

The Culturally Sensitive Study of Societal Development Aims

Proposal for CRONOS-2 - Single measurement on one wave

(4th or 5th wave – either will be fine)

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All peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

—United Nations, General Assembly Resolution 1514, 1960

What we witness with the development of the global economy is not increasing uniformity, in the form of a universalization of Western culture, but rather the continuation of civilizational diversity through the active reinvention and reincorporation of non-Western civilizational patterns.

—Inglehart & Baker, 2000.

Those attempting to guide the economy and our societies are like pilots trying to steer a course without a reliable compass. The decisions they (and we as individual citizens) make depend on what we measure, how good our measurements are and how well our measures are understood.

—Stiglitz, Sen, Fitoussi, et al., 2009

Relevance and Rationale

Cultural sensitivity in development science has been argued for since at least the 1960s (Bauer, 1966; Land & Michalos, 2018, Shek & Wu, 2018; Solomon et al., 1980), but has remained understudied. The goal of the current proposal is to address this gap.

Sen (1988) proposed that the purpose of societal development is the “enhancement of living conditions” (p. 11). However, which specific pathways of societal development should be pursued does not have a unanimous answer. Economic prosperity appeared to be a dominant answer for the second half of the 20th century (Kryś et al., 2020, cf. Madrueño & Tezanos, 2018; Park, 2017), but with a growing body of research documenting the drawbacks of a purely economic paradigm (Arrow et al., 1995; Balestra et al. 2018; Van den Bergh, 2009; Victor, 2013), new paradigms of societal development are arguably needed for the 21st century (Kryś, et al., 2020; Stiglitz et al., 2009; Van den Bergh, 2009). The contemporary public debate, however, is far from reaching a consensus on what direction should be taken when developing societies (Stiglitz et al., 2009).

Among a variety of proposed alternatives, some advocate that societal development should be conceptualized in a way that reflects how members of a specific society view it (Kryś et al., 2020; Shek & Wu, 2018). With the proposed CRONOS-2 module, we aim to empirically explore this vision. Based on our own proposition (Kryś et al., 2020) and older postulates of the social indicators movement (Bauer, 1966; Land & Michalos, 2018, Shek & Wu, 2018), we propose to study lay people’s perspectives on societal development in a culturally sensitive way. The culturally sensitive paradigm acknowledges that lay people across cultures may have a different ideas of what marks

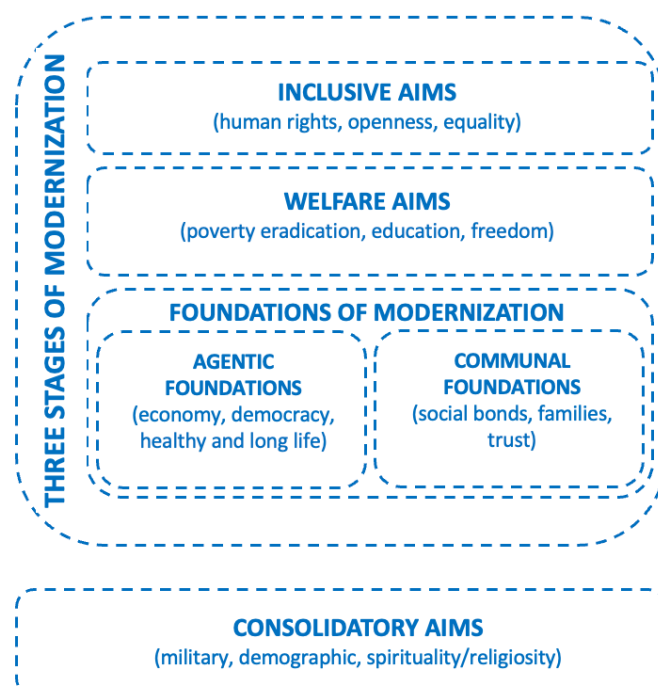
societal development (e.g., economic prosperity, equality, longevity), and that preferred trajectories of societal development may vary across cultures accordingly.

The proposed module will advance the scientific understanding of the cultural *diversity* in conceptualizations of societal development and aid its resultant culturally sensitive measurement. At the moment, these understandings and measurements seem restricted to a mostly ‘one-size-fits-all’ perspective on societal development. The comprehensive cross-cultural research we propose is essential to achieve these goals.

New pathways of development are discussed by scientists and politicians, but also by lay people; we put these ideas to the test. Specifically, we propose that laypeople can serve as key source of understanding what societal development means for a society; after all, it is the individuals who make their society. We propose to research lay views of societal development by incorporating into the CRONOS-2 Panel a module targeted at lay conceptualizations of societal development. We do this based on key preliminary findings by Kryś et al. (under review).

