be discussed.

Keywords: Reward, addiction, status, moral grandstanding, coping, adversity

Chair:

Thipnapa Huansuriya, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Co-Chair:

Asst. Prof. Prapimpa Jarunratanakul, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

Asst. Prof. Prapimpa Jarunratanakul, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Thipnapa Huansuriya, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Thiraput Pitichat, Ph.D.

Chulalongkorn Business School, Chulalongkorn University

Becky Reichard, Ph.D.

Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California

HOW CAN JOB CRAFTING MAKE THAI EMPLOYEES MORE ENGAGED AND PRODUCTIVE DURING COVID-19 OUTBREAK?

Prapimpa Jarunratanakul*, Supalak Luadlai, Pichaya Rochanadumrongkul
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email : prapimpa.j@chula.ac.th

Abstract

In a wake of COVID-19, determining how to enhance engagement and performance is a mission-critical priority for managers in many organizations. Job crafting is regarded as one approach being used to do so in a working world where uncertainty is rife. Pretest, posttest, and follow-up design were employed to examine the intervention effect of job crafting on Thai health care professionals' motivation, engagement and job performance over time during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of Repeated measures ANOVA analyses revealed that levels of, motivation, work engagement, and job performance in the intervention group ($n = 25$) were significantly greater than those in the control group ($n = 25$). Within the intervention group, the levels of motivation, work engagement, and job performance were increased overtime. Job crafting intervention appeared to make work more productive.

In addition, dealing with unforeseeable problems in real time and the rapid changes of the transition to remote working, professional service organizations also need to distribute their leadership responsibilities to increase a greater degree of collaboration, creative influence, and productive work behaviors. Correlational research design was conducted in Thai employees from a wide range of professional service sectors (i.e., education, consulting, financial and ICT sectors) ($N = 219$) to examine whether distributing leadership within team would aim in fostering individuals' cognitive and affective processes, which lead to collaborative job crafting, moderated by a contextual factor (i.e. virtuality) when facing the pandemic. Moderated mediation of virtuality on collaborative job crafting was observed for the relationships of shared leadership with communication quality. This suggests that the impacts of shared leadership on communication quality were stronger in virtual teams. Knowledge sharing and organizational trust significantly mediated the relationship between shared leadership and collaborative job crafting, regardless of the degree of virtuality. These findings are beneficial to practitioners to promote distributing leadership responsibility which can foster both cognitive and affective processes and proactive work behaviors in Thai work contexts during the COVID-19 situation.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY IN CULTIVATING EMPLOYEE RESILIENCE AND
PROMOTING JOB CRAFTING IN TURBULENT TIMES.

Thipnapa Huansuriya*, Nanitta Thaninpathomrut,
Napat Chutiwong, Sirikunyarat Suanseda
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email : ^{*} thipnapa.h@chula.ac.th

Abstract

Resilience and adaptivity are the key to employee as well as organization survival and thriving in turbulent times. We explored the role of employees' personal characteristics, i.e., growth mindset and proactivity, in conjunction with psychologically safe organization context, in fostering employee resilience and job crafting in the face of COVID-19 global pandemic.

In the first study, data were collected from 300 Thai employees in the last trimester of 2020. We found that growth mindset positively predicted job crafting. This relationship was mediated by psychological empowerment and moderated by psychological safety. Employee with higher level of growth mindset felt more empowered and were more likely to engage in job crafting. In a psychologically unsafe environment, both direct and indirect effects of growth mindset on job crafting are significant and strong. In contrast, when employee felt psychologically safe, their personal level of growth mindset matter less. In other words, participants with high and low growth mindset were equally likely to craft their job when they feel safe.

The second study examined factors that contributed to employee resilience, a "crucial" characteristic many CEOs mentioned in their media interview during this time of crisis. Specifically, we examined the relationship between empowering leadership and employee resilience with psychological safety as a mediator and proactivity as a moderator. Thai employees ($N = 136$) responded to our survey during the first trimester of 2021, just after the second wave of CIVD-19 outbreaks in Thailand. We found that empowering leadership was positively related to psychological safety, which in turn predicted employee resilience. This indirect effect was moderated by proactivity such that the effect was stronger among employees with high proactivity and became weaker among employees with low proactivity.

These results have an implication for employee selection as well as leader development to prepare for future turbulences.

DEVELOPING LEADERS IN TURBULENT TIMES THROUGH THE USE OF SELECTION,
OPTIMIZATION, AND COMPENSATION STRATEGIES

Thiraput Pitichat*

Chulalongkorn Business School, Chulalongkorn University

Becky Reichard

Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, California

Corresponding author email : ^{*}thiraput@cbs.chula.ac.th

Abstract

To thrive during the turbulent times when things change quickly, leaders must continue to learn and develop themselves to match that rapid pace of change. Leader development becomes more important than ever to creating thriving organizations. Leaders who are well-rounded and well-equipped with necessary problem-solving and human skills are much needed. Working toward and attaining developmental goals and relevant skills are essential. As a common component of formal leader development programs as well as performance management systems, leaders establish an individual development plan including personalized goals and action strategies. However, to successfully progress and develop these necessary skills, leaders must focus attention and energy, striving to achieve those goals, which can be challenging given competing and demanding work responsibilities. Paradoxically, in the turbulent times when employees expect a lot from leaders to take them to a hopeful future, leaders have less time to focus on developing these skills themselves. There are immediate issues that leaders may prioritize more than focusing on self-development. Drawing from theory and research in adult development, we hypothesize that selection, optimization, and compensation (SOC) strategies enable leaders to attain their developmental goals even when time and attention are limited. We test hypotheses in a longitudinal study based on 216 weekly responses from 37 museum executives across seven weeks. Multi-level linear modeling analyses indicate that the use of SOC strategies is a significant, positive predictor of leaders' developmental goal attainment. This relationship is moderated by leader developmental efficacy, such that the use of SOC strategies helps leaders low on leader developmental efficacy attain their goals more than those who are high. In conclusion, we conclude that SOC strategies are important and necessary for leaders to use to develop themselves, especially during turbulent times.

Panel B

Stanford WELL for Life Thailand

Panel Abstract

In this panel, we introduce Stanford WELL for Life global initiative. WELL Thailand is one of its research sites. The research collaboration processes of a cross-cultural multi-disciplinary research team from Chula and Stanford are described. We also present the findings from the phase 1 qualitative study and the phase 2 survey study conducted in Bangkok.

Keywords: Well-being, Thailand

Chair:

Catherine A. Heaney, Ph.D., MPH.

Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University

Psychology Center for Life-Span Development and Intergeneration & Life Transitions and
Psychology of Time Research Group, The Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

Mr. Vittakarn Chandavimol

AP (Thai) Public Company

Catherine Heaney, Ph.D., MPH

Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University

Patricia Rodriguez Espinosa, Ph.D., MPH

Office of Community Engagement at Stanford Medicine,
Stanford University

Panita Suavansri, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Jessie Belle Moore

Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University

GREETING FROM AP (THAI)

Vittakarn Chandavimol
AP (Thai) Public Company

Corresponding author email: vittakarn@apthai.com

Abstract

As the key supporter of Stanford WELL for Life Thailand, AP (Thai) briefly shares the vision of the company to elevating the Well-being of Thai people. Since the beginning of the project, AP (Thai) has provided support to facilitate research collaboration between Stanford medicine and Psychology Chula.

THE STANFORD GLOBAL WELL FOR LIFE INITIATIVE:
WHAT IS WELL-BEING? HOW DO WE KNOW? WHY DO WE CARE?

Catherine Heaney
Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University

Corresponding author email: cheaney@stanford.edu

Abstract

This global initiative has the goal of accelerating the science behind well-being. Well-being is a concept that has been broadly explored but using different definitions and conceptual frameworks depending on the academic discipline or the research question being addressed. In the Stanford Global WELL for Life initiative, we attempt to break free of disciplinary lenses by using a grounded narrative inquiry approach to explore the construct of well-being from the point of view of the people experiencing it.

Currently, the project is active in five countries: United States, China, Taiwan, Singapore and Thailand. In each site, there are three phases of the research. The first phase is an in-depth qualitative interview study to identify the important components of well-being. The second phases is the development and implementation of a survey to quantitatively assess the prevalence and relationships among the components identified in phase 1. The third phase is the development and testing of well-being promoting interventions tailored to each site.

In this panel, Dr. Heaney provides an overview of the global initiative. Next, Dr. Rodriguez Espinosa describes important aspects of working in a cross-cultural multi-disciplinary research team. After that, Dr. Suavansri presents the results of the phase 1 qualitative study conducted in Bangkok. Lastly, Ms. Moore presents some of the results of the phase 2 survey study conducted in Bangkok. The panel members can address questions about the phase 3 intervention phase during the questions and answer period.

FOUND IN TRANSLATION: REFLECTIONS AND LESSONS FOR QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
COLLABORATIONS ACROSS LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Patricia Rodriguez Espinosa
The Office of Community Engagement at Stanford Medicine, Stanford University

Corresponding author email: prespinosa@stanford.edu

Abstract

As mentioned previously, the first research phase in each of the Well for Life sites is to conduct in-depth semi-structured interviews with a purposely diverse sample of residents in order to begin to understand the nature of well-being among residents of the study site.

While qualitative scholars are increasingly engaged in research that is conducted across countries, languages, and cultures, in-depth descriptions for how to successfully and rigorously work as a transnational team are scarce. Using a cross-national collaboration study between Stanford University and Chulalongkorn University, we present an in-depth case example that highlights the nuances, challenges, and cross-cultural considerations needed to effectively and accurately conduct a cross-national multi-lingual research study.

Our goals are to: 1) describe the key steps and processes our team engaged in throughout the research endeavor, 2) describe the challenges involved in this work, and language, cultural, and other nuances that emerged at various stages of the research process; and 3) detail how our overall collaborative iterative process served to overcome challenges, ensure rigor, and arrive at sound cultural interpretations of well-being that bring culture from the margins to the center of the research process.

WELL-BEING IN THAILAND: A CULTURALLY DRIVEN GROUNDED INQUIRY EXPLORATION OF A COMPLEX CONSTRUCT

Panita Suavansri

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email: Panita.Su@chula.ac.th

Abstract

Background: Well-being has long been recognized as a key construct in human history. Quantitative studies have been limited in their ability to uncover contextual and cultural nuances that can be leveraged to inform the promotion of well-being. The present study employed a qualitative approach informed by grounded theory to understand how individuals in a rapidly developing Asian country experience what it means to be well and what contributes to or detracts from their well-being.

Methods: A purposeful sample of 50 Thai adults living in Bangkok shared their personal stories of times when they experienced high and low levels of well-being. Data were inductively coded and analysed to identify key domains of participants' well-being and their inter-connections.

Results: The results reflect three layers of well-being. Social relationships (i.e., family, friends and acquaintances, and relationships at work or education) are at the center of well-being in Thailand, connecting and supporting a second layer of eight constituent domains of well-being (experience of emotions, sense of self, finances, self-care, demands and responsibilities, thoughts and feelings about the future, personal health, spirituality). The third layer is composed of the societal and physical contexts that are formative for well-being.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest both universal and culturally unique components of well-being among Thai adults. Implications for the promotion of well-being in Thailand are discussed.

WELL-BEING IN BANGKOK: FINDINGS FROM A SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE PANDEMIC
WHAT IS YOUR WELL SCORE?

Jessie Belle Moore
Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University

Corresponding author email: jbmoore@stanford.edu

Abstract

Background: Building on the results of Phase 1, a survey was developed to measure the domains of well-being identified through the qualitative interviews. The development process included very rigorous cognitive testing of questionnaire items and pilot testing of the whole online survey.

