The 10th Asian Conference on
Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP)

The 10th Asian Conference on
Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP)

The 6th Asian Conference on Aging
& Gerontology (AGen)

PROGRAMME +
ABSTRACT BOOK

Organised by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
in association with the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka
University and IAFOR's Global University Partners

THINK TOKYO

TOKYO

MARCH 26–29, 2020 | TOKYO, JAPAN

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URBAN INCD INCERC

IAFOR has entered into a number of strategic partnerships with universities across the world to form the IAFOR Global Partnership Programme. These academic partnerships support and nurture IAFOR's goals of educational cooperation without borders, connecting the organisation with institutions that have an international and internationalising profile, and a commitment to interdisciplinary research.

The IAFOR Global Partnership Programme provides mutual recognition and scope for Global Partner institutions and organisations to showcase their research strengths, as well as engage in the development of projects and programmes with IAFOR.

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RESEARCH ARCHIVE

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You can search by keyword(s), subject area(s), or specific conference proceeding(s) to access abstracts and full papers from past IAFOR conference proceedings, browse and read them online, or download them to your device.

Letter of Welcome

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Tokyo, and to the IAFOR Asian Spring Conference Series, where some 600 delegates from around the world are due to come to Japan, and this wonderful city over a ten-day period exchanging ideas, research and best practices across disciplines and professions.

This time of year is special in Japan; the cherry blossoms come into bloom and the old academic year ends in March to start afresh on April 1. Thus it is a time of endings and beginnings, and of reflection and hope. Yet while this conference is organised in the spirit of hope, it is also organised in a context of global uncertainty in the wake of the coronavirus. Some of the things that we have come to take for granted over the past decades, such as cheap, easy and reliable travel between countries, has become questioned as different nations have responded to the global health crisis in different ways, each impacting local societies, economies, communities, and many individual lives.

Unfortunately, due to travel restrictions relating to the unfolding coronavirus situation, many of our colleagues, who had hoped to attend this conference and to present their research in person, are unable to join us. These people have been given the opportunity to present their work virtually by uploading pre-recorded presentation videos to IAFOR's Online Video Archive. I encourage you to watch their presentations and engage with them as though they were here with us.

Perhaps the most important thing that this crisis will have taught us is that the freedoms that we hold so close, such as those of expression and movement in a globalised world, bring to the fore questions of transparency and governance on an international level. This serves to remind us that questions of human security and public policy, as they relate to such issues as health, climate change, pollution, and individual rights and responsibilities, do not happen in sovereign vacuums, but instead impact other nation-states. If one country is not as transparent as it otherwise might be, then the repercussions are not only domestic, but frequently felt across borders. In a globalised world, our problems are increasingly global, and require concerted cooperative measures between countries in order to seek solutions.

Let us use this time together to meaningfully engage, to combat complacency, and ensure that these conferences, even in trying circumstances, are the best that they can be.

I look forward to meeting you all.

Dr Joseph Haldane
Chairman & C.E.O, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
Guest Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan
Visiting Professor, Doshisha University, Japan & The University of Belgrade, Serbia
Member, Expert Network, World Economic Forum

ACP/ACERP2020 Organising Committee

Mimi Bong
Korea University, South Korea

George D. Chryssides
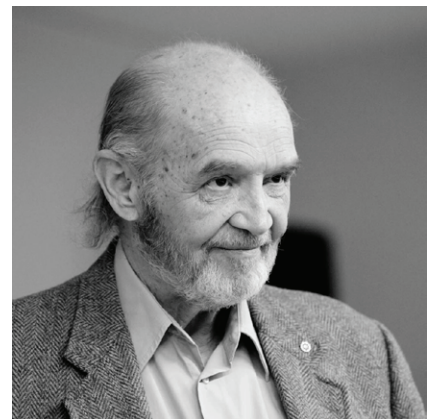The University of Birmingham, UK

Joseph Haldane
IAFOR

Monty P. Satiadarma
Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

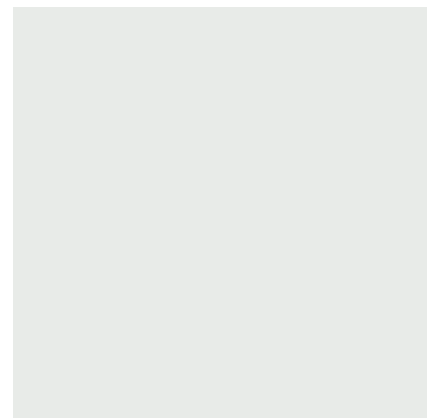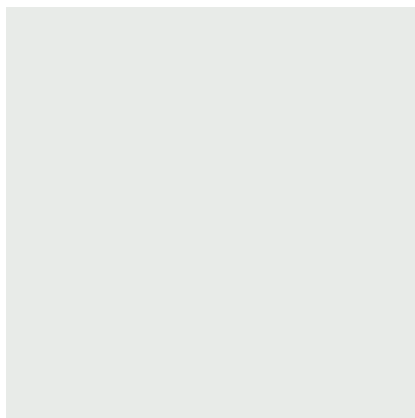**Dexter Da Silva**
Keisen University, Japan

Brian Victoria
Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK

Frank S. Ravitch
Michigan State University College of Law,
USA

About ACP/ACERP2020

The Asian Conference on Psychology & Behavioral Sciences (ACP) and The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP) celebrate their 10th anniversary in 2020. These paired events have proven to be a great opportunity for engaging in interdisciplinary dialogue, speaking to scholars, and learning from other experts from around the world and from a variety of academic disciplines. The interdisciplinary and international focus of the conference draws world-class speakers and keeps people coming back year after year.

Established scholars have commented that the format of the conference allows them to share insights with younger researchers, and to learn from the next generation. Many of the works presented at ACP/ACERP have been on the cutting edge, demonstrating presenters' deep mastery of complex topics and proposing important new ideas. ACP/ACERP2020 will undoubtedly continue this tradition of being a great place to learn and to network. It gives attendees the chance to build an interdisciplinary and global perspective on the study of psychology and behavioral sciences, and ethics, religion and philosophy.

For this year's conference, the Organising Committee has opted to leave the theme more open than in past years. There will be a number of streams and special sessions, but presenters will not be limited by any one, specific theme. It is hoped that this open format will encourage a broad range of submissions on a variety of related topics and encourage discussions across disciplines.

ACP2020 and ACERP2020 are held concurrently under the name *Think Tokyo*, reflecting the conferences' location in Japan's capital city. Registration for either conference allows access to both. This year is particularly exciting as ACP/ACERP will be partnering with The 6th Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2020), further increasing opportunities for broad multidisciplinary exchanges.

Held in partnership with the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, this international conference encourages academics and scholars to meet and exchange ideas and views in a forum stimulating respectful dialogue. This event will afford an exceptional opportunity for renewing old acquaintances, learning about cutting edge research, making new contacts, networking, and facilitating partnerships across national and disciplinary borders.

AGen2020 Organising Committee

Joseph Haldane
IAFOR

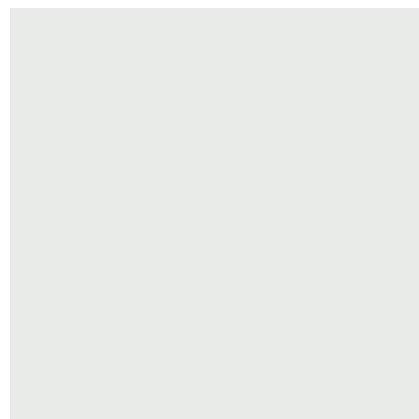**Hiroshi Ishida**
University of Tokyo, Japan

James W. McNally
University of Michigan, USA & NACDA
Program on Aging

Sela V. Panapasa
University of Michigan, USA

Haruko Satoh
Osaka University, Japan

About AGen2020

Recognising and promoting the inherent dignity of people at all ages represents a foundational goal shared by societies around the world. The desire to identify meaning and value in life underpins inquiries into law and politics, religion and the arts, and it guides the resolution of ethical questions associated with scientific inquiry and resulting innovations. As medical science, public health and technology continue to advance, so lives have grown progressively longer. Increasingly, this leads to new questions regarding the kind of lives we will experience as we grow older. While advances in science and medicine increase longevity, what innovative technologies are emerging that address the changing needs faced by an aging world? Researchers, scientists, and advocates will gather in Tokyo for AGen2020 to discuss these questions and others.

Japan represents a unique location for research professionals to meet and explore the topic of aging. Japan has one of the most rapidly aging populations, which combined with a declining birthrate, represents a compelling example of the demographic transition resulting from increased longevity. The issues and challenges faced in Japan have expanded to other Pacific nations, Europe, Africa, and the Americas as all nations experience the benefits of increased longevity. Worldwide, there is a growing recognition that the kind of life we now give our elders will impact the way we will be treated and cared for as we enter our later years. Because aging is a worldwide phenomenon, the needs and opportunities of an aging world must also reflect and respect cultural and social diversity in developing programs that encourage quality of life at all ages. How do we address the collective needs of the aging population while respecting each person's individuality? AGEN2020 provides an ideal forum for discussing and debating the many issues related to aging and gerontology. Submissions from a variety of fields and perspectives are welcomed and encouraged. Original research across disciplines, including science and technology, philosophy and politics, sociology, and psychology, will ensure an active and exciting opportunity to expand our gerontological understanding.

Now entering its sixth year, the AGen2020 Organising Committee has seen the conference grow in size and diversity of perspectives as it attracts researchers and practitioners from around the world to address this crucial topic. This year is particularly exciting as AGen will be partnering with The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP2020) and The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP2020), increasing opportunities for broad multidisciplinary exchanges.

March 27, 2020
Friday Morning at a Glance

10:30-10:45   **Welcome Address**
& Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | (Online via Zoom)
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

10:45-11:25   **Featured Presentation | (Online via Zoom)**
Religious Complicity and LGBTQ Rights
Frank S. Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, USA

11:25-11:35   Break

11:35-12:15   **Keynote Presentation | (Online via Zoom)**
Dialectical Behavior Therapy – Its Relevance for Japan in Social Transition
Mie Takaki, DBT Tokyo, Japan

12:15-12:30   **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award (Online via Zoom)**

12:30-13:45   Lunch Break | (Online via Zoom)

March 27, 2020
Friday Afternoon at a Glance

13:45-14:25   **Featured Presentation | (Online via Zoom)**
Helping a Stranger in Japan: Who Helps and Why?
Yu Niiya, Hosei University, Japan

14:25-14:35   Break

14:35-15:15   **Keynote Presentation | (Online via Zoom)**
Embracing Difference: Religious Diversity in the UK
Stephen E. Gregg, University of Wolverhampton, UK

15:15-15:30   Break

15:30-16:45   **Online Session I**
Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

16:45-17:00   Break

17:00-18:40   **Online Session II**
Education & Neuroscience

March 28, 2020 | Online via Zoom
Saturday at a Glance

14:00-15:15	**Online Session I** *Religion*
15:15-15:30	Break
15:30-17:10	**Online Session II** *Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology*

March 29, 2020 | Online via Zoom
Sunday at a Glance

10:00-11:15	**Online Session I** *Mental Health*
11:15-11:30	Break
11:30-12:45	**Online Session II** *Mental Health*
12:45-13:00	Break
13:00-14:40	**Online Session III** *Religion*

Presentation Guide

Conference Proceedings

The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website (**papers.iafor.org**), and can be freely accessed as part of IAFOR's research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

Full text submission is due by April 29, 2020 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on May 29, 2020. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by June 29, 2020.

Become an IAFOR Member

IAFOR provides an excellent personal and professional environment for academics and scholars of all ages and backgrounds to come together and exchange the latest ideas, and inform each other's perspectives through their own cultural and disciplinary background and experiences. We are able to do this thanks to the exceptional network of individuals and institutions around the world who support our work and help shape our exceptional events globally. We emphasise the nurturing and supporting of young academics from different backgrounds, providing mutual advice and guidance, and offer more senior academics the chance to forge working relationships outside of their traditional networks.

In a world where division and strife are underlined and played up in national and local contexts, and political posturing frequently seeks to ostracise and demonise, IAFOR is committed to working across cultural and national borders, and to work to bring people together. We believe that mature human interaction and academic and cultural exchange are essential to offering positive versions of the future, where cooperation happens with individuals and institutions who share a commitment to bridge divides, to being good global citizens, and to making the world a better place.

By becoming a member, you will become a stakeholder in the IAFOR mission of facilitating international exchange, encouraging intercultural awareness, and promoting interdisciplinary discussion in the hope and expectation of generating and sharing new knowledge. Join us now in this growing global organisation, and help make a difference today.

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit:
www.iafor.org/membership

The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (1942–2016)

The late Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken began his distinguished career in academia as a Rotary Scholar on a research trip to Japan. A native of Scotland who had dedicated himself to religious studies, he immediately became fascinated by Japanese culture and the practice of Shinto. He was particularly drawn to the parallels and differences he saw in Western pedagogy compared to that of the East and began a lifelong mission to bridge the communication and knowledge gap between the two worlds.

Picken was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the International Christian University (ICU) in 1972. Here he turned his Western theological and philosophical training to comparative religious and cultural studies of Japan, at a time when the country was emerging from the shadows of the Second World War.

His groundbreaking and controversial work on suicide in Japan made his name within the country, but it was his subsequent work on Shinto that influenced the rehabilitation of the religion at a time when it was dismissed in the West as pagan and primitive, or unjustly caricatured for its wartime associations.

Whether in his research or teaching, Picken devoted much of his life to increasing understanding between his adopted country of Japan and the West, and in 2007 he was recognised with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, an imperial decoration for his pioneering research and outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and the United Kingdom. He also served as the International Adviser to the High Priest of the Tsubaki Grand Shrine, one of Japan's largest and oldest shrines.

From 2009 he was the founding Chairman of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), where he was highly active in helping nurture and mentor a new generation of academics, and facilitating better intercultural and international awareness and understanding.

Stuart D. B. Picken was a cherished friend and an inspiration to IAFOR and its community of supporters. In honour of Professor Picken and his dedication to academia, the ideals of intercultural understanding and the principles of interdisciplinary study, IAFOR has created the Stuart D. B. Picken Grant and Scholarship, an award supported by the Stuart D. B. Picken Memorial Fund. Awards are made to PhD students and early career academics who are in need of funding to complete their research, and whose work demonstrates excellence in the core values of academic rigour, intercultural sensitivity and interdisciplinarity.

IAFOR Publications

Introduction

IAFOR's publications provide a constructive environment for the facilitation of dialogue between academics at the intersections of nation, culture and discipline. Since 2009, when the organisation was established, over 20,000 academics have presented their research at IAFOR conferences – a wealth of ideas have been generated and partnerships formed. Our various publications, from Conference Proceedings, to peer-reviewed journals, to our online magazine, provide a permanent record of and a global online platform for this valuable research. All of our publications are Open Access, freely available online and free of publishing fees of any kind. By publishing work with IAFOR, authors enter into an exclusive License Agreement, where they have copyright, but license exclusive rights in their article to IAFOR as the publisher.

Conference Proceedings

As a presenter at an IAFOR conference you are encouraged to submit a final paper to our Conference Proceedings. These online publications are Open Access research repositories, which act as a permanent record of the research generated at IAFOR conferences. All of our Conference Proceedings are freely available to read online. Papers should be uploaded through the submission system before the Final Paper Submission Deadline, which is one month after the end of the conference. Please note that works published in the Conference Proceedings are not peer-reviewed and cannot be considered for publication in IAFOR journals.

IAFOR Journals

IAFOR publishes several editorially independent, Open Access journals across a variety of disciplines. They conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

How are papers submitted?

Submissions should be original, previously unpublished papers which are not under consideration for publication in any other journal. All articles are submitted through the submission portal on the journal website and must conform to the journal submission guidelines.

How does IAFOR ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed by IAFOR's Publications Committee, the Journal Editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members, who help to rework and revise papers as appropriate, according to internationally accepted standards. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work.

Where are the journals indexed?

IAFOR Journals are indexed in Scopus, DOAJ, ERIC, MIAR, TROVE, CiteFactor and EBSCO, SHERPA/ROMEO and Google Scholar. DOIs are assigned to each published issue and article via Crossref. Please note that indexing varies from journal to journal.

What's the reach?

Each of our journal issues is viewed thousands of times a month and the articles are frequently cited by researchers the world over, largely with thanks to our dedicated marketing efforts. Each issue is promoted across our social media platforms and to our tailored email marketing lists. On average, each journal publishes biannually.

Selected IAFOR Journals are available for purchase on Amazon. Search for The International Academic Forum (IAFOR).

What's the cost?

IAFOR Journals are Open Access publications, available online completely free of charge and without delay or embargo. Authors are not required to pay charges of any sort towards the publication of IAFOR Journals and neither editors nor members of the editorial boards are remunerated for their work.

How are IAFOR Journals related to IAFOR Conferences and Conference Proceedings?

IAFOR Journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. A presenter can choose to publish either in Conference Proceedings or submit their manuscript to the corresponding IAFOR Journal for review.

Current IAFOR Journal titles include

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities
IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies
IAFOR Journal of Education
IAFOR Journal of Language Learning
IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship
IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film
IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

THINK

THINK, The Academic Platform, is IAFOR's online magazine, publishing the latest in interdisciplinary research and ideas from some of the world's foremost academics, many of whom have presented at IAFOR conferences. Content is varied in both subject and form, with everything from full research papers to shorter opinion pieces and interviews. *THINK* gives academics the opportunity to step outside of the traditional research publishing status quo – to get creative, explore different disciplines and to have their ideas heard, shared and discussed by a diverse, global audience.

For more information on *THINK* please visit www.think.iafor.org

If you would like more information about any of IAFOR's publications, please contact publications@iafor.org

IAFOR Academic Grant
& Scholarship Recipients

Our warmest congratulations go to Missaye Mengstie, Hafsah Macaraya, Maxi Heitmayer, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committee to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at ACP/ACERP2020.

IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support to PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships are awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and vary with each conference.

Find out more about IAFOR grants and scholarships: **www.iafor.org/financial-support**

Missaye Mengstie | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

54324 (ACP)
Perceived Organizational Justice, Job Attitudes and Turnover Intention Among Hospital Healthcare Workers
Missaye Mengstie, University of Gondar, Ethiopia

Dr Missaye Mulatie Mengstie received his PhD in Social Psychology on June 7, 2016 from Addis Ababa University. He has been engaged in teaching, research and community services in different higher institutions of Ethiopia for the last 10 years. Dr Mengstie was head of the Department of Psychology at University of Gondar for two terms. Currently he is a Research and Publication Officer at University of Gondar, Ethiopia. Beside these, he is a member of the Institutional Review Board of University of Gondar. Dr Mengstie received various awards and recognitions from national and international organizations. He won The Best Researcher of the Year (2018/19) award from University of Gondar seed grant from Education Quality & Learning for All (EQUAL), Sustainable Development Solutions Network/Global Ties for Children – New York University, United States of America, 2018, and he was a Visiting researcher at National and Kopadstrial University of Athens, Greece, 2015.

Hafsah Macaraya | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

55638 (ACP)
Unveiling the Lived Experiences of the Faces Behind the Niqab: Allegiance to Faith
Hafsah Macaraya, Arellano University, Philippines

Ms Hafsah Macaraya is a full-time doctoral student in Clinical Psychology at Far Eastern University, Manila City, Philippines. She used to be a college instructor teaching various psychology courses.

Maxi Heitmayer | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

55829 (ACP)
The Ethics of Qualitative Video Research: A Comprehensive Overview of the State of the Art and Prospective Solutions
Maxi Heitmayer, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom
Marina Everri, University College Dublin, Ireland
Paulius Yamin-Slotkus, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom
Saadi Lahlou, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Maxi Heitmayer is currently a PhD Candidate in the Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He holds an LSE PhD Studentship, an MSc in Social and Cultural Psychology from the LSE, an MA in International Relations from Jacobs University, and a BA in Political Science from the University of Bremen, and he teaches on the MSc Psychology of Economic Life and the BSc in Management at the LSE. Maxi's research tries to better our understanding of how people use their smart devices and social media in everyday life. To do so, he uses digital video ethnography techniques (SEBE) to study how users interact with their devices in naturally occurring contexts, what routines and behavioural patterns they have developed, and how this influences their decision-making processes, particularly regarding the use of time and the direction of attention.

Notes

Friday
March 27

Online Plenary Session

Religious Complicity and LGBTQ Rights

Friday, March 27 | 10:45-11:25 | Online via Zoom

The relationship between religious complicity claims and discrimination against members of the LGBTQ community has been explored quite a bit in the last few years. This talk will focus on the supposed conflict between religious complicity claims and LGBTQ rights, especially transgender rights and same-sex marriage in the United States, and the relative lack of such complicity claims in Japan where cultural objections to same-sex marriage are used more often than religious ones, and where some transgender rights are more recognized than in the United States. The talk will argue for a contextual approach to these issues in the United States. That approach would legally protect religious complicity claims in some situations, but not others, and would consider who (or what sort of entity) is making the complicity claim as well as the nature of the harm legal protection of the complicity claim would inflict on members of the LGBTQ community. In Japan, the contextual approach has benefits as well; although it is less clear how it might work in the Japanese legal system.

Frank S. Ravitch

Frank S. Ravitch is Professor of Law and Walter H. Stowers Chair in Law in Religion at the Michigan State University College of Law. He also directs the MSU College of Law, Kyoto Japan Program. He is the author of *Freedom's Edge: Religious Freedom, Sexual Freedom, and the Future of America* (Cambridge University Press, 2016) (Nominated for a Prose Award); *Marketing Creation: The Law and Intelligent Design* (Cambridge University Press 2012), *Masters of Illusion: The Supreme Court and the Religion Clauses* (NYU Press 2007); *Law and Religion: Cases, Materials, and Readings* (West 2004)(2nd Ed. 2008) (3rd Ed. 2015 with Larry Cata Backer), *School Prayer and Discrimination: The Civil Rights of Religious Minorities and Dissenters* (Northeastern University Press, 1999 & paperback edition 2001). He is co-author, with the late Boris Bittker and with Scott Idleman, of the first comprehensive treatise on Law and Religion in more than one hundred years, *Religion and the State in American Law* (Cambridge University Press 2015) (this project was supported by a generous grant from the Lilly Endowment). He is also co-author of, *Employment Discrimination Law* (Prentice Hall, 2005) (with Pamela Sumners and Janis McDonald).

Professor Ravitch's articles, which have appeared in a number of highly regarded journals, have primarily focused on law and religion in the US and Japan, but he has also written about civil rights law and disability discrimination. He has authored a number of amicus briefs to the US Supreme Court and has given numerous academic presentations nationally and internationally. In 2001, he was named a Fulbright scholar and served on the law faculty at Doshisha University (Japan). He has also made dozens of public presentations explaining the law before school groups, community groups, and service clubs and has served as an expert commentator for print and broadcast media.

Professor Ravitch's current projects include a book on the Japanese Legal System (co-authored with Colin Jones), a chapter on law and religious tradition, and a project focusing on Law, Religion, and Authoritarianism. He speaks English and basic conversational Japanese and Hebrew.

Dialectical Behavior Therapy – Its Relevance for Japan in Social Transition

Friday, March 27 | 11:35-12:15 | Online via Zoom

Japan is not immune from the global trend of tensions between the acceptance of diversity, the rejection of it, or the ambivalence in between. Emerging recognition of LGBTQ rights (Chi, 2016; Tamagawa, 2018), the shift in gender roles and lifestyle choices (Kanomata, 2012), the rise of intercultural marriage and the number of children born into to these families (Takeda, 2008), the increase of Japanese with a global perspective (Ota, 2011), or increasing number of foreign workers and students in cultural and linguistic adjustment processes (Ishikawa, 2014; Niikura, 2008) in a still largely conformist, monoculture, monolinguistic, inward-looking communities are examples of the tensions. The tensions seem to amplify invalidations experienced by individuals who identify themselves as minorities in the transforming society, which in turn increase their emotional vulnerability.

Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT)'s biosocial theory posits transactions between an invalidating environment and an individual's emotional vulnerability as the factor for the development of borderline personality disorder (Linehan, 1993). In this presenter's clinical work over the past four years in Tokyo produced enough samples to hypothesize that some, if not all, traits of BPD are present among these minority individuals. They are: a) affective lability especially of anger, b) chaotic relationships and chronic interpersonal crises, c) difficulties with sense of self, d) self-harm and other impulsive behaviors, and e) dissociative responses in stress situations (Linehan, 1993). DBT was effective to work with these individuals with its dialectical worldview (D) to understand and validate their private experiences; behavior procedures (B) that balances acceptance of emotional pain and change of problematic behaviors; and therapeutic relationship (T) that is genuine and equal.

Mie Takaki

Mie Takaki is a Certified Clinical Psychologist in Japan. She holds an MSc in Clinical and Counseling Psychology. She works with children, adolescents, adults, couples, and families with diverse backgrounds in multicultural Tokyo. Mie offers therapies and counseling in Japanese, English, and French. Once a week, Mie visits a public primary school as a school counselor for the Tokyo metropolitan government. Mie's clinical orientation is Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT). Mie completed intensive DBT training through Behavioral Tech: A Linehan Institute Training Company. Mie was born and raised in a small town in Niigata, Japan, but has been in and out of Japan for study and work since the age of 15. Her psychological practice is informed by her former career with an international NGO in Asia, West Africa and Latin America. As an expat, she moved from country to country; first as a single woman, and later with her family. She understands the dynamics that international moving adds to the psychological state of individuals and families.

Keynote Presentation: Yu Niiya
Helping a Stranger in Japan: Who Helps and Why?

Friday, March 27 | 13:45-14:25 | Online via Zoom

Renowned for its hospitality, Japan is getting ready for more *omotenashi* as it prepares for the Olympic and Paralympic games. However, is Japan really a helpful nation? Are the Japanese compassionate people? This presentation provides evidence that, in Japan, the decision to help a stranger depends heavily on what the situation dictates. To avoid the embarrassment of appearing meddlesome, the Japanese are less likely to intervene when the need of help is ambiguous, rather than clear. Further research shows that people who pursue compassionate goals to support others' well-being are more likely to help, whereas those who pursue the goals to avoid projecting a negative image of the self are less likely to help. These findings suggest that helping could be promoted by encouraging people to shift their focus from questioning "what will I get?" to "what can I give?" Additionally, I will present recent findings that suggest that despite spending more time on others, those with compassionate goals experience greater time affluence and subjective well-being. The more strongly people pursue the goals to support others, the more they offer help and the happier they are.

Yu Niiya

Dr Yu Niiya is a Professor in the Department of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS) at Hosei University, Tokyo. She received her MA from the University of Tokyo and her PhD from the University of Michigan in social psychology. Dr Niiya's research interests lie in the exploration of whether a compassionate mindset can encourage people to overcome their hesitation to take risks. For example, she is currently investigating how having compassionate goals (i.e., the goals to support others) and self-image goals (i.e., the goals to project a desirable image of the self, such as appearing helpful) predict the extent to which people express dissent toward the group they belong to or the extent to which they will offer help to a stranger. Furthermore, she has worked on what enables people to learn from failure, the positive relational consequences of adult's amae, and many cross-cultural studies on various topics. She has been a PI (principal investigator) and collaborator on many Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI) projects for the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. She is also an associate editor for the *Asian Journal of Social Psychology* and the *Japanese Journal of Social Psychology*.

Keynote Presentation: Stephen E. Gregg
Embracing Difference: Religious Diversity in the UK

Friday, March 27 | 14:35-15:15 | Online via Zoom

Tolerance for religious diversity is a core message in recent Governmental and Educational initiatives in the United Kingdom, along with a major component of British "soft power" in international relations. This presentation looks beyond the "brand" of multiculturalism/diverse heritage of the modern UK to understand religious identities beyond essentialising and reductive categories of membership or belonging. Using a Lived Religion approach, which preferences people above texts and practices above beliefs, I will survey recent UK equalities legislation, and discuss the effect this has had on everyday lived reality for religious individuals and communities. I will analyse census data and raise issues relating to the rise of the "religious nones", the muted voices of minority religions, and the debate over Britain as a "Christian country". I will focus on diversity within, as well as between, religions and ask why some communities are embraced more than others, and reflect upon the problem of tolerating intolerance.

Stephen E. Gregg

Dr Stephen E. Gregg is Senior Lecturer in Religious Studies at the University of Wolverhampton, and the Hon. Secretary of the British Association for the Study of Religions. His research interests are focused on Religious Identity, Contemporary Religion, Minority Religions, and Religion and Comedy/Performance. His recent books include *Swami Vivekananda and Non-Hindu Traditions* (Routledge, 2019), *The Insider/Outsider Debate: New Approaches in the Study of Religion* (Equinox, 2019), *The Bloomsbury Handbook to Studying Christians* (Bloomsbury, 2019), *Engaging with Living Religion* (Routledge, 2015) and *Jesus Beyond Christianity* (Oxford University Press, 2010).

Stephen received his BA and PhD from the University of Wales, where he was subsequently appointed Lecturer in Religious Studies. He was then appointed as Fellow in the Study of Religion at Liverpool Hope University and is now Senior Lecturer at Wolverhampton, the multicultural heart of the UK. He has delivered invited papers at universities in India, Turkey, Australia, the USA, and across the UK and Europe. In 2013 Stephen was the lead coordinator for the European Association for the Study of Religions and the International Association for the History of Religions Conference in Liverpool, UK.

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Friday
March 27

Online Sessions

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15:30-16:45
Friday Online Session I

57378 15:30-15:55
Positive and Negative Support Concerning Prenatal Testing in Japan
Miyako Kimura, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Japan

Accumulating evidence showed that social support has both positive and negative effects, which are strongly related to mental health. In Japan, the prevalence of prenatal testing has been very low, approximately 5.3% in 2013, compared to 98% in Australia in 2007 (Sasaki, 2011, 2015). In addition, the previous study revealed that women tend to face various difficulties including decision making to have prenatal testing when they consider the next child after having a child with a disability (Kimura, 2012). Furthermore, others' advice on prenatal testing may also increase such stress. To provide a supportive environment, this mixed study aimed to explore women's experiences of receiving positive and negative support over taking prenatal testing in Japan. Qualitative study: In collaboration with parents' associations of children with intellectual disabilities (ID), 19 mothers of children with ID were recruited in metropolitan Tokyo, Japan. Semi-structured interviews were conducted from July 2014 to Jun 2018. Quantitative study: Similar to the qualitative study, participants were recruited through the parents' associations of children with ID. Throughout Japan, self-administrated questionnaires were distributed to mothers of children with disabilities from January to March 2016. The returning rate was 49.0%, and 1,012 mothers were selected for this study. Based on both qualitative and quantitative data, the experiences of receiving positive and negative support and the psychological impacts on pregnant women will be described.

57226   15:55-16:20
Picture Book Review Mining of Infants' Developmental Order
Miho Kasamatsu, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Takehito Utsuro, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Yu Saito, Seitoku University, Japan
Yumiko Ishikawa, Utsunomiya University, Japan

In order to examine how the stimuli of picture books induces a variety of reactions in infants, we take an approach of applying a text mining technique to a large amount of reviews on picture books written by their parents or the childcare personnel. Especially, we focus on the infants' reactions related to ordering of development mediated by picture books. It is known in the develop mental psychology research that there is a specific order of infants' development and infants show the reactions in accordance with their developmental stages. Here, there exist quite limited literature studying picture books and infants' developmental order and it is strongly required to extend existing findings. However, conventional approach in developmental psychology is time and labor consuming. Furthermore, existing findings include no information on the characteristics of picture books, making it harder to reproduce existing findings. To solve this problem, we collect infants' reactions by extracting the descriptions of infants' reactions from the online reviews on picture books. We further examine the characteristics of picture books that are closely related to these infants' developmental reactions. We select 4 types of reactions for analysis in this paper. We collect over 150 reactions for each type of reaction and find typical characteristics of picture books inducing these reactions for 3 out of 4 types of reactions. We conclude that the proposed approach of applying a text mining technique to the reviews o n picture books is quite effective.

57233   16:20-16:45
The Structure of Emotion Concepts in Japanese Revealed Through the Relationship Between Emotional Situations and Emotion Words
Mariko Kikutani, Kanazawa University, Japan
Machiko Ikemoto, Doshisha University, Japan
Mariko Shirai, Doshisha University, Japan

The present research investigated conceptual relationships among major emotions in Japanese language. In an initial study, approximately 100 Japanese undergraduates were presented with ten emotion words (surprise, excitement, happiness, satisfaction, relaxation, sleepiness, sadness, hot anger, cold anger, fear) and asked to write down situations associated with each of them. The collected sentences describing situations were grouped based on their contents using a text mining technique. A total of 36 frequently reported situations were then identified. Next, these situations were presented to 201 Japanese undergraduates and they reported what emotion (a single word) they would feel in each situation. This resulted in 7732 word-situation combinations in total, and they were submitted to a co-occurrence network analysis and a correspondence analysis. The overall structure of these emotions was clustered into two groups (positive and negative), but details were interesting. It was revealed that positive emotions of pleasure, happiness and joy are separate and clearly distinct concepts. For negative emotions, concepts of anger and sadness were found to be similar to each other (they tend to co-occur), and fear is a separate concept. Interestingly, some words which are generally regarded as negative (e.g., regret and agony) were plotted between the positive and negative clusters, indicating that those words are used more flexibly than general meanings of the words suggest. The present results conclude that focusing on emotional situations is an effective method to reveal how emotion words are defined and used as well as how concepts of major emotions are organized in mind.

17:00-18:40
Friday Online Session II

56090   17:00-17:25
Junior High School Students who are Extroverted and Lonely Prefer SNS – Analysis of SNS Time by Diary Method
Shiroh Ohno, The University of Tokyo, Japan

There are a lot of concerning shown about excess using of SNS by Japanese young people on a smartphone. This research made an examination for the relation between extroversion, loneliness and using SNS time on smartphone referring to The Internet paradox study. Got a result from 701 junior high school students in Japanese nationwide by executing diary method survey in order to evaluate using time precisely. Result from multiple regression analysis controlled male/female and free time at home, all of item about extroversion, loneliness, interaction term is significant. Result from analysis of interaction term, there is no relation between loneliness and using time of SNS about low extroversion group. (low loneliness group 27.7 minutes, high loneliness group 28.4 minutes) About high extroversion group, loneliness and using time of SNS is seen as relation. (low loneliness group 34.9 minutes, high loneliness group 49.2 minutes In the group of both extroversion and loneliness is high, using time of SNS is long significantly. It shows that the situation which there are not so many friends becomes possibility to communicate on SNS. And it also shows that using SNS may not possibility to mitigate loneliness.

56313   17:25-17:50
Factors in Teachers' Help-seeking Preferences: From the viewpoint of teachers with new appointment terms
Yutaka Konuma, Hokkaido University of Education, Japan

This research examines the factors that influence teachers' help-seeking preferences using a structural equation model. Teachers with new appointment terms often face difficulties in their work and tend to ask other teachers or administrators for help. To identify the various factors in teachers' help-seeking preferences, an investigation using a questionnaire was administered to teachers who held new appointments at elementary schools; 91 teachers responded to this questionnaire. A statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 19.0 and AMOS 19.0. The structural equation model based on both factor and path analyses, revealed that headteachers' leadership (educational leadership) affected the workplace culture as well as teachers' feelings of self-respect and help-seeking preferences. The organizational control and workplace culture, which can influence each other, are important in teachers' everyday experiences. and headteachers' (educational leadership) also had a large influence there. Since teachers engage directly with children while teaching and headteachers affect teachers' feelings of self-respect and help-seeking preferences, it is necessary to foster a climate of collaboration between these professionals to develop effective educational practices.

55704   17:50-18:15
The Difference of the 'Regression in the Service of the Ego' Between Art Students and Professional Artists
Toshiki Ito, Kobe University, Japan

Present study aimed at exploring the difference of the 'regression in the service of the ego' between art students and professional artists. The subjects were 21 art students of graduate school (average age 25.5) and 25 professional artists (average age 46.4). They were administered Rorschach test and the result was analyzed according to the scoring system (Holt, 1977) that measures the regression in the service of the ego from the viewpoint of primary process and secondary process. The result showed 5 differences between art students and professional artists. Art students showed tendency to respond more primitive aggressive responses than professional artists. Professional artists showed tendency to respond more primary condensation responses than art students. Professional artists significantly showed more primary symbolic representation than art students. Professional artists showed tendency to respond more primary autistic elaboration responses than art students. Professional artists significantly showed more total responses of formal primary process than art students. The result of indicated that regression to primitive aggression was not relevant to creativity. The results of suggested that various aspects of formal primary process promoted creativity of professional artists. The result of   showed that professional artists more easily regress in the general aspects of primary process. It was considered that professional artists more tend to regress to primary process than art students and it was suggested that this tendency to regress underlies their creation.

55980   18:15-18:40
The Pontine Region is Involved in Early Visual Affective Processing
Jingjun Wong, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Dorita H. F. Chang, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Di Qi, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Weiwei Men, Peking University, China
Jia-Hong Gao, Peking University, China
Tatia M. C. Lee, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Historically, the study of affective neuroscience has focused on the cortico-limbic system with the main attention on the amygdala. Despite new techniques and the discovery of other relevant circuits, including the default mode network and salience network in emotional processing, the involvement of subcortical structures has remained poorly understood. A recent study has identified the pontine region to be associated with affective processing, which corresponds to findings in clinical populations suffering from pathological laughing and crying. The current study aims to explore the role of the pontine region with respect to the conventionally known cortical-limbic system in an emotional-processing task. Task-based fMRI data from 64 healthy participants were analysed. Results from the general linear model (GLM) comparing affective images to their masked-counterparts revealed that the pontine region exhibited significant activity, along with the well-established structures for affective processing. Dynamic causal modelling using regions identified from the GLM resulted in an optimal model illustrating that the pontine region communicates with other functional nodes in a feedforward manner. Our findings uncover for the first time that subcortical regions may have important roles never before considered in affective processing.

Notes

Saturday
March 28

Online Sessions

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14:00-15:15
Saturday Online Session I
Religion

55443   14:00-14:25
Drawing Wisdom to Combat Global Crisis: Two Spiritual Responses to Climate Change
Nathan Garcia, Oblate School of Theology, United States
Benjamin PowerGriffin, Oblate School of Theology, United States

The terror of climate change is not merely its inevitability but local apathy. While industrious governments are leading technological efforts to curb human impact, local communities rarely reflect the same fervor. Climate change is significantly a communal issue, thus requiring a spiritual response. We argue that governmental action towards climate change must be sustained by a spiritual commitment of the people. We offer two sophisticated responses found in the discipline of Christian spirituality that provides a framework for galvanizing ordinary citizens and communities to become involved. The first is a metaphysical approach formulating a scientific realism to spur local action. Essentially, philosophical problems undergird humanity's alienation from nature, and until we overcome this to develop a scientifically reinforced spiritual worldview then we will continue without widespread public participation. The second is a phenomenological, existential approach focusing on establishing a deeper sense of social belonging. Without a spirituality of communality, rooted in our physical belonging to the earth and to one another, our efforts to address the global crises will remain isolated by not simply our regional but interpersonal sense of identity. These spiritual paradigms are versatile in many cultural contexts. They provide cosmological, psychological, and spiritual frameworks for addressing climate change in community. Climate change is a global threat requiring local action. To this end, these paradigms can do what governments cannot.

56041   14:25-14:50
Utilising Metaphors at the End of Life and the Importance of an Expansive View on Spiritual Care for LGBTQI+ Patients
Jane Francis, Mater Health, Mater Misericordiae Ltd, Brisbane, Australia

In 2002 the World Health Organisation (WHO) mandated for spiritual care to be available to all people in end of life care facilities worldwide. Since that time an exciting body of research into what spirituality is, and how to provide spiritual care to a diverse range of patients, has emerged. There has consequently been a broadening of traditional Anglo-Saxon and Catholic chaplaincy in New Zealand and Australian hospitals and care facilities, to a patient-led, meaning making enquiry, and exploration of mystery unique to each individual. In other areas of hospital care, spiritual care is strongly suggested by WHO, but not mandated. One of the tasks of the pastoral carer is to assist patients to find meaning – both in past experiences and in daily life as they manage their relationship with their illness. The use of metaphor and the subsequent exploration of its meaning can ground patients in the present and help better understand physical needs as well as spiritual needs. Metaphors can also be a powerful comforter as patients clarify beliefs around end of life and life beyond death, using images and symbols to relate to their death in a meaningful way. Part 2: Research indicates that the underlying assumption that spirituality and religion are one and the same has led to an assumption that LGBTQI+ patients are unlikely to want spiritual support, due to the history of discrimination by many churches/religions.

53066   14:50-15:15
Privacy in Islamic Eschatology and the Journey to the Divine
Ghada Mohamad, American University in the Emirates, United Arab Emirates

Privacy in Islam has been studied by researchers on urban as well as dwelling levels and a clear hierarchy has been identified from public to private spaces. The purpose of seeking privacy is understood either as to separate genders or to hide sin or good, or bad, fortune from others. However, concepts in Islam have another dimension connecting them with the unseen. This research aims to establish the significance of safeguarding one's privacy, during this life, in Islamic eschatology through investigation of the primary scriptures: Quran and Sunna. Privacy is demonstrated as an area where sin may easily be forgiven, as long as it did not violate another individual's rights, and where sincerity of a good deed may enable the believer to reach as high a level as being under the protection of God in this life and on Judgement Day. This is based on two ideas in Islam: first, that all human beings are vulnerable to sin by nature; and second, that the door for repentance, during lifetime, is always open to start anew.

15:30-17:10
Saturday Online Session II
Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

54205   15:30-15:55
Psychological Safety in Teams: Essentials to Developing High Performance and Continual Learning Teams
Kenneth Tan, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Wai Kit Ng, Certisgroup, Singapore

This study aims to study and improve workplace performance and team learning by improving team Psychological Safety through a proprietary designed program called the Certis ALIVE Program. Team Psychological Safety measures how much the team grow and learn from mistakes and allows risk-taking behaviour (Edmundson,A. 1999). Research was also done to understand the literature insights to how psychological safety is built and how the lack of trust will affect team performance and team learning. Based on key research done by Amy Edmundson on psychological safety and learning organizations. The research team set about designing the ALIVE program, with objectives: 1. To create an engagement agenda for all meetings 2. To create an environment of courage and encourage voice within team meetings. A three month long impact study was conducted between two of the largest teams in the Singapore office, using experimental research design, with control and experimental groups, pre and post testing of means, followed by a semi-structured focus group interview. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected, analyzed and discussed to measure and evaluate the effects of the ALIVE program in meeting its objectives of encouraging and building trust and psychological safety within and across teams.

55826   15:55-16:20
Smartphones at the Workplace: An in situ Mixed-Method Study on Smartphone use During Intellectual Work
Maxi Heitmayer, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Smartphones and other ICTs have become permanent companions in our daily lives. Increased use of these devices has impacted and often changed our daily routines. Users are in constant negotiation and coordination between the online and offline worlds they inhabit, and decisions about how to use their time and attention are becoming increasingly challenging. This has serious implications for tasks that require undivided attention or longer periods of focus, with work perhaps being the most relevant. Particularly intellectual work is predisposed to be affected by these developments, as it makes heavy use of such technologies. This paper presents findings from a mixed-methods study using first-person wearable video cameras. The data set comprises over 200 hours of video and self-confrontation interview footage with 1130 unique smartphone interactions, of which 547 took place during intellectual work tasks (N=37 users). Building upon a transdisciplinary body of literature on time-use and human-computer-interaction, we provide new empirical evidence on the disruptiveness of ICTs at the workplace, and the decisions users make on where to direct their attention in real, naturally occurring contexts. We observe that (a) attention allocation is highly context dependent and often automatic and unconscious, (b) time management relates to a set of self-regulation strategies that structure work tasks, breaks, and leisure activities, and can thus both enable or limit efficient use of smartphones, (c) interaction patterns and intervals between instances of smartphone use remain statistically invariant across activities despite users' expressed preferences to use their devices less during work tasks.

55235   16:20-16:45
Attention Functions in Time Estimation
Irene Diamant, The Academic College of Tel Aviv Jaffa, Israel
Dan Zakay, IDC, Israel

Time estimation is the process of quantifying a temporal experience and an inherent part of our existence. Attention is seen by cognitive time estimation models as a central device, especially under prospective conditions in which there exists a prior expectation of estimation. Extensive research supports the significant role of attention in time estimation. However, since attention is not considered a homogeneous and uniform mechanism, there is evidently a need to investigate the relationships between different attention functions and time estimation under different conditions. The main purpose of this research work has been to examine the involvement of distinct attention functions - sustained, selective, executive and orienting attention on time estimation among 'normal' subjects with no attention problem history.   Two experiments used a structured research procedure to determine the individual attention functions profile and pattern of prospective time estimation under different conditions.   The main findings of this work point to a significant effect of sustained attention on prospective time estimation, especially under reproductive conditions. It was found that those who were weak at sustained attention were typified by a more emphasized decline in performance when moving from a short reproductive interval to a long interval compared to those who were stronger at sustained attention.   The findings of this study contribute to the expansion of the theoretical understanding of processes involved in time estimation and to the possibility of explaining and intervening in human behavior relating to time.

55829   16:45-17:10
The Ethics of Qualitative Video Research: A Comprehensive Overview of the State of the Art and Prospective Solutions
Maxi Heitmayer, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom
Marina Everri, University College Dublin, Ireland
Paulius Yamin-Slotkus, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom
Saadi Lahlou, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Qualitative video research and digital ethnography techniques based on video recordings have steadily increased over the last decade (Gubrium & Harper, 2013; Pink et al., 2016). Indeed, the affordability of high-quality technical equipment like wearable micro-cameras and the superior quality of video data compared to other forms of recording have given a 'visual turn' to social research methods (Rose, 2014). Such techniques bear the powerful promise to researchers to gather highly detailed, situated and contextualised accounts of participants' lived experiences. Yet, recording real-time activities can pose ethical challenges and potentially even cause harm for both researchers and participants. This contribution, therefore, intends to provide a comprehensive and consistent point of reference for unified guidelines on the ethical conduct for qualitative, video-based research designs. The paper is organised in three sections: The first provides a systematic review of current research ethics guidelines on collecting video data for different populations (e.g. adults and children), institutions, and informal settings (e.g. schools, hospitals, families' homes, public spaces). Both scientific papers and guidelines provided by institutional research ethics boards were taken into consideration. The second section highlights the main challenges for ethnographic research identified in the literature. Specifically, we address critical issues and gaps concerned with (a) researcher-researched rapport, (b) informed consent, (c) participants' rights (anonymity, confidentiality, data ownership, and release). The third section, lastly, proposes a set of guidelines on video research ethics using as exemplary cases the research carried out by our team using a digital ethnography and first-person perspective approach (References Anonymised).