In preliminary research conducted in Hong Kong, Japan, Turkey, Poland, France, Nigeria, Brazil, USA and Canada (Kryś et al., under review), we identified that people’s views of societal development in these countries differed across five key groups (Figure 1). The first group comprises agentic foundations, such as economic prosperity, democratic values, and health and longevity. The second group comprised communal foundations such as strong social bonds, close families, and trust. The third group comprised inclusivity aims, such as human rights, openness, and equality. Welfare aims, such as poverty eradication, education, and freedom, made up the fourth group. Finally, the fifth group—containing consolidatory aims—comprised of aims such as military forces, demographic growth, and a prominent role for spirituality or religiosity in society. The culturally sensitive measurement of societal development should thus, ideally, reflect the elements of these five groups.

Figure 1. Tentative markers of societal development, according to participants from nine countries study.



Suitability for the CRONOS-2

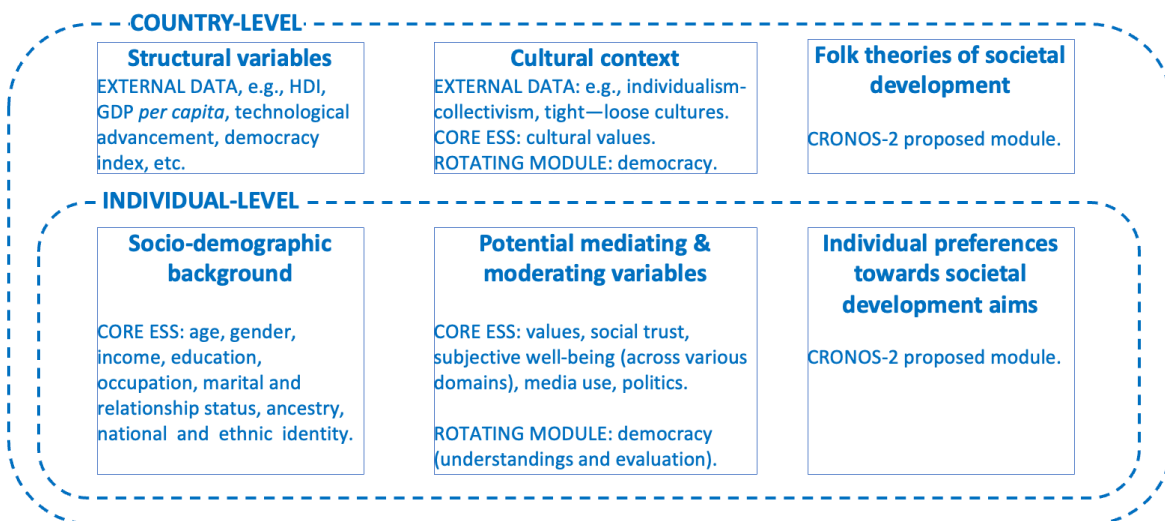
Contemporary societies are shaped by different histories, different institutions, different socio-cultural narratives, norms, beliefs, representations, and values. Up to now, conceptualizations of societal development were nonetheless based on predominantly culturally universal paradigms (Krys et al., 2020; Shek & Wu, 2018).

To date, policy aimed at advancing societal development has been predominantly designed from a top-down approach; solutions were elaborated by experts in the societal development field, with a one-size-fits-all approach to what societal development means. The proposed module offers to facilitate a more the bottom-up approach in societal development actions, with a more culturally sensitive paradigm, thus more directly empowering individuals in society to shape their development aims. CRONOS-2 is the ideal environment for the corresponding research for several reasons.

First, the participating CRONOS-2 countries represent diverse types of cultures. From Southern European collectivistic cultures (Italy, Portugal), through mainland Western European countries (Austria, Belgium, France), through the United Kingdom, through Eastern European countries (Czechia, Hungary, Slovenia), and including three Scandinavian countries (Finland, Iceland, Sweden). Cross-cultural research indicates that Scandinavians, for instance, tend endorse different ideals when considering their futures than Southern Europeans and Eastern Europeans do. The proposed module helps understand and capture these differences in context of societal development aims.

Second, the large-scale probability-based sampling that will be representative of the online population that CRONOS-2 implements is a major advantage in addressing our research problem. These representative samples allow us to model differences in societal development perspectives taking into account the various segments that make up the general population. There are few alternatives to CRONOS-2 that offer this feature at an international level, and it is one that is critical to our research.

Figure 2. Conceptual model of the planned research.