Methods: A purposefully diverse sample ($n = 2182$) was recruited across all 6 geographic districts of Bangkok. Participants were recruited both online and face-to-face in the various communities in order to include Bangkok residents without online access or adequate literacy. A WELL score algorithm was developed to measure a broad comprehensive multi-faceted construct of well-being.

Results: The distribution of the WELL score and its constituent domains will be presented, illustrating domains of strength for Bangkok residents and domains that could improve. We will also present the WELL scores for different age groups across the life course and discuss potential underlying mechanisms for similarities and differences.

Panel C

Collaborative Research & Exchange between Centre for Cross-Cultural Research in Canada & East-West Center Thailand

Panel Abstract

In this panel presentation, we will present information on a newly developed collaboration between Centre for Cross-Cultural Research (CCCR) in Canada and East-West Psychological Science Research Center (East-West Center) in Thailand. Safdar will present the range of research and scholarly works that are conducted at the CCCR. She will also describe cross-cultural collaborations that CCCR has with other centres and organizations.

Next, Chavanovanich will discuss about the projects being conducted at the East-West center and discuss the field of cross-cultural psychology in Thailand. She will also present studies on the two-way process of acculturation in Thailand. The first study examines acculturation expectations of Thais towards Laotian, Burmese, and Japanese employees, and the second study is a daily diary study investigating effects of acculturation on work and life-related outcomes among British and Japanese employees.

The third presenter, Pluck, will describe one of the recent cross-cultural projects that is ongoing at the East-West center. This study aims to examine high-level cognitive abilities across three different cultures, in London, Bangkok, and Quito. It employs an ecologically-valid assessment of executive functions, such as planning and prospective memory.

The fourth presenter, Chahar Mahali, will discuss an ongoing two-phase Canadian study on validating a new version of the Multicultural Ideology Scale developed by John Berry. This study is being conducted with the collaboration of other researchers across 17 countries. Chahar Mahali will discuss the association of integration ideologies of multiculturalism and European interculturalism with ethnic tolerance, social equality attitudes, and positive evaluation of intergroup contact in the Canadian context.

Panel C

Chair:

Jennifer Chavanovanich , Ph.D.

East-West Psychological Science Research Center, Chulalongkorn University

Co-Chair:

Saba Safdar, Ph.D.

Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, University of Guelph

Presenters:

Saba Safdar, Ph.D.

Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, University of Guelph

Jennifer Chavanovanich, Ph.D.

East West Psychological Science Research Center,
Chulalongkorn University

Graham Pluck, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Saghar Chahar Mahali

Department of Psychology, University of Guelph

Panel D

Transition to Adulthood, Adulthood and Aging

Panel Abstract

This panel will discuss the topics related to the transition to adulthood. i.e., socioeconomic status and cognitive ability in adolescence and early adulthood and psychosocial maturity in emerging adulthood. The topic of romantic relationship quality in the time of Covid-19 in adulthood and the future time perspective in aging will also be discussed.

Keywords: Parenting, Perceived Parental Expectations, Psychosocial Maturity, Emerging Adults, Covid-19, Adult Romantic Relationship, Cognitive Function, Language, Socioeconomic Status, Adolescence, Poverty, Future Time Perspective, Aging

Chair:

[Nipat Pichayayothin, Ph.D.](#)

Psychology Center for Life-Span Development and Intergeneration & Life Transitions and Psychology of Time Research Group, The Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

[Graham Pluck, Ph.D.](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

[Nitchamon Kanjananiyot](#)

Dept. of Rehabilitation Medicine,
King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital

[Wanachaporn Pipattanawong](#)

Boromarajonani College of Nursing Chiang Mai

[Nipat Pichayayothin, Ph.D.](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND COGNITIVE ABILITY IN ADOLESCENCE AND EARLY ADULTHOOD MAY HAVE LIFELONG IMPLICATIONS

Graham Pluck

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email: g.c.pluck@gmail.com

Abstract

Studies with infants show a positive relationship between family socioeconomic status (SES) and cognitive ability, and that some abilities are much more strongly associated than others. Language development is the most sensitive to SES variation, with smaller effects on executive functions, and smaller still on memory. I report on two studies conducted in Ecuador. Firstly, with 110 adolescents (mean age 15.0), I found a very large correlation between language skill and SES, and smaller associations with executive functions. Furthermore, language skill appeared to be the central issue, as when accounted for in partial correlations, the associations between SES and executive functions disappeared. Secondly, a sample of 132 university students (mean age 22.9) was assessed on a battery of eight tests measuring diverse cognitive skills. The same pattern as found in infants and adolescents was found in young adults, that is, language skill was particularly linked to family SES, as were executive functions, and to a lesser extent memory processes. Furthermore, as before, when variation in language ability was accounted for statistically, the other associations were no longer significant. This suggests that the central role of language development in the overall effects of SES on cognitive function continues at least into early adulthood. There are very important implications for this, particularly in the current COVID-19 pandemic. As I will demonstrate, language knowledge is the best cognitive predictor of success in education, with knock-on effects on lifetime attainment. It also has lifelong implications for development of mental illness. The pandemic has caused extended school closures around the world, and children's language knowledge is recognized to drop off substantially with absence from school. This drop off is most pronounced for children in low-SES families. Poor children in the current generation may face unprecedented lifelong challenges due to educational disruption during the pandemic.

ASSOCIATION OF PARENTING AND PERCEIVED PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS
ON PSYCHOSOCIAL MATURITY IN THAI EMERGING ADULTS

Nitchamon Kanjananiyot*

Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, The Thai Red Cross Society

Nipat Pichayayothin

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email*: knitchamon@gmail.com

Abstract

Psychosocial maturity is an ability to think and make judgement like a mature adult, which could be another achievement in transition to adulthood instead of only focusing on academic achievement. The present study aimed to explore the relationships between parental warmth, parental autonomy support, perceived academic parental expectations, perceived career parental expectations, and perceived parental ambitions on psychosocial maturity in Thai emerging adults. A total of 510 participants (18 – 25 years old, mean age = 21.85) were asked to complete an online survey. Multiple regression analysis indicated that parental warmth ($\beta = 0.177$, $p = .001$) and parental autonomy support ($\beta = 0.243$, $p < .001$) were positively related to psychosocial maturity whereas perceived parental ambitions was negatively related ($\beta = -0.222$, $p < .001$). All the factors could explain the model about 20.2 percent. The findings suggested that parents allowing emerging adults to act on their own was more important than giving only warmth to them. Moreover, parental expectations could concern with adolescents transitioning to adulthood. Further research might determine other factors in more depths that involve with psychosocial maturity in Thai culture.

ADULT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP IN THE TIME OF COVID-19

Wanachaporn Pipattanawong*

Boromarajonani College of Nursing Chiang Mai

Jirapattara Raveepatarakul, Juthatip Wiwattanapantuwong, Arpapond Ussanarassamee, Poom Chotikavan,

Rapinpat Yodlorchai, Siraprapa Na Nakorn, & Nipat Pichayayothin

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Petch Umpunjun

School of Psychology, University of Birmingham

Rhonda Balzarini

Department of Psychology, Texas State University

Giulia Zoppolat

Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Richard Slatcher

Department of Psychology, University of Georgia

Corresponding author email*: wanachaporn@bcnc.ac.th

Abstract

The emergence of Covid-19 pandemic has impacted several aspects of our lives including romantic relationships. The purpose of the study was to investigate the associations of couple agreement regarding COVID-19, attachment avoidance, attachment anxiety, perceived partner responsiveness (PPR), and subjective ambivalence (SA, i.e., having mixed feelings toward the current relationship) on relationship quality. Seventy-seven Thai adults (83% female, 74% heterosexual), aged 20-50 ($M = 30.43$, $SD = 7.01$) who reported having a romantic relationship (i.e., seriously dating, engaged, and married), with the length of relationship starting from 2 months to 14 years) were asked to complete the online survey. The data collection was during April - May 2020 which was the first wave of the pandemic. The result from multiple regression analysis revealed that all the relationship-related variables collectively explained 56.4 percent of the variance on relationship quality. Specifically, the relationship quality was positively associated with PPR and was negatively associated with SA ($p < .001$). The implications for romantic couples to cope with the hardship during the pandemic and to enhance relationship quality by showing empathy and establishing relationship security were discussed.

FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE IN THAI OLDER ADULTS

Nipat Pichayayothin*, Arunya Tuicompee, Panrapee Suttiwan, Sompoch Iamsupasit,
Rewadee Watakakosol, Sakkaphapat Ngamake, Panita Suavansri, & Yokfah Isaranon
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email*: nipat.p@chula.ac.th

Abstract

The concept of future time perspective (FTP) was initially investigated in Thai older adults. Future time perspective is an individual's perception of time left in life, i.e., as having opportunities and as having limitations. Previous research has reported individuals are more likely to perceive less opportunities and more limitations as they age. The current study is to identify the relations of two aspects of FTP and the outcome variables related to well-being and mental health. Two hundred and sixty-six Thai older adults (77% female) residing in Bangkok 44 - 95 years of age ($M = 69.18$, $SD = 8.67$) completed the survey measuring perceived opportunities FTP, perceived limitations FTP, well-being, perceived stress, perceived anxiety, and perceived depression. As anticipated the older age is associated with more limitations and less opportunities. Results from multiple regression analyses revealed that perceived opportunities FTP was positively associated with well-being, whereas negatively associated with perceived depression. Perceived limitations FTP was positively associated with perceived stress, anxiety, and depression. The implications of the two aspects of FTP on mental health and well-being in aging will be discussed.

Panel E

Psychology of Human Reactions During Irregular Situations

Panel Abstract

Irregular stimulus tends to bring unusual responses. This panel collects 4 talks on how people react toward strange situations from the perspective of psychologists from various field; experimental psychology, field work research, social psychology, and behavioral studies. This panel is one of the collaborations between Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University and Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University as the celebration of the renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two institutes.

Keywords: Relationship change, violence, sensory stimuli, anxiety, COVID-19

Chair:

Juthatip Wiwattanapantuwong, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

Prof. Masahiro Tsujimoto, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology,
Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Assoc. Prof. Yousuke Kawachi, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology,
Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Assoc. Prof. Takashi Arai, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology,
Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Juthatip Wiwattanapantuwong, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University and
Department of Psychology,
Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

RESISTANCE TO POWER: ITS CLASSIFICATION AND EXAMPLES

Masahiro Tsujimoto

Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Corresponding author email: tsuji@tohoku.ac.jp

Abstract

This presentation discusses “indirect resistance” to authorities that order inhumane acts. There are two ways to resist authorities, namely, direct resistance and indirect resistance. Direct resistance is an act of clearly demonstrating disobedience and openly confronting authority, as seen in protest demonstrations and strikes. Direct resistance may incur penalties such as socially disadvantageous treatment, arrest, and imprisonment. Indirect resistance, on the other hand, is an act of obstructing an authority’s inhumane act while making it a priority not to incur penalties.

It is needless to say that direct resistance is crucial for realizing justice, but indirect resistance is no less important. Not all people are in a position to risk penalties for carrying out an act of direct resistance. Even those who are not ready for direct resistance for fear of penalties can undermine inhumane acts through acts of indirect resistance.

Few studies have been conducted on indirect resistance to date. This presentation discusses the following two points: 1) reviewing Milgram’s experiment on obedience and elucidating what constitutes indirect resistance; 2) presenting a classification of resistance and examples of indirect resistance and discussing the vision of this study.

