# The Mutual Constitution of Culture and Psyche: The Bidirectional Relationship Between Individuals’ Perceived Control and Cultural Tightness–Looseness

Culture and psychology shape each other, according to the mutual constitution theory. Seven studies with US, Singapore, and Chinese individuals examined this association. When people feel powerless, they favour structured and rigorous cultures. In a tighter culture, people may feel that they have less personal power but more collective control. This shows that when people feel out of control, they may seek for tighter cultures, which may also alter their sense of control. Tight cultures constrain individual behavior based on norms, limiting personal control. Lower personal control increases attraction for tighter cultures, whereas tighter cultures diminish personal control. Tight cultures strengthen collective but decrease personal control. Social coordination can help tight cultures achieve goals by following rules. Tighter cultures controlled the COVID-19 pandemic by regulating individuals' actions, suggesting a beneficial association between tight cultures and collective control that may offset the negative relationship with personal control. The author tested ideas using correlational and experimental investigations across cultures. Studies explored causation between personal control and tight cultures. Institutional review boards authorized all trials, and materials and data are public (Ma, Savani, Liu, & Kay).

# The Perception of Corruption

Corruption and corruption perception are cultural phenomena shaped by society, personal beliefs, and morality. It emphasizes that high corruption perception can be harmful and analyses corruption perception across societies using 2004 survey data. The author explores how social rules, morality, and values affect how people regard corruption. It shows that social perception of corruption can differ from actual corruption. Further, author also defines corruption as using public office for private gain. Low salaries, poor monitoring, and excessive compliance expenses may also contribute to corruption impression. The author notes that corruption can be perceived as insurance, with people taking bribes to avoid expensive rules, and that risk preferences might affect bribe attitudes. Cultures define corruption differently. Morality and bribery affect corruption perception. Corruption is using public office for private benefit. Low salaries, poor monitoring, high rule fulfilment costs, income inequality, and political competitiveness might affect corruption perception and levels. Corruption demand and supply are affected by perception. The author further says, we found that, women perceive corruption at 0.40 percentage points greater than males. Despite changing standards, gender roles and viewpoints remain matter. This study has three primary goal, to find which group are more likely to pay bribe, who believe in corruption is high and target campaigns to influence perceptions (Melgar & Smith, 2010).

# Measuring Public Opinion with Social Media Data

The author investigates the potential of social media platforms like Twitter as polling tools. Identification of political opinion, representativeness of social media users, and aggregation of individual replies are mentioned as examples of the difficulties associated with conducting surveys utilizing social media data. Innovative applications of social media in public opinion research are emphasized, and methods for addressing these obstacles are given. The author also makes suggestions for further research into the application of social media to the study of public opinion. One of the benefits of using social media to measure public opinion is the ease with which unprompted comments may be collected in real-time from a large audience. However, obstacles include things like privacy and appropriate data use as well as issues with data quality and representativeness. When assessing the usefulness of social media for polling public opinion, researchers must take into account both its advantages and drawbacks. Challenges of using social media for public opinion measurement include unprompted and unstructured opinions, lack of probability sampling leading to variable sample representation, uncertainties in data-generating and collection processes, difficulties in identifying subpopulations of interest, and ethical concerns such as consent, data protection, anonymization, and privacy violations. These challenges require careful consideration of technical and ethical aspects when using social media data for public opinion research (Marko Klašnja, 2017).

# Exploring Twitter to Analyze the Public’s Reaction Patterns to Recently Reported Homicides in London

This study examines public perception of homicides on Twitter, specifically how the location and characteristics of the crime affect people's concerns. The results show that proximity of Twitter users to the crime location impacts the spread and timing of crime-related tweets, and certain crime characteristics predict posting frequency. Twitter data was utilized to analyze the spatio-temporal and characteristic effects of homicides on the public. The 'Home Estimation Method' was proven to estimate Twitter users' home locations. The study found that homicide news on Twitter decays with time, with most tweets posted within a month. Spatial analysis showed a high spatial dependency between the estimated home locations of users who tweeted about homicide incidences and their locations. Gang involvement, minor victims, British victims, and knife use were associated with more tweets. Twitter data can improve criminal analysis, predictive mapping, and crime trends (Kounadi, Lampoltshammer, Groff, & Leitner, 2015).