Third, the aims of our proposed module squarely fit the thematic scope of the ESS project. Cultural *differences* in people's understanding of societal development are a vastly important yet surprisingly understudied area in social surveys. Linking our module to the main ESS data will allow for in-depth research into antecedents and consequences of societal development beliefs, potentially contributing to key insights into the geographic, sociological, and psychological broader foundations of broader societal beliefs. Importantly, the multi-country data collection design will let investigate the cross-level (i.e., individual-culture) interactions, transcending the predominantly single-culture focused that has been done so far in this research area. For the conceptual framework underlying the planned research please see Figure 2.

Research team

Applicants represent four ESS countries: France, Poland, UK, and Turkey. The team reflects the interdisciplinary nature of the module: applicants are social scientists with background in psychology and economics, and with experiences in providing expertise for non-academic organizations. Applicants have already worked together (see cited literature) and have experience in designing, conducting and analyzing data from large scale cross-cultural studies.

Poland: Kuba Kryś – cross-cultural psychologist, economist, guest editor of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* special issue on “Bridging Cross-Cultural Psychology with Societal Development Studies” (<https://journals.sagepub.com/page/jcc/cfp-kryś-uchida-dominguez-espinosa>). From 2017-2019, JSPS fellow at the Kyoto University, Japan. Currently at the Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences. Specializes in cross-cultural macro-psychological studies covering 50+ countries.

UK: Wijnand van Tilburg – quantitative social psychologist researching beliefs systems, emotion, and economic psychology. Lecturer at the University of Essex teaching statistics and decision-making theory. Published in leading international journals including *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *Emotion*, and *Social Psychology and Personality Science*.

France: Patrick Denoux and Julien Teyssier – a team of intercultural psychologists from University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès. Full Professor and Associate Professor respectively. Provided expertise missions for international organizations and public institutions; managed cross-cultural research programs. Main research topics targeted at intercultural contacts.

Turkey: İdil Işık – Associate Professor in Organizational Psychology at Istanbul Bilgi University. Her areas of specialization are qualitative and quantitative analysis of behavioral dynamics at work, employee safety and health.

Feasibility of implementation

The questionnaire that we propose (see Annex) is the condensed version of the tool we piloted in our recent nine-countries study on societal development (carried out in Hong Kong, Japan, Poland, France, Turkey, Nigeria, Brazil, USA and Canada; Kryś et al., under review).

The original questionnaire was based on twenty-eight societal development aims. We shortened it to 15 items to suit the CRONOS-2 format. This shortened questionnaire contains 15 self-report items; three for each societal development aim.

To measure endorsement of specific societal development aims, we will administer questions on *economy, democracy and healthy and long life* (agentic foundations), and on *social bonds, families, and trust* (communal foundations). For welfare aims, we will administer questions on *poverty eradication, education, and freedom*. For inclusive aims, we will administer questions on *openness, human rights, and equality*. Finally, for consolidatory aims, we will ask participants about *military forces, demographic growth, and spirituality/religiosity*.

The study of consolidatory aims is not particularly novel to societal development science. Nonetheless, we found that a considerable number of lay people valued these aims in our preliminary work. Accordingly, we include them in the current proposal. In our preliminary study, we documented that lay people prefer modernization over consolidatory aims *universally* (i.e., across all nine studied cultures) and *strongly* (i.e., difference reaches one and a half standard deviation or more). Confirming this finding in a dozen of European societies will tentatively demonstrate the value of including lay people in deciding what successful societies development looks like.

The additional advantage of employing the proposed fifteen items is that they contain three sub-dimensions of Human Development Index (HDI): economic growth, education, and health and longevity. HDI is currently the most popular alternative to GDP *per capita*, and its construction (geometric average) implicitly assumes that each of these three dimensions is equally important across cultures. With the proposed module, we will be able to test this implicit assumption. We predict that preferences towards the three subdimensions of HDI differ across societies. Findings from the proposed module will let us design and calculate a culturally sensitive version of HDI by using *weighted* geometric averages based on expressed cultural preferences.

Originally, the questions in the questionnaire were developed in English. For the sake of participants' comfort of responding, administered terms must be simple. Their translations to languages of our preliminary nine-countries study (e.g., to Japanese) did not raise any issues. Accordingly, we do not anticipate difficulties in new translations.

Because most of the societal development aims can be (and as our preliminary study documented are) recognized as at least somewhat important, the scale we propose to employ ranges from "This goal should not be a priority at all" (1) up to "This goal should be a top priority" (9) with three intermediate levels of prioritization (small priority; moderate priority; important priority). For participants who hesitate between two responses, following Vignoles et al. (2016), we propose to leave four in-between response points un-labelled. Below, we present the proposed scale of responses:

This goal should not be a priority at all.		This goal should be a small priority.		This goal should be a moderate priority.		This goal should be an important priority.		This goal should be a top priority.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

The proposed instruction asks about the development of a good society: "*In the development of a good society, which of these goals should be a top priority, and which can be a priority of a lesser importance?*". Asking about an abstract "good society", instead of a participant's society, will let us elaborate mappings of preferences at the general level. We assume that general ideals are more universal, more stable over time, and relatively more immune to the influence of current political and economic fluctuations. Although we expect that lay ideals on societal development change over time, we are interested in studying their core parts that we assume to be relatively stable (at least in a short-term and medium-term).