SENSORY PROCESSING OF IRREGULARLY PRESENTED STIMULI

Yousuke Kawachi

Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Corresponding author email: yousuke.kawachi@tohoku.ac.jp

Abstract

When threatening, irregularly presented stimuli (loud noise bursts, strong flashes, etc.) occur in daily life, the sensory system generates startle (blink) reflexes as an involuntary defensive behavior. These startle reflexes are accompanied by a higher level of subjective arousal. The inhibition of startle reflexes is related to the sensorimotor gating function that filters out redundant and irrelevant sensory information to regulate the vast amount of incoming sensory inputs and thus prevents sensory overload. We investigated the sensorimotor gating function using a pre-stimulus (85 dB noise burst)/preceding key-press (self-action) followed by a 115 dB noise burst as a startle stimulus. We manipulated temporal offsets between a pre-stimulus/preceding key-press and the startle stimulus from 30–1,500 ms. Results showed the inhibitory effect of a pre-stimulus or a preceding key-press on the startle blink reflex and different temporal windows of the inhibitory effect. Moreover, we showed that the degree of schizotypal personality traits in healthy participants modulates the inhibitory effects. These findings indicate that both a pre-stimulus and a preceding action differentially contribute to inhibitory effects in terms of the temporal window, depending on individual differences, suggesting that the importance of preceding signals on controlling the sensorimotor gating. We discuss the possibility of the existence of similar gating functions in human information processing across various time scales and various stimuli.

Acknowledgements: This research is supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP 20K12574 and the Program for the Strategic Research Foundation at Private Universities (MEXT) to Kansei Fukushi Research Institute, Tohoku Fukushi University (2008–2012).

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN JAPAN

Takashi Arai*

Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Takahito Shimada

Department of Criminology and Behavioral Sciences, National Research Institute of Police Science

Toshihiko Souma

Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hiroshima University

Yuji Kanemasa

Faculty of Psychology, Otemon Gakuin University

Corresponding author email*: t-arai@tohoku.ac.jp

Abstract

With the explosive spread of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19), various problems are occurring around the world. In this study, we focus on violence in intimate relationships (i.e., IPV, domestic violence, and dating violence). To prevent the COVID-19, it is important to maintain a physical distance from others, and the importance of "Stay at Home" has been emphasized in many countries around the world. However, the problem of violence in closed spaces such as the home has been pointed out as a negative effect. For example, the WHO (2020) points out that the number of domestic violence cases has increased in the United Kingdom, the United States, and China. In Japan, the Cabinet Office reports that the number of consultations related to domestic violence is 1.5 times higher than before the spread of the COVID-19 (Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office, 2021a). On the other hand, the actual number of victims of IPV in Japan did not necessarily increase in 2020 compared to 2017, before the spread of the COVID-19 (Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office, 2021b). To clarify the dissociation between the number of consultations and the number of victims, this study examined whether the number of victims of violence in intimate relationships increased before and after the outbreak of the COVID-19 using data from a web-based survey on victims of violence in intimate relationships that has been conducted continuously since 2018. As a result, we found that there was no sign of an increase in violent victimization in either May 2020 or March 2021, when the infection was spreading, compared to before the spread of the COVID-19 (March 2019); in fact, there was a slight decrease in violent victimization. Finally, factors that may have contributed to this trend in the prevalence of violence were discussed.

ANXIETY AND RELATIONSHIP CHANGE DURING THE EARLY STAGE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THAILAND

Juthatip Wiwattanapantuwong*

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University & Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Arunya Tuicomepee, Panrapee Sutthiwan, Rewadee Wattakakosol
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Menachem Ben-Ezra
The Department of Social Work, Ariel University

Robin Goodwin
Department of Psychology, University of Warwick

Corresponding author email*: Juthatip.W@chula.ac.th

Abstract

Any new pandemic has the potential to arouse considerable anxiety, which is associated with economic and societal disruption. We collected two on-street survey data at the early stage of COVID-19 pandemic in Thailand. The first study in February 2020, we obtained 203 completed data in Bangkok. Respondents reported good awareness of the prime symptoms of the Coronavirus. Binary logistic regressions controlling for sex and age found the more anxious avoided the Chinese, people who were coughing, crowded places and public transport or flying. The second study was conducted across five regions of Thailand ($N = 1000$, May 2020). Comparing findings with analogous cross-sectional data, there was no significant difference between personal anxiety in the two surveys ($F(1, 1197) = 0.72, p = .40$) but perceived control was lower in the later survey ($F(1, 1197) = 6.72, p = .01$). Anxiety was positively associated with stocking up on food (OR 2.62 (95% CI 1.88–3.66)) and taking vitamins (OR 2.37 (1.59–3.54)); perceived control with (recommended) coughing into an elbow (OR 2.42 (1.80–3.26)), checking on others (OR 1.52 (1.00–2.31)), and negatively with stockpiling (OR 0.72 (0.55–0.96)). Concerning relationship change, our findings showed an overall improvement in close relations (intimates, family members) but not amongst friends and neighbours. Those with less perceived control over the infection reported greater intimacy, while single people reported less positive changes in intimate and family relations. Respondents married without children recorded less enhancement of intimate partnerships, friendships and neighbourhood relations.

Panel G

Addiction, Status-seeking and Coping on Social Media

Panel Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in dramatic change to the way we interact with others, resulting in greater use of social media and online communication to maintain social connections. In this panel we discuss research examining the interplay between social media use and reward sensitivity, moral grandstanding, and coping. In the first talk we examine the relationship between individual differences in reward sensitivity and addiction to smartphone and social media use in a sample of Ecuadorian participants. Next, we consider how moral talk can be used (and abused) to gain status on social media and we discuss how individual differences in moral grandstanding can lead to positive interpersonal outcomes but at the expense of the quality of broader moral discourse. Finally, we conclude with a review of how social media can function as a coping strategy to deal with pandemic-related stressors.

Keywords: Reward, addiction, status, moral grandstanding, coping, adversity

Chair:

Harry Manley, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Co-Chair:

Jason Ludington, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

Graham Pluck, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Harry Manley, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Jason Ludington, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

SMARTPHONE ADDICTION, THE ROLE OF IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT AND SENSITIVITY TO REWARD

Graham Pluck

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email: Graham.Ch@chula.ac.th

Abstract

The popularity of handheld computers has increased exponentially since the introduction of the Apple iPhone in 2007. In the period just before the Covid19 pandemic, the majority of adults in both advanced and emerging economies had taken up the technology. Since 2020, the ongoing pandemic has accelerated the growth in smartphone use. University students are particularly heavy users of this technology, spending more than one-third of their time awake interacting with smartphones, particularly with instant messaging and social media services. Potentially, a continuous exposure to social signals could influence the brain's reward systems. Thus, social feedback via smartphones could influence behavior through operant conditioning and reward seeking, potentially leading to smartphone addiction. I studied 121 university students in Quito, Ecuador, before the pandemic. Approximately 23% were found to have probable smartphone addiction. All participants completed laboratory tasks of verbal operant conditionability, and of sensitivity to rewards. However, results revealed that when performing the measure of conditionability, participants deliberately altered their behavior when they recognised the response-reward contingency. Therefore, rather than becoming operantly conditioned, some participants were actively managing their image within the experimental context. In addition, participants with high use of smartphone instant messenger services were the most prone to this form of impression management. They were also found to be more responsive to financial rewards in a separate psychomotor task. This provides behavioral evidence for a link between instant messenger use on smartphones and impression management, as well as reward processing. Together these observations suggest a possible mechanism for the development of smartphone dependence, in which individuals use their smartphones to attract social reinforcements. Psychologists should be aware of the role that smartphone use plays in impression management, and the potential for social reinforcements from smartphone use to be habit forming.

THE INTERPERSONAL CONSEQUENCES OF MORAL GRANDSTANDING

Harry Manley*, Trin Savejnarong, Pattramorn Pornsukjantra
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email*: harry.m@chula.ac.th

Abstract

When people engage in public discourse, they can do so with different motivations and goals. For example, consider Jane protesting on social media about the harmful nature of single use plastic straws. Jane says that people should be ashamed if they use plastic straws because of their impact on the environment and she states her commitment to boycott any vendors that serve plastic straws. What is motivating Jane's moral talk here? She may be motivated to state her beliefs in the hope that this enhances shared understanding and, ultimately, improves other people's moral behaviour (i.e., other people reduce their usage of plastic straws). However, she may also be motivated to take a strong moral stance because it signals her heightened moral respectability, and she believes that others will admire her and afford her status for her moral credentials. The use of moral talk for self-promotion is referred to as moral grandstanding. While moral grandstanding is thought to negatively impact general discourse, little is known about its interpersonal consequences; that is, how are grandstanders perceived by others? In two studies, we examine how prestige and dominance-based moral grandstanding are associated with social status, moral respectability, and interpersonal attractiveness. In Study 1 ($N = 147$), participants self-reported their motivation to engage in prestige and dominance-based moral grandstanding and their self-perceptions of interpersonal attraction, status, and morality. In Study 2 ($N = 198$), participants rated the perceived attractiveness, status, and morality of characters engaged in prototypical prestige and dominance-based moral grandstanding expressions. Results from these studies indicate that prestige-based moral grandstanding was associated with more positive perceptions of interpersonal attraction, status, and morality, compared to dominance-based moral grandstanding. These findings are discussed in the context of how grandstanding may bring interpersonal benefits at the expense of the quality of broader moral discourse.

WELL-BEING BALM FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Jason Ludington

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email: jasonludington@gmail.com

Abstract

This talk will touch on theoretical and practical perspectives on resilience to adversity, and ask participants to consider which if any resilience factors they could adapt to their own lives to compensate for current pandemic-related stressors. A number of studies have considered the strong link between adversity -- particularly in early childhood-- and development of later disorders. These disorders are usually grouped into internalizing and externalizing types, may appear in middle childhood, and if not corrected can persist far into adulthood. Examples of internalizing disorders include depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, while examples of externalizing disorders include delinquency and substance use disorders, and a mixed category example is failed marriage. A number of resilience factors have been identified for their putative role to compensate for adverse environmental and life experiences to promote positive development. Some resilience factors cannot easily be altered (e.g., IQ), while others can be developed at any time (e.g., emotion regulation strategies). Social media use offers an effective compensatory strategy for lost social contact due to physical isolation during the pandemic, and also offers a medium for prolonged and potentially addictive behavior that could aggravate existing internalizing problems. Participants will be asked to consider and discuss what constitutes healthy social media use in current times. This talk ends with a list of factors that attendees may consider adapting to fit their needs to compensate for stresses arising from disease threat, social isolation, and physical and social lifestyle adjustments to the covid-19 pandemic.

Panel H

Culture and Psychology in a Rapidly Changing World

Panel Abstract

The panel presents research to highlight the importance of culture for understanding contemporary topics related to psychological well-being. These topics include social use, prejudice, LGBTIQ and cultural competence, and mindfulness. The four presentations in this panel examine the influence of culture from different approaches. In the first presentation, relationships between Facebook use and well-being were compared between individuals in Thailand and Canada. The second presentation analyzes the effects of cultural values at the national level on religion and prejudice. Next, the integration of Western and Eastern perspectives in Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (MBCBT) is discussed. The last presentation addresses the importance of practitioners' cultural competence for understanding LGBTIQ clients.

Keywords: Well-being, social media, sexual diversity, LGBTIQ, cultural competence, mental health, mindfulness, prejudice, religion, Acceptance and Commitment Therapy

Chair:

[Jennifer Chavanovanich, Ph.D.](#)

East West Psychological Science Research Center,
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

[Assoc. Prof. Tara Marshall, Ph.D.](#)

Department of Health, Aging and Society,
McMaster University

[Jasper Van Assche, Ph.D.](#)

Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences,
Ghent University, and Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, University of Leuven

[William H. O'Brien, Ph.D.](#)

Bowling Green State University

[Timo T. Ojanen, Ph.D.](#)

Faculty of Learning Sciences and Education,
Thammasat University

FACEBOOK USE IN THAILAND AND CANADA: WHY DO THEY USE IT, WHAT DO THEY POST ABOUT,
AND HOW IS IT CONNECTED WITH WELL-BEING?

