

THINK TOKYO

March 31 – April 3, 2023 | Tokyo, Japan, and Online

The 13th Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

The 13th Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy

The 9th Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology



P R O G R A M M E & A B S T R A C T B O O K

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Letter of Welcome



Welcome to Tokyo!

As a Japan-based organisation, we are very happy to be welcoming you to our home, and when it is at its best, during the spring flowering of the cherry blossoms, known in Japanese as sakura. We are particularly happy to be able to host people from all over the world, and for the first time in four years, due to the global pandemic.

The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) is dedicated to encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating intercultural awareness and promoting international exchange, principally through educational interaction and academic research, and we expect this Japanese spring conference series in late March and early April will see more than 500 delegates from sixty different countries.

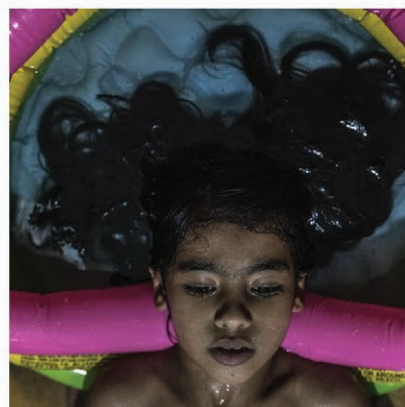
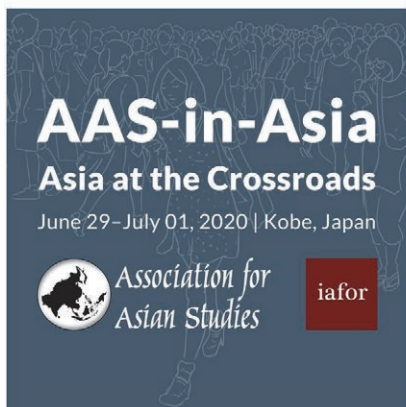
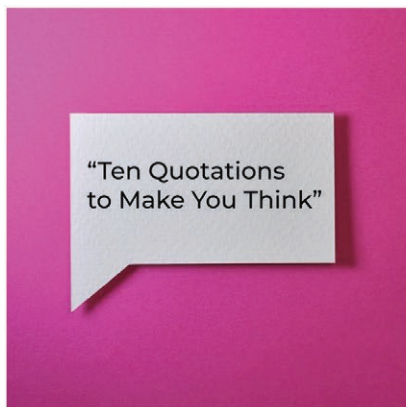
Through conferences, we expand ourselves and our horizons, our network and our partners. These events offer a remarkable opportunity for the sharing of research and best practice, and for the meeting of people and ideas working in and across different countries, cultures and disciplines, and the nurturing of professional and personal collaborations.

I encourage your active participation in this hybrid event, whether as a presenter or an audience member, and expect that this year we will be particularly engaged as we celebrate a return to this great city.

I look forward to meeting you all.

Dr Joseph Haldane

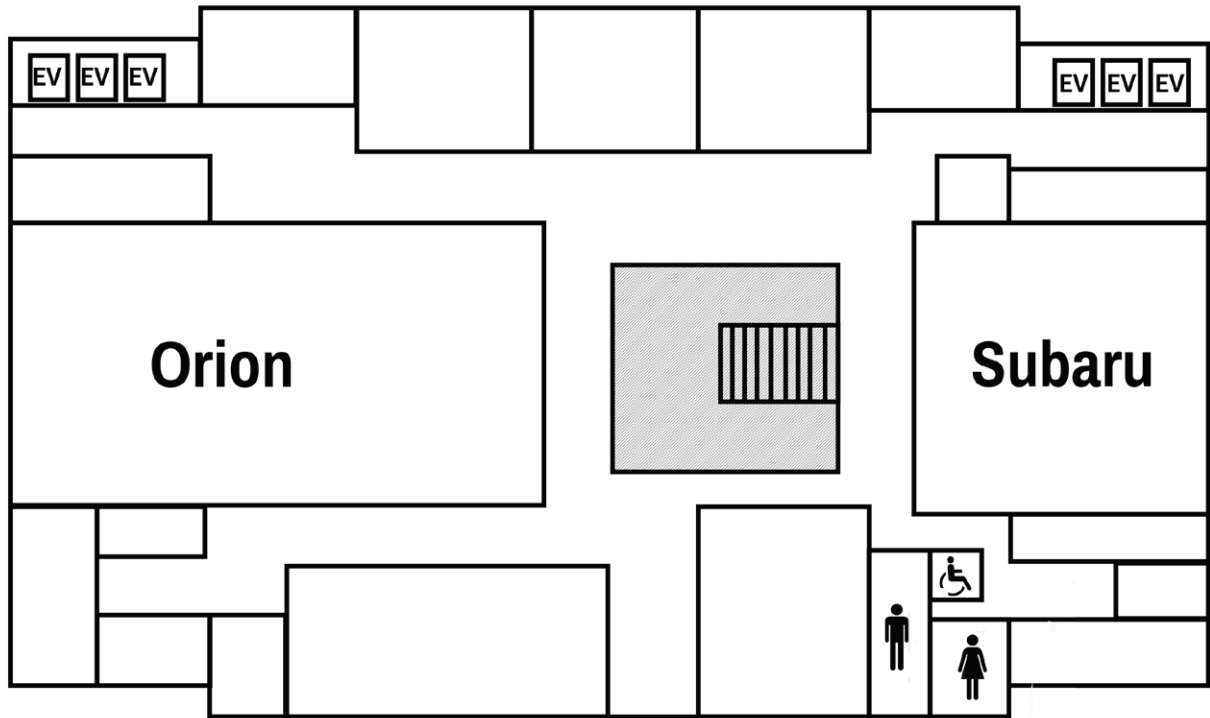
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Visiting Professor, Doshisha University, Japan & The University of Belgrade, Serbia
Honorary Professor, University College London (UCL), UK
Member, Expert Network, World Economic Forum



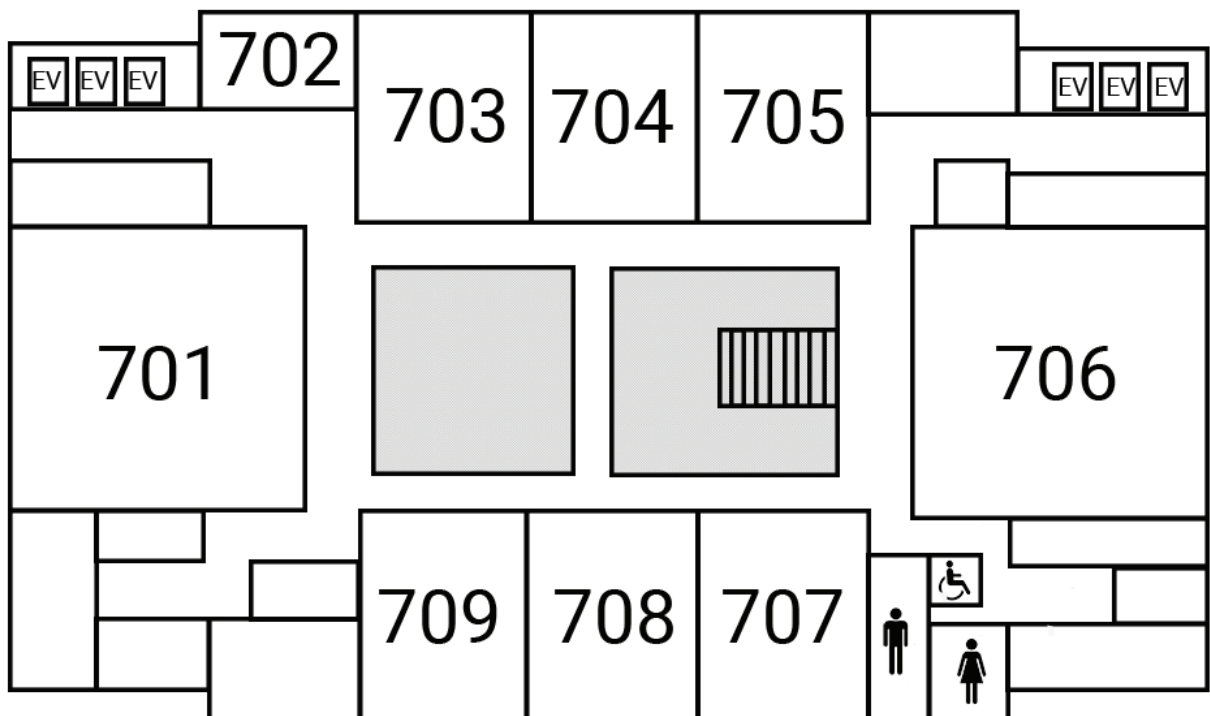
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Toshi Center Hotel Floor Guide

Fifth Floor | 5F



Seventh Floor | 7F





March 30 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Thursday at a Glance

13:30-15:00 Pre-Conference Registration | Toshi Center Hotel, Room 702

15:00-17:00 Cultural Visit: Hanami in the Imperial Gardens

17:00-19:00 Conference Meet & Greet | GARB Central



March 31 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Friday at a Glance

- 09:00-10:00 Conference Registration & Coffee | Orion Hall (5F)
- 10:00-10:05 Announcements & Welcome | Orion Hall (5F)
- 10:05-10:15 Welcome Address & Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners
| Orion Hall (5F)
- 10:15-11:00 Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
*Whose Time Am I Spending? Nonzero-sum Time Perception
Promotes Psychological Well-being and Prosociality*
Yu Niiya, Hosei University, Japan
- 11:00-11:15 Coffee Break | Orion Hall (5F)
- 11:15-12:00 Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
*Ships in the Night: Expansion of the Separation of Politics and
Religion in Japan as the U.S. Supreme Court Abandons the
Separation of Church and State*
Frank Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, United States
- 12:00-13:00 Lunch Break
- 13:00-13:45 Panel Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
*Recent Developments Concerning the Separation of Religion and
State in Contemporary Japan*
Frank Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, United States
Haruko Satoh, Osaka University, Japan
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, United Kingdom
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan (Moderator)