Notes

Sunday
March 29

Online Sessions

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

10:00-11:15
Sunday Online Session I
Mental Health

55877   10:00-10:25

Perceived Loneliness and Brain Structural Changes in Older Adults with Late-Life Depression

LL Emily Sin, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Tatia M.C. Lee, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Late-life depression (LLD) is a significant health risk factor for older adults, part of which is perceived loneliness. In this voxel-based morphometry study, we investigated the relationships between perceived loneliness and recurrence of depressive episodes in 52 older adults. They belonged to the single episode, multiple episodes, or normal control groups, according to their clinical histories. Behavioral findings showed there were significant differences in their scores on perceived loneliness and severity of depression. Brain structural findings showed significant interaction effects between perceived loneliness and group memberships in the gray matter volume of the left putamen, caudate, and pallidum, correlating to striatum involved in reward learning. This result suggests the level of functioning regarding the reward system may be negatively related to the number of depressive episodes. Taken together, the findings of this study offer important insight into the neural underpinnings of the course and chronicity of LLD.

56499   10:25-10:50

The Relationship Between Rumination and Metacognition: Application of an Innovative Signal-detection Approach

Barbara Chuen Yee Lo, Lingnan University, Hong Kong
Alan Lap Fai Lee, Lingnan University, Hong Kong
Chak Man Tang, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Rumination, a stable vulnerability marker of depression, is associated with affective bias towards negative information as a result of cognitive control deficit. However, it is unclear whether ruminators are aware of such bias in their own cognitive processing. Based on the signal-detection approach, the present study examined metacognitive sensitivity associated with rumination. Specifically, we measured metacognitive sensitivity, the extent to which one's confidence rating in a task tracks performance, using the meta-d' method. In two directed-forgetting memory experiments, we examined whether ruminative trait (Experiment 1) and mood state (Experiment 2) influenced metacognitive sensitivity. Participants first studied images that were either negative or positive in emotion valence, each cued as either to-be-forgotten or to-be-remembered. They then performed an old-new discrimination task and simultaneously indicated their confidence rating. In Experiment 1, we found an interaction between memory cue and rumination: High ruminators showed a larger difference in meta-d' between to-be-forgotten and to-be-remembered items than low ruminators did. In Experiment 2, participants performed a similar memory task following either a sad or neutral mood induction. An interaction among valence, rumination, and mood was found: When feeling sad, high ruminators showed a larger difference in meta-d' between negative and positive items than low ruminators did. Clinical implications of the results will be discussed.

56630   10:50-11:15

The Mediating Effect of Religiousness/Spirituality on Perceived Stress-life Satisfaction Relationship

Sahara Iman Alonto, De La Salle University, Philippines

The Bangsamoro people, an ethnic-minority of Filipino Muslims residing in the islands of Mindanao, have suffered the casualties of wars and insurgencies. Living in a situation of instability and scarcity, the Bangsamoro people, are predisposed to mental health vulnerabilities. As such, this paper is an endeavor to identify protective factors of mental health with particular interest on religiousness/spirituality. To specify, it hypothesized that religiousness/spirituality is a mediating variable in the relationship between perceiving stress and life satisfaction among young Bangsamoro adults studying in universities. This hypothesis was tested through a cross-sectional survey design with the use three objective scales – Daily Spiritual Experience (DSE) Scale, Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) and Satisfaction with Life (SWL) scale. The total scores of these scales were subjected through mediational analysis, whose results have showed that perceived stress is associated with religiousness/spirituality (B=-0.39, p<0.05), which in turn predicts life satisfaction (B = 0.21, p<0.05). Moreover, perceived stress affects life satisfaction directly (B = -0.36, p<0.05) and indirectly through religiousness/spirituality. The bias-corrected bootstrap confidence interval for the indirect effect (B=-0.08) based on 5,000 bootstrap samples was entirely below zero (-0.17 to -0.03). For young Bangsamoro adults, their religiousness/spirituality decreases the effect of perceived stress in lowering the life satisfaction of an individual. Their sense of religiousness/spirituality equips these young adults to have positive evaluations of life conditions despite perceptions of stressfulness.

11:30-12:45
Sunday Online Session II
Mental Health

57323   11:30-11:55

Health Consideration in Architectural Design: An Interrelation Between Architecture and Neuroscience

Dea Luma, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Yoshiyuki Kawazoe, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Neuroarchitecture is a new frontier in architecture that lies between the interrelation of neuroscience and architecture. The aim of this research is to understand and accumulate factual knowledge on the impact of architectural design in human perception and judgment while monitoring brain activity using electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings. To achieve this, the experiment has been separated into two parts: the observation part and the judgment part - both consisting of 3 sessions of pictures of indoor built environment categorized by color, proportions, and texture. To present the pictures and achieve the collection of information from the judgment, we have used a digitalized semantic differential method using a bipolar rating scale, whereas to monitor human brain activity we have used NeuroSky mind-wave mobile device. Subjects have been exposed to a visual stimulation while the selection of the pictures has taken into consideration cultural background, a range of colors from monochromatic to colorful and from bright to pastel, rooms of classical golden section proportions and contemporary approaches, as well as various textures. Results showed a judgment and observation impact varying from environments with bright and pastel colors, rough and soft texture as well as classical proportions and Japanese traditional rooms. This study provides an opportunity to improve the approach to architectural design, placing a primary focus on the user's well-being.

56882   11:55-12:20

Exploring the Link Between Athletic Identity, Self-compassion, Communication, and Mental Toughness of Table Tennis Student Athletes

Maridette Joyce Maranan, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Arnulfo Lopez, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Table tennis student-athletes should be mentally tough as they train and perform under extreme pressure. In this light, it is necessary to determine other mental skills that they need to increase mental toughness. Accordingly, the study focused on athletic identity, self-compassion, and intra-team communication. A multi-part questionnaire was fielded to two hundred (200) student-athletes who play table tennis singles in member schools of different athletic associations. One hundred sixteen (116) male and eighty-four (84) female athletes answered the following: Athletic Identity Measurement Scale-Plus (AIMS-Plus), Self-compassion Scale (SCS), Scale of Effective Communication in Team Sports (SECTS-2), and Sports Mental Toughness Questionnaire (SMTQ). Accordingly, mean and structural equation modeling were used to analyze the data. Preliminary findings show that the participants have high levels of athletic identity and always use effective intra-team communication strategies. Nevertheless, they only exhibit moderate levels of self-compassion and mental toughness. A fine-grained analysis of the data also revealed that athletic identity, self-compassion, and intra-team communication are positively linked to mental toughness. Athletes who exhibit higher levels of athletic identity, self-compassion, and frequently use effective communication strategies are tougher mentally. These findings suggest that mental toughness development is needed and can be carried out by focusing on the athletes' identity, self-compassion skills, and way of communicating with the team. Improving these skills can bring about better performance while protecting them from experiencing psychological distress. The study provides useful insights for practitioners in designing mental skills training programs geared towards optimal functioning and psychological wellness of young athletes.

55842   12:20-12:45

Sailing Through: The Assessment of a Philippine Grief Support Program Using Bible-Based Lessons and Art Therapy

Alyssa Publico, University of the Philippines, Philippines

The Sailing Through workshops began in 2018 by my father and I through the Christian Advocacy Reaching Everyone (CARE) Foundation, and first conducted exclusively for our church (International Churches of Christ Quezon City). These support groups address different life challenges such as grief, caregiving for terminally ill loved ones and mental health issues. They are composed of Bible-based lessons, art therapy or creative exercises for self-expression, and smaller subgroups for building more intimate, sincere relationships. Since last year, several opportunities have risen for us to share what we've learned with others. As we continue to share our experiences, more and more have expressed their interest to set up their own support groups and adapt our current model. But before we reach out to train others and conduct groups to help the community, we saw the need for a thorough assessment of the Grief Support Group (GSG) workshops. Through two focus group discussions consisting of short art-related activities, I interviewed four participants of 2018's Grief Support Group and four participants from 2019's Grief Support Group. Through thematic analysis, the results show that the overall experience of the participants fulfills the program's objectives. The strengths of the workshop include teaching the importance of empathy, learning how to listen without judgment, and activities that encourage honoring the memory of those who have passed on. Some areas of improvement include the need for follow-up sessions post-GSG, the incorporation of journal-writing, addressing other forms of loss, and exploring other creative therapies.

13:00-14:40
Sunday Online Session I
Religion

57294   13:00-13:25
The Teaching of Religious Knowledge in Secondary Schools in Hong Kong
Yau Yung Tsang, CMA Choi Cheung Kok Secondary School, Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, religious knowledge is not taught as a subject. For junior forms, religious knowledge is integrated into the "Personal, Social and Humanities Education"(PSHE) key learning area. For senior forms S4-S6, religious perspectives, albeit modicum, are included in the core subject Liberal Studies. Ethics and Religious Studies (ERS) as an elective subject is offered in senior forms in some schools.

This paper considers religious education in terms of curriculum planning and teaching practices. The first section discusses the discourses on government's desired objectives, highlighting the appreciation of and respect on diversity in cultures and views in a pluralistic society. The second section presents the curricula of the mentioned subjects and area. It argues that the coverage of religious knowledge is ambiguous and unbalanced. While the teaching about religions in PSHE and Liberal Studies is mainly nested with personal development and social issues, the teaching of religious knowledge in ERS is narrow-scoped, tilting to either Christianity or Buddhism. The third section examines the challenges involved in teaching with respect to the handling of related controversial issues, teaching materials available as well as teacher training.

56008   13:25-13:50
Integration and Translation: A Comparative Study of Caodaism in Vietnam and Yi-Kuan-Tao
Lim Pey Huan, National ChengChi University, Taiwan

In the second half of the 19th century, the "Baoshan Qixiang" sect in southern Vietnam was very popular and very attractive to the general working people. Vietnam has long been influenced of Han culture, so there are many similarities in religion and folk beliefs. Therefore, in the spiritual life of Vietnamese civil society, Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity, Islam and folk beliefs can be said to be the main trend, but in the twentieth century, two indigenous new religions were born: Caodai and He Hao Jiao. The full name of Caodaism is "Da Dao San Qi Pu Du Gao Tai Jiao" . The emerging road of Caodai advocates to lead the sentient beings back to their original missions; the sentient beings will be centered on people, and the nature of the talks is nothing more than the original mission and standard. There are many opinions about the introduction of Caodaism into southern Vietnam. Caodai believers believe that Caodaism is an emerging new religion in Vietnam. If we further explore the teachings and religious rituals of Caodai, it is not difficult to find that many Chinese sects have been introduced to Vietnam. This article will present the analysis of the actual process of tutoring in Vietnam's Caodai, and compare it with the Yi-Kuan-Tao especially in their rituals, religious organization, religious teachings, religious life care and funeral rituals and other comparative studies.

55388   13:50-14:15
Reflection on Mādhyamika Philosophy and Japanese Buddhism
Namramita Bhuiya, Kishore Bharati Bhagini Nivedita (co-ed) College, India

This paper tries to explore the Reflection on Mādhyamika Philosophy and Japanese Buddhism. Buddhist philosophy declares that all worldly things are impermanent and full of suffering.Nāgārjuna was the systematic expounder of Mādhyamika Philosophy. He emphasizes middle view and avoids all extreme or absolute "ism"(void). And he admits śūnyatā which has two sense svabhāva śūnyatā and prapa ca śunyatā. According to Mādhyamika Philosophy śūnyata, nirvāṇa, samsāra have the same meaning that everything is śūnya. That's why highest truth or absolute is śūnya. This is non–conceptual and non-conventional. It is peaceful and highest wisdom (praj ā –pāramitā)which can be realized by the practice of vipaśyanā meditation. Buddhism was established into Japan in seventh Century. Japanese Buddhism is an umbrella term for a number of Buddhist schools of thought and practice. Such as - Shingon Buddhism, Nichiren Buddhism, Zen Buddhism, Tendai Buddhism and so on. The object of our study is to explore the relation between Mādhyamika system of Buddhism and the Tendai and Zen schools of Buddhism of Japan. The Buddhist idea of Tendai and Zen are completely the same as Mādhyamika Point. Tendai believes that all things are śūnya and Zen believes that only absolute is true and realization of absolute is possible only through meditation. Besides that modern Japanese Buddhism also emphasizes on Praj ā-pāramitā. Therefore this paper is humble attempt to show the importance of Mādhyamika Philosophy in the Context of Japanese Buddhism.
Virtual Presentations
Ethics

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55643

National Culture, Personal Values, and Supervisors' Ethical Behavior: Mediation Analysis of Merton's Anomie Theory

Kristine Tuliao, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Although it is of primary concern to ensure that supervisors behave appropriately, research shows that unethical behaviors are prevalent and may cost organizations' economic and reputational damages. Nevertheless, few studies have considered the roles of the different levels of values in shaping one's ethicality and the examination of the possible mediation in the process of their influence has been rarely done. To address this gap, this research employs Merton's (1938; 1968) anomie theory in designing a mediation analysis to test the direct impacts of national cultural values on supervisors' justification of unethical behaviors as well as their indirect impacts through personal values. Using data of 9,813 supervisors across 30 countries, results of hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) indicated that cultural values, specifically, assertiveness, performance orientation, in-group collectivism, and humane orientation positively affect supervisors' unethical inclination. In addition, some of this influence went through personal monetary and non-monetary success values, indicating partial mediation. Given that some of the results are opposite to the propositions of Merton's anomie theory, complementary arguments are offered. Consequently, this paper not only advances the understanding of differences in national and personal values but also the process of how these factors influence supervisors' justification of unethical behavior. Alongside these contributions, suggestions are presented for the public and organizations to be able to craft policies and procedures that will minimize the tendency of supervisors to commit unethical acts.

56101

Has Online Media Fulfilled Journalism Ethics for News Coverage of Revenge Porn Victims?

Gita Juniarti, Diponegoro University Semarang, Indonesia

In 2017, a girl as victim of revenge porn with the initials HA, became a trending topic on social media. Most online media made this case as their headline news, but they had not kept the secret of HA's identity. They actually exposed the identity of HA specifically, such as her full name, her social media, and the name of the university where HA was enrolled at. This phenomenon was continued until 2019, which the media often did not censor the identity of victims. Ironically, media rarely display the identities of the perpetrators of revenge porn. As a result, digital citizens tend to cyber-bullying to victims, and victims are usually making a decision to close their social media accounts, close themselves from social interactions in the real world, and experience deep depression. Supposedly, as victims of cyber-crime, the girls get identity protection and also their mental recovery. The phenomenon of news coverage of revenge porn victims in online media was examined using a policy study approach. The result shows that most of online media violated Article 9 of the Journalistic Code of Ethics in Indonesia which regulates that the media should maintain the privacy of victims. Online media makes the victim's identity as commodity to increase the amount of viewers who visit their website and media will get abundant gain. This shows that most online media are unfair to reporting about the case of revenge porn. The legal protection that protects victims of revenge porn also uncertain until now.

55259

Lyotard's Notion of 'The Differend': The Critique of Meta-narrative Approach to Ethics

Sarmistha Nandy, University of Delhi, India

Being a political philosopher Lyotard's aim was to establish a philosophy through which the society could find ways to legitimate different incommensurable narratives to build a just society. He considers ethics as pedestal of justice to regress all kind of wrongs, occurring in our society. So, the aims of this paper are to state the ways to solve all differend in litigation and critique the meta-narrative approach to ethics by following Lyotard's 'The Differend' (1983). In the first section the paper will present Lyotard's demonstration of the 'differend', how the differend amounts to a critique of the meta-narrative to the 'ethics' through a densely detailed analysis of Lyotard's examples from various spheres of life_ war, politics, litigations, literary or cultural achievements. According to Lyotard, due to the differend the wrong happens and as it result injustice takes place in the society. In order to build a just society and also to avoid the wrong Lyotard introduced some new concepts of 'event', 'phrase', 'narratives' through which people can save themselves from becoming a victim of 'Wrong'. The crucial confusion between 'wrong' and 'damage' incurred in the meta-narrative theories will be brought out in the connexion. Secondly, it also gives an account of the formal logical tools that Lyotard uses to expose the modernist conflation of the first order and the second order discourse which is involved in all meta-narratives. Specific illustration of these tools like Lyotard's treatment of the Protagoras and Euthlas dilemma in litigation will be fully analyzed in the context.

56017

Into the Grey Zone: Ethical Implications of Overseas Japanese Security Deployments

Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

The Liberal-Democratic Party government of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe passed bills in the Japanese Diet in 2015, which reinterpreted Article 9 of the 1947 Constitution; this allows the Japanese Self Defense Forces to participate in collective self-defence. The SDF could now potentially engage in conventional military operations with allied forces in future, but other aspects of the legislation also consider possible SDF engagement in 'grey zone' operations. The scenario for such operations envisions the SDF responding to or deterring occupation of Japanese-administered islands by hostile foreign paramilitary forces. This shift in security policy, accompanied by annual increases in defence spending, demonstrates how the Japanese government has sought to address the complex security environment of the 21st century, where operations short of war have become the prevalent form of armed conflict. This aims to strengthen Japan's own territorial integrity, but Japanese security policy has also been pursued further afield. The Abe government has actively deployed the SDF and Coast Guard in the greater Indo-Pacific, training with regional security forces, and participating in multi-national anti-piracy patrols in the Indian Ocean. Amid escalation of tensions between Iran and the erratic Trump Administration, there are now plans for the SDF to be part of a coalition of US-led maritime surveillance patrols in the Strait of Hormuz. However, this risks the SDF being drawn into a 'grey zone' conflict in the Persian Gulf, an ethical hazard where Japan might follow its American ally into a military operation of dubious status under international and constitutional law.

56770

Ethics of Migration: Migration as a Sustainable Solution to Climate Stress

Koushik Ghosh, Central Washington University, United States

The COP-25 meeting in Madrid (2019) illustrated the challenge of arriving at transnational agreements on greenhouse gas emissions and carbon markets. As we look back at what the world has not being able to achieve through international agreements, we must also focus on the successes that have been achieved locally, in the clean energy sector, by both business as well as through political action. The discourse on sustainability and sustainable development has become invigorated due to many such successes. However, the present discourse on sustainability, which cannot be reasonably disassociated from sustainable development, continues to suffer from the lack of study of the inevitability of migration due to climate stress. Much of this migration will not be across borders, and thus offers opportunities to manage it locally. The United Nations does not classify climate migrants as climate refugees, though most are involuntary migrants. Due to its involuntary nature, unless it is studied, and managed by policymakers and local governments, such migration can prove to be as impactful and destabilizing as a refugee crisis. This paper relies on fieldwork and research narratives on livelihoods, health, and worldview of people in the Indian Sundarbans, which is part of the largest delta in the world. This work stresses that any meaningful discourse on sustainability requires a study of migration, by employing a methodology that is reliant on quantitative data as well as qualitative narratives.

55175

Is 'Free Will' an Emergent Property of Immaterial Soul? A Critical Examination of Human Beings' Decision-making Process(es)

Suresh Muruganandam, Indian Institute of Technology, India

The concept of free will states that when more than one alternative is available to an individual, he/she chooses freely and voluntarily to render an action in any given context. A question arises, how do human beings choose to perform an action in a given context? What happens to an individual who compels him/her to choose an action out of many alternatives? The behaviorists state that free will guides individuals to choose an action voluntarily. Therefore, he/she is morally responsible for his/her voluntary actions. This paper attempts to answer whether a person's action is an outcome of his/her 'moral luck' or 'designated cerebral cortex processes'? While answering this question the paper examines the relation between principle of causality and free will of a person. It analyses what causes free will. It elucidates use of free will for decision-making process(es), and the relation between human beings' actions and their moral responsibility. This paper concludes that human beings are conscious of their free will. Free will decides their actions; therefore, they are morally responsible for their voluntary actions. This paper argues that free will is an emergent property of 'immaterial soul'.

56575

"Saving Our City": Christian Perspectives on Mediating Controversies and Conflicts in the Anti-extradition Movement in Hong Kong

Yee Chun Sincere Tung, Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service, Hong Kong
Vincent W.P. Lee, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

The anti-extradition movement has already persisted in Hong Kong since early June 2019. There have been frequent violent confrontations between the protesters and the police in public spaces. Nevertheless, divisions and arguments between Christians who support the protesters and those who strictly disagree with violence are emerging. Many Christian churches and the ministers in Hong Kong, a group of people used to be seen by others as politically conservative or even apathetic, have become more vocal and physically active in this movement, such as providing on-site support to the protesters, particularly those youngsters who are arrested by police. On the other hand, a substantial number of Christians rejects proactive social actions and disagrees with taking a tough stance against the administration. But at the end, Christians across different political spectrums are all striking for restoration of a just and peaceful Hong Kong. This paper adopts a discourse analysis approach to examine different stances and arguments amongst Hong Kong churches and Christians over theologies and approaches in conflict mediations and resolving controversies, including a thorough review of the documents, news reports and social media contents related to church activities in the movement. In-depth interviews will also be conducted with the church leaders and Christians involved to understand their rationales in resolving the conflicts between the government and the people, and also between Christians. Detailed analyses and recommendations will be focusing on the possible approaches that churches and Christians could take in resolving these conflicts.

55835

Flow and Daoism: Comparing Consequent Attitudes

Mary Irene Clare Deleña, De La Salle University, Philippines
Elenita Garcia, De La Salle University, Philippines

Flow theorist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi compared the experience of Flow to Zhuang Zi's Dao. To experience flow is like Cook Ding's skill in cutting-without-cutting—an effortless doing, termed as wei-wu-wei—associating both with happiness. Many have investigated this parallelism to see if the analogy is apt. Several have concluded that Flow and Dao may not really be comparable, having incommensurable foundations and purposes. On the other hand, some argue for a continuation of such discussions in the service of bridging the cultural-philosophical gap perennially thought to exist between East and West. This paper aims to contribute to such discussions, showing that apart from the similarities that have already been shown to exist between the experiences of Flow and Dao, the consequences of those experiences might be investigated as well. Reflective consideration of the texts involved leads to the suggestion that Flow might be situational, while Zhuang Zi's Dao is dispositional. While the latter should lead one to view and do things in a certain way after understanding and doing Dao, this does not necessarily happen in one who has experienced Flow. This implies that although descriptions of the experience of Flow and of Zhuang Zi's Dao resemble one another, they might be farther apart than usually considered. This, however, does not mean that comparative study of the two experiences should cease. Similarities in expression of different experiences can still contribute to inter-cultural and inter-disciplinary understanding as along as we also value the nuances involved.

56305

Is Language a Form of Animal Communication, or Something Different? Implications for Ecological Identities

Michael Brown, Kanda University of International Studies, Japan

For many, saying humans are animals is an uncontroversial truism. It follows that human communication systems, including language, are animal communication systems. The reality, however, is more complicated. Some linguists, for instance, describe language as categorically distinct from, rather than as a unique or rare form of, animal communication (e.g. language vs animal communication rather than language vs other forms of animal communication). This could be a product of, for example, descriptive imprecision, merely repeating a conventional formulation, or of explicitly endorsing a philosophical view that humans are nonanimals. I argue that, regardless of motivation, such descriptions of the language / animal communication relationship can reify an ideology of human exceptionalism in ways that are both scientifically suspect and ecosophically problematic (Stibbe, 2015). To make this argument, this presentation will be structured in the following manner: A) I will define my use of terms such as human exceptionalism, explain the postulates—such as 'humans are animals'—from which I will reason, and describe the argument's normative ecosophy which is rooted in ecological animalism (Plumwood, 2003); B) I will discuss how the discipline of linguistics and certain claims of the radical uniqueness of human language have previously been critiqued as being vehicles for an ideology of human exceptionalism, and where my critique linking different framings of the language / animal communication relationship to different ecological ideologies differs from prior critiques; and C) I will conclude by explaining why linguists should care about how the relationship of human language and animal communication is framed.