Tara Marshall*

Department of Health, Aging and Society, McMaster University

Jennifer Chavanovanich

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email*: Marsht6@mcmaster.ca

Abstract

Research linking social media use to well-being is limited by its overreliance on samples from Western, independent cultures. We sought to extend this literature by comparing the association of Facebook use with well-being in a non-Western, interdependent culture (Thailand, $N = 170$) and a Western culture (Canada, $N = 133$). The results of our one-week daily diary study revealed, first, that Thais used Facebook significantly more actively than did Canadians – e.g., they more frequently posted status updates and liked/reacted/commented on others' posts – but they did not differ in their passive use (i.e., browsing without interacting). Second, Thais' more active Facebook use explained why they posted more frequently than Canadians about social activities, intellectual pursuits, diet/exercise, and entertainment/celebrities; however, their tendency to post about these topics was also informed by their lower independence and, in turn, their stronger motivation to use Facebook for social validation purposes. Posting about these topics was not linked to participants' well-being in either country. Third, both Thais and Canadians reported more positive affect on days they spent more time on Facebook, but not on days they used Facebook more actively (i.e., days they posted updates). Finally, participants from both countries reported less negative affect on days they received more likes to their posts, but only among those less motivated to use Facebook for social validation. Overall, these results suggest that Facebook is more dominant among young Thais than Canadians, but its use remains associated with some indices of well-being in both countries.

RELIGION AND PREJUDICE ACROSS CULTURES: A TEST OF THE THREAT-CONSTRAINT MODEL

Jasper Van Assche*

Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ghent University and
Center for Social and Cultural Psychology, University of Leuven

Joaquín Bahamondes & Chris Sibley

School of Psychology, The University of Auckland

Corresponding author email*: Jasper.vanassche@UGent.be

Abstract

The present set of studies investigated the role of being religious in the prediction of various forms of prejudice. Following the threat-constraint model, we predicted that contexts characterized by high threat attenuate—or constrain—the relationship between individual differences in being religious on the one hand and antigay prejudice and sexism on the other. A worldwide investigation of these regional constraints was conducted in the Americas Barometer (125,984 individuals nested in 20 countries; Study 1), the World Values Survey (69,798 individuals nested in 45 countries; Study 2), and the European Social Survey (44,386 individuals nested in 274 Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques regions; Study 3). Results identify a key moderating role of Hofstede’s cultural dimensions, revealing strong associations between religion and prejudice in regions low in power distance, uncertainty avoidance, masculinity, and collectivism, whereas the religion–prejudice association is constrained (i.e., weaker and often absent) in regions high on those cultural dimensions.

INTEGRATING EASTERN AND WESTERN PERSPECTIVES IN MINDFULNESS-BASED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY: EXPANDING THEORETICAL MODELS AND TECHNIQUES

William H. O'Brien* Huanzhen Xu
Bowling Green State University

Corresponding author email*: wobrien@bgsu.edu

Abstract

Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Behavior Therapies (MBCBT) such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, Dialectical Behavior Therapy, Functional Analytic Psychotherapy, and Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction are transdiagnostic approaches that have been shown to be effective for many different psychological problems in randomized clinical trials and meta-analyses. MBCBTs broadened Western approaches to psychotherapy by incorporating some Eastern ideas and intervention techniques. However, as noted by psychology scholars in Thailand (e.g., Jarukasemthawee et al., 2019; Uthayaratana et al., 2019), the integration of Eastern philosophies, theories, constructs, and techniques was haphazard and incomplete. Considerable work needs to be done in order to more thoroughly and systematically integrate Eastern and Western perspectives in MBCBTs.

In this panel presentation, the conceptual model (Hexaflex) and theories (Radical Behaviorism and Relational Frame Theory) associated with Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) will be presented. Areas of congruence and incongruence between ACT and key Eastern philosophies, theories, constructs, and techniques will be identified. Potential remedies for broadening ACT so that it more adequately integrates Eastern and Western perspectives will be presented. Newly developed ACT protocols that were designed to more integrate Eastern perspectives will be presented along with outcome data. Finally, an agenda for needed future research will be presented.

REFLECTIONS ON THAI LGBTIQ CLIENTS' MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE USE EXPERIENCES FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF CULTURAL COMPETENCE

Timo T. Ojanen

Faculty of Learning Sciences and Education, Thammasat University

Corresponding author email*: timotapaniojanen@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer/questioning (LGBTIQ) groups can be considered subcultures, and LGBTIQ clients may find mainstream mental health services insensitive unless service providers have sufficient cultural competence.

Method: I draw on qualitative survey and interview data from 14 Thai LGBTIQ clients to describe their experiences in using mental health services, and analyze these experiences in terms of LGBTIQ cultural competencies identified by clients and mental health practitioners in the same study.

Results: Experiences of insensitive practice largely involved practitioners with a poor understanding of LGBTIQ people. For example, practitioners failed to understand how being LGBTIQ can cause stress; got awkward when the client was unsure of their sexual orientation; or pressured the client to disclose their identity. Transgender participants had particular challenges with hospital personnel, who inquired about their gender in a loud voice; expressed incredulity about them being transgender; asked them to undress in the presence of an opposite-gender staff member; believed in negative stereotypes; or blamed them for taking the personnel's valuable time. In contrast, some clients who described their service providers as sensitive praised their understanding of LGBTIQ people or the practitioner's neutral demeanor when the client disclosed their identity or other sexuality-related information. One non-binary client praised their practitioner who asked about the client's pronouns and used them afterwards; helped the client to find a gender-neutral nickname; helped to negotiate with the client's parents; and apologized when needed. Some participants described practitioners who had not been very knowledgeable but had an open mind, were willing to learn more, and exhibited professionalism.

Conclusion: These experiences highlight the necessity of developing practitioners' LGBTIQ cultural competence. Such competence might be needed for enabling the operation of common factors that underlie the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic work, such as goal consensus, empathy, alliance, or positive regard.

Panel I

Readiness for Organizational Learning and Change

Panel Abstract

A conference panel on Readiness for Organizational Learning and Change has been created by psychology faculty and staff members who recognize the importance of professional development and organizational strategy in times of turbulence. We therefore welcome everyone who might be interested in topics related to organizational learning and change to discuss and share your wisdom with us.

Keywords: Organizational preparedness, learning needs analysis, competency building, strategic change

Chair:

Witsinee Bovornusvakool, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

Witsinee Bovornusvakool, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Poonsub Areekit, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Asst. Prof. Sakkaphat T. Ngamake

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Prong Tharawanich, Ed.D.

Advanced Info Services Public Company Limited

Supoet Srinutapong, Ed.D.

Advanced Info Services Public Company Limited

KEY COMPETENCIES FOR THE FUTURE: APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Witsinee Bovornusvakool*, Poosub Areekit, Sakkaphat T. Ngamake
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Prong Tharawanich, Supoet Srinutapong
Advanced Info Services Public Company Limited

Suchaya Pichitkarn, Jirapattara Raveepatarakul, Woramon Suphachak & Chichaya Srichaisawat
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email*: Witsinee.B@chula.ac.th

Abstract

Research on future competencies is one of the most crucial topics in organizational science due to a number of today's new challenges for organizations and businesses. Seven competencies were revealed as important for the future workforce in this study: (a) Networking and Partnering, (b) Lifelong Learning, (c) Creativity, (d) Agility, (e) Leadership, including Empowering and Inspiring others, (f) Complex Problem Solving, and (g) Digital Literacy. Three stages of data analysis were conducted. The first stage was a comprehensive literature review. The authors searched for and reviewed available and reliable academic and practitioner-published information on the current and future competencies. This analysis helped the authors extract the common 63 competencies from publicly available sources. Second, the authors collected data from 590 employed or self-employed individuals in Thailand using five survey questions: (a) the importance of each competency ($n = 360$); (b) the opportunity to be applied to various tasks ($n = 55$); (c) the ease of self-learning and self-developing ($n = 57$); (d) the necessity for career advancement ($n = 56$); and (e) the chance to be replaced by technology and robots ($n = 62$). Factor analysis was conducted on data from the first survey question only. Exploratory factor analysis using principal axis factoring with Promax rotation and parallel analysis suggested 12 factors initially. However, some factors contained few competencies that were conceptually unconnected while some competencies were not loaded onto any factors. Hence, a series of re-analyses, with the number of factors decreased by one decrement from 12 to 7, revealed that a seven-factor solution seemed to best represent the competencies structure. Third, cluster analysis was performed with data from the five survey questions. The hierarchical agglomerative with Euclidean distance and Ward's method was employed, and it revealed ten tentative clusters. Discussions were made in light of utilizing the aforementioned results to group and select subsets of the competencies in areas related to developing psychological constructs and measures, planning for organizational change, preparing the current workforce, and recruiting prospective workforce for the future.

Panel J

Behavioral Change and Lives in Time of Disasters

Panel Abstract

Disaster brings enormous effects to every dimension of lives. Its rapid change, also disrupts our ability to adapt and maintain good well-being in turbulent time. Our panel contains of 4 talks sharing the experience of hardship, adaptation, and changes among individual and society in two great disasters: the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, Tsunamis, and Nuclear Accident in Japan, and the COVID-19 pandemic. We have 4 panelists from 3 countries, Japan, UK and Thailand joining to share their personal experience, and their findings on the disaster research. We hope this panel will bring a deep discussion of the way we could cope with the current pandemic and the forthcoming disaster from the perspective of psychologist.

Keywords: 2011 Japan disaster, COVID-19, human adaptation, panic, well-being

Chair:

[Professor Abe Tsuneyuki, Ph.D.](#)

Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Co-Chair:

[Juthatip Wiwattanapantuwong, Ph.D.](#)

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

[Prof. Abe Tsuneyuki, Ph.D.](#)

Department of Psychology,
Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

[Prof. Nobuyuki Sakai](#)

Department of Psychology,
Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

[Asst. Prof. Kannapa Pongponrat, Ph.D.](#)

College of Innovation, Thammasat University

[Janchai King, Ph.D.](#)

London Borough of Barnet, UK

MANNERS OF VICTIMS: WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE 2011 GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI

Tsuneyuki Abe

Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Corresponding author email: abe7t@tohoku.ac.jp

Abstract

After being struck by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake in the Tohoku region (northeastern area of Japan) was thrown into confusion and isolated from other areas. Public utilities, such as electricity, gas, and water in the area were cut off. It was dark, cold, hungry, and victims were tormented by such situation. However, most of them had not gotten into a panic.

We conducted research with paper and internet survey and interview. These data suggested that criminal and deviant behavior were extremely rare, and the victims apparently helped each other altruistically.

In this presentation, the actual situation in the aftermath will be introduced as follows:

1. Photos of the struck area taken by myself and volunteer responded to my call via newspaper.
2. Result of questionnaire on odd scenes or behavior in the aftermath.
3. Result of the interview to convenience stores in the Tohoku area.
4. Explanation from the viewpoint of emergent norm about what happened in the struck area.
5. Important role of disaster culture based on “science” and “history” for appropriate attitude toward disaster prevention.

LIFE AS MARGINALIZED PEOPLE IN DISASTER TIME: STORY OF THAI WOMEN IN
ISHINOMAKI CITY, MIYAGI

Kannapa Pongponrat
College of Innovation, Thammasat University

Corresponding author email: kannapap@hotmail.com

Abstract

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami on March 11, 2011, generated an unexpected massive devastating Tsunami that attacked the Tohoku region, including Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. This situation affected almost every walk of life in the areas. Among tsunami victims, non-Japanese victims struggled with recovery and resettled their lives due to different socio-economic factors related to marginalization. In Ishinomaki city, one of the worst affected areas, a small group of Thai women were facing such difficult conditions. To identify this situation more clearly, qualitative research with a narrative approach was conducted, focusing on story of these Thai women and their life before and after tsunami in 2011. Results provide understanding of the conditions of Thai women living, the impact of the tsunami, and the ways they recovered, resettle, and rehabilitate their life both physical and phycological aspects. This can be showcased to public on life in a time of disaster, especially marginalized people and their survival lesson learned.