March 31 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Friday at a Glance (cont'd)

- 13:45-14:15** **Featured Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
Are Modern Understandings of Karma the Teaching of Shakyamuni Buddha?
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, United Kingdom
- 14:15-14:30 Conference Photograph
- 14:30-14:45 Coffee Break | Orion Hall (5F)
- 14:45-15:45** **Conference Poster Session | Orion Hall (5F)**
- 15:45-16:30** **Featured Workshop Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
Aging Data: The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging
James McNally, University of Michigan, United States
Kathryn Lavender, University of Michigan, United States



April 1 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Saturday at a Glance

09:00-09:30	Registration & Coffee
09:30-11:10	Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 1 Room 703: Qualitative/Quantitative International Psychology Room 704: Mental Health Room 705: Psychology and Education Room 707: Vision and Hearing Health Room 708: Philosophy in Arts, Culture & Technology
11:10-11:25	Coffee Break
11:25-12:40	Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 2 Room 703: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology Room 704: Psychology and Society Room 705: Psychology and Education Room 707: Spotlight Presenter - Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology Room 708: Ethics & Philosophy in Education & Language
12:40-13:40	Lunch Break
13:40-15:20	Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 3 Room 703: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology Room 704: Mental Health (COVID-19) Room 705: Psychology and Education Room 707: Aging and Gerontology Room 708: Ethics



April 1 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) **Saturday at a Glance (cont'd)**

15:20-15:35 Coffee Break

15:35-17:15 Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 4
Room 703: Psychology (Media & Design)
Room 704: Mental Health
Room 705: Psychology and Education
Room 707: Navigating Aging and Illness
Room 708: Interdisciplinary Religion

17:20-18:00 Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 5
Room 703: Calm and Clear – Meditation Workshop
Room 708: Taemong Writing Workshop

19:00-21:00 Conference Dinner
Pre-registration is required
Location: Gonpachi Nishi-Azabu



April 2 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Sunday at a Glance

- 09:00-09:25 Registration & Coffee
- 09:25-10:15 Featured Discussion | Room 703**
Curious about Curiosity
Dani S. Bassett, University of Pennsylvania, United States
Perry Zurn, American University, United States
- 10:15-10:30 Coffee Break
- 10:30-12:10 Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 1**
Room 703: Mental Health
Room 704: Psychology and Education
Room 705: Mental Health
Room 707: Support Systems
Room 708: Health & Psychology
- 12:10-13:10 Lunch Break
- 13:10-14:25 Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 2**
Room 703: Communication & Psychology
Room 704: Focus on Teachers
Room 705: Mental Health
Room 707: Aging and Gerontology (Health)
Room 708: Industrial Organisation, Leadership, & Training
- 14:25-14:40 Coffee Break



April 2 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Sunday at a Glance (cont'd)

14:40-16:20

Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 3

Room 703: Aging and Psychology

Room 704: Focus on Teachers

Room 705: Mental Health

Room 707: Aging and Gerontology

Room 708: Linguistics/Language & Psychology

16:20-16:30

Onsite Closing Session



April 3 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Monday at a Glance

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 08:55-09:00 | Online Welcome Address |
| 09:00-11:05 | Online Parallel Presentation Session 1
Room A: Mental Health
Room B: Aging and Gerontology |
| 11:05-11:20 | Break |
| 11:20-12:35 | Online Parallel Presentation Session 2
Room A: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology
Room B: Philosophy |
| 12:35-12:50 | Break |
| 12:50-14:30 | Online Parallel Presentation Session 3
Room A: General Psychology
Room B: Religion and Education |
| 14:30-14:45 | Break |
| 14:45-16:00 | Online Parallel Presentation Session 4
Room A: International Psychology
Room B: Religion |
| 16:00-16:10 | Break |
| 16:10-16:55 | Keynote Presentation Online
<i>To Be Young and Depressed: Higher Prevalence Rates for Depression in Youngsters in the Netherlands</i>
Jan Spijker, Radboud University, the Netherlands |
| 16:55-17:00 | Online Closing Session |



General Information

Registration Desk

You will be able to pick up your name badge at the Conference Registration Desk at the times listed below.

- Thursday, March 30 | 13:30-15:00 - Pre-registration – Toshi Center Hotel, 7F
- Friday, March 31 | 9:00-16:30 – Toshi Center Hotel, 5F
- Saturday, April 1 | 09:00-18:00 – Toshi Center Hotel, 7F
- Sunday, April 2 | 09:00-15:00 – Toshi Center Hotel, 7F
- Monday, April 3 | No in-person registration

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and volunteers will happily assist you in any way they can.

Name Badges

Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times.

Online Schedule

The full conference schedule (including abstracts) and conference programme are available on the conference website.





General Information

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea, water, and light snacks will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks.

Connecting to WiFi

There is a free Wi-Fi internet connection at the conference venue. However, this can be unreliable so we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation.

Photo/Recording Waiver

Human interaction through networking, and dissemination of this knowledge, is at the core of what IAFOR does as an academic research organisation, conference organiser and publisher. As part of the archiving of the conference event, IAFOR takes photos in and around the conference venue, and uses the photos to document the event. This also includes the filming of certain sessions. We consider this documentation important and it provides evidence of our activities to members, partners and stakeholders all over the world, as well as to current and potential attendees like you. Some of these photos will therefore appear online and in print, including on social media. The above are the legitimate interests of the organisation that we assert under the European Union law on General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Under this legislation, you have an absolute right to opt out of any photo. We are committed to protecting and respecting your privacy.

Read our full privacy policy – www.iafor.org/about/privacy-policy

Conference Survey

Please take a few moments to fill out our conference survey at the end of the conference.





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 backgrounds 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



Conference Proceedings

IAFOR Conference Proceedings are Open Access research repositories that act as permanent records of the research generated by IAFOR conferences. The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR Research Archive (papers.iafor.org). All accepted authors who present at the conference may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

Full text submission is due by April 28 2023, through the online system. The proceedings will be published on May 30, 2023.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations & Virtual Poster Presentations

A full list of pre-recorded virtual video presentations and virtual poster presentations will be on the conference website during and after the conference. We encourage you to watch these presentations and provide feedback through the video comments.

Conference Catch-up

All Keynote Presentations and Sunday's live-streamed sessions will be recorded and uploaded to the Conference Catch-up page (video-on-demand) via Vimeo. The catch-up page will be publicly available after the conference.



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.

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 Literature & Librarianship

IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

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

Academic Grant & IAFOR Scholarship Recipients

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

Our warmest congratulations go to the following scholarship recipients who have been selected to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at the conference.

Dr Yassin Mohammed Yesuf (ACP2023 | Virtual Presentation)

Dr Yassin Mohammed is currently an assistant professor of social psychology in the department of psychology, University of Gondar, Ethiopia. Dr Yassin graduated with a BA degree Educational Psychology and with an MA in Counseling Psychology, both from Addis Ababa University, School of Psychology. Dr Yassin's research works are geared towards issues pertaining to education, health and psychology.

67129 | *Why and How Parents Abandon Their Children? The Psychosocial Burden They Went Through: Qualitative Case Study in Gondar, Ethiopia*

Chandrabati Chakraborty (ACERP2023 | Virtual Presentation)

Chandrabati Chakraborty is at present a research scholar in the Department of English, Adamas University, India, working in the field of existentialism and Vedanta.

68900 | *East West Discourse: An Esoteric Comparison of the Western Philosophy and the Eastern Vedanta*

Christian Arisandi Kiding Allo (ACERP2023 | Live-Stream Presentation)

Christian Arisandi is currently a master's student at the Driyarkara Philosophy College with a concentration on Divine Philosophy. He earned his undergraduate degree at Pentecostal College with a thesis critically and theologically evaluating Richard Dawkins' thoughts on the creation of the universe and the origins of religion.

68971 | *The Significance of Thomas Aquinas' Christology to the "Death of the Subject" in the Postmodern Era*

Papai Barman (AGen2023 | Virtual Presentation)

Papai Barman is currently doing a PhD on Aging and its living arrangement and mental health condition from International Institute for Population Science in India.

68446 | *Reason Behind Grandchild Caring and Its Effect on Grandparent's Social Engagement in Different Household Settings in India: Using a Bayesian*

Kirubel Mussie (AGen2023 | Virtual Presentation)

Kirubel Manyazewal Mussie is a PhD Candidate and Research Assistant in Biomedical Ethics at the Institute for Biomedical Ethics Basel (IBMB), Switzerland. He obtained his master's (MPhil) degree in international community health from the University of Oslo, Norway, and his bachelors in social work from Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. He has internship and work experience in different countries, holding both academic and nonacademic positions. His general research interests include the sociocultural and ethical aspects of health, ageing and vulnerability, gender, and qualitative research methods.

68499 | *Universal Access to Healthcare for Older Patients in Ethiopia: A Qualitative Analysis of Perspectives From Older Patients and Health Professionals*



Friday, March 31

Plenary Session

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

Keynote Presentation: Yu Niiya

Whose Time Am I Spending? Non-zero-sum Time Perception Promotes Psychological Well-being and Prosociality

Friday, March 31, 2023 | 10:15-11:00 | Orion Hall (5F)

In modern societies, time is a precious asset. Just like money, we invest, trade, spend, save, borrow, give, lose, and even steal time. Just like money, we see it as a zero-sum resource that can be taken or given. But time could be also conceived as a non-zero-sum: Time may be just there, created moment by moment, and may not belong to anybody. Drawing on an experience sampling survey and a series of experiments, I will present empirical evidence which demonstrates that when people perceive that time spent on others is time spent on the self and vice versa (i.e., they perceive time as non-zero-sum), they experience greater relatedness, autonomy, competence, and satisfaction with life, less stress and time pressure, and more willingness to spend time helping others. None of these effects appeared when people perceived that they were offering or sacrificing their time for others or when others were taking away their time (i.e., perceive time as zero-sum). Drawing on the ecosystem theory of relationships (Crocker & Canevello, 2015), I will suggest that people can enhance psychological well-being and prosociality when they care for others without sacrificing the self.



