



Title of Your Poster

Author 1, Author 2, Author 3

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Introduction

The introduction section should include the following:

Clear statement of the research topic/question.

Culture affects how much individuals choose to express or suppress their emotions.

Summary of background on the topic, such as related literature (e.g., your PsycINFO search). Be sure to cite (author, year) in APA style.

People sharing an East Asian cultural background have been found to engage in greater expressive suppression than North Americans (Iris & Maus, 2015).

Description of your study.

In this study, we compared whether individuals residing in East Asia (Chinese and Singaporeans) differed from North Americans (Americans and Canadians) in the degree to which they would hide positive and negative affective states from others.

Your introduction should be approximately 150-200 words.

Method

Study Design: Describe the design of your research study.

This study had one independent variable (nationality of participant) with two levels (USA and Singapore). A between-subjects design was used. Participants responded to two dependent measures.

Participants: Describe who the participants were in this research study.

Participants included 161 students from the University of British Columbia who were enrolled in a second-year required course in research methods and design.

Materials: Describe your questionnaire.

Participants rated how much they would hide their emotions in a positive ("When you feel on top of the world") and a negative ("When you are depressed or very unhappy") situation (1 = never, 5 = all of the time).

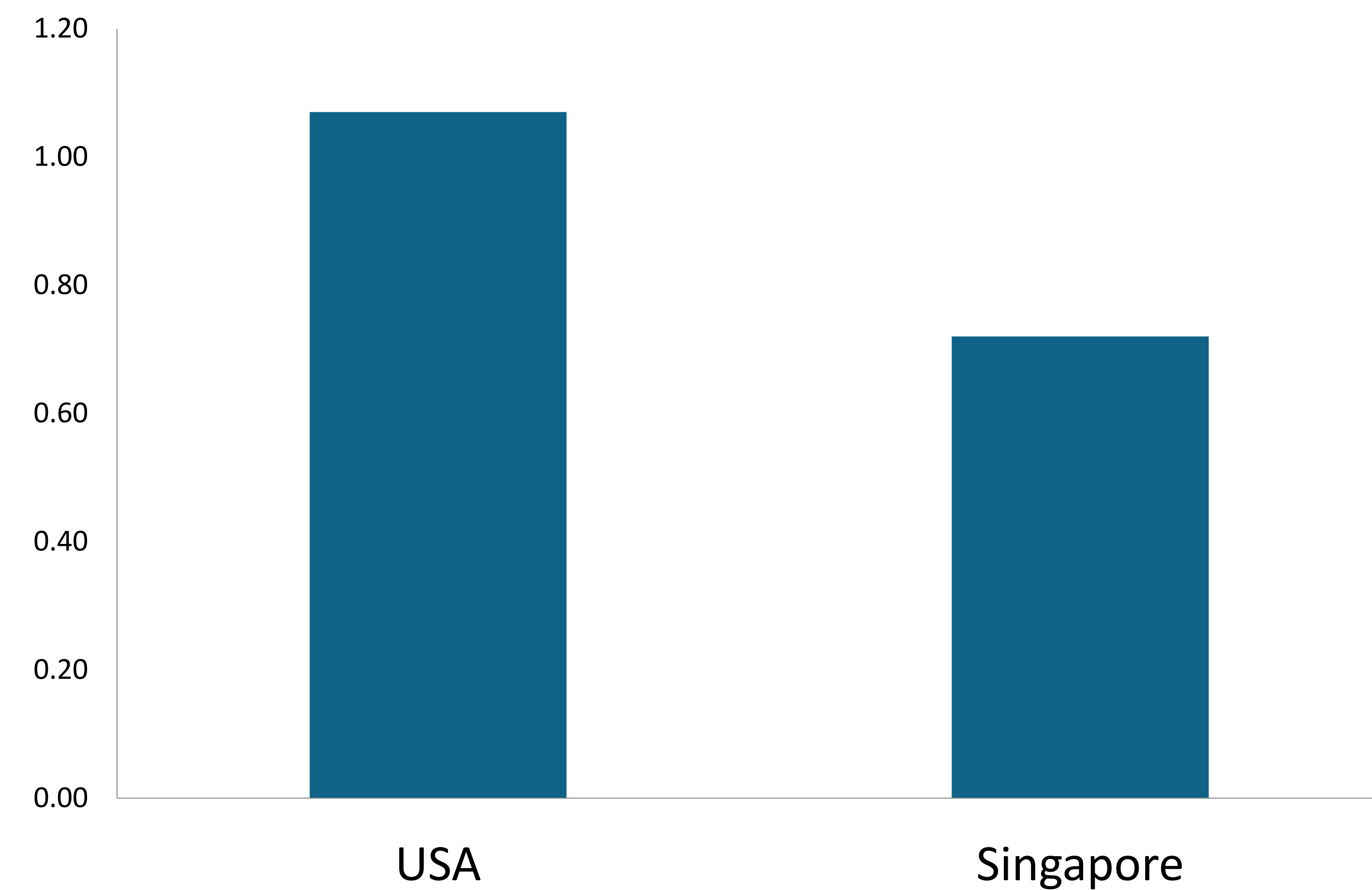
Procedure: Describe how the data were collected.