EATING BEHAVIOR IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Nobuyuki Sakai

Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Corresponding author email: nob_sakai@tohoku.ac.jp

Abstract

We eat foods not only to fill our bodies but also to fill our minds. The presenter discussed the latter aim of eating, referring to the Maslow's hierarchy of needs in the previous article (Sakai, 2014). Based on the article, our motivation for eating is to satisfy our needs for love and belongingness and esteem in our daily lives. In this talk, two phenomena will be introduced; KYO-SYOKU, eating with family members and/or friends, and NAKA-SYOKU, eating foods that purchased in the supermarket, convenience store, and/or restaurants in our home.

KYO-SYOKU: Eating with family members and/or friends is a type of eating that satisfies our needs for love and belongingness. We eat more, feel stronger satisfaction, and evaluate foods more palatable when eating the foods with others than eating alone. However, in this pandemic situation, the Japanese government strongly recommends us not to eat foods in a group because of the viruses spread by the aerosol emitted during eating. As a substitute for eating with others, the government recommends having online eating with others. Can we substitute online eating for eating with others in real situations?

NAKA-SYOKU: Japanese people make their foods in their home and eat them at home. That is called UCHI-SYOKU by tradition. Also, Japanese people have a tradition that we eat foods made by professional cooks in restaurants, called GAI-SYOKU. The change in our lifestyles leads us to have a new tradition that we eat foods made by others in our home, called NAKA-SYOKU. In this pandemic, Japanese people have placed a great weight on NAKA-SYOKU instead of GAI-SYOKU. Can we substitute NAKA-SYOKU for GAI-SYOKU and/or NAKA-SYOKU?

Two experiments about these phenomena will be presented in this talk. The results of these experiments help us to understand and to deal with rapid changes in our lives. The presenter would appreciate it, if this talk is useful for improvement of your qualities of life.

SUPPORTING THE WELLBEING OF CHILDREN AND SCHOOL COMMUNITIES IN THE UK;
KEY PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES, FRAMEWORKS AND RESEARCH

Janchai King
London Borough of Barnet

Corresponding author email: Janchai.King@barnet.gov.uk

Abstract

The coronavirus pandemic has had a significant impact on school communities in the UK. Pupils, their families and school professionals have experienced unprecedented pressures around maintaining academic performance whilst managing high levels of uncertainty and related anxiety around the impact of the pandemic on their lives. The wellbeing of young people, their families and school colleagues has become an area of considerable concern nationally. Developing wellbeing and resilience has been prioritized as schools return to normal, and children return to learning. It is recognized that children cannot learn to their full potential when their wellbeing is undermined.

The presentation will focus on the psychological concepts of wellbeing and resilience for children and young people and what neuroscience tells us about brain functions and their impact on children's wellbeing and readiness to learn. It will explore what current research suggests in terms of mechanisms to support wellbeing and resilience and the role of the school community in providing the environment in which this support can be delivered most effectively.

Panel K

Conducting Research in the COVID Era: Experiences in Secondary Data Research

Panel Abstract

The COVID pandemic's range of disruption has included scholarly and field research for social investigators, requiring new ways of thinking about how information can be sought and examined. A panel comprised of staff and students at Coventry University will share their personal experiences in using secondary data to guide new research. Examples of access to online materials, including social media and large, open databases will be described. Student engagement and dissertation research will also be discussed.

Keywords: Secondary data; open databases; social media, COVID-19 pandemic, quantitative research methods, mental health, hate crimes

Chair:

[Assistant Professor André Soares, Ph.D.](#)

School of Psychological, Social and Behavioural Sciences,
Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Coventry University

Co-Chair:

[Brian Price, Ph.D.](#)

School of Psychological, Social and Behavioural Sciences,
Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Coventry University

Presenters:

[Sara Prot, Ph.D.](#)

Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Coventry University

[Chris Smyth, Ph.D.](#)

Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Coventry University

[Ravi Dave, Ph.D.](#)

Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Coventry University

SOCIAL MEDIA IN QUANTITATIVE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH DURING THE COVID CRISIS

Sara Prot*, Joanne Adams & Georgina Sheldrake
Coventry University

Corresponding author email*: ac2215@coventry.ac.uk

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has limited the ability of social psychological researchers to conduct laboratory experiments and other types of quantitative research studies in face-to-face settings. Social media have provided a valuable alternative for participant recruitment and data collection. This presentation reviews key advantages and methodological pitfalls of using social media in quantitative social psychological research. These recommendations are using examples from three studies conducted before and during the COVID-19 pandemic using different quantitative study designs – a short-term longitudinal study by Prot and Bosnar (2019), an experimental study by Sheldrake (2021) and a cross-sectional correlational study by Adams (2021). Finally, recommendations are given for the use of social media in dissemination of scientific information in the public interest.

UTILISING SECONDARY DATA TO ENABLE RESEARCH IN A PANDEMIC; IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Chris Smyth
Coventry University

Corresponding author email: ad6590@coventry.ac.uk

Abstract

The purpose of this presentation will be to detail a number of ways in which researchers can continue to do research in a COVID era. While colleagues will look at interesting ways of harvesting data, the presenter will focus on how recent events have highlighted the importance of secondary data and how it can be used when primary data collection is constrained in the hope that these sources may be appropriately utilized into the future.

The presenter will discuss various sources within a UK context for secondary data including administrative and large scale survey data. The presenter will also discuss how his PhD utilized secondary data, primarily in a Structural Equation Modelling context and how the techniques utilized in this research can be applied to other research projects. Undergraduate students will also detail how they adapted their dissertation research to be compliant with UK government guidelines surrounding COVID and how they have utilized technology and innovation to overcome the problems presented by COVID.

INVESTIGATING THE DEMOGRAPHICS WITHIN REPORTED RACE AND RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES
IN THE UK: UNCOVERING THE PROXIMITY AND LIKELIHOOD OF BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIMES

Ravi Dave
Coventry University

Corresponding author email: ad0113@coventry.ac.uk

Abstract

Hate crimes are any crimes motivated by a prejudice towards a person(s) immutable difference). In the recent years, there has been a stark increase in hate crimes, especially following the EU referendum and other national and international events. The UK uses a five-strand approach to record and report hate crimes, these being race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, and gender orientation. Therefore, any actual or perceived incidences motivated by the perpetrators prejudice can be classified as a hate crime.

In the first study of his Ph.D., the presenter looked at the demographics of where and when race and religious hate crimes were most likely to occur based on regional and national reports of hate crimes in tabloid and broadsheet newspapers. A total of 28 variables were extrapolated to highlight how race and religious hate crimes manifest in society in the UK.

Panel L

Psychological Perspectives in Well-being

Panel Abstract

Psychological well-being is perceived to be very important for individuals, especially during the time of changes in life. This panel examines how stress during life changes could affect our mental health, as well as focuses on strategies to promote psychological well-being in our daily lives. Research topics will cover stress reduction, changes in communication, mathematics anxiety, and ADHD among young adults.

Keywords: Stressors, coping strategy, psychoeducation, classroom action research, digital technology, communication, clinical psychology, COVID-19, mathematics anxiety, academic achievement, academic well-being, self-labeling, disclosure, well-being, ADHD

Chair:

Asst. Prof. Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Presenters:

Asst. Prof. Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Hiroshi Matsui, Ph.D.

Institute of Developing Economics, Japan

Huyen-Trang Luu-Thi

Faculty of Psychology,

Ho Chi Minh City University of Education

Anindita Widiastuti

Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

PSYCHOEDUCATION FOR STRESS REDUCTION AND COPING ENHANCEMENT FOR UNDERGRADUATES ENROLLED IN A GENERAL EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn* & D.Psych
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Corresponding author email*: Kullaya.D@chula.ac.th

Abstract

Stress is an inevitable challenge in college adjustment. Equipping undergraduates with strategies to effectively cope with stress would be beneficial, both for their overall and academic adjustments. The current classroom action research, hence, was conducted to investigate the attempt to equip undergraduates with skills and knowledge in stress management, introduced through psychoeducation in a general education psychology course. The study entails three objectives: 1) to identify stressors commonly experienced by the students, 2) to identify the students' existing coping strategies, and 3) to identify alternative coping strategies the students utilized after the course enrollment. Data were collected via the "Self-enhancement Report," that the students submitted at the end of the semester. A total of 59 reports were analyzed using descriptive analyses in terms of: 1) stressors reported, 2) students' existing coping strategies, and 3) their alternative coping strategies. Findings indicated that the stressors (i.e., 73.4%) were mainly relevant to the students' intrapersonal concerns. Prior to the course enrollment, emotional-focused coping was the main strategy they employed (i.e., 59.3%). After the enrollment, problem-focused coping became one (i.e., 53.4%). Increased effectiveness of the coping strategies as well as their variety was noted. The majority of the alternative coping strategies (i.e., 77.19%) were also relevant to the psychological concepts/interventions introduced in the course. Implications of the current findings for the teaching and classroom management as well as for undergraduates' mental health enhancement via psychoeducation were discussed.

CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND CHALLENGES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Hiroshi Matsui*

Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University & Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

Janthorn Sinthupundaja

Cross-disciplinary research group HamaEvi

Kaida Shun

PT. ABeam Consulting Indonesia

Yamada Eiji

Change Talk Japan

Kodama Kentaro

Tokyo Metropolitan University

Corresponding author email*: matsui.hiroshi@gmail.com

Abstract

The Changes in the social environment such as caused by COVID-19, and the development of digital technology have shifted the way people communicate. Where and how does psychology help people communicate in such situations?

In this presentation, we will introduce issues in the field of business and clinical counseling and how psychological research contributes to them. Firstly, based on our management consulting experience, communication issues and initiatives in companies, government agencies, and educational institutions will be introduced, and changes in society will be outlined. Secondly, we will focus on the fact that the state of clinical psychology, such as counseling, has changed significantly due to changes in society and technology, and introduce the state of utilization of remote communication and initiatives for counseling using artificial intelligence. In addition, the quantitative research of clinical conversation conducted by authors are introduced as an example.

The authors have been working on quantitative analysis of communication situations such as psychological counseling scenes using body movement analysis, natural language analysis, manual for the Motivational Interviewing Skill Code (MISC) and heart rate variability analysis. Recent advances in digitalization and remote work have created new research challenges, such as clarifying remote communication risks and countermeasures. It seems to be required that psychology offers effective knowledge for such rapid social change.

We discuss communication research that Thai and Asian psychologists could carry out, and the ideal way of cooperation in the future.

MATHEMATICS ANXIETY IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN VIETNAM

Huyen-Trang Luu-Thi, My-Tien Nguyen-Thi, Thao Thanh-Ly, Bao-Tran Nguyen-Duong,
Thuy-Trinh Ngo-Thi* & Vinh-Long Tran-Chi
Faculty of Psychology, Ho Chi Minh City University of Education

Corresponding author email*: 4401611169@student.hcmue.edu.vn

Abstract

More and more students around the world have suffered from mathematics anxiety. Mathematics anxiety causes negative effects on student's learning outcomes, academic well-being and obstacles in the learning process. The main objective is to investigate the relationship between mathematics anxiety and gender; grade level; career orientation; academic achievement with participants are grade 10, 11, 12 students. This study used Revised Version of Mathematics Anxiety Rating Scale to survey 1548 high school students (570 males, 978 females) from nine high schools in Vietnam. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. MANOVA test was used to assess differences between each group. The results found that there were significant differences in grade level, academic achievement, and students' career orientation on mathematics anxiety. Grade 12 students had higher levels of mathematics anxiety than grade 10 and 11. Students with math score averages (9.0-10.0) had higher levels of mathematics anxiety than students with lower scores. Students choosing Finance - Economics or Industrial Engineering to pursue higher education had higher levels of mathematics anxiety than others. For the interaction, it was found the interactions between academic achievement and grade level; gender, grade level and career orientation; gender, academic achievement, and career orientation. These findings are helpful for protecting and enhancing student's mental health during the learning process through comprehending and implementing strategies to assist students in overcoming their academic anxiety. This study contributes to the general discussion underway about the definition of mathematics anxiety and the relationship between mathematics anxiety and academic achievement. Future research should consider the potential effects of mathematics anxiety on academic achievement, academic well-being more carefully to assist educators in designing appropriate curriculum and developing psychological support programs to care for the emotional well-being and mental health of the students.