Yu Niiya

Dr Yu Niiya is a Professor in the Department of Global and Interdisciplinary Studies (GIS) at Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan. She received her MA from the University of Tokyo and her PhD from the University of Michigan. 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 investigated how having compassionate goals (i.e., the goals to support others) 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 received the International Contributions to Psychology Award from the Japanese Psychological Association in 2021. 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. Previously, she was also an associate editor for the *Asian Journal of Social Psychology* and is currently associate editor of the *Japanese Journal of Social Psychology* and the *Japanese Journal of Psychology*.

Keynote Presentation: Frank Ravitch

Ships in the Night: Expansion of the Separation of Politics and Religion in Japan as the U.S. Supreme Court Abandons the Separation of Church and State

Friday, March 31, 2023 | 11:15-12:00 | Orion Hall (5F)

In June 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned more than 50 years of precedent on the establishment of religion (commonly referred to as the separation of church and state) in a case involving sectarian Christian prayer by a public high school football coach. This follows a recent trend of moving away from separationist concepts. This shift has already begun to have a negative impact on religious minorities and nonbelievers in some parts of the United States.

Meanwhile, in Japan, recent decisions by the 最高裁判所 (Japanese Supreme Court) have continued to expand the concept of separation of politics and religion through the application of precedent to new situations. Several recent cases have involved a Shinto shrine in Sunigawa City, Hokkaido and a Confucian temple in Okinawa.

Of course, the United States and Japanese legal systems and socio-political dynamics are quite different. If anything, however, these differences should have led to the opposite result because the U.S. system has a formal reliance on court precedents while the Japanese system has no such formal requirement.

What explains this difference in outcomes? This talk will explore this fascinating question.



Frank 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's 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 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. 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 in Japan. He has also made dozens of public presentations explaining the law to 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 has basic conversational skills in Japanese and Hebrew.

Panel Presentation: Frank Ravitch, Haruko Satoh, Brian Victoria, Joseph Haldane (Moderator)

Recent Developments Concerning the Separation of Religion and State in Contemporary Japan

Friday, March 31, 2023 | 13:00-13:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

The ongoing impact of religion on the state (and vice versa) remains an "evergreen" and controversial phenomenon in many countries of the world. Today, the split on national lines between the Christian Orthodox Church in Russia and Ukraine reveals once again how religions are both impacted by and impact upon nations at war. Even more recently, the relationship between Sweden and Turkey became strained due to the burning of the Quran by a right-wing group in the former country, and support for Kurdish groups fighting for their freedom from Turkey, but which Turkey views as terrorist groups.

The purpose of this panel is to introduce recent examples in Japan at both the national and local levels that illustrate the ongoing conflict that Japan, too, has in this regard. Professor Frank Ravitch will discuss relevant developments in Japan at the national level that followed in the wake of the assassination of former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on July 8, 2022. These developments led to the linking of both Abe and numerous other Japanese politicians to the controversial Unification Church (also known as the "Moonies"). Prof. Ravitch will discuss the current attempts in the Japanese Diet to craft legislation that will make it easier to ban religious organisations that are accused of exerting undue pressure on their adherents to donate large sums of money to their religion of choice.

Dr Brian Victoria will introduce both sides of an ongoing court case in Kyoto concerning a local city government-affiliated neighbourhood association that stands accused of allocating some of its yearly membership funds to support activities of area Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples. This violates the postwar Japanese Constitution, specifically Article Twenty of which states in part: "Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organisation shall receive any privileges from the state, nor exercise any political authority. No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite, or practice." The question will be asked whether this and other similar neighbourhood associations throughout the country are simply protecting long-established Japanese customs and culture, or, on the contrary, violating the constitution by contributing membership funds to specific religious organisations.



Frank Ravitch

[Professor Ravitch's biography is provided on the previous page. Professor Satoh and Professor Victoria's biographies are provided on the following pages.]



Haruko Satoh

Haruko Satoh is Specially Appointed Professor at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), where she teaches Japan's relations with Asia and identity in international relations. She is also co-director of the OSIPP-IAFOR Research Centre and she was previously part of the MEXT Reinventing Japan project on "Peace and Human Security in Asia (PAHSA)" with six Southeast Asian and four Japanese universities.

In the past she has worked at the Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), Chatham House, and Gaiko Forum. Her interests are primarily in state theory, Japanese nationalism and identity politics. Recent publications include: "China in Japan's Nation-state Identity" in James DJ Brown & Jeff Kingston (eds) *Japan's Foreign Relations in Asia* (Routledge, 2018); "Japan's 'Postmodern' Possibility with China: A View from Kansai" in Lam Peng Er (ed), *China-Japan Relations in the 21st Century* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017); "Rethinking Security in Japan: In Search of a Post-'Postwar' Narrative" in Jain & Lam (Eds.), *Japan's Strategic Challenges in a Changing Regional Environment* (World Scientific, 2012); "Through the Looking-glass: China's Rise as Seen from Japan", (co-authored with Toshiya Hoshino), *Journal of Asian Public Policy*, 5(2), 181–198, (July 2012); "Post- 3.11 Japan: A Matter of Restoring Trust?", *ISPI Analysis No. 83* (December 2011); "Legitimacy Deficit in Japan: The Road to True Popular Sovereignty" in Kane, Loy & Patapan (Eds.), *Political Legitimacy in Asia: New Leadership Challenges* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011), "Japan: Re-engaging with China Meaningfully" in Tang, Li & Acharya (eds), *Living with China: Regional States and China through Crises and Turning Points*, (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

Brian Victoria

[Professor Victoria's biography is provided on the following page.]

Featured Presentation: Brian Victoria

Are Modern Understandings of Karma the Teaching of Shakyamuni Buddha?

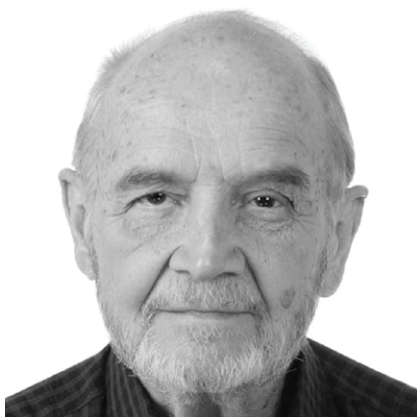
Friday, March 31, 2023 | 13:45-14:15 | Orion Hall (5F)

"Karma", like the word "Buddha", is one of the few words of Buddhist/Hindu origin that have become so commonly used they no longer need to be italicised when written. Thus, when discussing something that happened to a particular person, usually of a negative character, it is unsurprising to hear someone say, "It was his karma, man." Here, karma becomes very close to meaning "fate", suggesting a power outside of one's control that determines one's destiny. But is this the genuine meaning of karma?

This presentation will focus on the understanding of karma in twentieth-century Japan, beginning with that of Rinzai Zen master Shaku Sōen as presented at the World's Parliament of Religions in 1893, including an examination of the doctrinal underpinnings of Sōen's understanding in the Lotus Sutra. This will be followed by the contrasting understanding of Sōen's lay disciple, D. T. Suzuki, as well as that of the martyred Sōtō Zen priest Uchiyama Gudō.

To ensure that the understanding of karma held by Shaku Sōen, et al. is not regarded as a uniquely Mahayana interpretation, reference will also be made to examples of the use of karma in the Theravada tradition, specifically as used in contemporary Thailand.

In conclusion, an examination of karma as taught by Shakyamuni Buddha will be presented. It will be shown that both the Mahayana and Theravada understandings of karma are far removed, even contradictory, to the teachings of the Buddha himself.



Brian Victoria

Brian Victoria is a native of Omaha, Nebraska and a 1961 graduate of Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln, Nebraska. He holds a MA in Buddhist Studies from Sōtō Zen sect-affiliated Komazawa University in Tokyo, and a PhD from the Department of Religious Studies at Temple University.

In addition to a second, enlarged edition of *Zen At War* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2006), Brian's major writings include *Zen War Stories* (RoutledgeCurzon, 2003); an autobiographical work in Japanese entitled *Gaijin de ari, Zen bozu de ari* (As a Foreigner, As a Zen Priest), published by San-ichi Shobo in 1971; *Zen Master Dōgen*, coauthored with Prof. Yokoi Yūhō of Aichi Gakuin University (Weatherhill, 1976); and a translation of *The Zen Life* by Sato Koji (Weatherhill, 1972). In addition, Brian has published numerous journal articles, focusing on the relationship of not only Buddhism but religion in general, to violence and warfare.

From 2005 to 2013 Brian was a Professor of Japanese Studies and director of the AEA "Japan and Its Buddhist Traditions Program" at Antioch University in Yellow Springs, Ohio, United States. From 2013 to 2015 he was a Visiting Research Fellow at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, Japan. His latest book, *Zen Terror: The Death of Democracy in Prewar Japan* was published by Rowman & Littlefield in February 2020. Brian is currently a Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies and a fully ordained Buddhist priest in the Sōtō Zen sect.

Featured Workshop Presentation: James McNally & Kathryn Lavender

Aging Data: The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging

Friday, March 31, 2023 | 15:45-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

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 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 for use in 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.



James 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 life course. 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 life course, health, retirement and international aspects of aging.

He has spent much of his career addressing methodological issues with a specific focus on specialised 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 life course.

[Kathryn Lavender's biography is provided on the following page.]



Kathryn Lavender

Kathryn joined the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (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 Lavender came to the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) from the University of Michigan-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. As of this April, Kathryn has been an official ICPSR staff member for 10 years.