Data were collected during a regular class session with students in the course as participants. After providing informed consent, the present questionnaire was completed along with a series of projects by other teams.

Your method should be approximately 150-200 words.

Results – First DV

First DV / Sample One IV Two-Level Graph



State what statistics you are performing and why. Describe the differences in conditions, with means and standard deviations. Describe the standardized effect size (Cohen's d). Describe the inferential test, provide stats.

To determine whether Americans and Singaporeans differed in the degree to which they hid their emotions from others, means and standard deviations were computed. Americans reported hiding their emotions more frequently (M = 1.07, SD = 0.75) than Singaporeans (M = 0.72, SD = 0.56). This is a medium sized difference in means, d = .53. A t-test showed this difference in means to occur only 3% of the time when the null hypothesis is true, t = x.yz, p = .03.

Discussion

What did the study find? Was the hypothesis supported?

Identify the strengths of your study and design.

Identify the weaknesses of your study and design.

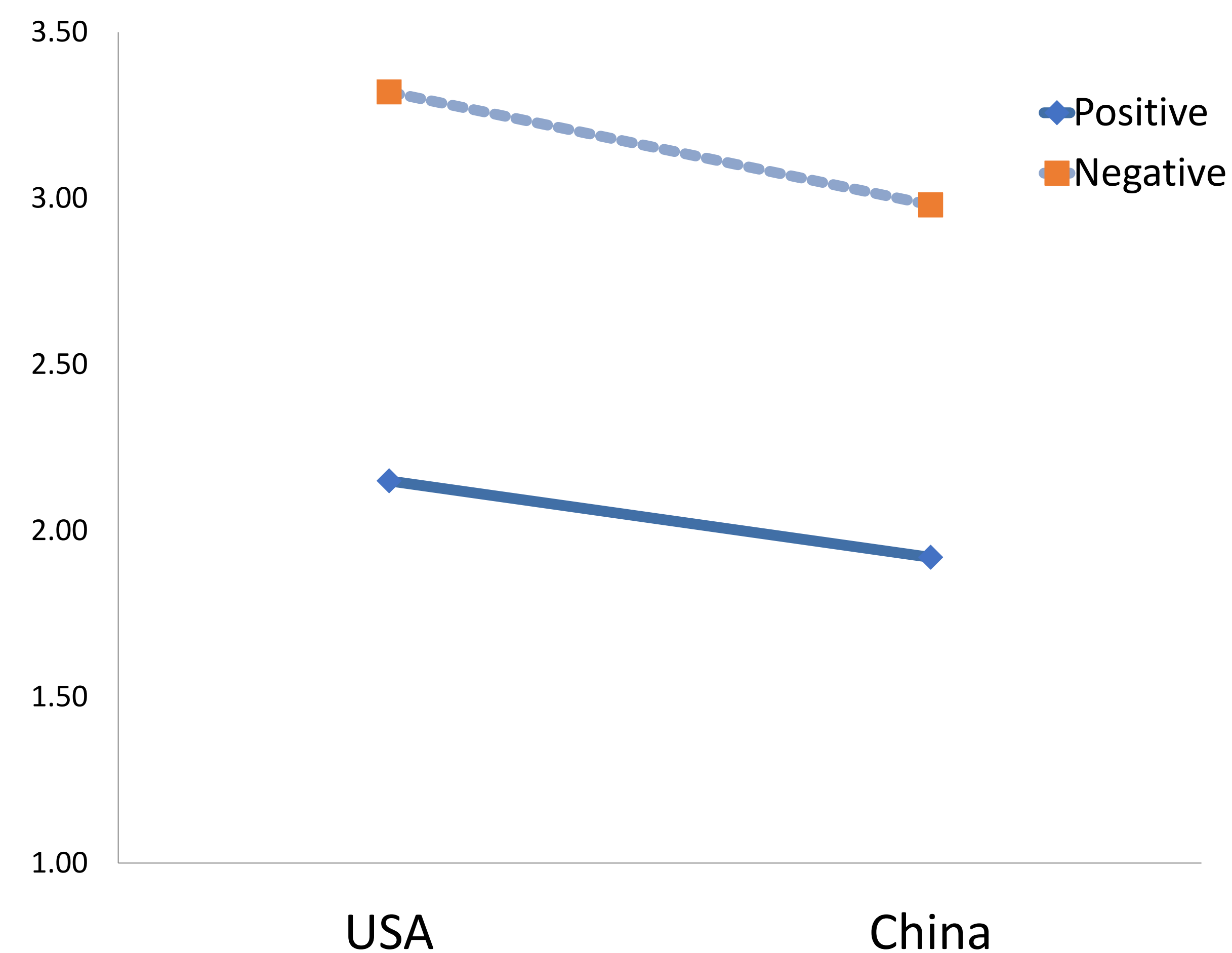
What conclusion or "take-away" is there, based on your findings?