ADHD LABELING IN YOUNG ADULTS' WELL-BEING

Anindita Widiastuti
Universitas Padjadjaran

Corresponding author email: aninditawidiastuti@gmail.com

Abstract

Increasing number of young adults are getting diagnosed with mental illnesses. By December 2020, data recorded an estimation of 11.6% of the United States' college students to suffer from ADHD. Self-labeling plays an additional role to a mental illness' sufferer's well-being, since it may either facilitate the initiation of one's mental health treatment, or instead bring distress to them. Despite of existing concerns on self-labeling's potential role in medically diagnosed ADHD's sufferers, inadequate concerns had yet to be given to the well-being of non-medically diagnosed young adults who have been publicly disclosing to strangers how they label by disclosing themselves as an ADHD sufferer via their online social platform. To generate comprehensive themes at ADHD labeling and one's well-being, observation and unstructured interviews were conducted to six U.S. young adults who had all publicly labeled themselves as an ADHD's sufferer via their Twitter's activities. This phenomenological study encountered four essential themes : (1) Challenges in daily situations, (2) Identifying with ADHD traits found online, (3) Parent's lack of support, (4) Self-labeling with ADHD. The themes discovered were either an effect or a cause of the participants' well-being, notably during the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, participants labeled themselves for a particular cause, which is to be able to make sense of themselves and to get broader options of alternatives to deal with their own daily situations.

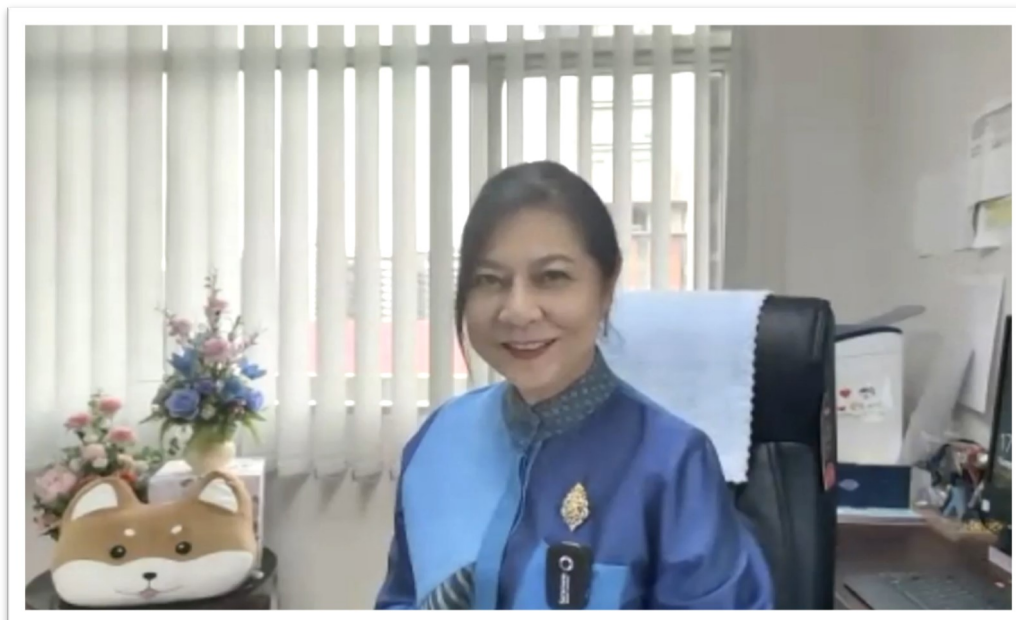


TICP

Pictures collection

Opening Ceremony

: Asst. Prof. Panrapee Suttiwan, Ph.D., Dean of Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University



Keynote Speaker


: Professor Jolanda Jetten, Ph.D., ARC Laureate Fellowship
School of Psychology, The university of Queensland, Australia




Chula Chulalongkorn University, Srinakharinwirot University, Chiang Mai University, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, KU, Prince of Songkhla University, The University of Queensland, Stanford University, Coventry University

❖ TICP 2021 ❖
Rapid Change:
Maintaining Well-being
in Turbulent Times
❖ 8 July 2021 ❖

TICP&TNCP 2021: ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN
TIMES OF RAPID CHANGE:
CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIETIES' SOCIAL AND
POLITICAL VITALITY




Jolanda Jetten
University of Queensland



Life Di
East West Psychological Science Research Center
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Chula Chulalongkorn University, Srinakharinwirot University, Chiang Mai University, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, KU, Prince of Songkhla University, The University of Queensland, Stanford University, Coventry University

❖ TICP 2021 ❖
Rapid Change:
Maintaining Well-being
in Turbulent Times
❖ 8 July 2021 ❖



Life Di
East West Psychological Science Research Center
Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

Room 1: Panel A

Thriving Organizations in the Turbulent Time: Creating Positive Contexts for Well-being and Growth



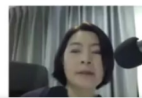
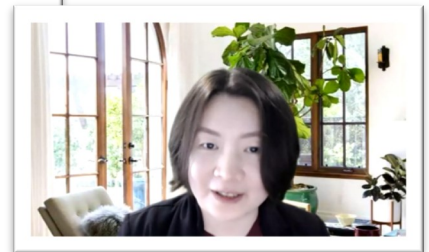
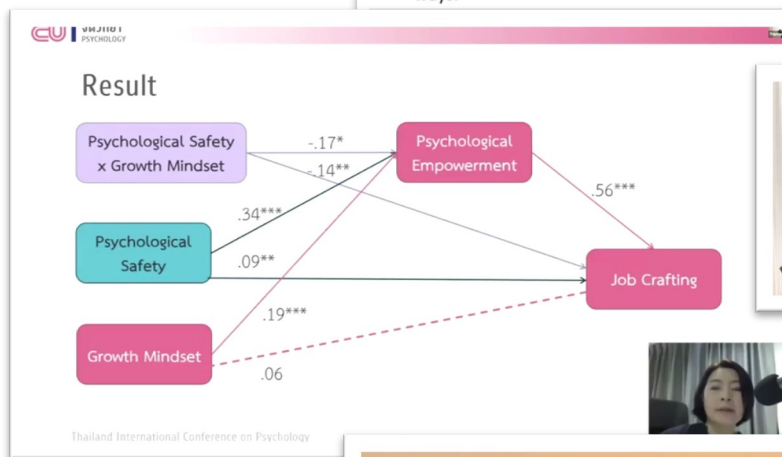
Improving employee engagement through job crafting

One of the best practices that can navigate the challenge and promote work well-being in the unforeseeable crisis is "Job crafting".

Job crafting refers to personalizing and customizing our jobs to make it a better fit to us as individuals. Employees might change their tasks, skills, relationships, or the ways of perceiving their job meaningful ways.



(Wrzesniewski & Dutton, 2001; Stemp & Vella-Brodrick, 2013)





LD Goal Attainment

Successful leader development can refer to the attainment of developmental goals relevant to increased leadership skills and knowledge (Day, Harrison, & Halpin, 2009; Day & Dragoni, 2015).

With time and attention, leaders will eventually attain their goals and gain the necessary skills and knowledge to become an effective leader.

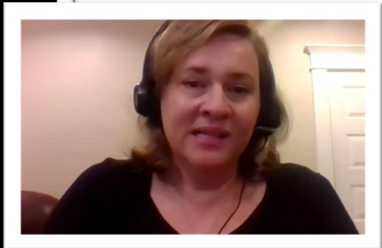


leaders could practice behaviors such as establishing well-defined roles and processes, displaying positivity in the face of adversity, storytelling, asking questions, listening actively, giving and receiving feedback, gathering more information before making decisions



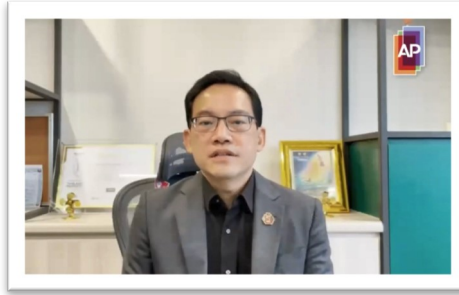
Overall Comments: Thriving Organizations in the Turbulent Time: Creating positive contexts for well-being and growth

- VUCA risks & demands**
 - Virtuality
 - ???
- Employee assets & resources**
 - Growth mindset
 - LDE
 - SOC strategies
- Team/Leader assets & resources**
 - Psychological safety
 - Empowering leadership style
 - Shared leadership
 - Communication quality
 - Knowledge sharing
 - Org trust
- Employee Adaptability**
 - Job Crafting
 - Proactive work behaviors
 - Resilience
 - Ongoing development
- Org Thriving**
 - Engaged employees
 - Productive employees
 - ??



Panel B

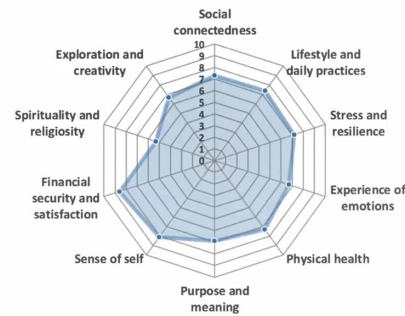
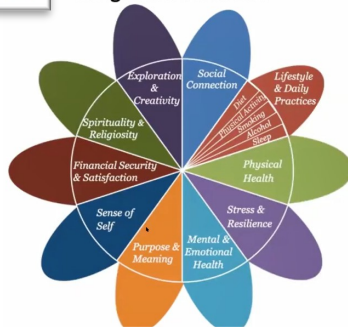
Stanford WELL for Life Thailand



Each individual in the study

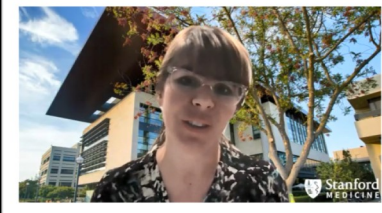
A total score
Ranges from 0 to 100

10 Domain-specific scores

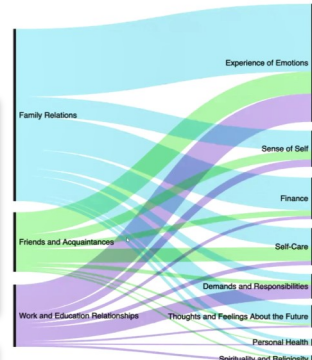
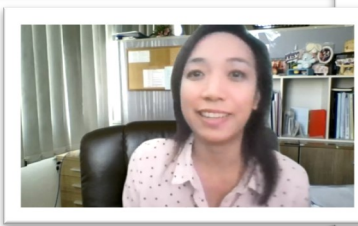


Found in translation:
Reflections and lessons for
qualitative research collaborations
across language and culture

Patricia Rodriguez Espinosa, PhD, MPH
on behalf of WELL Thailand Team



Across institutions across language, across culture and share. What has been some of our process and some of her insights.