55984

Using Gabriel Marcel's Disponibilité and Creative Fidelity in Highlighting the Importance of Maintaining Marital Vows in Filipino Spousal Relationships

Ivan Efreaim Gozum, Angeles University Foundation, Philippines

"Until death do us part". This statement is one of the most famous and most striking lines that couples say during their marriage for it accentuates the life-long journey of the married couples to stay in love and faithful to one another for the rest of their lives. With this, it is a great challenge for the couple to maintain the bond that they made during marriage. This concept of maintaining the sacredness of their marriage is very relevant to traditional Filipino spousal relationships. Traditionally, Filipinos have a long process of courtship in order for them to have a relationship that will last. The courtship process urges the suitor to really prove his worth and know his soon-to-be partner well. Hence, genuine love and knowledge of one another must be seen between the two before they enter married life. However, today, the way of life of couples changed due to negative effects of social changes, which resulted in the increase in number of cases of broken families, cases of divorce and annulment. With this, this paper aims to look at the traditional Filipino courtship practices and importance of marital vows in the Filipino context. Also, this paper explicates Gabriel Marcel's concepts of disponibilité and creative fidelity to highlight the importance of availability, constancy and fidelity in Filipino spousal relationships. Moreover, this paper tries to offer lenses that spouses can use in their married life especially in today's modern

world to maintain the sanctity of their marriage.

55679
Love and Consent in the Sacrament of Matrimony: A Moral-Theological Approach
Revenendo Vargas, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

In the Sacrament of Matrimony, the exchange of consent between the spouses is sustained by the Church to be the indispensable element that "makes the marriage." If consent is lacking, there is no marriage (CCC, 1626). This is an indication that the couples' mutuality of human act, performed in "giving" and "receiving" during the Rite of Matrimony is rather realized physically than the mutual expression of the act of loving. Love, as the most fundamental passion (CCC, 1765), with its broad philosophical and theological meanings, offers ambiguous human expressions, inherently necessitates exploration. During the exchange of consent, the act of the will is presumed, assuming the understanding that it properly characterizes the form and matter appropriate to the Sacrament. As love appears too vital in marital union, the Rite of Matrimony effects a sacramental bond that appeals to its perfection. Love is essential in Marriage. Although not a prerequisite to its validity, it is commanded to those who enter into it, urging them to "Love one another!"

54115
Albrecht Dürer's Large Passion: Art, History, and Theology
James Ellis, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

This presentation analyzes a series of woodcuts collectively entitled the Large Passion (of Christ), which the German Renaissance artist Albrecht Dürer created between 1496 and 1511. The Passion illustrates the biblical story of Jesus Christ's betrayal, trial, and crucifixion. The presentation explores various artistic, religious, and philosophical contexts that affected Dürer's imagery. The artist's identification as an Augustinian Catholic, his interest in Italian humanism, and the influence of Venetian Renaissance art played crucial roles in the iconography and style of Dürer's woodcut prints. The devotional known as the Way of the Cross, or Stations of the Cross, also impacted his subject matter. The artist used his Large Passion cycle to educate a wide spectrum of art collectors about Christian doctrine. The presentation concludes by briefly examining each Large Passion image, using relevant Bible passages and Christian theology to help explain some of the messages Dürer's prints conveyed.

55755
Buddhist Perspective on Economics
Mokesh Barua, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand

Teachings on economics is not taught by the Buddha in a certain, separate discourse (sutta), area and time or it is neither systematized in a separate portion nor it could be found in one place in the Pali canon. However, Buddhist teachings (Buddhasasana) on economics which is lofty, universal, excellent, beautiful, educative for any society at any time and a systematic study of which leads to the fixed objectives that can be achieved through minimum usages of goods considering the total, holistic condition of the whole environment and society of all sentient beings and those teachings are scattering in different texts especially in Anguttara Nikaaya, Majjhima Nikaya and Samyutta Nikaya of Pali canon. This paper will broadly focus on the economics of Buddhism based on the early discourses that is sutta literature of Pali canon.

53022
Forest Cathedrals: "The Hidden Glory" of Hudson River Landscapes
James Ellis, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

This presentation analyses masterpieces of Hudson River School landscape painting within relevant religious, artistic, and literary contexts. The Hudson River School, America's first indigenous art movement, included Thomas Cole, Asher Brown Durand, Frederic Edwin Church and George Inness. The artists reflected various religious and spiritual traditions, including the Anglican (Episcopal) and Presbyterian faiths, Swedenborgian theology and Transcendentalism. The presentation rediscovers significant spiritual meaning within recurring visual motifs, specifically tree arches and forest cathedrals. The motifs illustrate themes that captured the imagination of nineteenth-century America, such as the 'sublime wilderness' and 'divine nature'. Viewing these major landscape paintings from wider perspectives contributes to critical religious and socio-cultural discourses.

56437
The Japanese Fox: A Rice Guardian or a Female Demon
Min-Chia Young, Shu-Te University, Taiwan

Fox is often portrayed as a crafty, cunning or wicked animal in both Eastern and Western cultures. Tales and legends associated with fox are mostly telling stories about the animal's undesirable characteristics, such as flattering someone for gain, preying human life for longevity, or assuming female forms for pleasure. In contrast with the notorious images of this particular animal, the Japanese have the fox statues standing in front of the entrance of their shrines serving as a symbol of good fortune associated with the God of Wealth, Inari. This article examines the transformation of this deceitful animal from an evil wizard to a deified entity in Asian societies through historical and political enquiry. It focuses on the process of change and transformation whereby the animal was first used as a sign of good fortune, but later manipulated into a malicious being, and then found to be a guardian of evils in a foreign region. That is to say, novel things could be easily assimilated and manipulated into an existing culture to meet its social or political needs.

56596
Serving More Than Two Masters: Contextualization of Christianity
in Contemporary China and the Changes of Christianity in Translated Texts

Chen Zhang, POAC Ka Chi Secondary School, Hong Kong

The publication volume of translation works of Christian literature from English to Chinese soar recently with the contextualization of Christianity in contemporary China. The translation approach that the translators opt for, serving the standard of Christianity – to preserve the message, or serving the standard of translation studies – to find the dynamic equivalence, is influenced by the activation and verification of their identities. Four Chinese translation versions of C.S.Lewis' Screwtape Letters, published in the Mainland of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan respectively, as well as the identities of their translators are examined. The research data includes both translation texts and translators' notes. It is interesting to note that in the translated texts, Christianity has been indeed changing in the target culture during the dialogue created by the translators. It is suggested in the paper that by adopting the contextualization model which developed by missionaries into the analysis of translation texts, the religion changes that often going unnoticed by target texts readers could be revealed under the cover of "dynamic equivalence" which often being highlighted in translation studies. The tension between the commandment of serving one master in Christianity and the well-acknowledged perception that translators also serve target culture is illustrated by using the tool of detailed textual analysis. The paper concludes that the concepts of Christianity has been blended into the context of various familiar religions for Chinese readers.

55915
The Power of Narratives in Behavioral Policy Interventions: The Case Antanas Mockus' Mime-Artist Interventions in Bogota, Colombia
Paulius Yamin Slotkus, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

When trying to make sense of policies and influence others, citizens and other stakeholders (including policy makers, beneficiaries, opponents and the media) rarely rely on complicated technical documents. Rather, they rely on narratives or stories about policy problems and solutions. These narrative accounts are essential to understand the particularities and effects of policy interventions in real-world contexts. This is especially the case with policy interventions that seek to influence the behaviour of citizens, in which narratives can effectively boost or hinder their reach and effectiveness. In this paper, I focus on a widely successful behavioural policy intervention (the mime-artist campaigns to increase traffic-norm compliance by Antanas Mockus in Bogota, Colombia), to illustrate how narratives are essential to understand how different policy actors make sense of policy initiatives. To do this, our team collected narratives from 117 citizens, 83 press articles spanning over 24 years, and several of the original designers of the interventions. Using automated textual analysis and manual coding of Narrative Policy Framework elements, we analysed the content and structure of their narratives. Our findings reveal six defining characteristics that structure the narratives of citizens and the press in this case, and which pertain to the main themes, characters, plots and morals they present. By doing this, we argue that good behavioural policy interventions create stories, and that these six areas should help inform the research and design of more effective initiatives in this area.

56006
In Search of Wellness in Hong Kong: The Evolution of Delusive Public Space in the Metropolis
Judy Chu, Independent Scholar, United States

From a fishing village with only several hundred of the population to one of the most densely populated city and globally recognized economic body — Hong Kong has been transformed into a world-renowned city with a unique history and vivid lifestyle, which has deemed her a very mysterious place that is yet to be unfolded. However, with minimal effort spent in city planning since the colonial period, Hong Kong never had an accessible urban lung that allows its citizens to destress. The lack of urban planning aided real estate practice to almost abuse public space, which further encouraged the culture of materialistic living in a subtle way. It somewhat suggested that diversified, convenient and over-efficient vertical living might have become the counter-argument for wellness living, connected to the issue of our time. During the recent social movement in Hong Kong, the notion of public and private space was being challenged again, where massive street take over occurs, and infrastructure was organically re-programmed as exhibition galleries. The complexity of urbanization makes Hong Kong an ideal pedagogy to explore the intersectional tension of space use and mental health in this city. This paper studies the evolution in the perception and cognition of public space in Hong Kong and focuses on privately owned public spaces that exist in the form of a shopping mall. This transit orientated development approach indirectly impacts the mental health of the population, challenge their understanding of public space and its importance to our everyday urban life.

56167

Maternal Affect, Work and Family Conflicts, and Infant Negative Affectivity: A Longitudinal Study of Working Mothers in Singapore

Yvaine Yee Woen Koh, the National University of Singapore, Singapore
Catherine So-Kum Tang, The National University of Singapore, Singapore
Lu Xi Chen, The National University of Singapore, Singapore
Jean Wei-Jun Yeung, The National University of Singapore, Singapore

Infant negative affectivity (NA) refers to an infant temperament characterized by a predisposition toward anger, frustration, fear, and sadness. There is growing recognition of the influence of maternal factors on infant NA which could affect an infant's long term development. This paper documented the preliminary findings of a longitudinal study that aimed to explore maternal factors and infant NA at six-week (T1) and six-month postpartum (T2). 80 working mothers were recruited at T1 and T2 from a regional hospital in Singapore. Mothers reported on their work and family conflicts, anxiety and depression symptoms, and temperament of their newborn infants. Results of paired t-tests showed that compared to T1, mothers at T2 reported significant increases in family and work conflicts as well as infant NA. Anxiety and depression symptoms did not differ between T1 and T2. Bivariate correlation analyses showed that infant NA at T1 was associated with T1 scores on work and family conflicts, and depression symptoms. Infant NA at T2 was associated with infant NA at T1, as well as T2 scores on work and family conflicts, anxiety, and depression. Finally, increases in infant NA from T1 to T2 were associated with family-to-work conflicts at T1. Education level was the only demographic factor that was associated with infant NA at T1. The present findings showed that mental health status and family-work balance of working mothers are crucial factors that influence infant temperament.

56092

The Association Between Parental Anxiety and Early Parenting Behaviour at Six Weeks Postpartum

Linda Pang, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Yvaine Koh, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Catherine Tang, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Luxi Chen, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Jean Yeung, National University of Singapore, Singapore

The present study investigated the influence of parents' anxiety on their parenting behaviour towards their newborn infants. Five types of parenting behaviour were examined, namely, discipline, parent-led routine, apprehension, nurturance, and involvement. A total of 635 participants (350 mothers, 285 fathers) were recruited at six weeks postpartum from a regional hospital in Singapore. According to the cut-off score of $\geq$ 8 on a standardized anxiety scale, the prevalence of probable anxiety disorder (PAD) was 14.6% (15.5% for mothers, 13.5% for fathers). A 2 (gender: mothers vs fathers) x 2 (anxiety: PAD vs no-PAD) x 5 (parenting behaviour) analysis of variance with repeated measures on parenting behaviour was conducted. A significant gender x anxiety 2-way interaction effect was found. Among the PAD group, mothers reported more parent-led routine parenting behaviour, as compared to fathers. Among the no-PAD group, mothers reported less discipline parenting behaviour, as compared to fathers. Mothers in the PAD group reported more nurturance parenting behaviour, as compared to mothers in the no-PAD group. Participants in the PAD group reported more apprehension and involvement parenting behaviour, as compared to participants in the no-PAD group. These findings highlight the importance of including anxiety management programs in postnatal classes and parent support groups. There is a need for longitudinal follow-up studies to assess the long-term impact of anxiety on parenting behaviour and child development.

56927

Comparative Interpretation of Tree Painting Between People on Different Loneliness Levels

Mario Albert, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Lia Hervika, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia
Novita Liesera, Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia

Tree drawing is a form of projective test used to assess one's development (Koch, 1992). In Jungian psychology, tree(s) are often used as a symbol of development; representing a mirror on a person's inner and outer situation (Isaksson et al., 2009). The metaphorical interpretation of tree(s) can be symbolised as how a person relates to other people (Englund, 2004). Dissatisfaction with the quality of relationship increases the

likeliness of one to feel lonely (Hawkley, et al., 2008). In this study, the UCLA Loneliness Scale (Version 3) was used to screen the loneliness of 110 young adults. Twenty young adults were selected and grouped into high and low levels of loneliness. Participants were briefly interviewed about their social life and asked paint tree(s) on an A3 sized paper. Further inquiries were made after completion of the painting. The result shows that people with a high level of loneliness tends to draw a single tree. Furthermore, most of the tree drawing gave an impression of emptiness and had a proportionately larger trunk. This implies the need for attention and a projection of loneliness. Further probing supports the claim that socially the lonely participants feel a need for having a quality relationship but were not willing to engage deeply with people around them. This research is a preliminary study. Further studies may take into account variation in population background and size.

57199
Icons, Images and Experience: Meaning-making in the Realm of Religious Imagery
Zachary Beckstead, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States
Alexis Brown, Brigham Young University, United States

Religious groups and communities construct symbolic representations of significant events, ideas, and figures to guide the thoughts and feelings of their members. Iconicity and iconoclasm have functioned alternatively to create more or less vivid portrayals of deity or to destroy them as a result of scriptural interpretations and social conflicts. Representing significant figures and events requires abstractive and imaginative processes since biblical records do not offer physical descriptions of these figures. This paucity of description allows for a range of potential representations; however, norms emerge and crystalize images for groups and individuals at different historical periods. Social and cultural processes of production of images of deity become intertwined with personal sense-making. This relationship becomes objectivized in the material surroundings of human beings. Critically, they reach into homes as individuals and families cultivate their living space with smaller versions of divine images. Such images provide both social guidance for canalizing religious sentiment and loyalty and symbolic resources (Zittoun, 2004) for individuals to draw as they deal with life challenges. Human relating to these images are not static and may change over the life-course of the individual due to various circumstances. This presentation will present research how religious imagery that is encoded in our environment becomes meaningful – either viewed as beautiful and aiding in one's image of God or spirituality or viewed as ugly and detrimental or not aligning with their view of God or spirituality. Specifically, it will address how individuals create meaning in relation to unconventional religious.

55555
Character Strengths as Paths to Spiritual Life
Hadassah Littman-Ovadia, Ariel University, Israel
Amnon David, Sequoia, Israel

There is a noticeable increase of interest in the study of spirituality within the context of positive psychology. The literature review shows several parallels between dimensions of spirituality as explored within psychology of religion and spirituality, and the model of character strengths (CS), as developed by positive psychology. However, coming from the domain of psychology rather than theology, these studies do not go deep into the paradox of understanding, practicing and experiencing the ineffable unified source pointed at by spirituality, and which lies at the heart of various spiritual traditions. Moreover, these studies lack identification and in-depth explanation of potential mechanisms underlying the associations between elements of these two domains. This presentation (1) considers common basic assumptions that are emerging from the study of various spiritual traditions (2) presents the VIA model of character strengths (3) introduces the concept of spiritual intelligence (4) proposes a model for understanding the relationship between strength and spirituality, illustrating some of the ways that spirituality can be understood and practiced by the use of character strengths. We suggest viewing character strengths as the various ways in which non-duality (a higher unified Truth) is manifested in duality (human conduct) and considering spiritual intelligence as a motivational and competitive factor for the connection between strength and spirituality as well as vice versa. The implications suggest the possibility to create a positive loop where nurturing CS can increase spiritual intelligence, increasing the realization of the non-dual nature of things, which in turn increases the expression of CS.

55978
Prevalence and Predictors of Exercise Addiction – A Comparison between High School and College Students in the United States
Kai Qi Gan, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Catherine So-Kum Tang, National University of Singapore, Singapore

There is a growing recognition of exercise addiction (EA), which is characterised by uncontrollable and excessive exercise resulting in physical and psychological problems. This study aimed to examine the prevalence of EA and compare its predictors in high school and college students in the United States. 533 high school (mean age = 17.39) and 1240 college students (mean age = 21.69) returned data on EA, personality traits, social support, social anxiety, and self-efficacy; 9% (n =48) of high school students and 4.4% (n =55) of college students were at risk of EA. There were significant differences in neuroticism, extraversion, social support, and self-efficacy between the high school and college populations. Current education level was a significant predictor of EA, hence multiple regression analyses were conducted separately for the high school and college populations. Higher levels of conscientiousness, extraversion, and self-efficacy significantly predicted a higher risk of EA for both high school and college students. However, higher levels of neuroticism, social anxiety, and social support were significant predictors of EA only among high school students. These factors explain 36.5% and 7.8% of the variance in EA for high school and college students respectively. This implies that there may be different motivations to engage in EA. Compared

to college students, high school students may be more susceptible to peer pressure to engage in and commit to exercise. If different profiles of exercise-addicted individuals exist, this suggests that interventions to reduce the occurrence of exercise addiction should be tailored to the target population.

53151
The Effect of Negative Emotions on Food Intake and Maladaptive Eating Behaviour: A Literature Review
Anna Brytek-Matera, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Wroclaw, Poland

Taking into account the existing literature, it seems that negative emotions and maladaptive eating behaviour are interrelated and causally linked. Some research suggests that negative emotion decrease after maladaptive eating behaviour (Smyth et al., 2001) while others suggest that it does not decrease (Evers et al., 2018) or continues to increase (Haedt-Matt and Keel, 2011). The purpose of this presentation is to gain better insight into the role of negative emotions in food intake and eating behaviour through literature review. The way in which emotions are regulated affects eating behaviour. Usage of maladaptive emotion regulation strategies is responsible for increased eating (Evers et al., 2010). Individuals with eating disorders engage in binge eating to reduce or avoid negative effect (an affect regulation model; Heatherton & Baumeister, 1991). Numerous studies have shown that negative emotions are associated with overeating, binge eating (Berg et al., 2013) as well as underconsumption of healthy food (Groesz et al., 2012). Cross-sectional and longitudinal field studies have shown that higher levels of negative emotions predict maladaptive eating behaviour (Spoor et al., 2007; Torres and Nowson, 2007). The present literature review provide new insight into the area of both psychology of eating and psychology of emotion. It helps to assess emotions and eating behaviour and how they can have an effect on each other.

56922
Mindfulness and Depression: The Mediating Role of Psychological Flexibility
Thanpitcha Sannarin, Chiang Mai University, Thailand
Chaiyun Sakulsriprasert, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Objective: The aim of the current study was to examine the mediating role of psychological flexibility on the relationship between mindfulness and depression. Method: The participants were 312 high school students in Thailand. The sampling method was multistage cluster sampling. Research instruments were Psychological Flexibility Scale for Adolescents (PFSA-Thai), Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale (CES-D-Thai) and Philadelphia Mindfulness Scale (PHLMS-Thai). Data were analyzed using percentage, mean, standard deviation and path analysis. Result: The findings suggested that the relationship between mindfulness and depression was fully mediated by psychological flexibility (relative $\chi2$= 2.542, df = 1, p < .001, $\chi2$/df = 2.542, CFI = 0.996, RMSEA = .071, SRMR = 0.016). Conclusion: The findings support that depression can be alleviated by mindfulness through psychological flexibility. Psychologists and mental health professionals may utilize this framework to develop an intervention for depression reduction in high schools.

57325
The Risky-choice Framing Effect During Repeatedly Decision Process in Dynamic Context
Yuan Ma, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan
Tsutomu Fujinami, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

Prospect theory can predict the susceptibility of framing effect such that decision-makers are opt for taking risks when they feel lost for the static decision tasks, where one only needs to make one decision, but the theory fails to predict the susceptibility for the dynamic decision tasks, where one needs to make a group of decisions continuously. The dynamic decision process is closer to the real situation of decision-making in practice than the static one, thus, it needs to be predicted accurately. This study aims to discuss the predicting way for the susceptibility of the framing effect in a dynamic decision process while keeping the idea of prospect theory. Firstly, we hypothesize that prospect theory cannot predict the framing effect accurately during dynamic decision because there is a variable of decision-makers' s personal expectation occurring during the dynamic process. Secondly, we describe this process by a mental accounting model, which is composed of a group of operations for calculating the personal expectation variable. Finally, an experiment with a group of tasks related to the financial problem is designed to collect data for modeling this process. We expect that the susceptibility of the framing effect is not only affected by framing contents, but also by the past performance and achievements in the decision-making process. We also expect that this decision-making process can be modeled by mental accounting operations. The area of predicting the framing effect on the dynamic decision process can be investigated by extending the conventional prospect theory.

54324

Perceived Organizational Justice, Job Attitudes and Turnover Intention Among Hospital Healthcare Workers

Missaye Mengstie, University of Gondar, Ethiopia

This study was intended to investigate organizational justice perceptions, job attitudes, and turnover intentions among healthcare workers in hospitals located in Gondar and Bahir-Dar cities, Amhara Region. One hundred ninety seven healthcare workers (187 respondents to fill the self-reported questionnaire and 10 informants for interview) participated in the study. Data were collected through self- report questionnaire and semi-structured interview. Quantitative data were analyzed through one way MANOVA, multiple regression, independent samples t-test and Pearson's product moment correlation. Thematic analysis was used to analyze qualitative data. The results revealed that healthcare workers in public hospitals held low perceived fairness of distributive, procedural, interpersonal and informational justice. Healthcare workers in private hospitals had also low fairness perceptions on distributive and procedural justice whereas high perception of fairness on interpersonal and informational justice dimensions. Healthcare workers in both public and private hospitals had high turnover intention. There were significant differences in organizational justice perceptions and job attitudes (job satisfaction and organizational commitment) between private and public hospital healthcare workers. Most importantly, organizational justice perceptions of healthcare workers significantly predicted their job attitudes and turnover intention. Besides, job attitudes significantly predicted turnover intention among healthcare workers. Hence, organizational justice and job attitudes of healthcare workers should be given due emphasis in designing and implementing health policies and strategies.

54157

Professional Deformations of Police Officers of Various Departments

Yana Korneeva, Northern (Arctic) Federal University, Russia

The reported study was funded by RFBR according to the research project № 19-013-00517. Since the activities of the internal affairs officers are considered specific, and belonging to a certain unit undoubtedly leaves its mark on employees, deforming their identities in different ways, we see it as important to identify differences and features of professional deformations of internal affairs officers of various departments. The goal is to reveal features of a professional personal deformation of employees of internal affairs departments, carrying out administrative and preventive function and units engaged in the investigation and detection of crime. The study involved 70 police officers of the city of Arkhangelsk. Of these, 51 men and 19 women aged 21 to 49 years. Average age: 36.7 ± 5.5 years; average length of service: 11.64 ± 6.93 (maximum length of service 26 years). The study used methods of quantitative data analysis: questioning, testing. A comparative analysis of the severity of professional personality deformations among employees of various departments with different professional performance has shown that employees of the department investigating and solving crimes have a higher degree of professional aggression and behavioral transfer than employees performing a preventive function. Employees with reduced performance characteristics have higher rates on the scales of professional aggression, behavioral transfer, conservatism, and anxiety. Employees who investigate and solve crimes and note a decrease in efficiency have indicators on the scale of "professional aggression" above the norm, which indicates the severity of this type of professional personality deformation.