What would you do to improve upon this study if you were to conduct another one?

Your discussion should be approximately 150-200 words.

Results – Second DV

Second DV / Sample Two IV Two-Level (2x2) Graph



To determine whether American and Chinese participants differ in the degree to which they hide positive and negative emotions from others, means and standard deviations were computed.

US participants reported more hiding (marginal mean) than Chinese participants (marginal mean), a difference observed 0.5% of the time under the null hypothesis, F = 7.97, p = .005.

Participants hid negative emotions (marginal mean) more than positive emotions (marginal mean), a difference observed 0.1% of the time under the null hypothesis, F = 175.98, p < .001.

In terms of the interaction, Americans hid negative emotions (M = 3.32) more than positive emotions (M = 2.15), while Chinese participants also hid negative emotions (M = 2.98) more than positive emotions (M = 1.92). This pattern of means would be observed 52% of the time under the null hypothesis, F = .42, p = .52.

Sample Questionnaire

You are to serve as an expert judge on quality of life. You are to judge the quality of the target person's adult life. These are all fictitious characters. We want to know how desirable you think the target person's life is. We are trying to determine what people think is the most desirable life. All stories are concerned with adults who are 20 years old or older. You are to disregard the childhood of the characters. Below and on the following page you will read a description and respond to one or two questions.

Jen has a great life through the age of 30. She is extremely happy. She has a good family life, and has always liked her work. She takes vacations from time to time. Although she is not married (and never was) and has no children, Jen dates periodically. Jen's family is her brothers and sisters. But she also has some friends. For recreation, Jen most enjoys golf, watching movies, and eating out. At age 30, Jen is killed in an automobile accident. Although her death is instantaneous and painless, her funeral is sad.

1. Using the scale below, judge how desirable Jen's life was. Taking her life as a whole, how desirable do you think Jen's life was? Please circle one number from 1 to 9 to indicate your response.

- 9 Extraordinarily desirable—the most desirable life (best) one can imagine.
- 7
- 6
- 5 About average.
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1 Extraordinarily undesirable—the least desirable life (worst) one can imagine.

2. How much total happiness or unhappiness would you say that Jen experienced in her life? That is, how much subjective feeling of well-being did she experience?

- 9 The most happiness one can imagine.
- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5 About equal amounts of happiness and unhappiness.
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1 The most unhappiness one can imagine.