The 47th annual meeting of SCCR will be held at the D Hotel and Casino, in Downtown Las Vegas, Nevada. The meetings will begin on Wednesday, February 21 and end Saturday, February 24.

The conference website is available (mysccr.org), where you will be able to find information about keynote speakers, the program, registration fees, accommodation, and other details.

For other information about SCCR, registering for the conference, finding accommodations, or about Las Vegas in general visit www.mysccr.org.
Editor’s Message

Dear SCCR Members,

Happy New Year! I hope you all enjoyed your winter breaks and are gearing up for a productive next couple of months.

This Winter 2018 edition of the newsletter includes comments from our president-elect (and 2018 conference organizer), Alyssa Crittenden, and from the SCCR president, Jill Brown. This issue also includes announcements and reviews of four excellent books authored by SCCR members, each dealing with an area of human development in cross-cultural perspective. We are also pleased to publish two articles – an interesting piece by Dr. Shelly Volsche on pets as ethnographic actors, and an article by Dr. Manyui Li on R Programming for cross-cultural analyses that might be very handy.

I sincerely hope that you will all contemplate submitting something for our Summer 2018 edition. Please consider contributing articles, book reviews, announcements for conferences, vacancy postings, calls for proposals and anything else that you think might be of interest to our members.

Address contributions and any questions to: croulette@sdsu.edu.

I’m looking forward to seeing many of you in Las Vegas in February!

Sincerely,
Casey J. Roulette
SCCR Newsletter Editor

President’s Message

Dear SCCR Colleagues,

Greetings from -10 F, Omaha, NE. I just returned from fieldwork in Namibia to a 110 F change in temperature. Even though I am a native Nebraskan, it still shocks me. Needless to say, I will be ready to see many of you in Las Vegas at the 47th annual meeting of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research.

It is the sixth time I have been back to my field site in northern Namibia. My first visit was 1996, over 20 years ago. I can’t help thinking this year about relationships and the role they play for people
interested in the study of culture. I have been re-reading Ruth Behar’s *The Vulnerable Observer* in which she says, “nothing is stranger than this business of humans observing other humans in order to write about them.” We know what she means. The one quality that has transformed some of the strangeness for me is relationships. They connect me to people in the field when at times the sense of ‘otherness’ is overwhelming and make it possible to return again. It is also why I will remain involved in SCCR; the relationships are transformative. I first came to SCCR with my mentor, Carolyn Pope Edwards as a second year graduate student in 2004. She introduced me to the likes of Lee Monroe, Barbara Rogoff, and Rick Shweder. Last year, 13 years later, as organizer of the 46th SCCR, I invited her to give the Keynote Address.

I am very excited to see returning colleagues and new members in less than 2 months at the 47th annual SCCR meeting in Las Vegas, NV. Alyssa Crittenden has been diligently at work to organize another amazing meeting. I am especially excited to hear this year’s keynote speakers, like Robert Hitchcock, David Lancy, and Glenn Adams, among others. I know Alyssa’s creativity and energy will be felt at this year’s meeting. When you see her make sure to thank her for her blood, sweat and tears that went into this endeavor.

In other news, the SCCR Executive Committee is also soliciting nominations for a WebMaster. The duties of the position include maintaining and updating the new SCCR website: [www.sccr.org](http://www.sccr.org). In maintaining the website, the WebMaster will be gathering information from members as well as aiding the President-Elect in updating the annual meeting submission and registration site. It is a great way to serve the Society and get to know more people at SCCR.

It has been an honor this year to serve as your President and we have made some steps towards ensuring that SCCR continues to thrive and grow. We are in the process of reworking the website to make it more user friendly by highlighting the scholarship of the members in the hope that it can be a tool to connect us to each other and continue to grow our relationships.

SCCR President
Jill Brown

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**President-Elect’s Message**

Greetings from the beautiful Mojave Desert and scenic Las Vegas, Nevada! As the President-Elect of the Society, I am busy working hard to organize our upcoming conference. It is my hope that this year, our annual conference is as successful as last year’s meeting in New Orleans!