54152

Psychological Adaptation and Psychological Risks of Workers of the Offshore Ice-resistant Oil and Gas Platform in the Caspian Sea

Yana Korneeva, Northern (Arctic) Federal University, Russia
Natalia Simonova, Moscow State University, Russia

The study was carried out with the financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research in framework of the project No. 18-013-00623. The goal is to identify the psychological adaptability of employees of the offshore ice-resistant oil and gas production platform in the Caspian Sea. The study was conducted on the offshore ice-resistant platform. Y. Korchagin, the Caspian Sea (April 2019), 50 employees took part in it (shift duration - 14 days). Research methods are questionnaire, psychological and psychophysiological testing. By psychological adaptation we understand the result of psychological adaptation, which is a system of personality traits necessary for the productive performance of our leading activities. In our research we will study psychological adaptability through subjective criteria: regulatory processes, subjective control and socio-psychological adaptation. Also we study personal characteristics of workers and level of functional state as objective criteria of adaptation. Peculiarities of psychological adaptability were revealed among employees with an optimal and reduced level of functional reserves

and working capacity. The differences of employees of various professional groups are revealed. Key psychological traits are identified that allow employees to effectively cope with their professional duties, while maintaining mental and physical health. For the first time, a study was conducted to identify the psychological adaptability of workers of the offshore ice-resistant oil platform in the Caspian Sea through a scientific expedition.

57171
Planning and Designing Research With Brand of Indigo Art Living Store for Chinese Dining Space – Li River Side
Yi Ting Lim, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
Tsann-chung Wu, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
Ng Yee Khai Adrian, The University of New South Wales, Australia
Xuqi Lu, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

In recent times, the tourism industry has experienced an increase in tourism revenue. However, this upward trend has also led to changes in terms of business models and consumption patterns. For example, the usage of unique brand identities to enhance and manage the tourism industry of the Li River where was assigned as World Natural Heritage at 2014, thus giving consumers a whole new experience. This manuscript will discuss in detail, the design methods employed in Li River via the Indigo Art Living Store on the delivery of the full cultural experience of Yangshuo to tourists. More specifically, the application and process of the art style of handicrafts made by local minorities - indigo-dyeing on the potential concept of the new dining space. This study has discussed and explore the following research objectives: 1.Explore on Chinese dining spaces and related case studies on their business models. 2. Explore on branding, culture and history uniqueness. 3. Explore on the brand(s) business model on systematic dining experiences, design cues, system design and use various concepts to perform space design. The result will promote the crafts and local food culture, whole brand image and space design in combining natural karst topography; this combination provides tourists a comprehensive local cultural experience and the appreciation of the beauty of the Li River.

57168
Planning and Designing Multi-function Commercial Space of Chinese Wonderland
Hong En Lim, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
Tsann-Chung Wu, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
Yi Ting Lim, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

The global economy has increased vigorously especially tourism industry. Tourism is one of the most effective way to grow local businesses. To attract more tourists, the food and culture of the destination must be special so that it is worth visiting. This study done in Yang Shuo of Mainland China. By adding the brand "Shan Shui Tea House", combined with indigo dye and tea culture of the Southwest Minority Nationality and planed into a more systematic multi-functional commercial space. This combination provides tourists with a comprehensive service and spatial experience. This study is going to explore and discuss the following intentions: 1. Explore the combination of Southwest Minority culture, specialty of sales department and dining area and other related documents. 2. Analyze the developing structure of multi-functional commercial space. Combine with local historical and vocabulary culture to present the unique of space.3. Designing an effective structure and methods that is full of local culture characteristics by adding the brands of Chinese Wonderland and "Shan Shui Tea House".This design focused on restoring and re-planning the multi-function of sales department and dining area in Chinese Wonderland. Using the brand image to generalize the local specialties and gourmet cultural. Provide tourists a series of service to create a comfortable atmosphere by combining with the natural beauty in Yang Shuo and appreciate the beauty of the trip.

57143
A Minimum Temporal Window for Deviance Detection of Frequency-modulated Sweeps: A Magnetoencephalography Study
I-Hui Hsieh, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Taiwan
Wan-Ting Yeh, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Taiwan
Jia-Wei Liu, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Taiwan

The ability to rapidly encode the direction of frequency contour in frequency-modulated (FM) sweeps is essential for speech processing. Psychophysical evidence points to a common temporal window threshold for human listeners in processing rapid changes in frequency glides. No neural evidence has been provided for the existence of a cortical temporal window threshold underlying the encoding of rapid transitions in frequency glides. The present magnetoencephalography study used the cortical mismatch negativity activity (MMNm) to investigate the minimum temporal window required for detecting different magnitudes of directional changes in frequency sweeps. An oddball paradigm was used in which upward or downward frequency sweep serves as the standard and the same type of sweep with the opposite direction serves as its deviant. Stimuli consisted of unidirectional frequency-sweep complexes that swept across speech-relevant frequency bands in durations

of 10, 20, 40, 80, 160, and 320 ms. Data revealed significant MMNm responses across all durations, with slower-rate sweeps eliciting larger MMNm responses. A greater temporally-related enhancement in MMNm response was obtained for rising but not falling sweeps. A hemispheric asymmetry in MMNm response pattern was observed corresponding to sweep direction. Contrary to psychophysical findings, we report a temporal window as short as 10 ms sufficient to elicit a robust MMNm response to a directional change in frequency sweeps. The results suggest that the cortex requires extremely brief temporal window to implicitly differentiate a dynamic change in frequency of linguistically-relevant contours. Findings provide cortical evidence for the biological relevance of FM sweeps in speech processing.

54299
Foreign Language Effect and Moral Decision Making
Arnold Arao, Osaka Ohtani University, Japan

Would you sacrifice one person to save a group of five people? This kind of moral dilemma juxtaposes deontological ethics against consequentialism. It presents the problem of balancing doing what is right against the common good. Such morality forms the foundation of our identity as citizens. However, does this morality change when the problem is posed in a different language? This has been the focus of recent research into the effects of the Foreign Language Effect on moral judgement (MFLE). This experiment examined whether and how the MFLE affects moral judgement of non-native speakers of English. The findings suggest that foreign language does influence moral decision making. Moreover, there was evidence supporting the hypothesis that a problem presented in a foreign language attenuates cognitive functioning toward the deliberation of consequences rather than blunting the emotional and moral reactions to right and wrong. Such findings have a wider social implication, particularly in an increasing globalized world where individuals often engage in decision-making involving communication in a foreign language.

55916
Comparative Study of Relation between Realistic Optimism and Well-being Among University Students of India and Japan
Aneesah Nishaat, Soka University, Japan

Objective: This study examined the relationship between realistic optimism (RO) and well-being (WB) among the university students of Japan and India. The purpose of this research is to find whether difference in culture and economy have any impact on the relationship between WB and RO of both countries. Method: A questionnaire survey was conducted through random sampling, using a RO scale (Aneesah and Magari) and a WB scale (Butler and Kern), on students from Japan (n=590, 3 Universities) and India (n=210, 2 Universities). The data was analyzed using two-way ANOVA. RO and Country were independent variables and WB and its five factors (positive emotion, engagement, relationship, meaning and accomplishment) were the dependent variables. The scores of RO were categorized as high, middle and low groups to investigate precisely how the score of RO are related to that of WB. Results: A significant positive relation (p .001) was found between RO and WB (F 81.69) and between RO and "positive emotion (F 75.99)", "relationship (F 33.28)", and "meaning (F 59.71)" in both countries. Score of "engagement" was significantly higher (F 10.78) in Japan as the level of realistic optimism increased and score of "accomplishment (F 56.55)" was higher in India.
Discussion: This research indicates that RO and WB are positively related in both countries regardless of economic and cultural differences. In this research, RO has emerged as a factor for maintaining WB. Further research should enable us to identify ways to promote optimistic behavior.

53766
Frustration Tolerance and Coping Mechanisms of Fourth Class Cadets
Thea Rafal, Philippine Air Force, Philippines
Amgelo Jan Sunido, Philippine Army, Philippines
Reniel Jacob Sumagaysay, Philippine Army, Philippines

The Philippine Military Academy is a training institution that produces future leaders in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Students who are accepted are called cadets. These cadets have to go through four years of training. The lowest level is the fourthclass or first year cadets. These cadets, considered as the lowest mammal in the academy, are the respondents in this study on "Frustration Tolerance and Coping Mechanism of Fourthclass Cadets." The study intended to find out their level of frustration tolerance as well as their prominent coping mechanism. The data gathered were treated using the weighted means, frequency distribution, and the F-test. There were a total of 347 fourthclass participants. They were randomly in relation to the eight companies of the Cadet Corps Armed Forces of the Philippines. The findings of the study revealed that the fourthclass cadets have high frustration tolerance when measured against discomfort tolerance, entitlement, emotional tolerance, and achievement frustration. Further, the fourth class cadets used appraisal-focused coping mechanism more compared to problem focused and emotion focused coping. No significance differences in their level of frustration tolerance and coping mechanism were noted when they were tested according to sex. However, significant differences were found out in their level of frustration tolerance and coping mechanism when compared in terms of the company they belong to. The researchers recommend that a succeeding study be conducted to determine possible changes in the level of frustration tolerance and coping mechanism as they move up the ladder of cadetship.

57277

The Chameleon Effect: The Relationship Between Imitation and Interdependence

Yekta Sharafaddin-zadeh, University of Alberta, Canada
Elena Nicoladis, University of Alberta, Canada

The chameleon effect is the unconscious mimicry of nonverbal behaviours such as mannerisms, expressions, and postures. Current literature is deficit on instances of verbal behaviours as opposed to nonverbal behaviours. This imitation is said to have evolved to prospectively serve a social glue function in creating rapport and affiliation in social interactions and retrospectively increased survival rates of humans who participated in mimicry in social interactions. Self construals such as interdependence and independence are predicted to moderate the degree of imitation of behaviours in social interactions. An interdependent self construal will internalize the construals of others into the self and will be predicted to display a greater amount of imitation. Firstly, participants completed a self construal instrument to determine their degree of interdependence. Secondly, the participants viewed a Pink Panther film and later described the events of the film in a video recorded monologue. Thirdly, participants worked with a confederate in four configuration tasks in a dialogue while their behaviour was video recorded. Finally, the participants filled out a rapport questionnaire to evaluate the smoothness of the interaction with the confederate. The frequency of imitated behaviours was extracted in the dialogue and compared with the monologue to illustrate the manifestations of behaviours primed by the confederate in the socially interactive tasks. Statistically significant results were displayed in imitation of nonverbal and verbal communication based on 30 sessions. Additionally, significant interactions between interdependence, rapport, and imitation were obtained.

56669

Benefits of Smartwatches on Health-Promoting Lifestyles

Hsin-Yen Yen, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Smart wearable devices are new tools for promoting healthy lifestyles in modern society. Health-promoting lifestyles are a multidimensional pattern of actions and perceptions that contribute to maintaining and enhancing an individual's wellness. Smartwatches have various features, such as self-monitoring, goal setting, just-in-time feedback, and rewards. They may help individuals have health-promoting lifestyles through interesting self-regulation and health education. This study aimed to explore the effect of smart wearable devices on health-promoting lifestyles and quality of life. The proposed method involved a single-group experimental design conducted for 3 months. Participants were required to use a commercially available smartwatch under a free-living condition, including ASUS vivoWatch and Mi wristband 3. Measurement was performed using a self-administered questionnaire covering a health-promoting lifestyle profile with a single question about the quality of life and background for data collection before and after the intervention. Data were subjected to descriptive analysis and dependent t-test. Forty-two participants (40.48% males) with a mean age of 28.32 ± 6.06 years completed the experiment. Results revealed that two domains in health-promoting lifestyles, namely, health responsibility ($t=2.01$, $p=.049$) and exercise ($t=3.81$, $p<.001$), significantly improved after the intervention. The participants' quality of life also significantly enhanced after the intervention ($t=2.50$, $p=.016$). Therefore, smart wearable devices are beneficial to individuals' health actions and perceptions about wellness. Smartwatches provide multiple-featured techniques to motivate wearers into engaging in regular exercise and increasing self-responsibility for their health via self-awareness. Future smart wearable devices should be designed to develop health-promoting lifestyles.

56681

Can Mental Health Be Predicted? A Study About Anxiety Degree, Impulsive Behavior, and Mental Distress of College Students

Meng-Hsuan Tsai, Fo Guang University, Taiwan
Kuo-Chang Huang, Fo Guang University, Taiwan
Yong-Lin Chang, Fo Guang University, Taiwan

As more and more college students have impulsive behavior and even cause mental distress because of depression or anxiety. The study explored the similarities and differences in Anxiety Degree, Impulsive Behavior, and Mental Distress across six groups of faculty in different gender. Self-Description questionnaire was employed, and there were 1,010 college students participated in this research. Owing that there were 12 students showing incomplete questionnaires or invalidity, there were 998 data used in this research (M=622, 62%; F=376, 37%), and the correct ratio is 98.81% (Faculty of Liberal Arts=160, Faculty of Science=174, Faculty of Engineering=306, Faculty of Management=167, Faculty of Marine Sciences=112, and Faculty of Social Sciences=79). The data collected were analyzed by descriptive statistics, t-test, one-way ANOVA, regression analysis, and SPSS 20.0 software was used. The research main findings are as follows: Firstly, t-test with genders shows that there is significant difference in Anxiety Degree, female is higher than male, but there are no significant differences in Impulsive Behavior and Mental Distress. Secondly, one-way ANOVA shows that there are significant differences in all groups with faculty. In the group with Anxiety Degree, Liberal Arts and Science are higher than Engineering. Besides, in the group with Impulsive Behavior, Science is higher than Management. Moreover, in the group with Mental Distress, Liberal Arts and Science are higher than Management. Finally, Anxiety Degree and Impulsive Behavior can predict Mental Distress, explained ratio is 68.4%. According to the findings, this study provides some suggestions for teachers, psychologists, and future researchers in the end.

55896

A Study on the Relationship among Depression Status, Anxiety Degree and Self-injury Tendency of the College Students

Yong Lin Chang, Fo Guang University, Taiwan
Meng-Hsuan Tsai, Fo Guang University, Taiwan
Kuo Chang Huang, Fo Guang University, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship among depression status, anxiety degree and self-injury of the college students. The method of survey research and the instrument is Mental Health Scale for Undergraduate-Screening Assessment (MHSU-SA). The inventory consists the following five indexes, such as depression status, anxiety degree, self-injury, impulsive behavior, and mental distress. Besides, the MHSU-SA can be used to detect the type and intensity of potential traits of college students to screen out those who need high care and prevent the occurrence of biased behavior. The participants were 1,008 National university freshman students in southern Taiwan. Moreover, the data collected were analyzed by descriptive statistics, one-way MANOVA, Pearson correlation, and multiple stepwise regression through SPSS 20.0 software. The main findings of the study are as follows: Firstly, depression status of the college students vary significantly with genders. Secondly, anxiety degree of the college students vary significantly with different Faculty. Thirdly, significant positive correlation appears between depression status and self-injury. Fourthly, significant negative correlation appears between anxiety degree and self-injury. Finally, the perspective "Hopelessness" is the best predictor of depression status, and the perspective "Fear of losing control" is the best predictor of anxiety degree. According to the findings above, the researcher also provides some useful suggestions for tutors, psychologists in counseling centers, university administrators, and future researchers about how to take good care of the psychological needs of these college freshman students in the end.

56748

Self-compassion Buffers the Negative Psychological Impact of Stigma Stress on Sexual Minorities

Ka Shing Kevin Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The present study aimed to test the associations of stigma stress with negative cognitive outcomes (i.e., self-stigma content and process), affective outcomes (i.e., depression and anxiety), and social outcomes (i.e., disconnectedness and loneliness) among lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals and to explore whether self-compassion would moderate these associations. Cross-sectional questionnaire data were collected from 401 LGB individuals residing in Hong Kong, China. Hierarchical regressions showed significant interactions between stigma stress and self-compassion in predicting self-stigma content and process, depressive and anxiety symptoms, and social disconnectedness

and loneliness. Specifically, the positive associations of stigma stress with the six psychological outcomes were weaker among LGB individuals with high levels of self-compassion than among LGB individuals with low levels of self-compassion. Theoretically, our findings highlighted the links between stigma stress and maladaptive psychological processes among LGB individuals, as well as the potential protective effects of self-compassion in such processes. Practically, our findings pointed to the necessity of helping LGB individuals to cope with stigma stress and increase self-compassion in improving their psychological well-being.

55844

Mindfulness-Based Art Therapy to Reduce the Anxiety Being Experienced by Chronic Kidney Disease Patients Who Required Hemodialysis
Veronica Clarissa, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Monty Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Untung Subroto, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) and hemodialysis are conditions that potentially trigger negative emotional responses such as anxiety, depression, anger, guilt, and fear of death. Anxiety commonly appears following the diagnosis of kidney failure and the requirement of hemodialysis. The anxiety is based on the potential impact of body image change and death. The anxiety may reduce the individual capacity on daily life and on dealing with the future. Mindfulness-Based Art Therapy (MBAT) is a therapeutic method that combines the philosophy of mindfulness and art therapy. MBAT helps clients to understand the emotional self and self-expression by art activities. This research is aimed at examining whether MBAT can reduce the anxiety being experienced by CKD patients who are required hemodialysis. Six (6) adult patients participated in this quasi-experimental research, using one group pre-post test design. The MBAT intervention consists of 8 sessions with the interval of 1-2 sessions per week. The result indicates that MBAT reduces the anxiety of the all six participants.

53165

Food-related Behaviours and Nutritional Status: A Parent-Child Dyad Approach
Kamila Czepczor-Bernat, University of Wroclaw, Poland
Anna Brytek-Matera, University of Wroclaw, Poland

Aim: The purposes of the present study were to: (1) explore child's and parent's perspectives on food-related behaviours and nutritional status (body mass index − BMI) among children, (2) verify if there were differences in the intensity of food-related behaviours among girls and boys in two age groups (young children: 8-11 years old vs. adolescents: 12-16 years old). Method: Two hundred three parents and 203 children took part in the present study. The Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire (TFEQ) and the Dutch Eating Behavior Questionnaire for Children (DEBQ-C) were used to evaluate child's perspective on food-related behaviours. The Child Eating Behavior Questionnaire (CEBQ) was completed by their parents. Results: The first analysis showed that model based on DEBQ-C assessment of food-related behaviours most effectively predicted nutritional status (R^2-change for child's BMI: DEBQ-C - 29% vs. TFEQ-R13 - 19% vs. CEBQ - 16). Moreover, the best predictor of BMI was restricted eating (DEBQ-C). The second analysis indicated that adolescents girls had the highest level of restrained eating as well as emotional eating). Conclusion: In the research in order to get a full view on food related-behaviours and their relations with nutritional status it is worth including the dyadic (parent-child) approach with using different questionnaires to evaluate food-related behaviours.

55389

Caregiver Burden, Psychological Distress and Marital Dissatisfaction among the Spouses of Patients with Major Depressive Disorder
Amina Liaquat, University of Central Punjab, Pakistan
Syeda Ayesha Noor, University of Central Punjab, Pakistan

Major depressive disorder is a debilitating mental disorder. Providing care to a family member with any psychological disability can cause significant distress to the caregivers. The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between care giver burden, psychological distress and marital satisfaction among the spouses of the patients with major depressive disorder. It is hypothesized that Caregiver burden predicts psychological distress and marital dissatisfaction among the spouses with major depressive disorder. Also there would be a significant gender difference on the variable of psychological distress and marital satisfaction among the spouses of patients with major depressive disorder. The sample of this research was 80 spouses of the patients with major depressive disorder with approximately equal representation on the basis of gender. Data was collected from different hospitals of Lahore, Pakistan. The Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI), (Zariat, 1987), was administered to check the level of caregiving burden, Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10), (Kessler, 2013) was administered to determine the mental distress and relationship assessment scale (RAS) was used to identify marital satisfaction among the respondents. T-test and simple linear regression were used to analyze the study variables. Results indicated that caregiver burden positively predicted psychological distress and marital dissatisfaction. Moreover, result also showed that there is no significant difference between male and female respondents on the variable of psychological distress whereas marital dissatisfaction was higher in males as compared to females.

53006

Testing the Moderating Role of Self-Reliance and Social Support on the Mediated Relationship of Help-Seeking Attitudes and Behavior through Intentions

Mahjalin Araiza Bugtong, University of Batangas, Philippines

Studies have shown that mental health problems have become a growing public health concern. Despite this, a gap still exists in those who need mental health services and those who seek professional help. Although there are many studies on help-seeking, only few have focused on thoroughly examining the strength of relationships among the elements of help-seeking, namely, attitudes, intentions, and actual behavior. To gain an improved understanding of what influences professional help-seeking for mental health concerns, the researcher extended the study by adding variables such as self-reliance and social support. The researcher examined if the indirect influence of attitudes toward help-seeking on actual help-seeking behavior through help-seeking intention varies at individual's different levels of self-reliance and social support on a sample of 604 Filipino participants whose age ranged from 18 to 25 years. A moderated mediation analysis using Hayes' Process Model 9 revealed that none of the investigated factors of help-seeking moderated the relationship between attitudes toward help-seeking and actual help-seeking behavior through help-seeking intention. Nevertheless, the study found that social support predicts actual help-seeking behavior through help-seeking intentions. Thus, an individual who has positive attitudes toward seeking professional help, and who perceives social support for these behaviors will likely seek professional mental help. As such, social support can serve as social encouragement along pathways to mental health care.

56021

Chinese Permanent Residents in Japan: A Qualitative Study on Acculturation Attitudes and Mental Health

Shizhe Zhao, Aichishukutoku University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between mental health and acculturation attitudes of Chinese who have Permanent Resident visas in Japan. In this study, we used Berry's Acculturation Attitudes Model (1989) which examines two major issues: the extent to which people maintain their original cultures, and the extent to which people have contact with and adopt the culture of the host society. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 10 Chinese people who had Permanent Resident visas. This qualitative inquiry examined the acculturation attitudes they preferred, their number of friends, their ability to use and comprehend both Japanese and Chinese, and their familiarity with both Japanese and Chinese cultures. The results of this study showed that all interviewees could be classified as exhibiting "Integrationist" characteristics. However, after analyzing the data, using the Modified Grounded Theory Approach, we found that the same interviewees exhibited "assimilationist" characteristics at the workplace and preferred "separationist" attitudes in their private lives. This phenomenon, which is unique to Japan, has been called "switching". It is relatively rare to find "switching" in host societies. A study on Zainichi Koreans living in Japan also showed that they were not constrained by a fixed ethnic or host identity (Lee & Tanaka, 2017). We conclude that Chinese permanent residents of Japan who consider themselves "jiyujin" (free person) are in fact more worried by their future than residence who exhibit integrationist characteristics. It is expected that this study will help orient future research that examines permanent residents' adaptation situations.