To date, research on lay people's perspectives on societal development—such as the seminal works of the team of Inglehart and Welzel (Inglehart, 1997; Inglehart & Abramson, 1999; Inglehart & Baker, 2000; Inglehart & Welzel, 2005; Welzel, 2013) and Kashima's research on folk theories of social change (Kashima et al., 2009, 2011)—tested the one-size-fits-all models. Their measurement tools were accordingly neither designed nor suitable for testing cultural diversity in societal development perspectives. The module proposed here addresses this gap. We acknowledge that the proposed theorizing and tool are novel and hope that CRONOS-2 will support their further validations. Culturally sensitive studies on societal development are needed if we wish to move beyond the one-size-fits-all reasoning in societal development studies, and if we wish to let societies develop in their own culturally defined way.

Dissemination plans

The findings from the proposed module will be submitted to high-ranked journals addressed at the scientific community, and in policy briefs addressed at policy-makers. Additionally, in the next few years, we plan to give several dozen presentations at major international conferences around the globe; we will also present our findings at smaller conferences and seminars. This will be possible due to synergy effect of combining the high-quality probability-based sampling from the CRONOS-2 module, with the convenient sampling run concurrently around the globe in the large-scale cross-cultural 50+ countries study (financed from the Polish National Science Center grant #2020/37/B/HS6/03142 awarded to the principal applicant).

Furthermore, we will disseminate findings via social media, and we hope that the ESS network can additionally help us target policy-makers and researchers. We believe that our findings will also interest traditional media as the cultural differences in ideals on societal development likely is of great interest to audiences across Europe. Indeed, our previous studies attracted attention of Forbes, The New York Times, Newsweek, The Independent, BBC News, The Atlantic, and others.

Finally, the findings will be disseminated with the support of the PR departments of our institutions. We will also disseminate findings via the international research consortium assembled around the principal applicant (see publications from previous two large scale studies orchestrated by principal applicant).

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Examples of multi-authorship papers orchestrated by principal applicant

- Krys, K., Capaldi, C., van Tilburg, W., Lipp, O., Bond, M., Vauclair, M., Manickam, S., Dominguez-Espinosa, A., Torres, C., Lun, V., Teyssier, J., Miles, L., Hansen, K., Szarota, P., Yu, A. A., Xing, C., Wise, R., Wagner, W., Sun, Ch., Siddiqui, R., Salem, R., Rizwan, M., Pavlopoulos, V., Park, J., Nader, M., Maricchiolo, F., Malbran, M., Javangwe, G., Işık, I., Igbokwe, D., Hur, T., Hassan, A., Gonzalez, A., Fülöp, M., Denoux, P., Cenko, E., Chkhaidze, A., Burtceva, E., Antalíková, R., & Ahmed, R. (2018). Catching up with wonderful women: The women-are-wonderful effect is smaller in more gender egalitarian societies. *International Journal of Psychology*, *53*, 21-26.
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Annex: The proposed questionnaire:

Below are fifteen goals that are being discussed in philosophy, science and politics as ways of developing societies. You may find some of these goals as a top priority in enhancing living conditions in a society as a whole, and other goals may be a priority of lesser importance, or have no importance at all. Please read all these goals first.

After you read them all, please indicate, according to your own preferences, which goal should be a top priority, and which can be less prioritised in a good society. Please use the following scale.

This goal should not be a priority at all.	This goal should be a small priority.	This goal should be a moderate priority.	This goal should be an important priority.	This goal should be a top priority.
1	2	3	4	5

"In the development of a good society, which of these goals should be a top priority, and which can be a priority of a lesser importance?"

1	Eradication of poverty.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Cherishing life of families.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Religiosity or spirituality.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Openness to new people and to new ideas.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Health and longevity of citizens.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Freedom of individuals.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Defence/military forces.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Equality of all citizens.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Good education.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Economic prosperity.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Demographic growth (population should increase).	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Societal trust.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	Protection of human rights.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Democracy.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Strengthening social bonds.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Assistant Professor

since 2012

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Institute of Psychology of Polish Academy of Sciences (www.psych.pan.pl)

Current main projects:

- *Bridging Psychology with Societal Development Science: Fifty Countries Research into Folk Theories of Societal Development* – (as only pandemics attenuates) in a fifty-countries research consortium, we will study folk theories of societal development across 50+ countries (National Science Centre grant no. 2020/37/B/HS6/03142).
- *Ideal Types of Well-Being - Over Fifty Countries Research Into Culturally Sensitive "National Accounts of Well-Being"* – (as only pandemics attenuates) in a fifty-countries research consortium, we will study ideal types of well-being across 50+ countries (National Science Centre grant no. 2020/38/E/HS6/00357).