The meeting will be held from February 21 – 24, 2018 at the D Hotel and Casino in historic downtown Las Vegas. We have an incredible group of keynote speakers ([https://mysccr.org/keynote-speakers/](https://mysccr.org/keynote-speakers/)), listed below in alphabetical order:
This year we have several workshops and conversation hours scheduled, in addition to traditional panel sessions (https://mysccr.org/workshops/):

- **Workshop: Exploring Cultural Variation Using eHRAF World Cultures**  
  Presenter: Carol Ember, President, Human Relations Area Files
- **Conversation Hour: Exploring Extension:**  
  Non-Traditional Careers in Academia  
  Chairs: Car Mun Kok and Deepa Srivastava, University of California Cooperative Extension, Davis

The meeting venue this year is Downtown Las Vegas, with a bustling art scene and much to see (https://mysccr.org/tourism/). You can zipline through the promenade at the Fremont Street Experience, or take a trip to the Container Park, where you can find a variety of unique restaurants and bars where you can order gourmet hot dogs, grilled cheese with Hot Cheetos, and American craft whiskey. For a complete list of all of the restaurants Downtown has to offer, see LasVegasrestaurants.com. Downtown Las Vegas offers a bit of culture as well, with several museums in the area including the 41,000 square-foot Mob Museum. You can learn all about the nuclear weapons testing program at the Nevada Test Site by visiting the nearby National Atomic Testing Museum, where you can experience what it would be like to hide out in an underground bunker during a nuclear bomb. Or you can explore the history of neon lights in Las Vegas at the unique Neon Museum. There are options for every price point, making Las Vegas an ideal destination city for the SCCR meetings. We look forward to seeing you soon!

Yours,

Alyssa Crittenden  
President-Elect, SCCR
Four New Book Announcements!

The Cultural Nature of Attachment: Contextualizing Relationships and Development
Edited by Heidi Keller and Kim A. Bard

We are excited to share a wonderful new book edited by Heidi Keller and Kim Bard on cross-cultural perspectives of attachment. Here is a description of the book from MIT Press:

It is generally acknowledged that attachment relationships are important for infants and young children, but there is little clarity on what exactly constitutes such a relationship. Does it occur between two individuals (infant–mother or infant–father) or in an extended network? In the West, monotropic attachment appears to function as a secure foundation for infants, but is this true in other cultures? This volume offers perspectives from a range of disciplines on these questions. Contributors from psychology, biology, anthropology, evolution, social policy, neuroscience, information systems, and practice describe the latest research on the cultural and evolutionary foundations on children’s attachment relationships as well as the implications for education, counseling, and policy.

The contributors discuss such issues as the possible functions of attachment, including trust and biopsychological regulation; the evolutionary foundations, if any, of attachment; ways to model attachment using the tools of information science; the neural foundations of attachment; and the influence of cultural attitudes on attachment. Taking an integrative approach, the book embraces the wide cultural variations in attachment relationships in humans and their diversity across nonhuman primates. It proposes research methods for the culturally sensitive study of attachment networks that will lead to culturally sensitive assessments, practices, and social policies.

More information is available at: https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/cultural-nature-attachment
Grandparents in Cultural Context
Edited by David W. Shwalb and Ziarat Hossain

We are proud to announce a new book edited by two former SCCR presidents, David Shwalb and Ziarat Hossain. This multi-disciplinary book includes chapters about grandparents in Mexico and Central America, the U.S., Brazil, Germany, U.K., Russia, South Asia, East Asia, Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southern Africa. The book has been meticulously and carefully structured so that it functions as both a textbook and/or scholarly book. The authors were encouraged to include case studies, proverbs, predictions for the future, and other features to make it a good read for scholars, students, and internationally-minded grandparents.

The book also includes a chapter by a third former SCCR president, Judy Gibbons. This book is a great example of the kind of collaboration that can take place based on connections formed at SCCR conferences. A 20% discount is available to SCCR members. See the flyer below.

New book by 2 former SCCR presidents!
20% SCCR discount with this flyer

Grandparents in Cultural Context
Edited by David W. Shwalb, Southern Utah University and Ziarat Hossain, University of New Mexico, USA

Grandparents in Cultural Context provides a long overdue global view of the changing roles of grandparents. The eleven main chapters are by experts on grandparenthood in the Americas, Europe and Russia, Asia, and Africa and the Middle East. Each chapter provides a thought-provoking, comprehensive, and integrative review of research, real-life case studies, cultural influences, and applied implications for grandparenthood across and within societies. Calling special attention to the roles of grandparenthood in societies that are seldom represented in the literature, this book provides hundreds of references to work previously unavailable in English-language publications.

