







were not only able to test the mediation process proposed by Kwan et al. (1997), but also determine whether there could be “cross-mediation”: that is, whether RS and SC also mediate the effect on SWB by personalized SC and non-personalized SC respectively. This procedure allowed us to construct a model that may provide a more precise explanation of our data.

\*\*  $p < .01$ ; \*  $p < .05$

Section 2: In search of a China model-mediation analysis. Kwan et al. (1997) argued that the relationship between personalized SC and SWB and that between non-personalized SC and SWB were mediated by SC and RS, respectively. We sought to extend this argument by testing the extent to which the relationship of SWB with each form of SC was mediated by both SC and RS. Thus, we performed a series of mediation analyses. We first investigated the extent to which the effect of personalized SC on SWB is mediated by both SC and RS. Subsequently we performed the same test on the relationship between non-personalized SC and SWB.

We performed four sets of mediation analyses. The first two analyses pertained to the effect of personalized SC (the predictor) on SWB (the criterion), one analysis examined the mediating role of SC, and one examined that of RS. The next two sets of analyses pertained to the effect of non-personalized SC (the predictor) on SWB as mediated by SC and SH.

The China model. The combined results of this series of mediation analyses thus suggested a model that might better fit the data from China.. our analyses revealed that the effect of personalized SC on SWB was not only mediated by SC, but also by RS.

Han nationality model. We first consider a specifically Han nationality model.

## VI. DISCUSSION

We set out to ask whether a model of Happiness Index developed within one group culture is applicable to other group cultures in Asia, in this case China Han nationality and the Hui nationality subgroups therein. These are groups whose culture(s) overlap with that of the Hong Kong Han nationality in terms of collectivism-the emphasis on the collective and interpersonal relationships. China Hui nationality is 99% Muslim. Their religious belief to a great extent provides the basic worldview on which to construct their self-realization, and their view of interpersonal relationships and Happiness Index. We found that although self-centered and good relationship were significant contributors to life satisfaction, the relationships between the predictors, personalized and non-personalized self-realization, and the mediator variables, self-centered and relationship harmony, seem to work differently in different ethnic groups.

### A. Relationship between Personalized and Non-personalized Self-realization

To begin with, personalized and non-personalized self-realization were found to be positively correlated to a significant extent for the entire China sample and for the Hui nationality and the Han nationality separately. This indicates that the two forms of self-realization might not be clearly separable in terms of their impacts on the criterion measures. More importantly, the intertwining might mean that they could be two sides of the same construct in these Asian districts rather than psychologically separate constructs. Seen in this light, the following results will be logically explicable.

The two variables, hypothesized to mediate the two forms of self-realization and Happiness Index, were positively correlated to each other in the entire sample, and in the Han nationality sample, but not in the Hui nationality sample. We will discuss this result separately for each ethnic group. For the Han nationality, individual self-centered does not exist relationship harmony. This conclusion is in line with the traditional Han nationality belief that the individual’s self-centered is derived from, and is conferred to, the individual by people who are related to the self. For the Hui nationality, good relationship seemed to be personalized of individual self-centered, and was also curiously personalized of the non-personalized self-realization. Non-personalized self-realization in the Hui nationality was correlated with neither self-centered nor relationship harmony. The SCM analysis of non-personalized self-realization was not found to contribute to the Happiness Index of the Hui nationality. This is a surprise to us. The Hui nationality as a community place high emphasis on the collective and interpersonal relationships.

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