Selected ongoing projects at the end of their execution:

- *Cultural Meanders of Happiness* – in the fifty-countries research consortium, we analyse actual and ideal levels of four types of happiness (since 2015; National Science Centre grant no. 2016/23/D/HS6/02946).

Selected previous projects:

- *Socio-cultural and Psychological Predictors of Work-Life Balance and Gender Equality - Cross- Cultural Comparison of Polish and Norwegian Families* - I led the team of Polish Academy of Sciences in the National Centre for Research and Development grant carried out in consortium with University of Gdańsk (Poland) and University of Stavanger (Norway). We researched the antecedents and consequences of gender-equality and work-life balance among Polish migrants in Norway (years 2013-2016; grant no. Pol-Nor/202343/62).
- *Analysis of Cultural Differences in Social Perception of Agency and Communion of Smiling Individuals* - I led the National Science Centre grant on the cross-cultural comparison of social perception of smiling individuals - project covered 44 cultures (years 2012-2015; grant no. 2011/03/N/HS6/05112).
- *Is Pride a Positive Emotion? Socially Undesirable Consequences of Experiencing Pride* - I led the National Science Centre grant on the socially negative consequences of experiencing pride - project covered 3 cultures: Polish honour culture, Chinese face culture, and Canadian dignity culture (years 2011-2014; grant no. 2011/01/N/HS6/04285).
- *Social Functions of Amusement* - I led the Ministry of Science and Higher Education grant on the social functions of amusement (years 2010-2012; grant no. N N106 3239 39).

JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

Nov 2017 – Oct 2019

sensei (host professor): Yukiko Uchida

Kokoro Research Center, Kyoto University (<http://kokoro.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>)

Main project:

- *Culturally Sensitive Development Index* - I joined the team of Yukiko Uchida to develop the empirical research on cultural sensitivity in measuring societal growth. I organised and guided nine-countries research consortium in which we pre-tested the methodology for the planned large-scale study. The ultimate aim is to prepare the culturally sensitive methodology of measuring societal development (Postdoctoral Fellowship of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science P17806; research grant 17F17806).

SELECTED REVIEWING AND EDITING EXPERIENCE

Guest Editor of the special issue of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* on "Bridging (Cross-)Cultural Psychology with Societal Development Studies: Discussion on the Idea of Cultural Sensitivity in Conceptualizing and Measuring Societal Development"
(<https://journals.sagepub.com/page/jcc/cfp-kryś-uchida-dominguez-espinosa>)

Ad-hoc reviewer

Psychological Science, Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, Journal of Happiness Studies, Psychology of Men & Masculinities, Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, International Journal of Psychology, and other.

EDUCATION

PhD 2007-2012
Institute of Psychology of Polish Academy of Sciences (www.psych.pan.pl)
and University of Social Sciences and Humanities (www.swps.pl)
Thesis on 'The Social Functions of Amusement'.
Master 1999 – 2005
Warsaw School of Economics (www.sgh.waw.pl)
Two specializations: 'Finance and Banking' and 'International Affairs'.

CONFERENCES

Active participation in over 40 major international conferences (e.g., IACCP, SASE, SPSP, EASP, WAPOR, ICP, SIETAR, SCCR); active participation in dozens of local conferences and seminars.

ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS AREAS (BEFORE JOINING ACADEMIA)

KPMG In 2005 I worked in the Corporate Finance team of KPMG.
(www.kpmg.com)
Ernst & Young In 2004 I worked in the Business Risk Services team of E&Y.
(www.ey.com)

FIVE SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Kryś, K., Vignoles, V., Uchida Y., & de Almeida, I. (accepted). Outside the 'Cultural Binary': Understanding why Latin American collectivist societies foster independent selves. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*.

Kryś, K., Uchida, Y., Oishi, S., & Diener, E. (2019). Open society fosters satisfaction: Explanation to why individualism associates with country level measures of satisfaction. *The Journal of Positive Psychology*, 14, 768-778.

Kryś, K., Capaldi, C. A., Lun, V. M.-C., Vauclair, C.-M., Bond, M. H., Dominguez-Espinosa, A., & Uchida, Y. (2020). Psychologizing indexes of societal progress: Accounting for cultural diversity in preferred developmental pathways. *Culture & Psychology*, 26, 303-319.