20% Discount Available - enter the code IRK71 at checkout*

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For more information visit: www.routledge.com/9781138188501

SCCR Newsletter, Winter 2018
Anthropological Perspectives on Children as Helpers, Workers, Artisans and Laborers

By David F. Lancy

David Lancy has authored an outstanding new book on children as workers. The book is part of the Palgrave Studies on the Anthropology of Childhood and Youth series. Here is a brief description of the book from Palgrave:

The study of childhood in academia has been dominated by a mono-cultural or WEIRD (western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic) perspective. Within the field of anthropology, however, a contrasting and more varied view is emerging. While the phenomenon of children as workers is ephemeral in WEIRD societies and in the literature on child development, there is ample cross-cultural and historical evidence of children making vital contributions to the family economy. Children’s “labor” is of great interest to researchers, but widely treated as extra-cultural—an aberration that must be controlled. Work as a central component in children’s lives, development, and identity goes unappreciated. Anthropological Perspectives on Children as Helpers, Workers, Artisans, and Laborers aims to rectify that omission by surveying and synthesizing a robust corpus of material, with particular emphasis on two prominent themes: the processes involved in learning to work and the interaction between ontogeny and children’s roles as workers.
By Harry W. Gardiner

Harry Gardiner’s Sixth edition of *Lives Across Cultures* clearly exemplifies that cross-cultural human development research is fun, appealing, and worthwhile. This introductory textbook focuses on the links between theory, research, and practical applications, while highlighting important tenets of the discipline, such as Urie Bronfenbrenner’s socio-ecological model, Super and Harkness’ developmental niche framework, and lifespan developmental approach. Topics are presented chronologically, and include vignettes, stories, and personal experiences. A key point of Gardiner’s textbook is that human culture and development are bidirectional agents, and that it is necessary to have an open mind when thinking about human development across cultures. Readers will come away from this highly praised book with a greater grasp of and sensitivity to the diversity of human development.

CALL FOR PAPERS

7th International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection
Biennial Meeting, Athens, Greece from May 15th through 18th, 2018

The International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection (ISIPAR) is pleased to announce that the 7th International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection will be held at Panteion University in Athens, Greece from May 15th through 18th, 2018. Included in the Congress are a wide range of topics dealing with interpersonal acceptance-rejection throughout the lifespan. Relevant topics include but are not limited to acceptance-rejection by parents, peers, adult intimate partners, and other attachment figures throughout life.

The International Scientific Committee will begin accepting Abstracts for papers and posters on Monday, October 2nd, 2017, as well as proposals for symposia and workshops. Please, see the information about Abstract submission online, conference registration, and other details about the Congress on its website (http://isipar2018athens.panteion.gr/).

SCCR Newsletter, Winter 2018
As we enter a new year, fresh from the holiday season in many countries, the changing face of pets in the human world is apparent. New puppies are attending “puppy kindergarten” at the local pet store, and young children spend gift cards to decorate the new guinea pig’s cage with wheels and ramps. Global spending on pets is on the rise, and for some of us, this means new questions regarding the human-animal bond. The role of animals in the human world is changing in the face of modernity, and as such, we need to consider if and how these animals are described as actors in the ethnographic record.

To begin, let me specify that not all human-animal interactions can be categorized as pet keeping. The Oxford Dictionaries Online (2017) defines pet as “a domestic or tamed animal kept for companionships or pleasure.” In 2011, Peter Gray and Sharon Young explored the eHRAF to document cross-cultural pet keeping and found that dogs are the most commonly kept pet, followed closely by cats. However, most “pets” were kept for purposes other than simple pleasure or companionship. Many of the cultures in their studies kept dogs and cats as hunters, guards, and working animals. This is a far cry from pampered poohches and coddled kittens.