57152

Psychological Distress and Its Relationship to Burnout Among Academicians in Malaysia

Salina Mohamed, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Norley Shuib, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Azlina Wati Nikmat, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Nurul Azreen Hashim, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Nor Jannah Nasution Raduan, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Introduction: Academicians has multiple roles such as teaching and learning responsibilities, producing impactful publications, applying grants and administrative duties. The objective of this study was to ascertain the prevalence of burnout and its relationship to psychological distress among academicians in Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia. Methods: A cross-sectional study involving academicians and non-academicians from UiTM was conducted. Questionnaires on sociodemographic and work details, Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI) and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21) were sent to their university and alternative email addresses. Results: A total of 412 staff participated in the study with the mean age of 38.8 years old (SD=7.93). Majority of the participants were female, Malays, married and have at least Master's degree. Among the 412 participants, 216 were academicians. Academician demonstrated greater burnout levels when compared to non-academician with regards to personal matters ($t411$= 4.33, $p < .001$), work matters ($t407$= 3.19, $p < .005$) and client matters ($t411$= 3.51, $p < .001$). Academician demonstrated greater psychological distress when compared to non-academician in depression ($t409$= 2.80, $p < .01$), anxiety ($t409$= 2.10, $p < .05$) and stress ($t408$= 2.58, $p < .05$). Correlational analyses indicated moderate to high correlation between psychological distress and burnout due to work, personal and client where higher burnout was associated with higher psychological distress. Conclusions: This study found that academicians have higher levels of psychological distress as compared to non-academicians and this contributed to their burnout in terms of their personal, work and clients related matters.

56898

Applying Morita Therapy to University Students – A Program in Progress

Daniel Velasco, Rikkyo University, Japan

With the push to "internationalize" university departments, Japanese students are encouraged (and in some cases required) to participate in study abroad programs. However, there is a growing concern that students may not be prepared to handle a rigorous semester or year abroad. Although many universities have created pre-study abroad courses that help students prepare for their time in a foreign culture, a fundamental flaw in these classes is the lack of mental health education and support. This presentation will provide an overview of one such course, followed by the findings of a 4-year research project measuring the efficacy of a pre-study abroad program that supports students' mental health. This program contains aspects of both Western and Eastern psychological counseling modalities, as well as intercultural communication exercises, that can be incorporated into university courses created for study abroad students, or those interested in intercultural communication, psychology, self-awareness and other related areas.

54045

Depressive Symptoms, Self-harm, and Suicide Among Filipino University Students: Preliminary Findings From the Diwa Mental Health Survey
Ronald Del Castillo, University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines

University students are navigating through a transitional period that comes with cognitive, affective, and behavioral risk factors associated with mental disorders. The Diwa Mental Health Survey (DMHS) assessed mental health problems and psychosocial concerns with a web-based questionnaire among randomly selected Filipino adolescents and young adults (male = 30.68%; mean age = 21; age range = 18-35) in a seven-campus public university system. All campuses were surveyed and are located throughout the Philippines. Depressive symptoms (n = 871), self-harm (n = 770), and suicidal behaviors (n = 770) are presented here. About one-third of the students reported little interest or pleasure in doing things (36.17%) or feeling down, depressed, or hopeless (32.73%) in the 2 weeks prior to the anonymous survey. About one-quarter (25.19%) reported intentionally cutting or harming themselves in the past 12 months. Most (72.08%) had ever thought that it would be better if they were dead, with half (52.34%) endorsing this thought in the past 12 months. Nearly one-quarter (22.73%) had a suicide attempt in their lifetime, with 82 students having attempted in the past 12 months. These findings suggest that more needs to be done to promote and protect the mental wellbeing of students. The newly signed Philippine Mental Health Act of 2018 might help to close this gap. With behavior linked to culture and local norms, qualitative research is needed to illuminate these numbers. Universities are well positioned to create a culture in which students thrive.

55993

Identifying Risk Factors Associated with Online Gaming Addiction among Female College Students in Singapore
Jamaica Pei Ying Tan, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Catherine So-Kum Tang, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Yvaine Yee Woen Koh, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Online Gaming Addiction (OGA) is characterized by excessive preoccupation, urge, and impaired control over internet gaming despite negative consequences. Literature has emphasized on male OGA, but studies on female OGA remain scarce. This research investigated risk factors of OGA among Singaporean female college students. 364 female college students (Range=17-20years, Mean age=19.2, SD=0.8) completed a survey assessing their online gaming habits, individual factors (impulsivity, self-efficacy), intra-family factors (family communication, parent-child conflict), school experience and mental health status. Based on the cut-off score of ≥32 on the Problematic Online Gaming Questionnaire short-form (Papay et al.,2013), the prevalence of OGA was 13.2%, N=48, which is lower compared to other studies on Singaporean college males (25.5%;Tang et al.,2017). However, given the negative consequences of OGA, this prevalence is considered high (Lopez-Fernandez et al.,2019). Among female gaming addicts, 66.7% reported experiencing immersion, 35.4% reported overuse, 8.3% reported preoccupation and withdrawal, 6.3% reported interpersonal conflict, and 4.2% reported social isolation. Correlational analysis showed that high OGA scores were related to low self-efficacy, poor family communication, negative school experience, poor mental health status, high parent-child conflict, and high impulsivity. Multiple regression analyses showed that all predictors for OGA account for 13.6% of variance. Controlling for age, education, and number of family members, high parent-child conflict and high impulsivity were found to be best predictors for OGA. Intervention such as family-based interpersonal psychotherapy that addresses the management of parent-child conflict and cognitive-behavioral therapy focusing on impulse-control training may be beneficial for females who were at risk of OGA.

55655

Gaming Disorder among Singapore Adolescents: Influences of Parental Work and Gaming Behavior, Parent-Child Conflicts, and Family Communication
Catherine So-Kum Tang, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Yee Woen Yvaine Koh, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Gaming disorder is a behavioral problem characterized by impaired control over gaming, increasing priority given to gaming over other activities, and continuation or escalation of gaming despite the occurrence of negative consequences (WHO, 2018). Adolescents and young adults are particularly vulnerable to become addicted to Internet/video games. This study investigated the role of parental behaviors and family dynamics in influencing adolescent Internet gaming behavior. 365 parent-adolescent dyads were recruited to complete surveys about own gaming behaviors, parent-child relationship, and family communication. The average ages were 47 years old for the parents and 15 years old for their adolescent offspring. Based on adolescents' self-reports, about 19% of them would be classified as being addicted to Internet games according to the cut-off scores of the Problematic Online Gaming Questionnaire (Papay et al. 2013). This prevalence rate is higher than earlier studies on Asian adolescents and young adults (about 2-10%). The present results also showed that higher scores on adolescent-reported addictive gaming behavior were related to younger age and male gender as well as parents' reports on their own gaming and addictive work behavior. Parents' self-reported depression symptoms, parent-child conflicts, and poor family communication did not significantly correlate with adolescents' reports on their own addictive gaming behavior. Results from multiple regression showed that the best predictors for adolescents' self-reported addictive gaming behavior were their own age and parents' self-reported gaming behavior. Results have implications for designing public education and prevention programs to tackle the rising incidences of gaming disorder in Asian countries.

55365

Happiness Among Adolescents in Orphanages in Jakarta: The Role of Self-esteem, Resilience, Religiosity, and Attachment to Significant Figures
Winarini Mansoer, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
Nesi Sulaiman, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
Raissa Putri, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Research on adolescent in orphanages were often related to negative aspects such as delinquency, stress, internalizing or externalizing problems.

This study investigated happiness in relation to self-esteem, resilience, religiosity, attachment to significant figures among adolescents in orphanages in Jakarta. Participants were 402 adolescents in 19 orphanages in Jakarta, aged 11 – 19 years (M = 14.88), consisting of 179 boys and 223 girls in junior and senior high school education. The instruments were Subjective Happiness Scale to measure adolescents' happiness, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale to measure adolescents' self-esteem, , Child and Youth Resilience Measure 28 to measure adolescents' resilience, Religious Commitment Inventory for Adolescent to measure adolescents' religiosity, Children's Report of Parent Behavior Inventory to measure attachment with the mother, father, and caregivers, and Intimate Friendship Scale to measure attachment with friends. Data were analyzed using multiple regression. Results showed that almost half of participants had a moderate level of happiness, and a third of them had a high level of happiness. Self-esteem, resilience and religiosity together had 31.1% contribution to happiness, and self-esteem had the highest contribution to happiness, followed by resilience and religiosity. However, attachment to significant figures (mother, father, caregivers and friends) was not related to adolescents' happiness.

53166

The Impact of Maladaptive Eating Behaviours on BMI, Body Dissatisfaction and Quality of Life in Children: A Structural Equation Modeling
Kamila Czepczor-Bernat, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland
Anna Brytek-Matera, University of Wroclaw, Poland

Aim: Despite many implementation research, the prevalence of excessive body weight among children is constantly increasing. Therefore, new determinants of body mass index (BMI) are sought. One of the models that provides knowledge in this context is Homeostatic Theory of Obesity (Marks, 2015). This theory has not been verified empirically among children. Thus the purpose of this study was to verify the impact of maladaptive eating behaviours on BMI, body dissatisfaction and quality of life in children. Method: Two hundred and three children (50.74% girls) took part in the study. The mean age was 11.06 years (SD = 2.31) and BMI was 18.27 kg/m2 (SD = 2.29). The Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire (TFEQ-R13), The Satisfaction with Life Scale and the Contour Drawing Rating Scale were completed. A structural equation modeling was used to verify the relationship between restrained eating, uncontrolled eating, BMI, body dissatisfaction and quality of life. Result: Our findings showed that the goodness of fit is adequate ($\chi2(2)$ = 1.40 p = 1.46; RMSEA = .04 p = .41; GFI = .98; SMRR = .04). Focusing only on significant relationships: (a) the higher restrained eating was, the greater uncontrolled eating was, (b) restrained eating was positively related to BMI and body dissatisfaction, (c) the quality of life was negatively associated with body dissatisfaction. Conclusion: It turned out that the particularly important determinant of children's BMI are maladaptive eating behaviours in the form of restrained eating.

57193

The Dynamics of Depressive Symptoms on Criminal Investigators in Semarang (North Central Java) Police
Devario Delano, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Indonesia
Pius Heru Priyanto, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Indonesia

According to Sulistyanto (Assistant of Human Resources of Indonesian National Police), a large percentage of police suicide is related to depression. Police suicidal behavior are serious social and psychological problems that must be anticipated and resolved. In 2016 there were 13 cases of police suicide, and 5 cases of suicide attempts. The incident was reduced in 2017 to be 7 cases, similarly in 2018, and in 2019 the cases turned to be 6. Further investigation indicates that one of the main reasons to commit suicide was depression. This research is aimed at portraying the dynamics of depressive symptoms among the criminal investigators in order to anticipate and prevent further suicidal attempts. The Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-II) questionnaires were distributed to the criminal investigators in Semarang Police. Three participants with the highest scores were selected to participate in in-depth interviews. The interviews were conducted 2 times, 30 minutes each. The results indicated the portrayal of the dynamics of their threatening depressive symptoms. Further discussions are followed.

56263

Being a Supersib: Exploring the Livid Experiences of Being a Supersib Within Singapore
Teerousha Mootin Sornum, Cerebral Palsy Alliance Singapore, Singapore
Jia Hui Chng, Cerebral Palsy Alliance Singapore, Singapore
Greeshma Chandran, Cerebral Palsy Alliance Singapore, Singapore
Parandaman Thechanamurthi, Cerebral Palsy Alliance Singapore, Singapore

There is increased awareness of the needs of siblings of children with a disability. They are likely to experience difficult relationships with their brother or sister with special needs and receive less attention in the family, and are at risk of experiencing negative mental health and wellbeing. Sibling groups in Singapore primarily focus on providing siblings with an avenue to interact and build bonds with other siblings through recreational activities and have not evaluated the effectiveness of such groups. Using "FRAME" framework, developed by UK charity SIBS, the project aims to run and evaluate a therapeutic sibling support group "Being a SuperSib" providing psycho-education and develop emotional resiliency. The study comprises running and evaluating a sibling support group that consists of 10 sessions of 90 minutes each, across 10 weeks. Participants comprise seven children attending mainstream schools in Singapore, aged 7 to 11 years old, with both males (n= 4) and females (n = 3), who have a sibling with a disability/multiple disabilities currently attending Cerebral Palsy Alliance Singapore. Mixed methodology (quantitative and qualitative) design is adopted. At pre and post, participants self-report on various measures, including Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Moods and Feelings Questionnaire, and a semi-structured interview. Parents of participants self-report on demographics, Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, and Siblings Relationship Questionnaire. The hypotheses that are being examined are that typically developing siblings will show improved mood, self-esteem, sibling relationships and personal social skills post group. The present study intends to contribute to the literature by providing a fuller understanding of the various aspects of the relationships between siblings and their brother or sister with special needs and the mental health effects as well as the benefits of sibling support group. Clinical and practical implications will be discussed in the Singapore context.

54857

Social Skills, Self-regulation, and Externalizing/Internalizing Behaviors in Children with ADHD: Links to Four Models of Attachment

Michal Al-Yagon, Tel-Aviv University, Israel

This study examined four possible conceptual models of child-mother and child-father attachment relationships – monotropy, hierarchy, independence, and integration – to explain two groups of children's socioemotional and behavioral adjustment measures: social skills, negative mood regulation, and externalizing/internalizing behaviors. Participants (N = 100) were 50 children with formally diagnosed ADHD and 50 children with typical development (TD) in Grades 5-6 (mean age = 11.45 years, SD = .50). Descriptive analyses revealed significant group differences (ADHD vs. TD) for both attachment relationships (with fathers, mothers), F (2, 97) = 6.70, p =.002, η2 = .12, and for most of the child adjustment measures, F (4, 95) = 4.21, p =.003, η2 = .15. Results for both groups supported two attachment models, independence and integration, as explaining variation in children's socioemotional/behavioral deficits. Per the independence model, results indicated that both mother and father attachment relationships are equally important, but each contributes in distinct domains. Per the integration model, children's four clusters (securely attached to both parents, to neither parent, to father only, to mother only) differed significantly on all child adjustment measures, F (12, 285) = 4.58, p <.001, η2 = .16. Children with ADHD comprised the majority (~74%) in the high-risk cluster of concordant insecure attachment to both parents, showing greatest maladjustment. Discussion focused on the unique risk or protective role played by attachment to each parent, for understanding social skills, negative mood regulation, and externalizing/internalizing behaviors in elementary-school children with ADHD or TD.

57145

Clients' Experiences of Counseling Engagement in Thailand

Natawan Paoin, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Panita Suavansri, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Nattasuda Taephant, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

This qualitative study aimed to explore clients' lived experiences of counseling engagement, which is regarded as the common factor contributing to successful counseling outcome. The study examined clients' counseling engagement in Thailand where counseling is not commonly known while seeking mental help tends to be stigmatized. It also attended to how sociocultural aspects influence clients' counseling engagement. Participants were six clients who had completed face-to-face individual counseling and had changed positively as the result. Data were collected via semi-structured in-depth interviews and were analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). The study resulted in the three main themes which were 1) Attending and Disclosing, consisting of Perceived Benefits of Counseling, Readiness to Disclose and Listen, Positive Client Image, and Confidentiality 2) Working Together, consisting of Problem and Solution Exploration, Acceptance, Equality, and Boundary 3) Working By Oneself, consisting of Responsibility for Change, Contemplation, Behavior Change, and Counseling Evaluation. The findings revealed that with the determination to change, despite some uncertainties, clients willingly and actively engaged in the counseling tasks and in applying what they had learned from counseling in real life. Sociocultural aspects, such as language, the social image, and the relational power structure shaped the way clients perceived and engaged in the counseling process. Implications for counseling practice and future research include sensitivity to context. For example, counselors may openly discuss with their clients how their relationships may be affected by the social norms in their societies, while researchers may pursue studies on clients' counseling engagement in various sociocultural contexts.

56612

Does Context-specific Child-parent Attachment Relate to Well/ill-being Through Unique Pathways? The Mediating Role of Contextual Need Satisfaction and Need Frustration

Ya-Hsin Lai, University of Bath, United Kingdom
Sam Carr, University of Bath, United Kingdom

Attachment characteristics have recently been considered as context-specific structures. In this study we argue that it is important to consider the individual contribution of different context-specific attachment schemata within a given relationship because they may each have relatively unique and distinguishable links to adaptive and maladaptive psychological outcomes. Grounded in attachment theory and self-determination theory, we aimed to explore the mechanism of how perceived context-specific attachment influences youths' self-concept and depressive symptoms through the mediating role of need satisfaction and need frustration in specific contexts. A cross-sectional study was employed in a sample of 385 youth athletes in Taiwan. Results supported our expected primary and cross-context pathways in both of structural models: (1) perceived sport-specific and academic-specific security can positively influence youths' self-concept through their experiences of need satisfaction in the context of sport and academics respectively, (2) the influence of perceived sport-specific and academic-specific insecurity on youths' depressive symptoms can be positively mediated by their experiences of sport-specific and academic-specific need frustration, and (3) cross-contextual effects also can be found in both of the mediation models. Generally, this study identified that the contexts of sport and academics could be parental socialization platforms that concurrently exert unique and context-specific pathways responsible for shaping youths' experiences of need satisfaction and frustration in both contexts and ultimately linking to well/ill-being. Future studies could further investigate this mediating effect between context-specific attachment characteristics and youths' psychological outcomes in a qualitative approach to develop understanding of the nature of contextual attachment characteristics and wellness.

54662

A Microlongitudinal Assessment of Subjective Age and Mental Health During Rehabilitation following Acute Medical Conditions

Amit Shrira, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Objectives: Recent works have focused on how older adults view their own aging process, and the effect of these views on late-life health, yet clinical samples were underexplored. Hence, this study examined the relationships between views on aging and daily mental health among older adults undergoing rehabilitation following osteoporotic fractures and cerebrovascular events. Daily fluctuations in patients' mental health

were examined in relation to the interactive effect of two pertinent views on aging, subjective age (i.e., how old individuals feel like) and age awareness (i.e., the extent to which individuals feel that their age plays a role in their overall view of themselves). Method: 170 older adult patients (mean age=78.0, SD=7.45, 65.7% women) in several geriatric centers reported their daily subjective age, psychological distress, and wellbeing several times across rehabilitation, resulting in total 738 observations. Results: Multilevel models showed that on days patients felt younger, they reported lower psychological distress and higher wellbeing. Time lagged analyses further showed reciprocal effects between subjective age and mental health: subjective age in the previous observation predicted mental health indices in the next observation and vice versa. Finally, the subjective age-mental health covariance was stronger among patients high on age awareness. Discussion: The suddenness and brutality of acute medical events such as hip fracture or cerebrovascular event highlight subjective age as an important factor in patients' mental health, especially among those more attentive to their age. These findings suggest that practitioners should consider incorporating interventions focused on patients' views on aging during rehabilitation.

56688

Roles of Core Components in Emotional Awareness to the Severity of Anxiety With the Moderator of Sleeping Quality in Youth

Wing Nam Ho, Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service, Hong Kong
Hiu Ying Lok, Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service, Hong Kong

The aim of this research is to examine the roles of six core components in emotional awareness in the severity of anxiety in youth in order to provide early identification and training in Hong Kong. In this research, 4647 local students (N=4647, M=1982, F=2350) aged from 12-18 (M=15, SD=1.88) are invited to participate voluntarily. They are requested to fill the self-reported questionnaires: Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders, SCARED and Emotion Awareness Questionnaire, EAQ-30. Students with caregivers' consents and capable to read the questionnaires are included while those of whom not intend to join, incapable to read, questionnaires with incomplete answers, more than one answer or cannot be read are excluded from the research. Our research finding shows that with the MANOVA analysis, there is statistical significance between core components of emotional awareness and severity of anxiety (F(6,4002)=290.86, p<.001, η2=.304). It indicates that differentiating emotions and bodily awareness of emotions within the six core components have the strongest influence on the severity of anxiety. Meanwhile, sleeping quality is discovered to have a moderate effect between emotional awareness and anxiety severity. Moreover, the finding also shows that gender difference can be an initial factor in anxiety to help explain the reasons for higher anxiety in females than male which implicates the importance of emotional regulation. By and large, our result indicates that differentiating emotions and bodily awareness of emotions along with gender difference is paramount to affect the severity of anxiety while sleeping quality may be a moderator.

56647

The Effectiveness of the Dutch Version of Peers® for Adolescents With Autism Spectrum Disorder; Results From a Randomized Controlled Trial

Sakinah Idris, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
B.J van Pelt, Erasmus Medical Centre, Netherlands
Gabrine Jagersma, Yulius Academy, Netherlands
Jan van der Ende, Erasmus Medical Centre, Netherlands
Neeltje van Haren, Erasmus Medical Centre, Netherlands
Kirstin Greaves-Lord, Erasmus Medical Centre, Netherlands

Limited social skills are a major challenge for adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), as social skills become crucial for peer acceptance. Program for the Education and Enrichment of Relational Skills (PEERS®) has shown to be effective for autistic adolescents in randomized control trials (RTCs). The current study examines the effectiveness of the Dutch version of PEERS®, utilizing an RCT with an active control condition at pre- (T1), intermediate (T2), post (T3) intervention and follow-up (T4). We also examine client satisfaction. Adolescents were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: an experimental condition; PEERS® and an active control condition; ROAD. Social skills were assessed using parent-reports on the Social Responsiveness Scale-2 (SRS-2). Clients satisfaction was rated by providing grades from 1 (low satisfaction) - 10 (high satisfaction). We included 106 adolescents with ASD (73 males; n=54 PEERS, n=52 ROAD), age 12-18 years old (M=14.57), mean total IQ of 102.66 (SD=17.18). Both conditions show significant improvement on SRS-2 mean scores from pre- to post-assessment (PEERS t(54)=-3.713, p < .01, ROAD t(53)=-4.035, p < .01). The difference amongst conditions regarding Δ SRS-2 scores from pre- to post-assessment (PEERS: 19.81 vs. ROAD: 13.44) reached marginal significance F(1,80) = .392, p = .051. As for clients satisfaction (total n=81); in the PEERS condition, adolescents' average satisfaction grade was 7.5, parents 8.2. In the ROAD condition, adolescents' average satisfaction grade was 7.3, parents 7.5. These preliminary findings suggest that the Dutch version of PEERS® treatment is effective in improving the social skills of autistic adolescents.

55158

Perceived Barriers to, and Benefits of Physical Activity Among Injured or Sick British Military Veterans: A Behaviour Change Wheel Perspective

Robert Walker, Cardiff Metropolitan University, United Kingdom
Paul Smith, Cardiff Metropolitan University, United Kingdom
Caroline Limbert, Cardiff Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Background: Physical activity (PA) has been shown to have many positive benefits for wounded, injured, and/or sick (WIS) British military veterans. Before PA is promoted in this population, however, it is important to understand the perceived barriers to, and benefits involved. Yet, to date, research has not explored this topic; despite many WIS veteran PA interventions being implemented within the UK. Lack of evidence-based interventions, such as these, have been heavily criticised in the literature and may explain the mixed results of some UK-based WIS veteran PA interventions. With this research, future interventions can be designed which overcome perceived barriers and emphasise the benefits, optimising the intervention's effectiveness.
Methods: The behaviour change wheel (BCW) and COM-B modelare successfully used models for designing and evaluating behavioural interventions. Using a BCW perspective, 9 semi-structured interviews were conducted to identify perceived barriers to, and benefits of PA amongst WIS military veterans from a diverse range of backgrounds and injuries. Results: Physical opportunity, physical capability, and reflective motivation were prominent COM-B related perceived barriers to PA engagement, with psychological capability, social opportunity, and automatic motivation being less prominent. A plethora of perceived benefits were identified from the data and were all categorised under reflective motivation, as these were considered beliefs about consequence of participation. Conclusions and Implications: In the context of PA and WIS British military veterans, environmental restructuring and coercion or persuasion may be effective way of overcoming significant barriers identified in this study.