Kryś, K., Yeung, J.-Ch., Capaldi, C.A, Lun, V.M.-Ch., Torres, C., van Tilburg, W.A.P., ... Vignoles V.L. (in print). Societal Emotional Environments and cross-cultural differences in life satisfaction: A forty-nine country study. *The Journal of Positive Psychology*. advance online publication.

Rappleye, J., Komatsu, H., Uchida, Y., Kryś, K., & Markus, H. (2020). 'Better policies for better lives'? : constructive critique of the OECD's (mis)measure of student well-being. *Journal of Education Policy*, 35, 258-282.

BRIEF RESUME

Name: Wijnand Adriaan Pieter Van Tilburg
 Address: Room 1.702i, Colchester Campus, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, UK
 E-mail: Wijnand.vanTilburg@essex.ac.uk

SELECTED POST AND EDUCATION

11/2019 – present	Lecturer , Department of Psychology, University of Essex
09/2015 – present	Visiting Scholar , School of Psychology, University of Southampton
09/2015 – 11/2019	Lecturer , Department of Psychology, King's College London
03/2013 – 08/2015	Research Fellow , School of Psychology, University of Southampton
09/2011 – 04/2013	Lecturer , Department of Psychology, University of Limerick
09/2008 – 09/2011	PhD, Psychology , University of Limerick (certificate awarded 12/01/2012)
09/2006 – 08/2008	MSc, Research Master, Cum Laude (top 5%) , Tilburg University
09/2003 – 08/2006	BSc, Psychology, with Distinction , Tilburg University

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Total publications: 61 Scopus / Google citations: 944 / 1,950 Scopus / Google *h*-index: 17 / 22

- Tam, K. Y. Y., **Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, Igou, E. R., Lau, H. & Chan, C. S. (2021). Attention drifting in and out: The boredom feedback model. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*.
- Moynihan, A. B., Igou, E. R., & **Van Tilburg, W. A. P.** (2021). Escape of the bored: A review of meaning-regulation processes under boredom. *European Review of Social Psychology*.
- Maher, P. J., Igou, E. R., & **Van Tilburg, W. A. P.** (2021). Nostalgia restores meaning to the disillusioned mind. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*.
- Canterero, K., **Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, & Smoktunowicz, E. (2020). Affirming basic psychological needs promotes mental well-being during the COVID-19 outbreak. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*.
- Maher, P. J., **Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, & Igou, E. R. (2019). Lost in multidimensional space: Epistemic motivations define and distinguish negative affect. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 45, 1409-1424.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, Bruder, M., Wildschut, T., Sedikides, C., & Grritz, A. (2019). An appraisal profile of nostalgia. *Emotion*, 19, 21-26.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P.** (2019). It's not unusual to be unusual (or: A different take on multivariate distributions of personality). *Personality and Individual Differences*, 139, 175-180.
- Maher, P. J., Igou, E. R., & **Van Tilburg, W. A. P.** (2018). Brexit, Trump, and the polarizing effect of disillusionment. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 9, 205-213.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, Igou, E. R. (2018). Dreaming of a brighter future: Anticipating happiness instills meaning in life. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 1-19.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, & Igou, E. R. (2017). Boredom begs to differ: Differentiation from other negative emotions. *Emotion*, 17, 309-322.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, & Igou, E. R. (2016). Going to political extremes in response to boredom. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 46, 687-699.
- Wildschut, T., Bruder, M., Robertson, S., **Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, & Sedikides, C. (2014). Collective nostalgia: A group-level emotion that confers unique benefits on the group. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 107, 844-863.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, & Igou, E. R. (2013). On the meaningfulness of behavior: An expectancy x value approach. *Motivation and Emotion*, 37, 373-388.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, Igou, E. R., & Sedikides, C. (2013). In search of meaningfulness: Using nostalgia as an antidote to boredom. *Emotion*, 13, 450-461.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P.**, & Igou, E. R. (2011). On boredom and social identity: A pragmatic meaning-regulation approach. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 37, 1679-1691.

FUNDING

08/2020	European Association of Social Psychology Seedcorn (€2,822), as Co-I,
2019 – 2022	Research Fund, Hong Kong SAR Government. (HKD \$559,568), as Co-I
06/2019	Psychology Junior Faculty Research Award (£5,000), as PI
05/2017/2018/2019	Funds for King's Undergraduate Research Fellowship (3 × £4,400), as PI
09/2018 – 08/2022	ESRC LISS-DTP (£104,108), as primary supervisor of Shankar (awardee)
11/2017	King's Worldwide Partnership Fund (£1,300), as PI
09/2014 – 08/2017	IRC Research Grant (€70,413), as co-supervisor of Maher (awardee)
09/2014 – 08/2015	Plassey Residential Scholarship (€14,000), as co-supervisor of Moynihan
09/2013 – 08/2014	UoL Postgraduate Fee Waiver (€5,000), as co-supervisor of Moynihan
01/2013	UoL Personal Research Grant (€2,000), as PI
06/2011	UoL Postgraduate Scholars Bursary 2011 (€2,000), as PI
10/2009 – 09/2011	IRCHSS Postgraduate Research Grant (€32,000), as PI
09/2008 – 08/2009	UoL Postgraduate Fee Waiver (€5,000), as PI