The “other” animals remain important, as modernity further distances us from our food sources. However, unless one is specifically studying the food production industry, farming, or the like, many of these animals become no more than product counts. Interestingly, which animals count as food and which animals count as pets is rapidly changing, likely for the same reason as the growth in pet keeping. An ever-expanding moral sphere is likely responsible for the popularity of Esther the Pig on Facebook, rather than on the breakfast plate.

In his 2017 book, Animals Among Us, anthrozoologist John Bradshaw builds a compelling argument for the place and importance of animals in the evolution of modern humans. His examples span time and space, including a look at current urban trends. He engages the deep past and how raising other species likely prepared young adults to raise our own, and he muses on the importance of understanding other species as we balanced our roles as both predator and prey. Additionally, he acknowledges that our relationships with animals are rapidly changing. What was once practice for other caretaking roles has now become a relationship of value all its own, with a growing number of individuals who choose pets to fill their lives that are often too busy for traditional family. This has led to rapid growth in spending and a breadth of services and products for pets and their owners.

For example, the American Pet Products Association (APPA) estimates United States pet owners spent over $69 billion in 2017. This is a significant
increase in just over a decade ($28.16 billion in 2007, APPA). While there are many potential reasons behind this trend, including an overall inflation in the cost of goods, there seems to be more taking place. I suggest that changes in the role of pets in our fast-paced, urban lives are responsible for much of this spending.

Some of my own work focuses on these current changes. Many urban dogs and cats are becoming extended family, close friends, and children for individuals living in the cosmopolitan world. The ascription of these new roles beyond “just animals” also comes with a new appreciation of the individual animal’s autonomy and needs. As a result, changes and increases in the goods and services available to pet owners include subscription services, such as BarkBox®, that send monthly samples of treats, toys, and clothing, as well as services such as dog daycare, tailored nutrition products, and advanced veterinary therapies. These new goods and services often mirror those available for children and allow pet owners to interact with their pets in a more intimate fashion than previous generations.

It is notable that these changes no longer appear to be restricted to Western cultures. A growing number of pet related services and activities are arising in Asia and Africa. In Japan, a family can provide for their aging dog to enter hospice at a local nursing facility. Individuals in Singapore can obtain products, such as “pet grass” for the patio, to make the daily routine with their pets easier. The Chinese have taken to buying specialty masks fitted to the canine snout to protect their pets from smog during walks. And in October 2017, dog owners in South Africa set the Guinness World Record for the largest gathering of dogs wearing bandanas, with donations from the event contributed to combating animal abuse.

The resulting shift also affects spaces outside metropolitan boundaries. As the moral sphere expands within urban borders, expectations of how animals are treated begin to impact well outside city limits. In 2006, The Chinese Animal Protection Network was founded to fight animal cruelty. It was not long before this and other organizations found themselves at odds with the animal Yulin Dog Meat Festival, highlighting the competing values developing within the culture. Similarly, in India, a country that once viewed dogs as nothing more than pests and disease carrying beasts, animal welfare and adoption organizations are beginning to certify citizens as pet advocates. These are merely two examples of how the morality of cosmopolitanism is beginning to change the human-animal world.

The growing view of animals as thinking, emoting, and autonomous beings is supported by the growing literature into cognition and emotion. Since the early 2000s, numerous canine cognition labs have opened worldwide, studying the interactions between ourselves and our first non-human friends. Over this time, dogs have been found to copy our actions, be attuned to changes in the tone of our voice as well as our words, react to our emotional needs and changes with empathy and protection, and most importantly to many pet owners, utilize us as a secure base for attachment. Cats have been found to play nanny to young children. Elephants and ravens have been found to mourn their dead. And sadly, our pets often suffer from many of the same anxieties and other ills we ourselves experience in response to the noisy, urban world we have created. It is clear other species have their own rich emotional and cognitive worlds that interact directly with ours.

As such, I suggest we need to further consider these animals as ethnographic actors in their own right. To do this, we need to reflect upon our research questions carefully and ask ourselves whether the presence of pets may influence an individual’s response. Much like children, pets in many of today’s homes can have unexpected impacts on the choices being made by our potential interviewees and informants. In addition, when observing a person with their pet, note the pet’s behavior in the interaction, as well. These relationships are two-way streets, and a stressed or ill pet can leave surprising impressions on an individual’s attention and participation. We already have the tools to observe and note the role of these new and increasingly relevant actors, we simply need to use them.