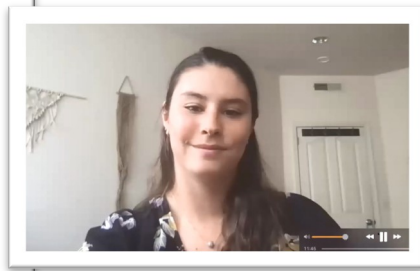
Results

Current level of well-being = 67.98 (30-100)

Ideal level of well-being = 85.16 (52-100)

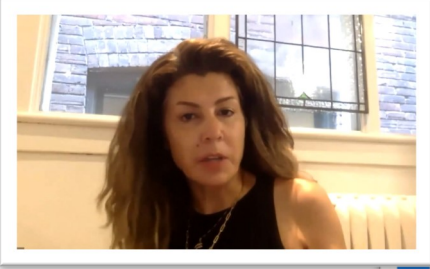
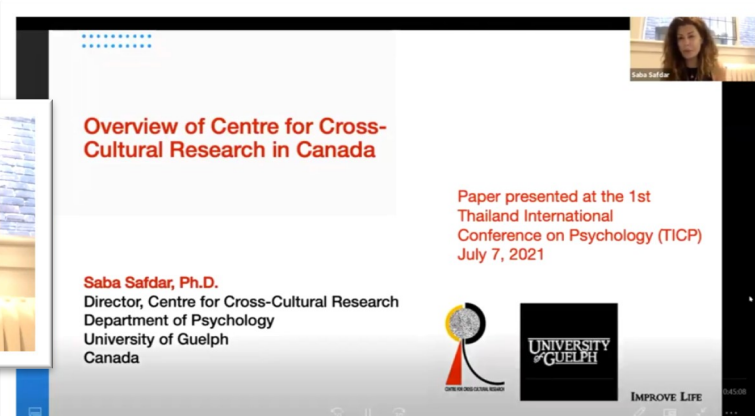


Well-Being in Thailand: A Culturally Driven Grounded Inquiry Exploration of a Complex Construct



Panel C

Collaborative Research and Exchange between Centre for Cross-Cultural Research in Canada & East-West Center in Thailand

Overview of Centre for Cross-Cultural Research in Canada

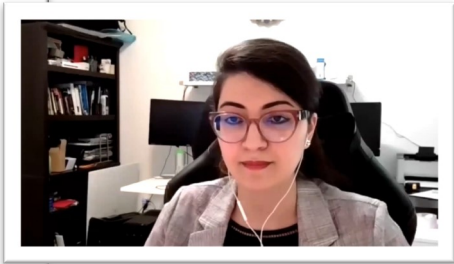
Paper presented at the 1st Thailand International Conference on Psychology (TICP) July 7, 2021

Saba Safdar, Ph.D.
Director, Centre for Cross-Cultural Research
Department of Psychology
University of Guelph
Canada

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
IMPROVE LIFE

Discussion

- Ethnic tolerance and attitudes on social equality
 - Interculturalism and multiculturalism
- Positive evaluation of intergroup contact
 - Only multiculturalism
- Positive implications of both ideologies
- The importance of the sociopolitical context
- Countries' public policy and cultural norms of integration (Guimond et al., 2013)
- The endorsement of these ideologies among ethnic minorities



OUR MISSION

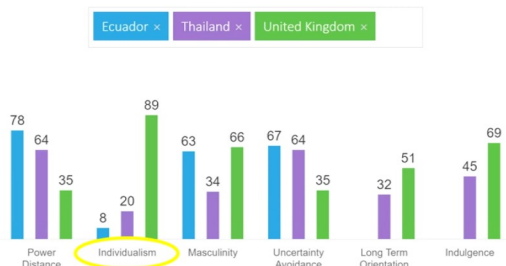
The center was founded in 1996. Now, the center aims to cover wide range of topics dealing with intersection of cross-culture and psychology.

Our mission is to expand collaborative knowledge and psychological research about influences of culture on human processes and behaviors.

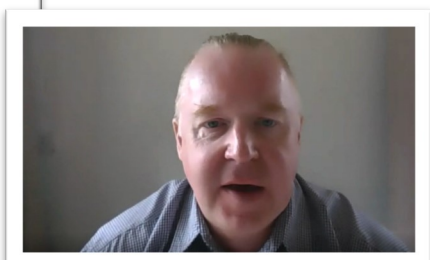
- Topics we intend to cover are such as:
- comparative cross-cultural studies
 - intercultural issues
 - indigenous psychology
 - eastern perspective of psychology

We welcome any research size across the spectrum from personal self-report data to large multinational projects.

Why they may vary

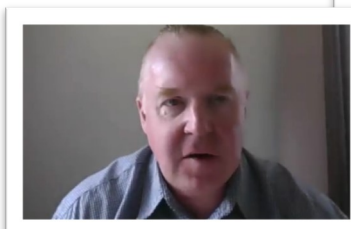


<https://www.hofstede-insights.com/>



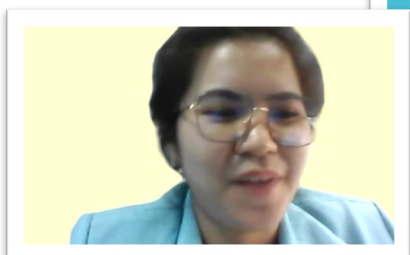
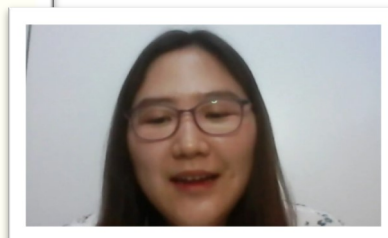
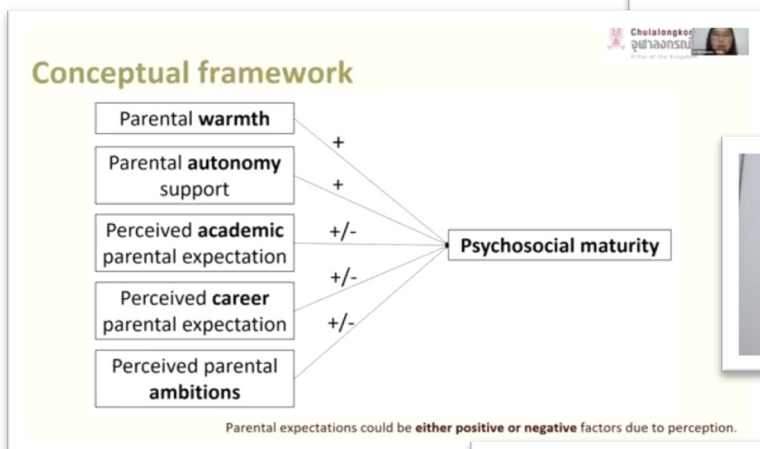
Panel D

Transition to Adulthood, Adulthood and Aging



Why this matters

- Better cognitive ability has only positive impacts on life (Brown, et al. (2021). Can you ever be too smart for your own good? comparing linear and nonlinear effects of cognitive ability on life outcomes. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*).
- Cognitive ability can be improved. For each year spent in education, IQ increases by about 3 points (Ritchie & Tucker-Drob (2018). How much does education improve intelligence? A meta-analysis. *Psychological Science*, 29(8), 1358-1369.)



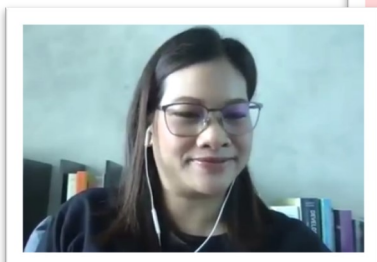
The 1st Thailand International Conference on Psychology (TICP)

ADULT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP

In the Time of COVID-19

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA + UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Love in the Time of COVID Research Team

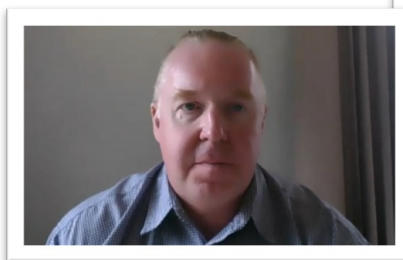


Our Findings & Implications

- FTP opportunities and limitations as indicators of well-beings and mental health
- FTP is related to age, but not the same
- FTP in future studies in adult relationship & decision-making (e.g., financial, health, career)

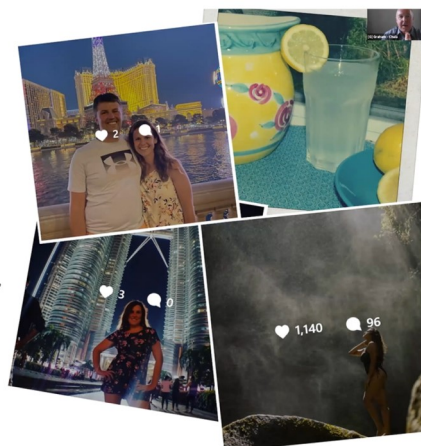

Panel G

Addiction, Status-seeking and Coping on Social Media



Lessons learnt. 2

- People with the most instant messenger use are most likely to manage their image
- So, an unintended finding about self-presentation and smartphone use
- Hardly surprising, in retrospect.
- The 'instrumental conditioning task' may actually be useful in experimental social cognition studies to measure impression management.

WHAT IS MORAL GRANDSTANDING?

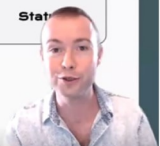
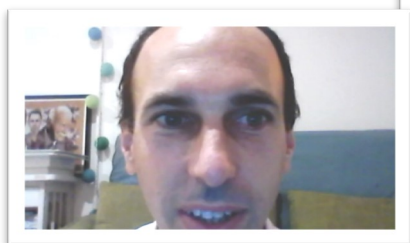
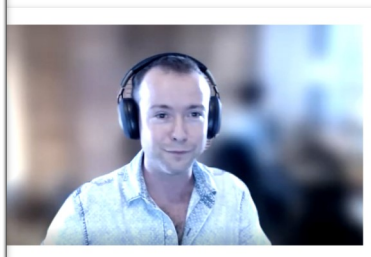
The use of moral talk to gain status.

Grandstanding Expressions

- Superior views
- Moral insight
- Moral sensitivity
- Moral priorities

→

Status

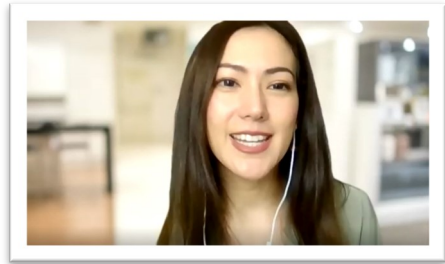
Mediators between adversity and disorders

Virtually all resilience factors are **compensatory** (protective) factors for adverse developmental / environmental conditions (Resilience factors counterbalance against disadvantages / adverse environment in a main effects model.)