AWARDS, RECOGNITION, INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

03/2021 – present	Co-founder and directive board member International Society for Boredom Studies
03/2018 – present	Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (HEA)
07/2020 – 01/2021	Guest editor <i>Social Psychological Bulletin</i> (special topic on Covid-19)
12/2018	Pay Recognition Award ; King's College London
11/2018	Teaching Excellence Award (university winner), King's College London
07/2018	Teaching Excellence Award (faculty winner), King's College London
11/2017	Expert panel member <i>Globalism vs. Nationalism</i> , King's College London

SELECTED KEYNOTES AND INVITED TALKS

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- Van Tilburg, W. A. P. (2020, June). *Vervelen we ons te weinig? [Do we get bored too little?]* Public lecture for 'deBuren' Culture and Debate House, Brussels, Belgium.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P. (2019, September). *The unbearable lightness of boredom*. Invited talk, Zuckerman Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY, United States of America.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P., & Igou, E. R. (2018, April). *Boredom is an emotional gadfly: Boredom's impact on ideology, social identity, and nostalgia*. Invited Talk, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P., & Igou, E. R. (2016, March). *Boring into boredom: Self-regulatory implications for politics, social identity, nostalgia, heroes, and helping*. Invited Talk, Goldsmiths University, London, UK.
- Van Tilburg, W. A. P., & Igou, E. R. (2013, December). *A functional perspective on boredom: Implications for ideological polarization, nostalgia, prosociality, and unhealthy behavior*. Invited Talk, University of Zurich, Switzerland.

SELECTED RECENT MEDIA COVERAGE

04/2021 New York Times (USA)	09/2020 BBC (UK)
07/2020 Eenvandaag (Netherlands)	07/2020 Quebec Science (Canada)
07/2020 The Telegraph (UK)	04/2020 Trouw (Netherlands)
04/2020 RTL Nieuws (Netherlands)	03/2020 Washington Post (USA)
06/2019 Algemeen Dagblad (Netherlands)	05/2019 NPO Radio 1 (Netherlands)
05/2019 BBC (UK)	02/2018 Pacific Standard (USA)
02/2018 BBC (UK)	01/2018 Volkskrant (The Netherlands)
02/2017 Süddeutsche Zeitung (Germany)	08/2016 Life95FM (Ireland)
07/2016 The Independent (UK)	07/2016 BBC (UK)
07/2016 CNN (USA)	07/2016 Business Standard (USA)
07/2016 Huffington Post (USA)	07/2016 ZME Science (USA)
07/2016 Hindustan Times (India)	07/2016 Die Welt (Germany)

CV (short)

Patrick DENOUX

Phone: +33561425511

Email: patrick.denoux@univ-tlse2.fr –

Address: 8 Rue Dupuy du Grez 31300 Toulouse (France)

Summary

40 years of research in the field of intercultural psychology (culture contact), supervision of PHD students in Culture-Contact Psychology: interculturalization, acculturation. Cross Cultural Psychology

Education

Accreditation to Direct Research in Psychology, Habilitation à diriger des recherches en Psychologie (1992).

PHD Thèse de Psychologie génétique et sociale du changement (1980).

Masters' degrees (3):

High Degree Research Diploma, Diplôme d'Études Approfondies de Psychologie du travail et de la vie sociale (1979).

High Degree Specialized Diploma of Social Psychology, Diplôme d'Études Supérieures Spécialisées de Psychologie sociale (1978).

High Degree Specialized Diploma of Clinical Psychology, Diplôme d'Études Supérieures Spécialisées de Psychopathologie et Clinique de la Vie Quotidienne (1977).

Academic position

Pr. Dr of Intercultural Psychology (Full, CE) at Université Jean Jaurès, UFR de Psychologie, 6 Allées Antonio Machado, 31058 Toulouse Cedex (France). Clinical psychologist, social psychologist.

Main Responsibilities

2020 – 2023 – Personne in Charge for LCPI of ANR scientific program CLASS (interdisciplinary research on the wellbeing of Syrian refugees living in France).

2018 – ... Head of the Laboratoire Cliniques Pathologique et Interculturelle (LCPI, EA 4591), 70 researchers.

2018 – ... Co-director of the master's degree of Culture Contact Psychology, University Jean Jaurès.