Poster Presentations

**15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Friday Poster Session**

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

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session | ACERP2023

Ethics - Ethics in Education

68536 | *Graduate Students' Perceptions and Use Towards Library Discovery Tool and Google Scholar*
Shih-Chuan Chen, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

In the process of academic research, researchers spend a large time searching for relevant research literature. When the library's electronic resources increase, in order to allow users to search for various resources of the library at the same time on one interface, the Discovery Tool System of the library appears. Google Scholar, launched in 2004, is a search engine that supports academic research, allowing researchers to find relevant and a variety of documents. Many studies have shown that Google Scholar and Discovery Tool System are resources for finding academic information. Studies indicated that the information needs of graduate students are more complex than those of college students. This research intends to use citation analysis, observations and interviews to understand the process of graduate students using the library Discovery Tool System and Google Scholar, and analyze their opinions and suggestions on these two tools. According to the interview results, graduate students indicated that they will still use the library Discovery Tool System and Google Scholar when they have academic needs in the future. Therefore, the university library Discovery Tool System does not necessarily have to compete with Google scholar, but should make the system interface and screen design clearer and more friendly to help graduate students for their research needs.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session | ACP2023

Industrial Organization and Organization Theory

69227 | *Preparedness for the Crisis of SMEs is the Key to Driving the Economy and Recovering After the Covid-19 Pandemic*
Chaiyut Kleebbua, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Amaraporn Surakarn, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The purpose of this study is to identify innovative work behaviors (IWB) among SME employees that enable them to function despite a recent crisis. Using qualitative research techniques, 22 SME employees from manufacturing and service/wholesale/retail sectors, encompassing 5 areas of Thailand, were interviewed. The results showed that behaviors at work that help businesses survive and grow in crises are divided into five main themes and 52 sub-themes, namely: 1. Seeking opportunities that arise in crises; 2. Generating ideas to cope with crises; 3. Championing ideas into practice; 4. Applying ideas that will be used; and 5. Learning and renewing innovative work behaviors. Positive psychology capital (PsyCap) is a crucial component that aids individuals in growing intellectually and overcoming setbacks. The PsyCap for coping with adversity consists of 1) self-efficacy, including understanding oneself, managing one's work, being aware of oneself, and being aware of one's sources of support; 2) Optimism, including having a positive outlook on problems and looking at problems as temporary things that will pass. 3) Hope, including having goals and being persistent, planning, and adapting to do new things; 4) Resilience, including being patient in the face of obstacles and having the ability to empower oneself. The findings may be utilized to create a learning program for fostering IWB and enhancing the PsyCap of staff in SMEs so that people can produce innovation at work and are prepared to handle unexpected scenarios in the future.

Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

68993 | *The Social Roots of Suicide: Theorizing How to Reduce Risk Factors of Depression Among University Students*

David Burnett, University of Utah Asia Campus, South Korea
Yunah Cho, University of Utah Asia Campus, South Korea
Jaina Lee, University of Utah Asia Campus, South Korea
Nicole Codd, University of Utah Asia Campus, South Korea
Shakerra Bartley, University of Utah Asia Campus, South Korea

The importance of mental health has become an increasingly popular topic of discussion in South Korea. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), South Korea ranks first in suicide rates as of 2020 at a staggering rate of 24.1 deaths per 100,000 people. College students in South Korea are especially vulnerable, with suicide rates having increased by 60% over the past six years. Since depression is a significant risk factor when predicting suicidal ideation, it is important to look at the factors that put college-age students at risk for depression. Through an examination of existing literature, it has been identified that stress related to future employment is a large contributor to depression in Korean undergraduate students. Using evidence-based methods of reducing stress related to employment, we have created a hypothetical intervention based on the Social Cognitive Theory of Learning. This intervention proposes a series of workshops combining the traditional skills needed to obtain employment with mental health modalities, such as Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) to aid in emotion and stress regulation. In addition, career advisors should utilize DBT strategies to cultivate emotional coping skills within students. This hypothetical intervention should serve as a potentially novel method to address depression in college-age students. We expect that if university career centers implement DBT in their services and coaching, then there will be a reduction in stress related to the job searching process.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F) Friday Poster Session | ACP2023

69021 | *Why and How Do Elementary School Administrators Promote Their Schools in Taiwan*

Hsuan-Fu Ho, National Chiayi University, Taiwan
Chia-Lin Tsai, Nei-Hu Elementary School, Taiwan

Taiwan's declining birth rate in the past decade has led to a dramatic drop in its student enrollment, which has threatened the survival of schools. This further ignited the competition among schools and motivated them to adopt multiple marketing strategies for recruiting sufficient number of students. In this research, marketing strategies were allocated into four categories, including advertisement, promotion, public relations, and personal selling. And this research aims to investigate the relatively important marketing strategies and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses perceived by school administrators. A self-developed questionnaire was adopted as the major research instrument consisting of three sections. The first section aimed to elicit participants' demographic information. The second section was analyzed in the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) method and designed to calculate determinants by making a comparison between different marketing strategies. The third section focused on the strengths and weaknesses of strategies measured with a 5-point Likert scale. Several valuable results were revealed through this research. First, among four categories, the adoptions of personal selling and public relation are highlighted by the respondents, which accounted for nearly 36% and 29% respectively. Second, the dominant four marketing strategies analyzed by AHP method are telephone marketing, door-to-door visit, connection with community, and social networking, all of them accounting for more than 10%. The determinants of each marketing strategies and their strengths and weaknesses were further discussed in this study.

69239 | *Emotions Experienced by Foreign Language Learners Regarding Instructional Languages: A Comparison Between the Target and the First Language*

Rika Inagaki, Nagoya University, Japan
Motoyuki Nakaya, Nagoya University, Japan

In foreign language learning classes, language teachers instruct in the target or learners' first language. These instructional languages might arouse different emotions in foreign language learners. This study thus investigated the emotions Japanese language learners experience regarding their classes instructed in the target language or in their first language. A total of 497 Thai university students participated in a questionnaire survey regarding their feelings about their Japanese language classes. The questionnaires adopted Russell's circumplex model of affect, which grasps emotions comprehensively with the following four types: positive activated, positive deactivated, negative activated, and negative deactivated emotion. Result of the analysis showed that Thai students had more positive and negative activated emotions regarding the classes instructed in Japanese, while they had more positive and negative deactivated emotions regarding the classes instructed in Thai. The classes in Japanese could evoke nervousness and uneasiness, as well as excitement and enthusiasm. In contrast, although their negative activated emotions, such as nervousness and worry, were low, they felt less excited and enthusiastic in classes instructed in Thai. The classes in Thai caused not only calm or relaxed feelings but also tiredness or sleepiness more than the classes in Japanese. Based on these differences in the emotions Japanese language learners experienced, this study discussed effective ways to use a target language and learners' first language in foreign language learning.

68793 | *Achievement Emotions Questionnaire – Foreign Language Class (AEQ-FLC): Translation and Validation for Taiwanese University Students in Blended English Language Learning*

Toshiyuki Hasumi, Ming Chuan University & National Chengchi University, Taiwan

The Achievement Emotions Questionnaire - Foreign Language Class (AEQ-FLC) was recently developed and validated to measure students' emotions in English as a foreign language (EFL) classrooms. The purpose for this preliminary study was the Chinese translation (forward and back translation, student focus group discussion, and final revision) of the AEQ-FLC for university students in Taiwan and validate the adapted Chinese version in the unique context of a blended EFL course with the face-to-face sessions taking place in a computer lab. Research participants were 2,118 students who volunteered to complete the adapted Chinese AEQ-FLC during the 16th week of the 18-week course. The sample was subdivided randomly for exploratory factor analysis (EFA; N = 400) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA; N = 1,718). The EFA extracted three emotion constructs (Enjoyment, Anxiety, and Boredom) and CFA results indicated acceptable model fit. Good reliability of the final model was found using Cronbach's alpha. Given the unique computer lab face-to-face context of the EFL course, the initial adapted Chinese AEQ-FLC was able to measure salient emotions previously identified in the field of language learning emotions, including foreign language anxiety, enjoyment, and boredom (FLA, FLE, and FLB). The current adapted scale will be further revised to better incorporate factors in the original AEQ-FLC to measure students' emotions for blended courses EFL face-to-face computer lab sessions.

Mental Health

69234 | *Pilot of a Residential Workshop on Character Strengths-Based Coaching of Rural Community Health Workers in India: Challenges and Opportunities*

Azaz Khan, Sangath, India
Lochan Sharma, Sangath, India
Deepak Tugnawat, Sangath, India
Ameya Bondre, Sangath, India

There is scarce evidence on interventions leveraging personal strengths to help community health workers (CHWs) respond to work stress in low-resource settings. Our study describes the reflections from pilot of positive-psychology based coaching intervention for rural (female) CHWs in India, as part of a randomized control trial. Three batches of CHWs (n=35) received a 5-day residential workshop by two 'facilitators', supported by two coaches. Content was divided into four modules, including various character strengths-based strategies (e.g., 'strengths habit', 'positive reappraisal with strengths' and 'three good things') along with mindfulness, emotional regulation, prioritization and goal-setting. Challenges included: gradual participant engagement (pre-conceived notions about the workshop being a 'typical training'), slower content absorption (for multi-step strategies), distractions (health issues, menstrual cramps, worries about family members/child at home), and individual factors (low literacy/reading skills). The intervention team used morning revision-sessions, energizers (games or stretching exercises), roleplays/group discussions, and end-of-the-day activities (music) to enhance participation. Pre- and post-workshop assessments revealed a 15% improvement in knowledge scores. About 82% of CHWs found the workshop satisfactory, and 75% found its content usable across work-life domains. After the workshop, CHWs received weekly telephonic support calls by the coaches for 8 weeks. CHWs perceived these calls as a 'space' to discuss their challenges, which also helped the coaches to tailor their strategies. This study illustrates a mix of face-to-face and remote coaching methods to enable rural CHWs to cope with work-stress. Further research is needed to evaluate its effectiveness in reducing burnout, and replicability in similar global settings.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session | ACP2023