- Compensatory factors for *internalizing* disorders: emotion regulation; no harsh discipline (Zarling et al., 2013); approach problems directly; don't deal with stressors alone (Huffhines, Jackson, & Stone, 2020); being male; low novelty seeking; low neuroticism; formation of strong parental attachment (Fergusson & Horwood, 2003)
- Compensatory factors for *externalizing* disorders: emotion regulation; appraisal; maternal psychological functioning (Zarling et al., 2013); approach problems directly; don't deal with stressors alone (Huffhines, Jackson, & Stone, 2020); being female; low novelty seeking; high self esteem; avoidance of affiliations with delinquent peers (Fergusson & Horwood, 2003)

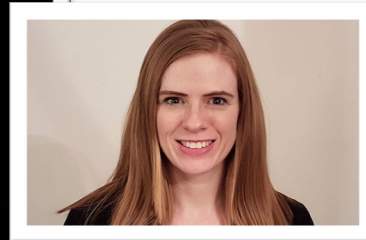
Panel H

Culture and Psychology in a Rapidly Changing World



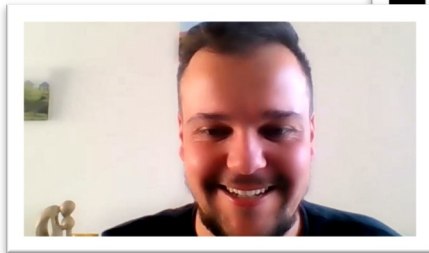
Links between Facebook Content and Subjective Well-Being

- Passive use → lower SWB, active use → higher SWB (Verduyn et al., 2017)
- Posting updates → SWB
 - Receive likes/reactions/comments → SWB
 - Content of updates reveals psychological state
 - Negative updates → lower life satisfaction (Liu et al., 2015)

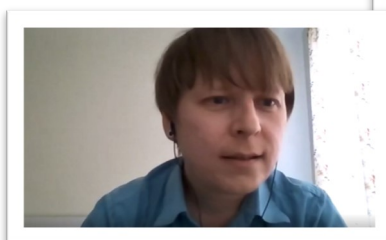
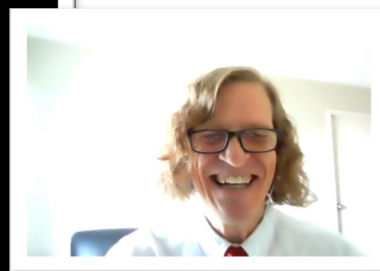


Conclusions

- Generalized cross-level patterns across various prejudices
 - Extension of functional equivalence of prejudice
- Implications for societal policy making
 - "The monster of prejudice" is easily evoked in the individual's mind
 - Such process may spiral out → violent repression or even genocide..



Gratitude

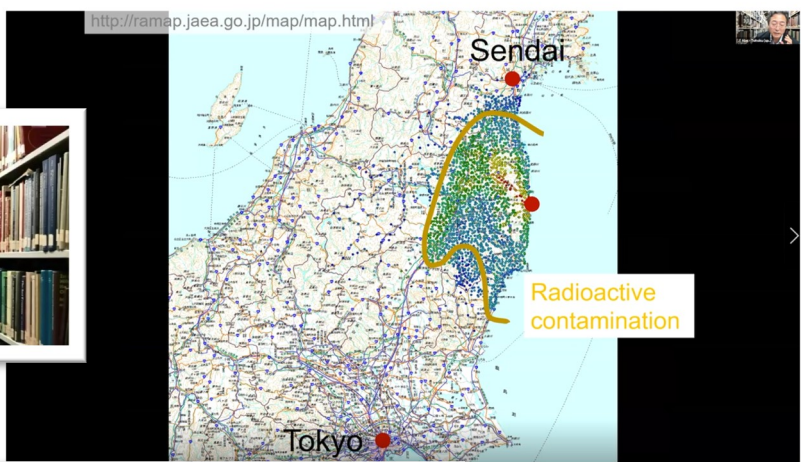
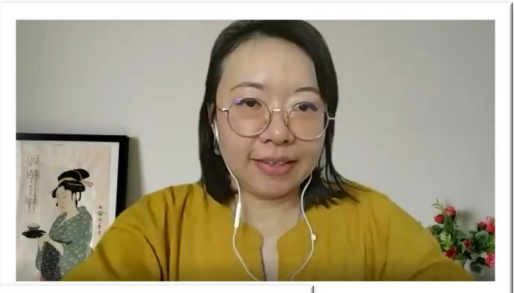


Clients' Experiences of Practitioners

Sensitive	Insensitive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Didn't flinch when client disclosed being gay or shared about having two boyfriends Asked about non-binary/queer client's pronouns and used them afterwards Helped client find a gender-neutral nickname and way to negotiate its use with parents Apologized after making a mistake Were open-minded and willing to learn more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Didn't understand connection between being LGBTIQ and experiencing stress Pressured client to come out immediately Got awkward when client couldn't answer what their sexual orientation was Loudly questioned client about gender in public Denied client being transgender Expressed negative stereotypes Asked trans inpatient to undress in the presence of opposite-gender staff member Blamed client for taking time from more deserving clients

Panel J

Behavioral Change and Lives in Time of Disasters



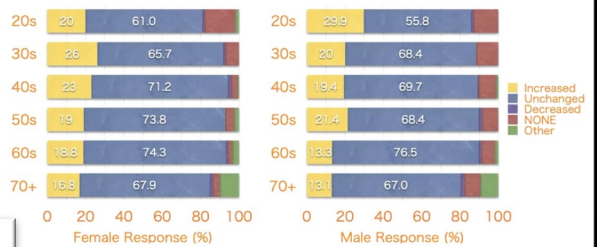
Story Thai women: how they overcome with difficulties

- ❑ support each other
- ❑ moral support from family and friends in Thailand
- ❑ be patience and adapting
- ❑ 'never mind', 'it will be ok'
- ❑ hope and keep trying



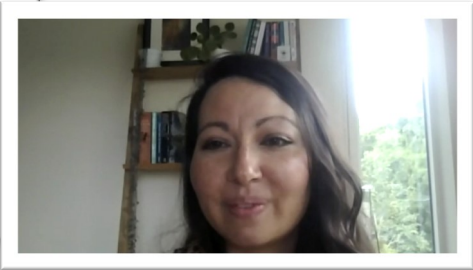
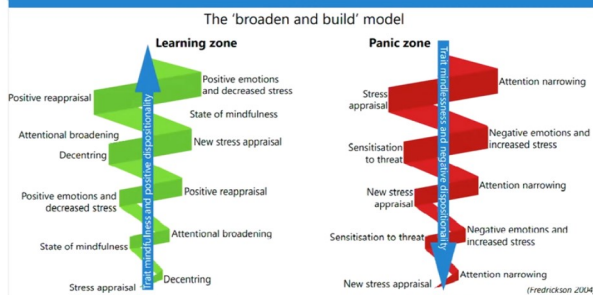
Behavioral Change and Lives in Time of Disasters. in TICP 2021

Anxiety of food distribution



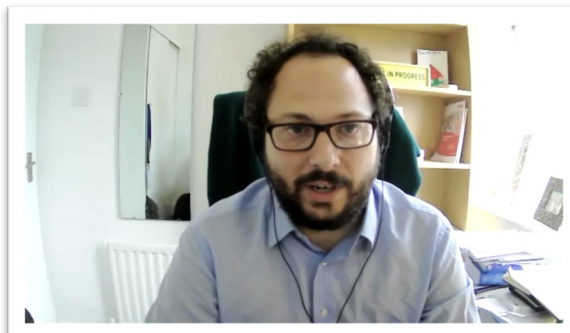
Based on the results of survey by MAFF (2021)
<https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syokuiku/ishiki.html>

What Helps To Engage Our Thinking Brain?



Panel K

Conducting Research in the COVID Era: Experiences in Secondary Data Research

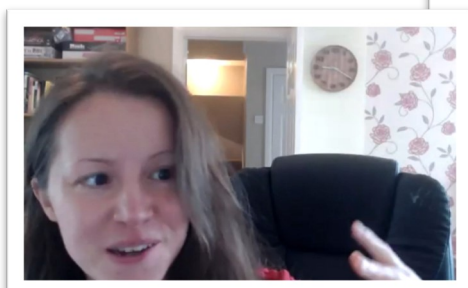


4. Ethical risks in sensitive social media research

- May exacerbate risks when studying sensitive topics

• Solutions

- Additional precautions during recruitment
- Modify informed consent and debriefing
- Use of simulated social media platforms



Study: Media Representations of Hate Crimes leading to Societal Understanding.

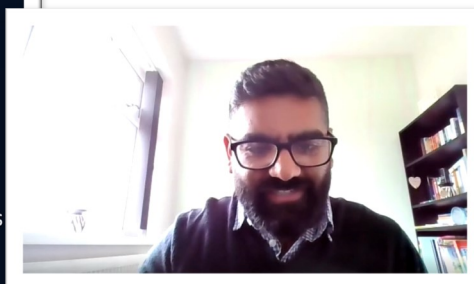
Final Data:

96 national newspapers and 152 regional newspapers between the eighteen month period of 1st January 2016 to 30th June 2016.

96 national reports – 37 were race hate crimes (38.5%) whilst 59 were religious hate crimes (61.5%).

152 regional reports – 71 were race hate crimes (47.7%) whilst 81 were religious hate crimes (52.3%).

Final coding dictionary: 248 incidents of hate crimes – 108 (43.5%) race hate crimes and 140 (56.5%) religious hate crimes.



In a post COVID world

- Primary data collection is constrained
- Participants may be reluctant to attend institutions or other areas where there are large numbers of people
- Social distancing requirements may inhibit what researchers can do with participants

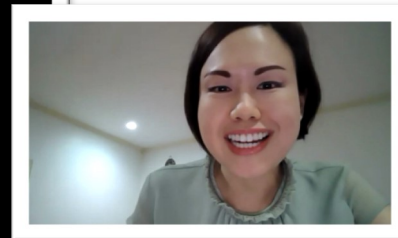
SO HOW CAN WE CONTINUE TO DO RESEARCH WHILE ALSO KEEPING PARTICIPANTS SAFE

Panel L

Psychological Perspectives in Well-being

Discussion

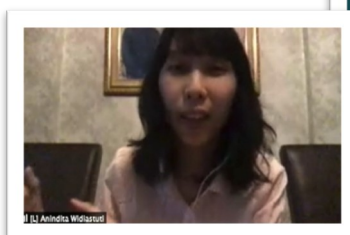
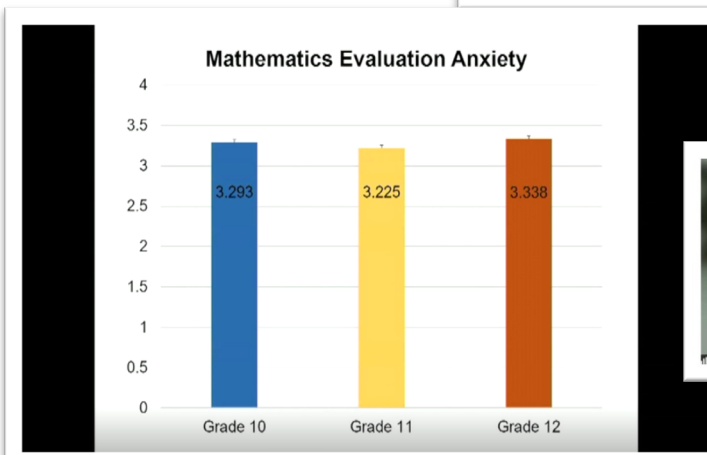
- Findings help provide information regarding:
 - Stressors experienced.
 - Potential benefits of psychoeducation in enhancing coping strategies.
- Study limitations should be viewed in relation to the study scope, particularly the classroom action research, which could impact participants' motivations and response styles.
- Still, implications can be drawn for:
 - Classroom resource allocation and management.
 - Subsequent investigations for preventative/therapeutic intervention using psychoeducation.



Our study

Visualize the psychological counseling process

Analysis Type	Allied research				Interpersonal relationship			
	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS	MS
No. of samples analyzed	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Language	English	English	English	English	English	English	English	English
No. of participants	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
No. of sessions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Self-diagnosis	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4



METHOD

- Phenomenological approach
- unstructured interviews
- young adults who had all publicly labeled themselves as an ADHD via their Twitter's activities, even though they're not officially diagnosed with it.

#	Age	Other Condition	Gender	Origin
1	21	Anxiety Depression	Female	United States
2	22	Dyslexia		
3	18	Anxiety Depression		
4	24	PTSD		
5	20	Anxiety OCD		
6	25	Anxiety		