# Analyzing public opinions on death penalty abolishment

Social processes associated to Nebraska's death penalty abolition are analyzed and predicted using social media data and the Multilevel Model of Meme Diffusion (M3D). The analysis predicts public opinion on the death penalty using the Twitter meme "death\_penalty" and geography and Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC) technology. The study used mixed quantitative and qualitative methods to examine the death penalty controversy, collecting data from Twitter using the hashtag #death\_penalty. The focus was on the episode of the proposal to repeal the death penalty in Nebraska, which generated the most Twitter reactions. The data were coded to identify opinions supportive or against the death penalty, and tweets were grouped based on repeated texts and retweets. Data preparation involved downloading geotagged tweets with the keyword #death\_penalty from May to December 2015, and the highest peak of tweets was related to the abolishment of the death penalty in Nebraska. The study also captured public reactions to executions in Islamic countries. The analysis focused on identifying opinions and trends in US states, with Nebraska generating the highest number of tweets, followed by New York and California (Ye & Sharag-Eldin, 2018).

# Mass Media And Political Outspokenness in Hong Kong: Linking the Third-Person Effect and The Spiral of Silence

During the Sino-British debate over Hong Kong's political destiny, this study examines how perceptions of others' perspectives affected political outspokenness. It finds that respondents believe media reports impact others more than themselves, especially those with higher education. The spiral of silence argument is supported by the finding that politically unconcerned respondents are less likely to speak up when they think the majority is against them. The third-person effect indirectly affects the spiral of silence by influencing public opinion. The study collected data from a survey conducted by undergraduate students who were trained to conduct telephone interviews with a random sample of adults in Hong Kong. 660 people were interviewed, and the interviews assessed dependent and independent variables as described in the study. The average survey respondent is 35, male (55%), and moderately educated. Hong Kong's colonial past explains 57% of respondents' non-voting status. Due to political repression and speculative media coverage, respondents indicated little interest in Sino-British discussions. Respondents worried about the negotiations' result but backed Governor Patten's reform proposal, even if they thought it would fail (Willnat, 1996).

# The Effects of Islam, Religiosity, and Socialization on Muslim-Canadian Opinions about Same-Sex Marriage

This paper explores Canadian Muslims' opinions on same-sex marriage. While there is evidence of negative opinions within the Muslim-Canadian community, the analysis suggests that religiosity in general, rather than Islam specifically, drives these opinions. Additionally, exposure to the Canadian context and higher education attenuates the distinctiveness of Canadian Muslims' views on this issue. Findings, Jordan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, and Turkey have significant homosexuality opposition rates. However, countries with higher ratings on the UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) have less homophobia, independent of the Muslim population. Muslim-Canadian views on same-sex marriage were analyzed using from Inglehart and Norris (2003). From respectable organizations or academic research, the statistics may contain homosexuality public opinion data from Muslim majority nations, African countries, and countries with different HDI ratings. Based on the data, Islam, religion, socialization, and same-sex marriage beliefs were likely examined using statistical analysis. In conclusion, Canadian Muslims have different views on same-sex relationships than other religious groups, although Islam may not be the main cause. Canadian public opinion and the opinions of Canadian Muslims abroad may also affect these opinions (Cochrane, 2013).

# Violence Against Women: A Cross-cultural Perspective

This study examines public attitudes towards violence against women in the Arab world, focusing on Saudi society. Findings from an opinion survey in Jeddah reveal that many respondents approve of physical punishment, view perpetrators as victims themselves, and have differing opinions based on gender. The study used a data collection method involving 230 questionnaires distributed to men and women in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. However, limitations include the small sample size and lack of scientific sampling procedure, which may affect the generalizability of the findings as the author says. The final finding shows, In Saudi Arabia, despite socio-economic differences, there is a concerning level of acceptance of violence against women among both men and women (Almosaed, 2004).

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