Neuroscience

66441 | *Stimulation of Laughter Involved Brain Networks for Alleviating Mood Disorders*

Shahaboddin Zarei, Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology (Institute of Neuroscience), CAS, Shanghai., China

Seyedeh-Saeedeh Yahyavi, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Iman Salehi, Iranian Neuroscience Society, Iran

Milad Kazemiha, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Ali-Mohammad Kamali, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Mohammad Nami, Harvard Alumni for Mental Health, Middle-east Ambassador, United Arab Emirates

The practicality of the idea of whether the laughter-involved large-scale brain networks can be stimulated to remediate affective symptoms, namely depression, has remained elusive. In this study, healthy individuals were tested through quantitative electroencephalography (qEEG) setup upon resting state and while submitted to standardized funny video clips. We evaluated the individuals' facial expressions against the valence and intensity of each stimulus through the Nuldos face analysis software. The study also employed an eye-tracking setup to examine fixations, gaze, and saccadic movements upon each task. In addition, changes in polygraphic parameters were monitored upon resting state and exposure to clips using the 4-channel Nexus polygraphy setup. The happy facial expression analysis, as a function of rated funny clips, showed a significant difference against neutral videos. In terms of the polygraphic changes, heart rate variability and the trapezius muscle surface electromyography measures were significantly higher upon exposure to funny vs. neutral videos. The average pupil size and fixation drifts were significantly higher and lower, respectively, upon exposure to funny videos. The qEEG data revealed the highest current source density (CSD) for the alpha frequency band localized in the left frontotemporal network (FTN) upon exposure to funny clips. Additionally, left FTN acquired the highest value for theta coherence z-score, while the beta CSD predominantly fell upon the salience network (SN). These preliminary data support the notion that left FTN may be targeted as a cortical hub for noninvasive neuromodulation as a single or adjunct therapy in remediating affective disorders in the clinical setting.

Psychology and Education

66059 | *Impact of Project-based Learning on Students' Learning*

Su-ching Lin, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Liang-Yu Lin, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

This study investigates the impact of project-based learning (PjBL) on students' capacities for critical thinking, communication, creativity, and collaboration (i.e., the 4Cs). This study adopted a two-group experimental design comprising an experimental group, which received PjBL pedagogy, and a control group, which received traditional pedagogy. Of the 113 tenth graders from an agricultural and industrial vocational high school in central Taiwan, 55 students were assigned to the experimental group, and 58 were assigned to the control group. The data were collected over one-semester using scales to measure critical thinking, communication, creativity, and collaboration. The data were then analyzed using descriptive statistics of distribution frequencies, percentages, mean values, standard deviations, and inferential statistics using ANCOVA. The results revealed that the experimental group acquired significantly higher scores on the 4C scales than the control group, indicating that PjBL pedagogy is more effective than traditional pedagogy at improving students' 4C abilities. The experimental group students' post-test scores of 4C capacities were significantly higher than their pre-test scores, showing a significant enhancement in the experimental group students' 4C capacities after receiving PjBL pedagogy. The study confirmed that PjBL pedagogy had a highly positive effect on students' 4C capacities.

67044 | *A Study on Teachers' Willingness to Intervene in Relational Bullying*

Liming Chen, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan

Hsiu-I Hsueh, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Studies have revealed that teachers have less willingness to intervene in relational bullying compared to physical or verbal types of bullying. To realize what factors contributed to teachers' willingness to intervene in relational bullying can add new knowledge to this academic field. This study aimed to explore whether teachers' normative beliefs, identification, perceived seriousness, victim-blaming tendency, and intervention efficacy of relational bullying among students can have impacts on their willingness to intervene in relational bullying. Five hundred and forty-one middle and elementary school teachers participated in this study. They were invited to endorse self-reported scales. Data were analyzed by using hierarchical multiple regression. Results showed that teachers' identification scores on vignettes of relational bullying have no significant impact on their willingness to intervene. Higher scores on teachers' perceived seriousness and intervention efficacy of relational bullying, and lower scores on teachers' normative beliefs and the victim-blaming tendency of relational bullying, can predict higher scores on their willingness to intervene in relational bullying. In addition, teachers' victim-blaming tendency of relational bullying can moderate the relationship between intervention efficacy and willingness to intervene in relational bullying. When teachers hold higher intervention efficacy, they are more willing to intervene in relational bullying regardless of their victim-blaming tendency. But, when teachers have a higher victim-blaming tendency, those with lower intervention efficacy have significantly lower willingness to intervene in relational bullying. Suggestions regarding bullying prevention and intervention were discussed at the end of this study.

69077 | *Eudaimonic Well-Being in Thai Health Care Professionals: Its Contributing Factors*

Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Jireerat Sittiwong, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Health care professionals were among those most severely impacted from COVID-19. The impacts were evident not only in their physical health but also their psychological one. Significant stresses and strains were reported. Studies were conducted to examine their psychological vulnerability. Limited were attempts to identify factors contributing to their eudaimonic well-being, which helps prevent their psychological distress and promote their happiness. With limited studies on this topic in Thailand, this research study was proposed to establish relationships that mindfulness, hope, and social connectedness had with eudaimonic well-being. Data were collected from 235 Thai health care professionals, aged 22-68 years ($M = 38.12$, $SD = 10.74$). Participants were mainly females ($N = 196$ or 83%). All voluntarily participated in this on-line study by responding to the measures of key study variables. Data obtained were analyzed using correlational analyses. Findings demonstrated that eudaimonic well-being was positively correlated with mindfulness ($r = .62$, $p < .001$), hope ($r = .68$, $p < .001$), and social connectedness ($r = .40$, $p < .001$). Multiple Regression Analysis was subsequently conducted, using an Enter method. The three variables studied significantly predicted eudaimonic well-being ($F = 103.09$, $p < .001$) and accounted for 75.70% of its variance ($R^2 = .757$, $p < .001$). Findings were discussed in terms of research and therapeutic implications in eudaimonic well-being enhancement.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session | ACP2023

69226 | *The Effect of Practice in Class After Video-based Learning on Statistical Ability of Undergraduate Students*
Waiyawut Yoonisil, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The purpose of this research was to study the effects of practice in class after video-based learning on the statistical ability of undergraduate students. The data were collected from dental students at Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand. An experiment was conducted in which conditions were systematically varied for video-based learning before class followed by in-class practice and lecture-based learning followed by reviewing videos. The sample consisted of 60 dental students divided equally into 2 groups using a simple random sampling method. The data were collected in 3 phases: immediately after the course, after 2 weeks and after 2 months (end of the semester). The researcher analyzed the data using Factorial ANOVA. The results have shown that practice in class after video-based learning was more effective among students than lecture-based learning followed by reviewing videos. In addition, the practice in class after video-based learning group scored well in a long term, especially among female students compared with a lecture-based and male.

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

67338 | *Sadness Drives Your Desires: The Effect of Sadness Stimuli on Consumption of Salty Food*
Hsuan-Yi Chou, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan
Chun-Han Yang, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

Although healthy eating is now part of the mainstream lifestyle, we still often overeat because of various external and internal stimuli. This study examines whether there is a conceptual metaphorical relationship between sadness and saltiness and how psychological saltiness is linked to physiological saltiness and subsequent effects on consumers' intake of different flavored foods. This study used an experimental method and an implicit association test to conduct five formal studies. The important findings are as follows. First, exposure to sad (versus non-sad) stimuli increases the accessibility of the psychological saltiness concept, and when the character expressing sadness sheds tears (versus no tears), it would strengthen the positive impact of sad stimuli on the accessibility of psychological saltiness. Second, when the degree of stimulus scenes related to ordinary people's lives is high, the sad (versus non-sad) stimuli reduce the accessibility of physiological saltiness and the intention to consume salty foods but increase the intention to consume other flavored foods. Third, when consumers are exposed to sad (versus non-sad) stimuli in a media multitasking situation, it increases the accessibility of physiological saltiness and the intention to consume salty foods but reduces the intention to consume other flavored foods. The results contribute to conceptual metaphors, the assimilation-contrast theory, and food intake research. These findings remind practitioners of the suitable timing of food placement and the advertising exposure of different food flavors. Furthermore, it is of great significance for government agencies as it can help them guard national health and increase citizens' welfare.

67439 | *Comparison of Product Involvement and Usage Behavior of Smartphone, Computer, and Television Users*
Seiya Kojima, NTT DOCOMO, Inc., Japan
Setsuko Kondo, NTT DOCOMO, Inc., Japan
Fumio Kira, NTT DOCOMO, Inc., Japan
Hiroshi Akuto, University of Tokyo, Japan

Studies on product involvement have been widely conducted on various items and have revealed differences in the characteristics of different products. However, most studies have examined product involvement for each product, and few studies have compared product involvement across products. This study investigates how product involvement differs among information and communication technologies (ICT) devices: smartphones, computers, and televisions. Survey responses were collected from 4,943 Japanese participants aged 15-79 on a web-based survey in February 2021. Factor cluster analysis was conducted on the study responses using product involvement factors. Similar questions on product involvement for each device confirmed a factor structure with three similar factors: brand orientation, impulse purchase, and utilization. Next, a cluster analysis was conducted from these three factors. Factor scores were extracted for each device: "obsessive use", "non-utilization", "non-brand oriented", and "impulse purchase". It was confirmed that the characteristics of the factor scores are similar to that of the four clusters. For example, "obsessive use" clusters of each device have similarities in the time spent respectively; a high percentage of respondents spend a long time using their device, while gender and age groups were different. Smartphone's "obsessive use" cluster consisted of a higher percentage of young adults than other clusters, PC's consisted of a higher rate of elderly males than others, and TV's consisted of a higher percentage of elderly people than others. This study contributes important insights for future comparisons of features among ICT devices.