55888
The Construction of Peer Group Supervision Ability Scale

Kuo Chang Huang, Fo Guang University, Taiwan

The purpose of the research was to develop a "Peer Group Supervision Ability Scale (PGSAS) " for professional counselors working in the colleges to evaluate and enhance their abilities when they try to organize peer group supervision sessions. The research object was based on counseling psychologists, clinical psychologists and social workers working in the colleges across Taiwan. There were 6 qualitative interviewers, 121pre-test samples, and 156 formal samples participated in the research. The data collected were analyzed through item analysis, product-moment correlation, MANOVA, oneway ANOVA, and confirmatory factor analysis. The results of the research are as follows: 1. The final version of PGSAS consists of 25 items and divided into following three subscales: 12 in Case intervention, 4 in Professional development, and 9 in Self-growth. Besides, the reliability coefficient of the three subscales have yielded Cronbach α from.73 to .91, while the total PGSAS is .93, indicating substantial stability. Moreover, the PGSAS provided with Content validity, Construct validity, and Criterion-Related Validity. 2. There was no significant difference in professional counselors of different "Genders". Professional counselors with different "Identities" had significant differences in "Self-growth", and "counseling psychologists" were significantly higher than "other professional counselors". Professional counselors of different "Years of experience" had significant differences in "Case intervention" and so on. 3. The research not only established norms in relation to PGSAS scale, but also established the norms of Case intervention, Professional development, and Self-growth. Finally, the researcher provided suggestions for administrators, psychologists, and future researchers in the end.

57146
Burnout and Job Satisfaction Among University Staff in Malaysia

Nurul Azreen Hashim, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Salina Mohamed, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Azlina Wati Nikmat, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Norley Shuib, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Nor Jannah Nasution Raduan, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Introduction: Burnout among university staffs potentially affects personal and professional performance and causes job dissatisfaction. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to ascertain the prevalence of burnout and its associated risk factors among the University staff involving both academician and non-academician and relate these to their job satisfaction. Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted among the University Technology MARA (UITM) staff involving both academician and non-academician. The participants were emailed the questionnaires through their university email and alternative email addresses. They were asked to complete questionnaires on their sociodemographic and work details, Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI) and Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS). Results: A total of 411 staff participated in the study with the mean age of 38.8 years old (SD=7.93). Among the 411 participants, 216 were academicians. Academician demonstrated greater burnout levels when compared to non-academician in regard to personal matters ($t411$= 4.33, $p < .001$), work matters ($t407$= 3.19, $p < .005$) and client matters ($t411$= 3.51, $p < .001$). Non-academician demonstrated greater job satisfaction levels when compared to academician ($t411$= -2.92, $p < .005$). Correlational analyses indicated high correlation between job satisfaction and burnout due to work, with higher burnout levels associated with lower job satisfaction between the two groups. Conclusions: This study showed that academicians suffers from high levels of burnout in aspects of personal, work and client related matters and this greatly affect their job satisfaction. Undetected, these may have further negative impact to the staff and the University.

57144
Stress, Anxiety and Depression Among Academicians in Science and Technology Faculties in a Malaysian University

Nor Jannah Nasution Raduan, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Salina Mohamed, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia
Azlina Wati Nikmat, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Nurul Azreen Hashim, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Norley Shuib, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Introduction: In Malaysia, academic personnel are under pressure to build international reputation, increase funding and are expected to perform in the key performance indicators to bring Malaysian education to an international standard. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of stress, anxiety and depression and its associated factors among the academicians in Science and Technology faculties in Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among the academicians in Science and Technology faculties in Universiti Teknologi MARA

(UiTM). The participants were emailed the questionnaires through their university email and alternative email addresses. They were asked to complete questionnaires on their sociodemographic details and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21). Results: A total of 140 academicians participated in the study with the mean age of 39 years old (SD=7.8) and mean duration of years in service was 10 years (SD=6.9). Majority of the participants were female, Malays and married. Half of the participants owned at least Master's degree. The average teaching hours per week was 13 hours (SD=5.3). The prevalence of stress was 7.2%, depression 12.1% and anxiety 20.7%. There was no significant association found between sociodemographic factors and outcome variables. Conclusion: Academicians from science and technology faculties have high prevalence of anxiety and moderate prevalence of depression compared to general population. It needs to be addressed to ensure academicians have good mental wellbeing to execute their roles.

53051
Is Cohabitation an Alternative to Marriage?
Pooja Jaggi, University of Delhi, India
Veena Gupta, University of Delhi, India
Anuja Razdan, University of Delhi, India
Gayatri Rawat, University of Delhi, India

Cohabitation is an important phenomenon which is on the rise in the hectic and fast-paced modern life but it exists on the sidelines of Indian society. In order to gain deeper understanding of the contentious issues, three focus group discussions were conducted with each group comprising of 6-10 participants. The total sample comprised of 24 female college students in the age group of 18-21 years. This was followed by semi-structured interviews with two co-habitating heterosexual couples. The thematic analysis of FGD and interviews revealed that cohabitation is a consensual arrangement with perks of a marriage but without too many legal implications. The social media and films were the most important source of influence in understanding and actualizing such relationships. There was a lot of social stigma and parental opposition to such arrangements. Partners faced a lot of insecurities, harassment and trust issues. Another unresolved issue was whether the couple should have children or not. Many young people were postponing or rejecting marriage but the sexual and companionship needs remained unfulfilled. Thus, the society has to provide alternate and safe methods to do so and co-habitation was one such alternative.

55638
Unveiling the Lived Experiences of the Faces Behind the Niqab: Allegiance to Faith
Hafsah Macaraya, Arellano University, Philippines

Niqab is the general Arabic term for a woman's veil that covers the whole head except for the eyes. This study sought to vividly describe the lived experiences of Muslim women who wear the niqab within Metro Manila. It employed a qualitative research approach to be able to completely analyze the perspectives and feelings of those who participated in this research and data were gathered by individually interviewing the participants who were referred to as co-researchers. The analysis of data was conducted using Giorgi's Modified Phenomenological Technique. The major themes that emerged from the analysis and interpretation of the co-researcher's responses were divided into three categories — their Faith in Islam as the focus of their lived experiences, Motivations, and Struggles. The sub-themes found under the niqab-wearing women's lived experiences are Overcoming Physical Inconveniences, Breaking the Barriers of Communication, Change in Demeanor, Alternative Personal Thoughts, Reverence in Interactions with Understanding People, Keeping the Faith Despite False Assumptions from Others, Sense of Belongingness, Development of Patience, and Acclimatization. Meanwhile, the sub-themes for motivations included the co-researchers' Adherence to Islamic Teaching, Influence of Loved Ones, and People of Authority in Islam; whereas, their personal struggles comprised of Mistaken for a Bad Person, Apprehension of their Autonomy and Abilities, and Subject of Taunting. These themes all pointed out to the niqab being a symbol of allegiance to faith by the women interviewed for this study. Exploring the narrative experiences of niqab-wearing women through the lens of other theories and paradigms is further recommended.

56953
Unleash the Warrior in You: A Mixed Method Study on the Psychological Well Being of UE Student Athletes
Jemabel Sidayen, University of the East, Philippines
Frederick Fabellon, University of the East, Philippines

Psychological well – being is a balanced, well – integrated, and harmonious interplay between six facets of the self which includes positive relationships, personal mastery, autonomy, meaning in life, personal growth, and development. The researchers' convergent parallel mixed method study focused on exploring the psychological well-being of UE student athletes which aims to help them understand their well-being as a relevant factor in influencing their ability to cope with the rigors of collegiate sports competition and their academic requirements. One hundred ninety-one (191) student athletes participated in the quantitative phase of the study. Psychological Well-Being Scale by Carol Ryff was utilized to profile the student athletes' well-being. For qualitative phase, fifteen (15) sessions of semi-structured interviews and focused group discussions were conducted to identify the participants' issues and concerns. Results reveal that conflict arise from pressure of expectations to deliver in win - loss record for various sports track despite personal dilemma and management concerns. Very low Autonomy is linked with personal dilemma such as academic issues (low academic autonomy) and management concerns. Low average self – acceptance also indicates the student athletes' feeling of dissatisfaction with oneself. As a way to cope with very low autonomy and low average self-acceptance, student athletes have redefined victory by de-emphasizing defeats and focusing on giving their all-out effort. In order to aid in the enhancement of the UE student athletes' psychological well-being, a psychosocial support program is proposed to be conducted in a facility for Sports Psychology unit.

56434

Perceptions About Living Experiences of Patients With Rheumatoid Arthritis: A Qualitative Study
Su-Hui Chen, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Jung-Hua Shao, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Background. Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic condition, and patients may live with the disease for more than 40 years. Review of the literatures revealed that few qualitative studies have been conducted on the experiences of patients living with rheumatoid arthritis in Chinese society. Aims. The purpose of this study was to explore the living experiences of patient with rheumatoid arthritis using qualitative study. Methods: Data were collected in face-to-face interviews from January to May 2019. A convenience sample of 28 patients with rheumatoid arthritis was recruited from a rheumatology clinic of a medical center in northern Taiwan. Participants were recruited until findings reached saturation and data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Findings: Analysis of participants' interview data on living experiences with rheumatoid arthritis identified three main categories: (1) always have physical suffering; (2) loss of control; and (3) limited social life. Conclusion. Because of rheumatoid arthritis, participants perceived they always live with pain, stiffness, and can't stop their joints deforming. And, they feel that they are loss of control, such as gradually loss of their body function, and feel uncertainty in disease development. Moreover, patients described that since they have the RA, they tend to limit their social network. An important task for healthcare professionals is to listen to the person's narratives and experiences in order to identify strengths and help them facilitate available resources, to support and strengthen the struggle to achieve a more comfortable existence.

55145

The Relationship Between Social Support, Social Exclusion and Spending Pain
Wan Tzu Hsu, Taichung Armed Forces General Hospital, Taiwan
Ting Ying Yang, Psychology Asia University, Taiwan

Recently, in consumer psychology, the topic of spending pain has been discussed. Spending pain is a feeling of pain after spending money. According to the recent studies, social support and social exclusion might affect the level of physical pain. However, whether they have same effect on spending pain remained unknown. In Study 1, 157 valid samples were asked whether they feel spending pain after shopping at a department store. One half of them were manipulated to feel social support while answering the question, whereas the other half weren't. In Study 2, 218 valid samples are collected on the Internet with a made-up story to examine if social support would still affect the level of spending pain under the condition of necessary spending. In Study 3, the effect of social support and social exclusion were examined by divided 142 valid samples into 3 groups: acquaintance, confidante and alone Each group read a conditional story before answering the survey of spending pain. Study 1 and 2 showed that social support can ease spending pain no matter if the individuals are under the condition of necessary spending or not. Study 3 showed that social support can ease the spending pain. Conversely, social exclusion can increase spending pain.

57263

Relationship Analysis Between Smartphone Dependency Consciousness and Actual Usage Time
Nagayuki Saito, Keio University, Japan

Now a day, the problems of long-time use of smartphones among youth has been sparked social debate. The long-time use of the Internet has been pointed out as one of the factors, so-called "internet dependence" in society. Although long-time use is regarded as a problem, actual use time has not been measured, and no discussion based on evidence. Furthermore, it has not been clarified how the use time of the Internet is related to the consciousness of dependence on the Internet. Therefore, this research tackled to clarify the problems from the standpoint of the screen time, for the problem of so-called Internet dependency. This research surveyed smartphone screen time and conducted a consciousness survey to high school students who are facing the problem of using the Internet for a long time. As a result of actual usage time measurement, the average usage time per day was 4.02 hours. However, an analysis of the relationship between the usage time and the consciousness of dependence revealed that were not necessarily related. From the results, it can be said that long-time usage problems and internet-dependent issues should be treated as separate policies. And then, with regard to the problem of long-time usage, it can be considered that measures to make them aware of long-time usage will be effective.

Notes

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Notes

AGen2020

The 6th Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2020)

Notes

March 28, 2020
Saturday at a Glance (AGen)

09:00-09:20   **Welcome Address**
James W. McNally, University of Michigan
& NACDA Program on Aging, USA

09:20-10:20   **Keynote Workshop | Online via Zoom**
Aging Data: NACDA & an Open-source Repository
James W. McNally, University of Michigan
& NACDA Program on Aging, USA

10:20-10:30   Break

10:30-11:45   Aging & Gerontology Online Session I

12:00-13:40   Aging & Gerontology Online Session II

Keynote Workshop: James W. McNally
Aging Data: NACDA & an Open-source Repository

Saturday, March 28 | 09:20-10:20

Instructors:
James W McNally, Director, NACDA Program on Aging
Kathryn Lavender, Program Manager, NACDA Program on Aging

Researchers increasingly recognize the value of public-use data for secondary research, thesis development, training and education and the development of independent research grants. As cutting edge international studies are emerging across Asia, Latin America, Europe, and increasingly Africa the opportunities for cross-national and comparative research are growing exponentially. This is a particularly exciting time to work, due to the large number of trained research professionals working within their home countries and providing culturally grounded interpretations of results. An ongoing barrier, however, is knowing where and what kind of data are available for secondary analysis.

The creation and maintenance of sustainable data archives can be challenging but it offers clear advantages for a national and international research strategy. Data that is preserved can be used by multiple researchers, testing a variety of hypotheses and increasing the return on investment to the expensive process of data collection. Having an internally managed archival system also provides greater control and autonomy in the equitable distribution of data resources. This workshop, sponsored by IAFOR and the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) will offer hands-on examples of how to discover data resources, obtain them and then implement them as part of a research strategy. Regardless of whether or not you are a student looking for a thesis topic, an instructor looking for research material to using classroom teaching, or an established researcher looking for new opportunities the wealth of publicly available data has created almost unlimited opportunities to explore new themes and to collaborate with other researchers worldwide. NACDA has been in existence for over 35 years, and its preserves and really distributes over 1,500 studies on the lifecourse and health in the United States and worldwide. Funded by the National Institute on Aging in the United States, NACDA represents one of the world's largest collections of research data. NACDA is only one of many such organizations, and increasingly these data resources can be found, if not in your home country then only a click away via the Internet.

The workshop will introduce you to NACDA and are many research partners across the world. All researchers attending The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology 2020 (AGen2020), The The 10th Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP) or The 10th Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP2020) are welcome to participate in this workshop, ask questions and learn about data resources you can use for research, classroom instruction or in developing a research paper or thesis for your college classes. All you need is your laptop or mobile device and our instructors will help you better understand the wealth of information that lies at your fingertips.

An IAFOR Workshop in collaboration with the University of Michigan.

James W. McNally

Dr James W. McNally is the Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. He currently does methodological research on the improvement and enhancement of secondary research data and has been cited as an expert authority on data imputation. Dr McNally has directed the NACDA Program on Aging since 1998 and has seen the archive significantly increase its holdings with a growing collection of seminal studies on the aging lifecourse, health, retirement and international aspects of aging. He has spent much of his career addressing methodological issues with a specific focus on specialized application of incomplete or deficient data and the enhancement of secondary data for research applications. Dr McNally has also worked extensively on issues related to international aging and changing perspectives on the role of family support in the later stages of the aging lifecourse.

Kathryn Lavender

Kathryn joined the NACDA team in November 2017 as project manager. She is involved with day to day operations including data deposits, restricted-use data agreements, data user requests, as well as long term planning of NACDA activities in the research community. Before transitioning to NACDA, Kathryn came to ICPSR from UofM Dearborn as a co-op student, and accepted a full time position after graduating with her degree in economics. She has been involved in many areas of ICPSR, from curating data across different projects and supervising curation staff to event planning with the summer internship program. Kathryn has been an ICPSR staff member for over 10 years.

10:30-1145
Saturday Online Session I
Aging & Gerontology

56009   10:30-10:55
A Contemporary Insight into Age-Friendly Environment Contributing Japanese Elderly Persons' Social Network, Active Aging and Quality of Life

Myo Nyein Aung, Juntendo University, Japan
Yuka Koyanagi, Tokyo Ariake Medical and Health Science University, Japan
Satomi Ueno, Seisen Jogakuin College, Japan
Hiroki Okamoto, Centre for Cancer Control and Information Services, Japan
Sariyamon Tiraphat, Mahidol University, Thailand
Motoyuki Yuasa, Juntendo University, Japan

To promote health and well-being of the senior citizens, it is important to address both social and physical aspects of the community environment. This study aimed to identify what factors are influencing senior citizens' social network, active aging and quality of life in Japan. Method. Surveying community residents aged ≥70 years, we assessed age-friendly environment, active aging and quality of life perceived by 243 elderly persons in different parts of Japan in 2019. Social Network was measured applying 12 items Cohen's social network index. Multiple regression analysis tested how the model of 20 factors in WHO recommended age-friendly environment theoretical framework related to dependent variables: social network index, active aging and quality of life. Results: Two factors: (1) engagement in volunteer activity in the last month on at least one occasion, (2) having opportunities for paid employment significantly influenced the social network of seniors whereas only one factor "participation in group physical activities in leisure time" was statistically significant to relate with active aging. Furthermore, the quality of life was significantly influenced by three factors: (1)) locally available information about health concerns and service needs (2) personal care or assistance needs achievable in home setting using formal (public or private) services.(3) income sufficient to meet basic needs over the previous 12 months without public or private assistance. Discussion Care is important for quality of elderly persons' life whereas social participation and exercise merit active aging in the context providing a balance of care, well-fare and health services.

57062   10:55-11:20
High Schoolers' International Perspectives in an Aging Society

Kayo Ozawa, Kyoritsu Women's College, Japan

Students in a small private co-ed private high school in the Western part of Tokyo, in a third year elective class called International Perspectives have been asked to do a presentation based on interviews and primary research on various topics related to globalization and the changing demographics in Japanese society. Among the presentations, two were related to the aging population: Teenage Happiness in Japan and the growing interest of Medical Tourism in Japan. It is estimated that the percentage of the elderly population in Japan will surpass 25 % in the year 2020. The group concluded that the teenage happiness rate correlates negatively with the median age of the population, although there were other factors in society that led to the Japanese teenagers being relatively unhappy compared to other countries. Furthermore, the growing number of the aging population and the dwindling of the youth and working age population has led to the possibilities of more immigrants coming into the country and the establishment of Medical Tourism, following the footsteps of such countries as Singapore. A second group did a presentation on the future of Medical Tourism. The students have read Ivan Noah Harari's "21 Lessons in the Twenty-First Century" and extracts from Thomas L. Friedman's "The World is Flat" in the first semester as background information to the rapidly changing world.

55871   11:20-11:45
The Role of Prosocial News Media in Reducing Ageism: A Literature Review and a Research Proposal

Alice Nga Lai Kwong, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Elsie Chau Wai Yan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Ageism implies that people perceive negative attitudes and are less likely to engage in prosocial behaviours towards older people. It has become a serious threat to public health because it worsens the health and wellbeing of older people. The aims of this literature review are to explore: (1) the role of attitude in motivating people's prosocial behaviour towards older people; (2) the ways in which different types of intergenerational contacts cultivate people's attitudes and prosocial behaviours towards older people; and (3) the ways in which prosocial mass media reduces ageism. The literature review has identified the following research gaps:1. Researchers have paid little attention to linking attitudes and prosocial behaviours in intergenerational cont ext. 2. Studies on indirect intergenerational contact are limited and none examined the effects of vicarious intergenerational contact on younger people's attitudes towards older people. 3. Prominent findings have successfully proven the priming effect of prosocial media on prosocial behaviours but studies focusing on prosocial behaviour towards older people are scarce. Based on the results of the literature review, this paper proposes a randomised controlled trial to examine the effects of face-to-face, extended and vicarious intergenerational contact on young people's attitudes and prosocial behaviours towards older people. Particularly, vicarious intergenerational contact is represented as prosocial news media and tested in a priming condition. The proposed research would have implications for public health policy and practice for building an age-friendly community by generating new knowledge contributing to media-based strategies for reducing ageism.

12:00-13:40
Saturday Online Session II
Aging & Gerontology

56689   12:00-12:25
Adapting Orphan Migrants in Japanese Elderly Care Services: A Diversified Model for Ishikawa Prefecture

Safinoor Sagorika, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST), Japan
Shungo Kawanishi, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST), Japan
Shinobu Hasegawa, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST), Japan

In Japan, the growing number of senior citizens requires prolonged medical care and other supports. There is no immediate route to increase the population growth rate instantly or a technological revolution that could serve the increasing number of senior citizens fully. On the other hand, millions of orphan children throughout the world are dying without food, shelter, and security. Migrating these orphan children from other countries to Japan could be an alternative way to save their lives, ensure education and other facilities and provide them the opportunity to serve Japanese healthcare and other services. So far, the researchers aware, no research conducted on a humanitarian point of view and establishing a natural human relationship before providing and receiving care services. The main objective of this research is to propose an alternative workforce development strategy for elderly healthcare services based on establishing human bondage between the orphans and elderly people. Other objectives include: 1) determining different ways of workforce supply; 2), analyzing different issues of adopting orphan children, and 3) formulating a project-based model for contributing to the future workforce in Japan. The research followed the exploratory research strategy based on secondary sources of literature, statistical reports, and case studies from different sources. The results are presented in different graphs, tables, and figures. Finally, it has examined the tentative arrangements, calculated the probable cost and tentative funding sources to implement the proposed model in Ishikawa as a pilot project. Other prefectures in Japan may follow this model for the same purposes.

54269   12:25-12:50
Development of a Health Information Search Workshop 'Sumaken Workshop' for Older People

Reina Mori, Teikyo University, Japan
Daisuke Son, University of Tokyo, Japan
Satoshi Kitamura, Tokyo Keizai University, Japan
Yuki Watanabe, Tokyo University of Science, Japan

With an ageing population, it will be an important issue in society to foster older people who are lifelong learners as intentional, independent, self-directed learners (Nilson 2013). It is necessary for older people with widely varying individual differences in knowledge and skills, as well as diverse environments and problems, to discover their learning tasks, set goals and consider and put into practice measures to achieve those goals. The background theory for that purpose is the self-tuning learning theory. Therefore, in this study, we aim to develop and evaluate a programme for fostering older people as lifelong learners (self-regulated learners). In this study, we focus on learning about health, which is the most interesting part of the learning tasks of older people and developing, implementing and evaluating a programme that supports self-regulated learning about health. In addition, we consider a self-adjustment learning model for older people.

55546   12:50-13:15
The Biography Project: Combating Loneliness by Facilitating Connections Between Students and Aged Care Residents

Catherine Dhavernas, Griffith University, Australia

This presentation will provide an overview of The Biography Project, an interdisciplinary initiative involving a team of researchers at Griffith University (Australia) working in partnership with aged care facilities, government agencies, and care organizations to better understand the challenges confronting the elderly, explore alternative approaches to addressing these challenges, and develop innovative ways to improve their quality of life. In our discussion of the project, we will focus on initiatives that specifically address the issue of loneliness by working to facilitate a sense of community among residents; between residents, staff, family and loved ones; and by creating opportunities for aged care residents to interact and forge meaningful relationships with young people, elderly persons in the community and the general public. Among these different initiatives are: a course (The Biography Course), in which students work closely with aged care residents and assist them with the writing of their life story; a project undertaken in partnership with the Queensland State Archives (The Mobile Memory Lounge), that brings together aged care residents and the Brisbane elderly community to share memories prompted by images from the Archives' collection that are projected in a specifically designed safe space; and Anecdotes from a Forgotten Brisbane, an initiative currently in the works which will have students and residents produce theme-based podcasts based on resident life excerpts as part of a public awareness and information broadcast series which will enable residents to share their stories and experiences as long-time members of the Brisbane community.