The global trends in urbanization and globalization are likely to continue. As such, our relationships with animals are also likely to continue changing. In order to better understand if, how, and why these changes occur, we need to begin to view non-human animals as potential influences on our research. If our participants continue to view their pets as participating beings in the home, it is time that we, as scholars, follow our participants’ leads.
Using R Programming Language to Effectively Conduct Cross-cultural Analyses.

Manyu Li¹

¹Visiting Assistant Professor, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

December 17, 2017

About the author: Dr. Manyu Li’s research areas are cross-cultural and community psychology, with a background in social and personality psychology. Using quantitative methodologies (mostly modeling), she has published 16 peer-reviewed articles and chapters in these areas, such as motives for exercise in Muslim men and women in Oman and Pakistan, migration patterns in Central and Eastern Europe, immigration studies in Hong Kong and the US, and sexual violence and gender studies in mainland China, India, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Email: manyu.li@louisiana.edu


Cross-cultural studies often involve comparing variables and models across different cultural or race/ethnicity groups. If data are collected or obtained from national data-sets and international data-sets, such as the World Value Survey (http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org), General Social Survey (http://gss.norc.org), or individual projects such as the Cross-Cultural Study of Attitudes About Work and Gender Roles in Central and Eastern Europe initiated by Dr. Irene Hanson Frieze (https://sites.google.com/site/friezewebsite/crossculturalresearch-1). Data management can get complicated when the data-sets involve large sample sizes across various regions.

The R Project for Statistical Computing (R Core Team, 2016) is a powerful tool when it comes to analyzing this kind of cross-cultural data.

This article will introduce some commonly used R packages, codes, and resources. Of course, it will be impossible to discuss all kinds of R codes in this article. The goal is to help R beginners to get started on R programming and to initiate discussions on cross-cultural analyses using R among researchers at the Society for Cross-Cultural Research (SCCR). I am happy to answer any future questions and to discuss ideas to collaborate through manyu.li@louisiana.edu.

Background Information on R Programming

The R Project for Statistical Computing (R) is a programming language for statistical analysis and graphing. It is a free and open source product. To run R, one will need the R console. However, for researchers who have not used any programming languages before, the R-studio (RStudio Team, 2015) is a good software to accompany any R data analyses. R-Studio is an integrated development environment (IDE) for R. It is a free and open source software that allows you to visualize your data and keep your codes organized. Keep in mind
that you always need to download the R-console from the official website (https://www.r-project.org/) before using any additional R-based software. If you are very accustomed to using a drop-down menu for analysis (e.g., SPSS or JMP), you may choose to download the RKWard (https://rkward.kde.org/). Similar to R-studio, it is another IDE for R. What is special about RKWard is that it offers the option to use the drop-down menu to compute simple analysis, such as descriptive data, correlations, and simple t-test/ANOVA. When you use the drop-down menu to set the criteria for your analysis, you may also view the corresponding code in R (similar to using the function “paste” in SPSS to view the corresponding syntax).

R languages are not difficult to learn. There are tons of online resources and manuals and ebooks on the official website, but there are also guides written by other users, such as the R Tutorial by Quick-R (https://www.statmethods.net/r-tutorial/index.html).

Data Preparation and Management

Step 1. Data Preparation

First, you need to organize your data into a .txt or .csv (tab delimited or comma delimited) format. Although some R packages can help you import other data format, such as SAS and SPSS, I always find storing your data in .txt or .csv the best way to handle data. You may start as an excel file and save as a .txt or .csv format. Here are some details to note:

1. Always type your variable names in the first row and enter your data into the corresponding column. When you import your data (see step 2), you could tell R that your header is your variable names (i.e. header=TRUE). This way, you can easily call out a variable when you conduct your analysis.
2. Although R allows you to have long variable names, I recommend that researchers use short variable names. This will make your output look so much cleaner and easier to read.
3. R is also case-sensitive. This means that if you use capital letters in your data file, you should also use capital letters when you type call that variable in your R codes.

Step2. Importing data to R

Unlike software such as SPSS or JMP, you do not need to open your data file. Instead, you need to tell R where your file is located using your R-console or R-workspace of R-based software of your choice (e.g., R-studio or RKWard, see above).