68811 | *Cognitive Diagnosis Models for Longitudinal Data*
Hung-Yu Huang, University of Taipei, Taiwan
Su-Pin Hung, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Cognitive diagnosis models (CDMs) are psychometric models that are developed for assessing examinees' mastery and nonmastery of attributes. The generalized Deterministic Input, Noisy and Gate (G-DINA; de la Torre, 2011) model has the most general formulation and can be applied for different cognitive diagnosis purposes. The G-DINA model is a mathematical probabilistic function that can produce a variety of CDMs in the literature. When the attributes are assumed to be a function of one general ability, a higher-order G-DINA model can be formulated. This study aims to develop a multilevel higher-order G-DINA model for longitudinal data and conduct a series of simulations to assess the parameter recovery using Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods. Fifteen items (simulated dichotomously scored items) with five attributes (simulated cognitive skills) were used to generate item responses at four time points. The Q-matrix and the generated values came from an empirical analysis of the fraction subtraction test (Tatsuoka, 1990). Three levels were manipulated, where a within-occasion model at Level 1, a within-person model at Level 2, and a between-person model at Level 3. Two groups of persons were included at Level 3 with each having 1,000 persons. Parameter recovery of the multilevel higher-order G-DINA model was assessed by computing the bias and root mean square error (RMSE). The results showed that the multilevel higher-order G-DINA model had fairly good item parameter recovery (lower RMSE values) and effectively captured the variations in the individual changes over time. The authors provide several suggestions for future study.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session | ACP2023

68719 | *Why University Students Accept Website Cookies? Moderating Impact of Gender*

Kuang-Ming Kuo, National United University, Taiwan

Hsin Tsai, National United University, Taiwan

Jian-Hua Weng, National United University, Taiwan

Yi-Ru Huang, National United University, Taiwan

Ming-Xuan Li, National United University, Taiwan

Purpose: Cookies are small text files with huge potential for business. Individuals may however raise concerns about online privacy when they know they can be tracked by cookies. This may have negative impacts on business campaigns such targeted marketing or advertisement. It is therefore important to know how individuals consider cookies when they navigate the Internet. The study purposes include: 1) to investigate important factors, based on privacy calculus theory, that influence the acceptance of website cookies and 2) to test the potential moderating effects of gender.

Methods: A survey methodology based on convenience sampling was used to collect data from university students since they are active in online activities. Questionnaires were distributed via Google forms from June 2022 to October 2022. Totally, 169 valid responses were collected and analyzed by using partial least squares. **Results:** Perceived control of cookies was not found to be a significant predictor for the acceptance of website cookies while perceived benefits, privacy risk, and privacy concerns were found to be significant predictors. Regarding the moderating effect of gender, this study found that the influence of perceived benefits on the acceptance of website cookies was significantly stronger for male than for female. **Conclusion:** Based on the findings, organizations can foster appropriate strategies for the design and implementation of website cookies aiming to facilitate business campaigns while minimizing individuals' privacy concerns. Further, the different perceptions toward cookies between male and female should also be taken into considers.

69230 | *Identifying Genetic Signatures as Potential Biomarkers of Resilience in Young Adults*

Sheng-Hsiang Lin, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Yu-En Kang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Andrew Ke-Ming Lu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Shulan Hsieh, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Cheng-Ta Yang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Background: Resilience is defined as the process of effectively adapting to stressful events or managing significant sources of stress or trauma. We used whole genome single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) data to assess the relationships between genetic variants and psychological resilience.

Methods: We recruited the young adults aged from 20 to 30 years from southern Taiwan. All study subjects were divided into low resilience and high resilience groups using the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC). We conducted genome-wide association studies (GWAS) for the study subjects. Then we selected candidate SNPs by PLINK and performed ROC curve analysis to discriminate high and low resilience.

Results: In the study, CD-RISC scores ≥ 60 out of 100 were defined as high resilience and CD-RISC scores < 60 out of 100 were defined as low resilience. The study selected nine SNPs with $p < 10^{-5}$ in the GWAS using PLINK software. Three SNPs were excluded due to strong multicollinearity. Thus, we constructed a polygenic risk score model using the six SNPs. The result of ROC curve analysis with 10-fold cross validation showed the AUC is 0.98 and accuracy is 0.93 for low resilience. **Conclusion:** The genetic signatures provided good discriminative ability to distinguish high from low resilience individuals. Our findings supported the promise of whole genome SNP markers in young adults with low resilience.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session | AGen2023

Aging and Gerontology

66686 | *Challenges in Osteoporosis Treatment Initiation in Geriatric Patients Admitted Under the Hip-fracture Pathway*

Angela Frances, Hui Wen Yap, SingHealth Residency Program, Singapore

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Lissa Vazhayil Joseph, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore

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Kaysar Mamun, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore

Introduction: Osteoporosis represents a growing healthcare problem which is often overlooked by healthcare providers. This study aims to assess the rate of osteoporosis treatment initiation and investigate underlying barriers in the initiation of osteoporosis treatment in the elderly admitted for hip fracture. **Method:** This is a retrospective study conducted in a local hospital in Singapore on patients aged 60 years old and above who were admitted under the hip-fracture pathway from January 2019 to December 2019. Data collected included demographics, co-morbidities, and laboratory data. Clinical charts were reviewed for whether bone mineral density (BMD) scans have been ordered and whether plans for bone health were made prior to discharge. The primary outcome measure was the prescription of osteoporosis treatment medications within 1 year from the date of admission. Prescription lists were reviewed for prescribing patterns of calcium and vitamin D.

Results: A total of 375 patients were identified. 281 patients who fit the inclusion and exclusion criteria with complete data were further analyzed. Within 1 year of hip fracture admission, 63(22.4%) of them were prescribed with osteoporosis treatment medications. Multivariate logistic regression identified milder stage of CKD ($p=0.038$, $OR=0.617$, 95% CI 0.392 – 0.973) and BMD scan performed ($p<0.001$, $OR=6.515$, 95% CI 3.180 – 13.348) as independent factors associated with the prescription of osteoporosis treatment within 1 year of hip fracture admission.

Conclusion: The rate of osteoporosis treatment initiation post hip fracture is low. Systematic solutions will need to be established to ensure that osteoporosis is addressed prior to discharge.

66693 | *Internet Use and Mental Well-being During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Quantitative Study on Age Differences*

Chou Chuen Yu, Geriatric Education and Research Institute, Singapore

Nien Xiang Tou, Geriatric Education and Research Institute, Singapore

James Alvin Low, Khoo Teck Phuat Hospital, Singapore

Objectives: To examine differences in the usage of internet between younger and older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic and how age, time spent on internet and mental well-being are inter-related.

Methods: A door-to-door survey of a nationally representative sample of 602 younger ($n = 302$) and older ($n = 300$) adults in Singapore aged 21-89 years was carried out using computer-assisted personal interviewing. Participants self-reported validated measures of depression, stress and anxiety (DASS) and digital media usage patterns. **Results:** Older adults were less able to utilise digital platforms to meet needs and acquire information updates compared to younger adults during the lockdown period of the pandemic. Older adults spent significantly less time on the internet for both work and personal uses per day (146 mins \pm 9.18 mins) as compared to younger adults (433.27 mins \pm 14.32 mins). Statistically significant age differences in DASS were found with more adverse scores for younger adults. Mediation analysis showed that age differences in DASS were partially explained by time spent on the internet. These variables together explained 43%, 40%, 40% of the variance in depression, anxiety, and stress, respectively. **Conclusion:** Findings suggest that there is a need to close the 'digital divide' for older adults especially when certain phases in the pandemic can disrupt the running of essential activities and social engagement. Paying attention to the amount of time spent on the internet however is important as our modelling suggests that it might partially explain the lower mental well-being in younger adults.

66898 | *The Moderating Effect of Social Participation on the Relationship Between Health Status and Depression in Older Adults*

Yang-Tzu Li, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Taiwan

Chia-Shine Wei, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Science, Taiwan

Yvonne Ow Su Yong, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Background: Depression is a common mental health problem among older adults and a leading cause of disability worldwide. Health status and social participation has been found significantly associated with depression in older adults. However, the role of social participation in the relationship between health status and depression remains unclear. This study aims to investigate the relationship between health status and depression in older adults and the moderating effect of social participation in the relationship.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study with data obtained from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in 2013. Older adults aged 65 years or older were included in the study. Multiple regression analysis was performed to examine the relationship between perceived health status and depressive symptoms and assess the moderating effect of social participation.

Results: Of the 2731 participants, higher depressive symptoms were observed among older women, older adults who were single, living alone and having lower satisfaction on financial status. Regression analyses showed that Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) disability were positively associated with higher depressive symptoms. Perceived health status, cognitive functions and social participation were found negatively associated with depressive symptoms. A significant moderating effect of social participation on the relationship between perceived health status and depressive symptoms was observed.

Conclusion: The findings highlight the role of social participation in moderating the effect of perceived health status on depression and suggest that promoting social participation among older adults may be helpful for reducing depressive symptoms.

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Friday Poster Session | AGen2023

66965 | *Neuropsychiatric Symptoms of Geriatric Ward Inpatients*
Krzysztof Wilczyński, Silesian Medical University in Katowice, Poland

Purpose: Neuropsychiatric symptoms like apathy, depression, anxiety, agitation or disinhibition, delusions and hallucinations, eating and sleeping disorders are often seen in association with cognitive decline and collectively referred to as behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) or neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia. We examined the prevalence and severity of NPS in patients with and without dementia who were admitted to a geriatric hospital ward. Methods: Cross-sectional study of 234 consecutive patients out of 650 admitted to a university hospital geriatric medicine ward, where a Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment was completed and where a caregiver personally contacted medical ward staff and agreed to fill out a Neuropsychiatric Inventory – Short Form questionnaire that includes 12 neuropsychiatric domains. Results: Patients with dementia (88 patients, 38%; MMSE 15.4 ± 7.4 points) were more likely than patients without dementia (146 patients, 62%; MMSE 27.2 ± 1.9 points) to be of more advanced age (81.6 ± 6.5 versus 79.3 ± 6.4 years; $P=0.01$), achieve lower Barthel Index (62.8 ± 29.5 versus 85.1 ± 15.4 points; $P<0.001$), manifest NPS and be treated with neuroleptics, anti-epileptic medicine and antiparkinsonian drugs. The total number of NPS in patients with dementia was higher as compared to those without dementia (5.25 ± 3.04 versus 3.02 ± 2.65 ; $P<0.001$). Conclusion: Neuropsychiatric symptoms occur in the majority of geriatric inpatients with dementia, with the most frequent being apathy/indifference. However, neuropsychiatric symptoms are also common in geriatric medicine ward inpatients with normal cognitive function and this finding should be taken into consideration for the management of elderly patients.