56855   13:15-13:40
The Relationship Between Social Internet Use, Loneliness and Depression Among the Oldest Old

Gerlind Rennoch, University of Cologne, Germany
Anna Schlomann, Heidelberg University, Germany
Susanne Zank, University of Cologne, Germany

Background: The oldest old (80+ years) often suffer from loneliness and depression. According to the socioemotional selectivity theory deepening social relationships becomes more important than information seeking as the remaining lifetime becomes limited. Thus, we predicted (1) the oldest old to use the Internet primarily for social purposes, (2) social Internet use being related to lower levels of loneliness and depression and (3) the relationship between social Internet use and depression to be mediated by decreased loneliness. Method: Using data from the German NRW80+ study (N = 1,695, Mage = 86.22, SDage = 4.38, 49 % female) we conducted regression analyses to test whether social Internet use (i.e. using e-mail and/or social networking) as compared to other Internet use (i.e. search of health-related information and/or online shopping or other purposes) and no Internet use was related to lower levels of loneliness and depression. A mediation analysis tested the hypothesis that loneliness mediates the relationship between social Internet use and reduced levels of depression. Results: The oldest old used the Internet more often for social than other purposes. Social Internet use was related to lower levels of loneliness and depression compared to the other groups. The relationship between social vs. no Internet use and lower levels of depression was mediated by reduced loneliness. Social Internet users reported lower levels of loneliness which in turn was associated with lower levels of depression. Discussion: The findings suggest that social Internet use can help the oldest old to reduce feelings of loneliness and depression.

Notes

AGen Virtual Presentations

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Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

AGen2020 Virtual Presentations
www.vimeo.com/channels/agen2020

Virtual Presentations (AGen)

55664

Translation and Cross-Cultural Adaptation of Fall Risk for Older People – Community Setting (FROP-Com) to Thai Version: Psychometric Properties

Thanyaporn Aranyavalai, Navamindradhiraj University, Thailand
Yupadee Fusakul, Navamindradhiraj University, Thailand
Chanatip Ponpichit, Navamindradhiraj University, Thailand
Krisana Kiatchokewiwat, Navamindradhiraj University, Thailand

Fall Risk for Older People – Community Setting (FROP-Com) was developed in Australia. It has the ability to predict falls in older people through 13 risk factors being rated on a graded 0-3 scale. We needed a qualified Thai-version FROP-Com questionnaire to assess multifactorial risks of falls in our community-dwelling elderly and this could lead to the guidelines to manage and put the proper inventions to all of them to prevent from falling. This study aimed to translate and culturally adapt FROP-Com for the Thai older people as well as and to evaluate the internal consistency and reliability of this instrument. This study was using standard guidelines for the cross-cultural adaptation process, which consisted of (1) Initial forward translation, (2) Synthesis of the translation, (3) Backward translation, and (4) Back translation approval. The internal consistency was assessed with Cronbach's alpha coefficient. To evaluate inter-rater reliability by the intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) 95% confidence intervals was used in this study. 140 Thai community-dwelling participants aged 60 years and older who met criteria completed the study. The Thai FROP-Com had the internal consistency of = 0.96. While intra-rater reliability were considered with ICC (3, 1) = 0.92, Kappa coefficient was 0.89. Regarding the inter-rater reliability were considered with ICC (2, 1) = 0.91, its Kappa coefficient was of 0.86. The FROP-Com for the Thai older population demonstrated excellent reliability and internal consistency for assessing the risk factors among Thai older people.

55734

An Experimental Program for Effective Communication Between Middle-aged and Older Adults and Pharmacists in Taiwan

Yi-Wei Sun, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Hui-Ching Weng, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Plenty of potential drug-related problems was noted in the middle-aged and elderly. Pharmacists play an important role in managing medication problems for the elderly. Effective communication is essential for pharmacists to coordinate their opinions with patients to improve the effectiveness of drug treatment and reduce drug-related problems. Few research was focused on patients' own abilities to communicate with health professionals even though it is also vital for the effectiveness of drug treatment. The purpose of this study was to design a communication training program for middle-age and older adults not only to enhance their understanding of pharmacists' roles and the importance to communicate with pharmacists, but to improve their self-efficacy about drug-related communication and the ability to list the recent medication. A non-randomized control-group pretest-posttest design was conducted in Tainan City. Through a focus group interview, we ensured the appropriateness of the training program. We recruited 200 adults over 45 years old and distributed them into the experimental group or control group. The experimental group underwent the training program after the pretest, while no intervention was provided to the control group. Face-to-face and role-playing sessions were in process with a teaching manual in the courses. This study established the content of the training program after the focus group interview. Through this program, knowledge of pharmacists' roles and self-efficacy of drug-related communication were significantly improved in the experimental group (p<.05). Completion of the recent medication list was also improved from 29.8% to 71.2% and was significantly higher than the control group.

55760

Effects of Group-based Interactive Cognitive-motor Training (G-ICM) on Cognitive Function in Institutionalized Older Adults: Randomized Controlled Trial

Huei-Ling Chiu, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Background: Interactive cognitive-motor training can effectively improve gait, balance performance and reduce their risk of falling of older adults. However, few study explored the effectiveness group-based interactive cognitive-motor training (G-ICMT) on cognitive function in institutionalized older adults. Objective: To examined the effects of G-ICMT on the cognitive function in institutionalized older adults. Methods: An open-label randomized controlled trial was conducted with institutionalized older adults. Forty-five institutionalized older adults were randomly assigned to the experimental (G-ICMT) or waiting-list control group. The experimental group received 60 min of training each week, one times a week for 12 weeks. The primary outcome was cognitive function, measured by MMSE and MoCA. The generalized estimating equation was used to examine differences in 4 weeks, 8 weeks and 12 weeks (immediate posttest). Results: The results indicated that G-ICMT group significantly improved cognitive function measured by MoCA at 12 weeks' post-test (p = 0.01) relative to the waiting-list control group. Conclusions: The research results validated that the 12 weeks of the G-ICMT significantly improved cognitive function for institutionalized older adults. Future studies are recommended to include a broader range of participants with different levels of cognitive function.

55847

Elder Abuse and Quality of Life: A Study Among Elderly in Rural and Urban Households of Maharashtra

Biji Mohan, Tata Institute Of Social Sciences, India

The irreversible and inevitable process of ageing, initially seen as a concern of the aged persons and their families alone, has now gained wide public attention. For nations like India with a higher percentage of older cohorts, care and safety of elders have become one of the emerging concerns in Public Health which rationalises the need for in depth studies on 'elder abuse' to safeguard and uphold the pride, integrity and dignity of India's ageing population. An extensive literature review also supported the need to identify the underlying hidden aspects of elder abuse. This study was aimed towards interlinking these multiple dimensions of elder abuse with QOL undertaking gender concerns too. It also aimed to explore the role of power dynamics on elder abuse, the coping strategies and support needs of the elderly. The study utilised both primary as well as secondary data to meet the objectives. While the secondary data (based on UNFPA study) revealed a high prevalence of elder abuse among the oldest elderly coupled with the lowest scores of QOL, the primary data via interviews threw light on to the darker sides of power dynamics and exploitation of elders within their own households.The findings also reflected the interlinkages between gender and abuse. This study underscores the need for further studies which can explore the inextricable linkage between these three aspects, which would definitely be beneficial in designing gender based policies and strategies to safeguard the health and life satisfaction of the aged population.

Virtual Presentations (AGen)

55906

Do Sociodemographic and Gender Determinants of Late-life Suicide Differ in Older Swedish Users and Non-users of Antidepressants? A National Population-based Study

Khedidja Hedna, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Gunnel Hensing, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Ingmar Skoog, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Ingmar Skoog, Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University, Sweden
Margda Waern, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Background: The treatment of depression is a main strategy for suicide prevention in older adults. Our aim was to examine factors related to suicide in older adults (75+) with and without antidepressant therapy. Methods: We used register data for all Swedish residents aged ≥ 75 years (N=1 413 806) between 2006-2014. We identified all persons who died by suicide (N=1305; 907 men and 398 women) and matched 50 controls to each case. A nested case-control design was used to investigate the sociodemographic factors associated with suicide among users and non-users of antidepressants. Risk factors were analysed in a conditional logistic regression model in the entire cohort and in men and women separately. Results: Being born outside of Nordic countries was associated with increased suicide risk; a threefold increase in risk was observed for women not treated with antidepressants. Being married was a protective factor in men but not in women. Blue-collar occupations before retirement were associated with increased suicide risk in non-users of antidepressants, particularly in men. Upper white-collar occupations were associated with increased suicide risk in women who used antidepressants. Conclusions: Our differential findings on factors associated with suicide men and women treated or not by antidepressants suggest the need for multifaceted gender-specific approaches targeting psychosocial factors for the prevention of suicide in late-life that go beyond the healthcare sphere.

55945

Factors Related to Active Ageing Among Community Dwelling Older Adults

Yommana Chananin, Ubon Ratchatani University, Thailand
Pornchai Jullamate, Burapha University, Thailand
Naiyana Piphatvanitcha, Burapha University, Thailand

Active ageing is processes that lead older adults to have a good quality of life that supporting older adults to have active ageing is very important for the current social situation because. The objectives of this correlational research were to study the relationship among the selected factors such as age, education, income, self-care agency, social support, spiritual well-being and the active ageing among the community-dwelling older adults. The sample was 97 older adults in Ubon Ratchathani Thailand who were randomly selected by the multi-stage sampling. The research instruments include the interview form of self-care agency, social support, spiritual well-being and the Active Ageing Scale for Thai people (AAS-Thai) with the reliability coefficient of .88, .95, .80, and .91 respectively. To analyze the data frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (r), and Spearman rank correlation coefficient (rs) were employed. The results of this research showed a positive relationship among the social support, self-care agency, spiritual well-being, income and active ageing at the .05 level of significance. (r = .56, p < .001, rs = .53, p < .001, r = .25, p = .013 rs = .24, p = .018 respectively). Finding suggested that health personnel, nurse and the related associate networks in the awareness of the factors which are related to the level of active ageing such promotions are in terms of social support, self-care agency, spiritual well-being and income that will enhance them to be the potential older adults or have higher level of active ageing.

55959

Acute Effects of a Multi-Disciplinary Program for Community-Dwelling Older Adults: A Local Study in Taiwan

Zih-Ming Syu, Lo-Sheng Sanatorium and Hospital Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan
Ren-Jei Tsai, Cardinal Tien Hospital, Taiwan
Yu-Chen Huang, Lo-Sheng Sanatorium and Hospital Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan

Population aging is a global socioeconomic problem including Taiwan. Aging processes would result in a declination of muscle power, cardiopulmonary endurance, as well as functional performance. If we do not find the resolution, it would be the burden of society. Aims of the present study were to conduct a comprehensive program to community-dwelling older adults to promote their performance and achieve healthy aging in place. A one-arm interventional study was conducted to assess the effects of a multi-disciplinary program(2 hours a week, for 12 weeks), including physical training and safety guide, nutritional education, oral care, cognition training, and health talks. Participants were recruited from Huilong of New Taipei City and their physical functional performance was assessed with "senior functional fitness test", also the demography data will be collected. Thirty volunteers were recruited, their demographic data showed as followed, age: 70.8±5.5, male: 14, dropout: 4. Intention to treat was conducted for data analysis. all outcomes improved significantly(Strength of U/E: 5.1± 5.5; L/E: 4.8±3.8; Flexibility of L/E: 2.0± 5.2; Endurance: 13.5±18.1;Balance: TUG: 0.70±1.5; One-leg stand: 5.7±7.8; p<0.05) except flexibility of upper limbs(data presented as: Difference of mean±SD). A comprehensive multidisciplinary program can improve the physical function except for the flexibility of upper limbs for the participants. An intervention like the present study could improve functional status and further reduce the burdens of society. In future studies, we need a large sample size, long term follow up and randomized control trial to concrete these findings.

Virtual Presentations (AGen)

56109

Data Harmonization and Development of a Common Scale for Measuring Healthy Aging Across the World: The ATHLOS Scale

Albert Sanchez-Niubo, Health Park 'Sant Joan de Déu', Spain
Yu-Tzu Wu, King's College London, United Kingdom
Carlos G Forero, International University of Catalonia, Spain
Iago Gine-Vazquez, Health Park Sant Joan de Déu, Spain
Matthew Prina, King's College London, United Kingdom
Josep Maria Haro, Health Park Sant Joan de Déu, Spain

According to the World Health Organization 2015 report, healthy aging is defined as an "ongoing process of developing and maintaining the functional ability that enables well-being in older age, with functional ability determined by the interaction of individual's intrinsic capacity and their environment." Few studies have adequately addressed this concept and various measures have been used in different populations. This limits the potential to compare healthy aging across countries or populations. Following the WHO definition, we have developed a novel scale for healthy aging using self-reported items related to intrinsic capacity and functional ability from a harmonized dataset in the Ageing Trajectories of Health - Longitudinal Opportunities and Synergies (ATHLOS) project. The ATHLOS harmonized dataset included more than 411,000 individuals from 17 international cohorts, covering six cohorts from four Asian countries: the 10/66 Dementia Cohort Study (India and China), CHARLS (China), JSTAR (Japan), KLOSA (South Korea), LASI (India) and SAGE (India and China). During the presentation, we will present the harmonization process of items related intrinsic capacity and functional ability across studies and the methodological development of the scale by using an Item Response Theory approach model. Heterogeneities in the cohort-specific datasets were analyzed and addressed to obtain the common scale. This common scale may contribute to worldwide healthy aging investigations after relevant refinement and further testing.

56481

A Comparative Analysis of Unique Characteristics, Conditions, and Challenges of Lifelong Education in Four Major Asian Countries — China, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan

Hui-Fen Yang, Taipei City University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Te-Yung Chang, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

The authors conducted a comparative analysis of unique characteristics, conditions, and challenges of lifelong education in four major Asian countries, namely China, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. A documentary analysis of comparative education research and a context, input, process, and product evaluation model of educational policy research were used to systematically analyze the lifelong education policies of the four countries. In terms of policy background and environment, political and economic development, and Confucian ideology were analyzed. In terms of process conditions, the authors analyzed the definition and scope of lifelong education terms, innovative measures, and personnel professionalization. In terms of outcome conditions, the authors compared unique features, similarities, and differences among factors including the senior education development and unique advantages. China's lifelong education policies are led by the government, and its lifelong education is closely related to its economic and social development. South Korea has complete lifelong learning certification and administrative systems, and Japan emphasizes lifelong learning through collaboration between local governments and private enterprises, whereas Taiwan is establishing a teaching system and improving teaching quality for community college courses. China's main challenge is defining and integrating the lifelong education system with the national education system. South Korea lacks sufficient care provisions for disadvantaged adult learners. Japan lacks sufficient international exchange in terms of lifelong learning policies. Taiwan's difficulties lie in the professionalization of lifelong education. The four countries are willing to accept and practice social reformation, resolve their lifelong education challenges, and advance toward an improved future.

56894

Comparison of Healthy Aging Between Asian, American and European Countries: Results From the Athlos Consortium

Albert Sanchez-Niubo, Health Park Sant Joan de Déu, Spain
Carlos G Forero, International University of Catalonia, Spain
Iago Giné-Vázquez, Health Park Sant Joan de Déu, Spain
Josep Maria Haro, Health Park Sant Joan de Déu, Spain

Research efforts to measure healthy aging have been diverse and limited to specific populations. This diversity limits the potential to compare healthy aging across populations. The Ageing Trajectories of Health - Longitudinal Opportunities and Synergies (ATHLOS) project has produced a worldwide harmonized dataset from 17 international cohorts and developed a universal scale measuring healthy aging from intrinsic capacity and functional ability items. We aimed to compare healthy aging scores between Asian, American and European countries and analyze which health determinants associate differently. The sample size was 234,446 individuals: 70,077 from China, India, Japan and Korea, 37,314 from the United States, and 127,055 from 21 European countries. Means of healthy aging scores by country were calculated after removing the potential effects of sex, age and year of birth, and compared with the indicators Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE) at birth and Gross Domestic Product (GPD) per capita. Multiple linear regressions were used to analyze the association between healthy aging scores and socio-demographic, life and health factors. Switzerland and Japan had the highest scores, and India the lowest score. Correlations with HALE and GPD were 0.8 and 0.6, respectively. Wealth differences in Japan had the lowest effect on healthy aging scores; chronic diseases and depression in Asian countries had the lowest effects; loneliness in China had the highest effect. The use of this scale in populations with divergent ethnic, genetic, social, and cultural characteristics, and hence variable risk factors, could lead to a specific variability in the prediction of healthy aging.

Virtual Presentations (AGen)

57191

Designing Functional Apparel for Seniors With Chronic Physical & Mental Impairment

Hsiu-yu Chang, Tung Fang Design University, Taiwan
Shu-Ming Wu, Tung Fang Design University, Taiwan
Tseng-Chin Yeh, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

The UN "World Population Prospects 2019" projects global megatrends, declining fertility and an increase in the ageing population. Body organs-degrade, cognition declining with age, involving the chronic physical & mental impairment with dementia risk.It is important to enhance the convenience of clothing on and off Clothing is a basic human need which is equally the case for the physically challenged. The purpose of this is Seeking a feasible way to offer those people an easy less pain way to dress. Three devices of modest apparel were assessed by wear trail test for seniors to meet their specially demands. 70% of global functional textiles from Taiwan due to well-structured industry. In 2017, the researcher obtained the first-class technical certificate applying the professional know-how of making clothes to solve the problem of wearing clothes Research process comprised of assessing clothing needs and problems while dressing Caring design by using breathable, antibacterial, water-repellent, and deodorizing functional fabrics can improve the physical and mental discomfort and inconvenience. Employing data collection by in-depth interviews and observations method to understand what was missing in the clothing design. The researcher found that the modest apparel is suitable for physically-challenged seniors who want independence and self-confidence in their lives.

57221

The Associated Factors With the Costs of Long-term Care and Medical Services for Older People in South Korea

Hyo Young Lee, Dongseo University, South Korea
Young-ran Chin, Chungwoon University, South Korea

South Korea is facing an unprecedented demand for medical and long-term care (LTC) services for ageing individuals. We analysed the total amounts of care costs and the associated factors among elderly insurance recipients in 2017 to give some insights for improving the whole care system. Methods: The analysis of LTC Insurance and National Health insurance (NHI) data was proceeded. The regression analysis was used. Variables of interest included socioeconomic characteristics, health status, grades of LTC, and so on. Results: The total expenditures are 9,808,922 for 650, 059 elderly people in the year of 2017, 'benefits of HNI' occupied 86.0% of the total and 'out of pocket money' accounted for 14.0%. The total amounts are much higher in the LTC service than NHI service. The costs and frequency of use of care services differed significantly according to the socioeconomic characteristics, the sorts of disabilities, health status, and living status. The total expenditure decreased at the aged of 75 and women spent more money in the services. Besides, 'disability and living alone' make the elderly use less money in the services and the elderly who have diseases and live in the residential facilities spent more money in the services. Conclusions: Our results demonstrate which characteristics were more influential on the total expenditures on health and LTC services. We should identify and focus on some factors involved in providing services for older individuals and make some complementation for the lack of services or inadequate services.

57237

Social Capital and Risk of Tuberculosis in Elderly Population

Kazuhiro Uchimura, The Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Japan
Lisa Kawatsu, The Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Japan

Background: In Japan, two-thirds of newly notified tuberculosis (TB) cases were older than 65 years. A large part of TB in elderly are attributable to endogenous reactivation from past infection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and risk factors of reactivation are not clearly known. We explored potential social capital and risk of developing TB in elderly population. Method: Information regarding social capital among the general elderly persons were collected directly from the dataset of the Japan Gerontological Evaluation Study (JAGES) project. The same information was collected from the elderly TB patients through a questionnaire survey, which was developed specifically for this study, by extracting 26 questions related to TB and social capital from the original JAGES questionnaire. The survey was sent to TB patients who were 65 years old or older and who were not receiving special care for the aged at the time of TB diagnosis. Results: As of the end of 2019, we had received responses from 60 TB patients. We compared the data from TB patients with JAGES data (N=180,021) as a control. Among 60 TB patients, 75% were males, 25% were females. After adjustment with age, sex, BMI and smoking status, having no hobby (OR 2.6, 95%CI 1.4-4.8), going out less than 3 times a week (OR 2.6, 95%CI 1.4-4.6), living alone (OR 2.4, 95%CI 1.2-4.8) and having started work within a year (OR4.2, 95%CI 1.6-10.8) were associated with TB patients. Conclusion: Some factors related to social capital may influence developing TB in elderly population.

57239

The Changes of Care Needs and Their Associated Factors Among the Recipients of LTC Insurance in South Korea

Hyo Young Lee, Dongseo University, South Korea
Young-ran Chin, Chungwoon University, South Korea

Objectives: This study identified changes of the needs of long-term care (LTC) services, and their associated factors among the recipients of LTC insurance in South Korea. Methods: We analyzed of LTC Insurance data and the logistic regression analysis was used. The changes of LTC needs were measured by grades of LTC services. Variables of interest included socioeconomic characteristics, health status (e.g. Chronic diseases, disability), types of services, characteristics of long-term care facilities, and so on. The Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval number is 10141493-E-2019-01. Results: The changes of care needs were more popular in the recipients of Home care services than facility services. Besides, numbers of Registered Nurses (RNs) and personal careers were influential factors on health improvements of the older people. As for the general characteristics of older people, sex and the age of over 90 were not associated with the changes. The people who had brain lesions or stokes had a high possibility of changes of care needs in a positive way. Conclusions: Aging in place is known as a good way to keep the ability of older people. We identified Aging in place is an important factor to older people's health. Besides, care staffs are also important factors to improve the health status. In the LTC services, we should focus on the high-quality Homecare services and retention of adequate care staff. These can make improvements of older people's health and sustainability of the LTC system.

57305

Discussion on the Model of Integrated Long Term Care Institutions Based on Information and Communication Technology
Hui-Fen Yang, Taipei City University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Huei Chu Chen, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Introduction: aging population has become a world-wide concern nowadays, to develop a model for integrate long term care which combines the information and communication technology (ICT)and personalized service is an inevitable and urgent need in Taiwan. The smart technology including Artificial intelligence Internet of things Cloud computing big data have been utilizing in the long-term care area not just improve the efficiency and quality of elderly service but release the burden on nursing resource shortage. The aim of this study was aimed to develop an integrate model for long-term care suit for Taiwan's situation. Method: This case study explored four long-term care institutions through the documents analysis , the participants surveyed were the smart nursing home in Denmark, Japan, mainland China and Taiwan. Also the In-depth interviews were conducted with 8 people who working living in Taiwan suang-lien elderly center for their detailed information about smart long-term care. Result: Through the case study, we observe what is best and to strive to universalize these qualities in the feasibility study which is planning to establish a smart long-term care institution at Hsinchu city in Taiwan. Conclusion: we hope this research could be used as a reference for establish and promote Long-term care model with Taiwan characteristics, especially when the Local authorities have developed policies to provide guidance on how the local people aging in place. Through these ways The quality of elderly life will be improved with less manpower and senior-oriented industrial will be developed.

Notes

Tokyo, Japan, 2020

October 30 – November 02, 2020

The Asian Conference on Education
(ace.iafor.org)

November 01, 2020

The Asian Undergraduate Research Symposium
(aurs.iafor.org)

November 11–14, 2020

The Asian Conference on Business & Public Policy
(acbpp.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy
& the Environment
(acsee.iafor.org)

November 11–14, 2020

The Asian Conference on
Media, Communication & Film
(mediasia.iafor.org)

The Kyoto Conference on Arts, Media & Culture
(kamc.iafor.org)

Hawaii, USA, 2021

January 07-11, 2021

The IAFOR International Conference on
Education – Hawaii
(iicehawaii.iafor.org)

The IAFOR International Conference on
Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii
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