To do that, you may use read.csv to import csv document:

```r
mydata <- read.csv("C:/users/researchers/..../cross_cultural_data.csv", header=TRUE)
```

Alternatively, you may use read.table to import .txt documents

```r
mydata <- read.table("C:/users/researchers/..../cross_cultural_data.txt", header=TRUE)
```
In R languages, texts that you put to the left of the arrow indicate the name you assign to the contents to the right of the arrow. So here, we are telling R that “data” is a name for my data file located at “C:/users/.../cross_cultural_data.csv”. Remember to include the whole directory to your data file, and again, R is case-sensitive, so the file directory in the code needs to match the case the original file uses. Also, note that the file directory is separated by “/”. If you are using Windows as an operating system, Windows use “\” to separate the file directory. Therefore, make sure you change it back to “/” before you run the code.

To run the code, you may use “Ctrl”+“R” or “Ctrl”+“Enter” in R-studio, or simply “Enter” if you use the R-console directly. You may also make use of the “run” button that is often appeared at the top of your R-based software.

Step 3. Data management: Using data.frame to compute reliability, correlations, and scale scores.

A very frequently used code in R is `data.frame`. Sometimes we want to group several variables as a data frame. For example, when we compute Cronbach’s alpha or correlation analyses, we need to first put our variables of interest into a data frame. The Base R Package includes the `data.frame` or `subset` functions. For example, assuming that we need to compute our reliability for the 6-item cultural identity scale (let’s say the 6 variable names are CI1 to CI6). We need to first create a data.frame, and then use an additional package, such as `psych` or `psy` packages. Note that to tell R how to find the variables, a dollar sign “$” needs to be added after the name of your data:

```
cultural_identity <- data.frame(mydata$CI1, mydata$CI2, mydata$CI3, mydata$CI4, mydata$CI5, mydata$CI6)
```

Then, you may install packages to compute reliability from your data frames.

```
install.packages("psych")
require("psych")
psych::alpha(cultural_identity)
```

Once you establish a good reliability, your next step is usually to compute scale scores (means or sums). The Base R package allows you to do it easily from your data frames. Simply include the name of the data frame in the parenthesis of “rowMeans” for scale mean scores) or “rowSums” (for scale sum scores). Let’s say we want to create a score for our cultural identity scale and save it to our “mydata”:

```
mydata$cultural_identity <- rowMeans(cultural_identity, na.rm=FALSE, dims=1)
```

Note that R doesn’t save the new variable to your csv/txt data file. It only saves to your workspace, which will get deleted once you close the R-based software. Therefore, if you want to save the new variables you created to your data file, you need to ask R to save it for you (similar to using “save” or “save as” function in other software.

```
write.csv(mydata, file = "C:/Users/.../cross_cultural_research_newfile.csv")
```

Although the Base R is easy to use and helpful, it can be tedious when we have a lot of variables. My favorite package is `dplyr` (Wickham, Francois, Henry, & Müller, 2017). `dplyr` allows you to build data frame with a lot of flexibility.
For example, you may select consecutive columns:

```r
cultural_identity <- select(mydata, select=CI1:CI6)
```

Alternatively, you may do a mix of selecting columns and calling out variables directly. This is particularly helpful if you have some reverse coding items that appear at the end of all columns:

```r
cultural_identity <- select(mydata, select=CI1:CI3, CI4_reverse, CI5, CI6)
```

**Group comparison using ANOVA**

One of the most common analysis cross-cultural researchers use is ANOVA, particularly when one needs to compare across different cultural groups. The Base R package (R Core Team, 2016), that is, the R package that comes with your first download, already includes the ANOVA function.