67330 | *Designing Games for the Elderly: A Virtual Reality Pilot Study Based on the Use of Self-Determination Theory to Enhance Relatedness*

Yaron Kantor, Shenkar College, Israel
Hava Dagan Gur, Shenkar College, Israel
Ofir Ben Dor, Shenkar College, Israel

Introduction: Designing games for the elderly needs to highlight age-related challenges and present unique opportunities to address a growing problem. Recent studies on gameplay design for seniors suggest using Self-Determination Theory (SDT) which emphasizes relatedness as a key motivator, providing potential benefits to the well-being of the elderly. Aim: This project design focuses on relatedness in gaming for seniors through an XR experience. Research Tool: We created an adventure using a virtual AI child as a companion, guide and motivator. The game utilizes an independent Quest2 VR headset. Designed to resonate with seniors' inner-childhood memories, the gameplay features hand-drawn settings, nostalgic toys and familiar intergenerational interactions. Successful interactions were rewarded by child's display of affection. Each of the gameplay's levels presented a different measure of engagement across the SDT dimensions. Method: The pilot consisted of 19 healthy Israeli elderly volunteers over 65, each participating in a 15–20-minute session in Shenkar Games' Lab. Unstructured interviews, motivated by Subjective Vitality and Intrinsic Motivation Inventory questionnaires, were administered to subjects before and after the gameplay to elicit changes in their subjective well-being. Insights: Chronicling the game highlighted the development of positive emotions between participants and their AI child. The immersive VR experience increased their emotional response and inspired the seniors to interact with their AI child as human, some even expressed desire to hug it. Even with the limited number of participants, the VR pilot demonstrated the possibility of relatedness between seniors and their AI companion.

67449 | *The Feasible Plans for Aging Society in Taiwan*

YuFen Chen, Chihlee University of Technology, Taiwan

The purpose of this research is to explore the problem of the rapid growth of the aging population in Taiwan. The study cited relevant statistics from the PRIDE, the website of the Department of Household Registration, M.O.I., and the Population Projection Inquiry System of the NDC for analysis and explored the good policies for elderly care in various countries. The research results summarized five main problems, (1) Super-aged society- the elderly population increased, (2) Economic recession- declining birth rate, (3) Shortfall in supply- insufficient long-term care resources, (4) Labor shortage- increased dependency ratio, and (5) Heavier social burden- declining birthrate and aging population. Based on the issues, aging and declining birthrates, raised above, this research proposed the following five main recommendations: (1) Long-term care service planning. (2) Promotion of maternity benefits. For example, apart from providing childbearing subsidies, government should expand its public childcare services. (3) Long-term care industrialization. Long-term care services in Taiwan should be transformed to be industrialized from social welfare institutions. (4) Elderly care for the elderly, and (5) Social welfare policy such as policies on child-rearing subsidies and parental leave protection in the workplace. It is an extremely important to slow down the transition to a super-aged society, remind the government and the public about the impact of population ageing, and provide people in need with more appropriate care.

67506 | *Inaccessibility to Health Services Among Older Persons With Different Living Arrangements in Thailand*

Sutthida Chuanwan, Institute for Population and Social Research, Thailand
Kanchana Thianlai, Institute for Population and Social Research, Thailand
Pannawat Thuenklin, Institute for Population and Social Research, Thailand
Sittichat Somta, Institute for Population and Social Research, Thailand
Wichan Choorat, Institute for Population and Social Research, Thailand

The objective of this study is to investigate the factors associated with inaccessibility to health services among older persons in Thailand. This study used quantitative data which were obtained from a national elderly survey conducted by the National Statistical Office in 2020. The binary logistic regression analyses were used to predict the factors related to the inaccessibility of health services. The results found that factors affecting the inaccessibility to health services of older persons statistically significant at the 0.05 level were age, employment, household property index, self-assessment of health, feeling anxious or depressed, and living arrangements. This regression model could be explained by the variation in the inaccessibility of health services among older persons about 8%. A key factor why older persons did not get the health care they need was a lack of someone taking them to see a clinician if they live alone, and a lack of spare time to seek health care if they live only with an older spouse. Based on the findings of this study, thus managers of social services for older persons need to give more emphasis on outreach and community-based support closer to the home of older persons. This is especially critical for those older persons who live alone or with only a spouse or other persons of the same generation.

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Friday Poster Session | AGen2023

67521 | *How Were Trajectories of Living Arrangement and Social Support Related to Well-Being in Older Adults?*

Miaw-Chwen Lee, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Ya-Ming Liu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Cheng-Tsung Chen, Sanming University, China

Rapid changes of population structure, family structure, and transition in the world economy have resulted in significant changes in the living arrangements, social support and associated well-being among older age population. Using data from the Taiwan Longitudinal Survey on Ageing (1996-2007), we employed group-based trajectory models to investigate longitudinal trajectory patterns of living arrangement and social support over time. Results demonstrated that the majority of the older adults showed living with spouse and children (>=30%) and those living alone or with a spouse accounted for 20%. Older people, rural residence, widowhood or widowerhood, or never get married were more likely to live alone or live with spouse only. Persistently living alone had decreased life satisfaction and increased depression after adjusting for sociodemographic variables. Many older adults had experienced consistently high instrumental support (>75%), whereas the majority of older adults showed a consistently low emotional support (40%). Men, higher educated and married older adults and those having more numbers of surviving children were more likely to experience increasing and high instrumental support than the counterparts. Those with consistently high emotional support had the highest life satisfaction, lowest depression score, and lowest probability of being reported poor health than those of persistently low support. Those in the declining instrumental support trajectory group had the poorest health outcomes. The results imply that policy regarding resource allocation of long-term care should target on those with living alone or a spouse only and those with low social support to improve the wellbeing in later life.

67549 | *Living Arrangements of the Thai Older Persons in Urban Area to Support Adequate Dwelling and Care*

Pannawat Thuenklin, Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, Thailand

Sutthida Chuanwan, Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, Thailand

Kanchana Thianlai, Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, Thailand

This research had the objective to study the demographic, health, housing, and socio-economic factors which facilitate care for older Thais in urban areas. This research also studied attitudes toward older persons in urban areas.

This research used quantitative data, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with a sample of older persons living in urban areas of Chiang Mai Province. In addition, telephone interviews were conducted with older persons living in Bangkok.

This study found that for those older persons who live in urban areas, there are two housing options: living in the original household and living in a new household. The key factor in the choice of lodging for an older person is the presence or accessibility to a care provider. Based on the findings from this study, the author offers the following recommendations for the related agencies In order to improve the housing and care for older persons in urban areas, there should be an appropriate care system for the elderly under juristic-person supervision (i.e., an advocate) to eliminate obstacles to receiving care and services from government agencies. There should be more construction of new residences for the elderly operated by government agencies, foundations, charitable organizations, and/or private sector agencies for persons from a range of incomes. There should be special psychological care programs for the elderly who live alone so that they can live independently and be as self-reliant as possible and for as long as possible.

67552 | *The Situation of Older Persons to Access Social Services in Order to Facilitate a Suitable Support Approach*

Kanchana Thianlai, Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Thailand

Sutthida Chuanwan, Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, Thailand

Pannawat Thuenklin, Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, Thailand

The objective of this study was to explore the situation of older persons regarding access to social services. This study focused on older persons who living alone or households whose members are all elderly. The research employed mixed methods which were obtained from the National Statistical Office. The qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews to support the quantitative results. Results showed that the proportion of households that are inhabited by only older persons in Thailand has been increasing rapidly, from 3.4% in 1990 to five times that level by 2020. What is most alarming is that the proportion of households in which the only inhabitant was an older man or woman increased from 1.3% to 7.2% between 1990 and 2020. In terms of psycho-social status, the older persons were aware of their vulnerability by living alone, and they fear having a life-threatening accident or dying alone. Those older persons who are active persons expressed the need for the government to support appropriate occupations and activities. In addition, older persons are inequalities to access social security affecting inaccessible the welfare state. Thus, community-based services are the most important to give more emphasis on outreach and community-based support closer to the home of older persons. The community or neighborhood needs to be more active in organizing social services and care within and by the community. The goal is to help people remain in familiar domiciles and surroundings for as long as possible while maintaining the quality of life.

67808 | *The Comparative Study of Gratitude and Happiness of Taiwanese Youth, Middle-aged and Elderly People*

Ching-Hua Mao, Chihlee University of Technology, Taiwan

Yu-Fen Chen, Chihlee University of Technology, Taiwan

The main purpose of this research is to compare the gratitude and happiness of the three age groups of Taiwanese youth, middle-aged and elderly. This research uses the "Oxford Happiness Questionnaire" and the "Gratitude Scale", and the age groups of 18-30 years old, 31-65 years old and over 65 years old are the research participants. The results revealed that middle-aged and elderly people are significantly happier than young people, and the gratitude scores of middle-aged and elderly people are also higher than that of young people. The correlation between gratitude and happiness among the three age groups is significant, indicating that being grateful is indeed happier. As for the comparison of the gender differences between the three age groups, whether it is happiness or gratitude, they have not reached significant levels. That is, the happiness or gratitude of men and women among the three age groups of Taiwanese youth, middle-aged, and elderly people did not show significant differences.