2014 – ... Person in charge of the research team IPCC (Psychic Interculturalization and Culture Contact).

Teaching, memberships in several panels.

Main competences

Cross Cultural and intercultural theoretical models, qualitative and quantitative related methodologies (international surveys, multicultural tests ...), direction and supervision of scientific national and international programs, participation to scientific executive boards, teaching research, scientific reviewing activities, expert ...

Scientific productions

Publications (253), e. g. :

Coauthor of:

Roland-Lévy, C., Denoux, P., Voyer, B., Boski, P., Gabrenya, W. Kristin, A. & Lemoine, R-J (2016). *Unity, Diversity and Culture*, ebook, 936p.

ISBN 978-0-9845627-5-6 0-9845627-5-3 (c) 2016, IACCP, Inc.

Research programs (35)

Invitations

Invitations by scientific academies (3):

Académie Royale de Belgique, Académie d'Agriculture de France, Académie des Technologies de France.

Invitations by foreign laboratories (25):

Universities of Holland, Spain, Belgium (3), Morocco, Tunisia (2), Suede (4), Turkey (4), Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Brazil (3), Cambodia, Vietnam (3), Rwanda (2).

Invitations by French laboratories (7).

C.V Julien Teyssier

Phone: (0033) 6.95.09.35.35 - **Email:** julien.teyssier@univ-tlse2.fr - **Address:** 53 chemin de Garonne, 31200 Toulouse (France)

SUMMARY

Over 15 years of research, practice and teaching in Culture-Contact Psychology: intercultural acculturation, intercultural communication, socio cultural narratives, self-narratives, digital cultures, Syrian refugees in France, Intercultural comparisons, lay people's preferences towards societal development.

EDUCATION

Phd, Culture Contact Psychology, 2010, University of Picardie Jules Vernes, France - **Master's degree,** Intercultural Psychology, 2006.

ACADEMIC POSITION

2014 - 2021 **Assistant Professor** at Université Jean Jaurès, UFR de Psychologie, 6 Allées Antonio Machado, 31000 Toulouse (France), **Laboratory Clinical Pathology and Intercultural**, EA 4591.

MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES

2020 – 2023 – Psychologist's scientific director of an interdisciplinary ANR program (CLASS, investigating the wellbeing of Syrian refugees living in France, financing of 250k €).

2018 – 2021 – Deputy Director of the Clinical and Intercultural Department, at University Jean Jaurès.

2015- 2021 – Head of the Master's Degree of Culture Contact Psychology, at University Jean Jaurès.

AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

2016 – IdEx research scholarship of Excellence

MAIN COMPETENCES

Creation of multicultural tests – Supervising Phd in Culture Contact Psychology - Intercultural Communication – Extensive knowledge of Psychology - Academic and career advising – Software skills (Power point, Alceste's lexicometric analysis, SPSS, etc.) - Qualified administrator of *Intercultural Development Inventory* and *Intercultural Conflict Style Inventory*.

Associate Professor İdil Işık, PhD.
Director of Organizational Psychology Master's Program

Brief Resume

Idil Işık, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor and Head of the Organizational Psychology Master's Program at Istanbul Bilgi University. Her areas of specialization are industrial and organizational psychology, employee safety, and health in the context of industry, qualitative, quantitative, and mixed research methodologies.

She applies her focus and specialization to natural, technical and psychosocial risks that affect the individuals, groups, and organizations. In the last five years of her career, she focused on employee safety and health under the title of "organizational trauma" for various professional groups, including disadvantaged and unemployed ones, and enhanced her research projects to develop preventive organizational measures.

During Covid pandemics, she received funding from The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey, for the six-months project entitled "Flexible Work Management System Development Project: Supporting Standards and Practices to Support Business Continuity and Employee Psychological Well-Being" (www.esnekalisma.org). This project aimed to develop a national standard proposal about the various flexible working systems that emerged during and after the Covid-19 outbreak.

Recently, her project proposal "Capacity Building of Occupational Physicians for the Assessment and Prevention of Psychosocial Risks in Mining Sector" presented to the EuropeAid - Improving Occupational Health and Safety Grant Scheme (IOHS) Call, carried out under the Human Resources Development Program of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) offered by the European Union has been entitled to receive a grant. This project has started by February 1, 2021.

She has more than 25 years of experience as a consultant, trainer, and content developer in academic, consulting, and social responsibility projects toward various academic and professional target groups in Turkey and international research teams. She is one of the pioneers who applied psychology knowledge to industrial safety and health in Turkey. She earned her Psychology undergraduate degree from Boğaziçi University, Turkey; Masters and PhD degree in Organizational Behavior from Marmara University, Turkey. She received her associate professor's degree in Social Psychology in 2017.