### One-way ANOVA

To run a one-way ANOVA, you may assign the name of your ANOVA (e.g., “myanova”) to the analysis (i.e. “aov(DV ~ IV”). DV is the name (that you created in your excel/csv/txt file) of your dependent variable, and IV is the name of your independent variable. Finally, you tell R what your data are (i.e. data=mydata). If you run that, you will not see anything. This is because all you have done was to tell R to assign a name to your analysis. Now, you can use a simple command “summary(myanova)” to ask R to report your results. The results are Type I Sum of Squares.

```r
myanova <- aov(DV ~ IV, data=mydata)
summary(myanova)
```

### ANCOVA

If you have any covariates that you would like to add to the model (e.g., CV1, CV2 and CV3), simply add it after the IV:

```r
myanova <- aov(DV ~ IV+CV1+CV2+CV3, data=mydata)
```

### Two-way ANOVA

It is simple if you are conducting a two-way ANOVA instead of one-way. Simply add the second independent variables to the list (see below)! DV is the name of your dependent variable, and IV1 and IV2 are your independent variables. If you use an asterisk (*) instead of a plus sign (+), R will give you the results for the interaction of IV1 and IV2, instead of treating the latter variable as a covariate.covariate.

```r
summary(myanova<- aov(DV ~ IV1*IV2, data=mydata))
```
MANOVA

If you are conducting a MANOVA, there are more than one dependent variables. Therefore, you will need to first tell R to combine the dependent variables using the function of “cbind”. Then the rest is similar. For the different multivariate tests listed within the “summary()” code, users may choose the available tests.

```r
DVs<-cbind(DV1,DV2,DV3)
myanova<-manova(DVs~ IV1*IV2, data=mydata)
summary(myanova, test = c("Pillai", "Wilks", "Hotelling-Lawley", "Roy"))
```

Post-hoc analyses

For post-hoc analyses, there are many options. You may use the TukeyHSD option in the Base R

```r
TukeyHSD(myanova)
plot(TukeyHSD(myanova)
```

You may also use the popular package lsmeans (Lenth, 2016)

```r
install.packages("lsmeans")
require("lsmeans")
```

For example, if you are conducting a study looking at how countries of origins and gender interact to affect one’s level of community engagement, your codes may look like:

```r
lsmeans(myanova, pairwise ~ country|gender)
lsmeans(myanova, pairwise ~ gender|country)
```

Alternatively, if you need both types of comparison, you may request it the same time:

```r
lsmeans(myanova, pairwise ~ gender|country)
```

To request p-value and do other adjustments, first, you will need to assign a name to the lsmeans results above (e.g., here we assign it the name “lsmeans”). Then use contrast to request the p-value adjustment test you want to use.

```r
lsmeans<-lsmeans(myanova, pairwise ~ country*gender)
contrast(lsmeans, alpha=0.05, method="pairwise", adjust="Tukey")
```

You may also replace “Tukey” with the post-hoc tests that you want, such as “bonferroni”, “scheffe”, or “sidek”.

---

5
References


CORRECTIONS

In the June/Summer 2017 edition of the Newsletter, we stated that Celeste Giordano received the 2017 Judith L. Gibbons award. Instead, she received the John & Beatrice Whiting Award for Student Cross-Cultural Research.

Also in the June/Summer 2017 edition of the Newsletter, we forgot to announce that Sarah Almalki received the 2017 Judith L Gibbons award for research on culture and gender. Congratulations, Sarah!

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DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER AND PLAN FOR THE UPCOMING CONFERENCE!

What happens in Vegas, stays in Vegas!

Come a few days early to enjoy this oasis in the desert and catch a show or visit Hoover Dam.

Conference Organizer:
Alyssa Crittenden
Department of Anthropology
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Tel: (702) 895-3709
Email: alyssa.crittenden@unlv.edu
SCCR - A Community of Scholars and Students

SCCR is a *multidisciplinary* organization. Its members all share a common devotion to the conduct of cross-cultural research. SCCR members are professionals and students from the social science fields of Psychology, Anthropology, Sociology, and related fields including Education, Family Studies, Social Work, Human Development, Psychiatry, Communications, Ethnic Studies, Business, etc. A distinguishing characteristic of the Society, compared with other academic organizations is that it is fundamentally interdisciplinary and provides members the opportunity to network with scholars from a wide variety of approaches to cross-cultural and comparative research. Since its founding in 1971, SCCR has hosted conferences that offer members and participants the opportunity to know each other better, form productive and lasting relationships, and provide genuine support for their fellow colleagues and students.

To join SCCR, submit the [online application form](#) and pay your dues online (listed below), or print and fill out this form and mail it to the Treasurer along with your dues payment. Membership dues are not included in conference fees, and should be sent only to the SCCR treasurer, online or by mail.

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