**Regarding**

The mainland China has been experiencing unprecedented development and transformation in the past 30 years, which has never been seen in the developed countries and regions (e.g., Japan, Hong Kong, the United States) that are frequently studied by cultural psychologists. Over the past 3 decades, families in general have become richer, and smaller (due to the one-child policy), yet the economic inequality has become larger. As a result, the younger generation have been shown to have a higher level of entitlement (Kwan, Kuang, & Hui, 2009), narcissism, individualism, and less modesty (Cai, Kwan, & Sedikides, 2012). Given this unique pattern of change in the Chinese society, it may be inappropriate today to generalize results obtained with East Asian samples from Japan (Heine, Lehman, Markus, & Kitayama, 1999) or even Hong Kong to the younger generation from the mainland China, a major region in East Asia.

Therefore, with the same study design as Kim, Cohen, and Au (2010), I will add an all-only-child undergraduate sample from the mainland China. As the younger, and only child generation become more individualistic, and self-oriented in the mainland China, today, the influence of the face culture on their self-views may not be as strong, and thus I hypothesize that, the young mainland Chinese will end up in between the U.S. sample and the Hong Kong sample, in terms of how much the judgments of other people are absorbed into their private self-definitions.

Furthermore, to more closely examine the style of face culture participants absorbing public judgments into their private self-views, I will add another experiment to the study based on Experiment 3 in Kim et al. (2010). In the new experiment, both subjective assessments and computer assessments will be made public. Subjective assessments will be coming from one of the three sources, experts, friends, and unacquainted peers. Participants will be randomly assigned to one of these three groups, within each of which there are three subgroups that participants will be further randomly assigned to. The three subgroups differ in the relationship between subjective and computer scores: subjective > computer, subjective < computer, and subjective = computer. I’d like to examine when absorbing public judgments into self-views, what kind of information will face culture participants lean towards more, and if subjective assessments from a different source than unacquainted peers will make a difference to the self-views of dignity culture participants. This new experiment where information from different sources is made public is expected to imitate some of the real life situations, and thus increase the generalizability of the results. My prediction is that for face culture participants, their self-views will be influenced the most by experts’ assessments in the condition where they are consistent with computer scores. I’m not sure how it will turn out for the dignity culture participants, and whether their self-views will be shaken when the consistent information is made public coming from qualified sources like experts.