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Friday Poster Session | AGen2023

68438 | *Associations Between Sarcopenia, Osteopenia, and Obesity in Healthy Korean Adults by Opportunistic Body Composition Evaluation Using FDG PET/CT*

So Won Oh, Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center, South Korea
Chang-Myung Oh, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea
Yong Hwuy Kim, Seoul National University, South Korea
Jae Kyung Lee, Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center, South Korea
Jee Won Chai, Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center, South Korea

The present study evaluated opportunistic body composition in healthy Korean adults who performed FDG-PET/CT for cancer screening. FDG-PET/CT, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA), bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA), clinical history, and laboratory data of healthy Korean adults (M:F= 136:131, 60.76 ± 9.95y) who performed health screening program at our institute from 2017 to 2022 were analyzed. The distribution and quantification of abdominal visceral (VAT) and subcutaneous (SAT) fat tissues, crossed skeletal muscle area (CSMA) were evaluated, and bone mineral density (BMD), fat contents of liver and muscle were measured as Hounsfield unit (HU) level using non-enhanced CT images of FDG-PET/CT. Metabolic activity of all these tissues was measured on PET images of FDG-PET/CT. BMD and HU of the muscle steadily decreased with age. Both CSMA and BMD decreased with age, and they well correlated each other. CSMA was inversely correlated with the amount of SAT and VAT. Not SAT but VAT significantly increased with age. Fat content of liver was correlated with age and inversely correlated with CSMA only in women. In comparisons of normal and fatty liver groups, HU of the muscle was significant lower in the fatty liver group, but metabolism of the muscle was not different. Amount of both SAT and VAT were significantly larger, while glucose metabolism of both SAT and VAT were lower in the fatty liver group than in the normal group. Sarcopenic individuals tend to be osteopenic and obese, and present more fatty content in the liver and muscle.

68442 | *Apathy Prevalence Among Geriatric Inpatients: Significance for Healthcare Interventions*

Krzysztof Wilczynski, Silesian Medical University in Katowice, Poland

Purpose: We examined the prevalence of apathy in the context of neuropsychiatric symptoms in elderly people with dementia, mild cognitive impairment, and no cognitive impairment. The significance of apathy is considered in relation to active patient participation in health maintenance interventions and health maintenance technologies such as remote patient monitoring and state of the art well-being systems.

Methods: Cross-sectional study of 236 consecutive patients out of 650 admitted to an inpatient geriatric ward with a comprehensive geriatric assessment was performed and where a caregiver completed a neuropsychiatric inventory that includes 12 domains: delusions, hallucinations, agitation/aggression, dysphoria/depression, anxiety, euphoria/elation, apathy/indifference, disinhibition, irritability/lability, aberrant motor, nighttime disturbances and appetite/eating disturbances. **Results:** Average patient age was 80.7±6.6 years (x +/- SD) within a range of 63 to 99 years, 64.1% women. Apathy was the most frequently reported NPS in patients with dementia and mild cognitive impairment at 69.4% and 61.5%, respectively. In patients without cognitive impairment, the most frequent NPS were appetite/eating disturbances (44.9%), depression (41.5%), and apathy (40%).

Conclusion: While apathy and other neuropsychiatric symptoms among patients with dementia are common, our study shows that these symptoms are also common among patients admitted to a geriatric ward with MCI and no cognitive impairment. Apathy among patients with mild cognitive impairment is significant as these persons are especially susceptible to decline in functional capacity and particularly benefit from early interventions. Apathy should be addressed by clinicians and technology innovators to increase success rates with their healthcare solutions.

68572 | *Increasing Connect Care Problem List Utilization Amongst Geriatric Physicians*

Frances Carr, University of Alberta, Canada

Before converting to a new electronic medical system (Connect Care), Problem Lists (PL) were routinely used by all Geriatric physicians. However, there has been minimal use of its PL navigator. This study aimed for 80% of patients admitted to Geriatrics (Acute Care of the Elderly (ACE) unit) or seen in consultation (Geriatric Assessment Team (GAT)) at the University of Alberta Hospital should have their PL reviewed at all transitions of care (ACE unit) or with initial consultation (GAT). The study was conducted from March to November 2022. Initial physician feedback revealed a variety of reasons for poor PL navigator uptake which formed the basis for the intervention, which was a formal education session for physicians which addressed these reasons, presented during a divisional meeting. Physician feedback was also collected post-intervention.

One education session was held, attended by all physicians. The average duration for reviewing the problem list was 7.8 mins. Run charts revealed data shifts towards increased PL review at patient admission and PL incorporation into ACE notes, but decreased at transfers of care and with GAT consults. There was a trend towards increased problem duplication. The intervention was positively received, but led to minimal changes in behavior, and a trend towards increased problem duplication. Shifts were most noticeable for ACE patients, suggestive of this being the best target for further intervention. Although the study did not meet its aim, there was evidence of possible changes in behavior, and further exploration of existing barriers is required.

68617 | *Consumption of Fruit and Vegetable in Midlife and Risk of Depressive Symptoms in Late Life: The Singapore Chinese Health Study*

Huiqi Li, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Woon Puay Koh, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Yiqiang Chua, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Objective: Epidemiological evidence between consumption of fruit and vegetable and depressive symptoms in late life is limited and inconsistent, especially in Asian populations. We examined this association in a prospective Asian cohort. **Methods:** We used data from 16,571 participants of the Singapore Chinese Health Study. The consumption of fruits and vegetables was assessed using a validated 165-item food-frequency questionnaire at baseline (1993-1998), when participants were aged 43-74 years (mean age 53.0 years). Fruits were further classified according to climate of growth (temperate, subtropical, and tropical), or glycemic index value (low, moderate, and high). After a mean follow-up of 20 years, depressive symptoms were evaluated using Geriatric Depression Scale during the third follow-up interviews (2014-2016), when participants were aged 61-96 years (mean age 73.2 years). Multivariable logistic regression models were used to calculate odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI). **Results:** Depressive symptoms were identified among 4372 participants. Consumption of fruits, but not vegetables, was inversely associated with depressive symptoms in a dose-response manner: comparing extreme quartiles, the OR (95% CI) of depressive symptoms was 0.74 (0.66-0.82; P-trend <0.001) for fruits and 0.95 (0.85-1.07; P-trend =0.49) for vegetables consumption. The significantly inverse associations were observed in all subgroups of fruits by glycemic index values. However, in grouping by climate, consumption of subtropical and tropical fruit, but not of temperate fruit, was associated with lower risk of depressive symptoms. **Conclusions:** Higher midlife consumption of fruits, but not vegetables, was associated with a significantly lower risk of

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depressive symptoms in late life.

68677 | *The Effectiveness of Multifaceted Educational Program for Improving the Caregivers' Competence of Recognizing Delirium and Confusion on Elderly Dementia Patients*

Chen Pei Chun, Taiwan Adventist Hospital, Taiwan

Chen Miao-Yen, The National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

Dementia is an irreversible and common syndrome for the elderly. If delirium occurs on a dementia elderly, it will lead to faster deterioration in cognitive function, higher chance of moving to residential facilities and higher mortality.

This RCT research is to evaluate the effectiveness of improving the caregivers' competence of recognizing delirium and confusion on dementia patients after carrying out multifaceted educational program based on adult learning theory.

24 people are test group and 28 people in the control group. The test group will receive 40 minutes multifaceted educational program once a week in the first month after enrollment (total 4 times). The interventions include dementia care E-book, delirium online videos, one on one teaching by senior nurses and two-way cognitive feedback of delirium and confusion symptoms on dementia patients with their family caregivers.

The study results reveal that after receiving 4 weeks multifaceted educational program: 1. The main caregivers of the experimental group showed significant improvement in the knowledge level of distinguishing between delirium and disordered behavior in dementia. And after 12 weeks, there are still continuous results (B:3.470, $p = .000$). 2. The experimental group showed significant improvement in attitude level of distinguishing between delirium and disordered behavior in dementia (B:3.470, $p = .000$). 3. Through interventional multifaceted educational program, the experimental group's ability to identify delirium and abnormal behavior with dementia, the difference before and after the test has a significantly improved effect than the control group (B:1.345, $p = .000$). 4. After the intervention, the experimental group had positive feedback on learning satisfaction and significant improvement in nursing self-confidence (Mean: 4.63, SD:0.428).

68878 | *Muscle Fatigue Detection Using Multi-Channel Digital Electromyography Electrodes*

Eisa Aghchehli, Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Matthew Dyson, Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Kia Nazarpour, The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Identifying the fall risk and detecting it is of utmost importance in presenting adverse short- and long-term health consequences of falls. The occurrence of falls is not only caused by biological ageing but also by the fatigue of the lower leg muscles. Hence the ability to quantify muscle fatigue is critical to identifying falls among older people during their daily activities. Most studies on this topic in the literature use offline data analysis methods. This study proposes a mechanism for fatigue detection in real time. We investigate the assessment of muscle fatigue by using a bespoke multi-channel Body Area Sensor Network (BASN) based on surface electromyogram (EMG). Our proposed network of digital EMG electrodes utilises Inter-Integrated Communication (I2C) protocol to provide a multi-channel measurement system. We describe the hardware and firmware development of the proposed platform. We validate the digital electrode in detecting fatigue in the EMG signal methods appropriate for low-power embedded systems, comparing it with the results of a clinical EMG recording system.

68934 | *Exploring the Factors Associated with the Quality of Life in Family Caregivers: A Cross-sectional Study*

Yi-Ya Chang, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Chia-Yuan Lin, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Background: The aged population in Taiwan accounted for 16.8% of the total population since 2021. Diseases, disabilities, and psychological problems caused by aging will become a long and heavy long-term care process, which will cause a burden on the family.

Purposes: To explore the quality of life in high-burden family caregivers and to find out the predictors of quality of life in family caregivers.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was adopted to collect high-burden family caregivers and general family caregivers in Taiwan by convenience sampling. A structured questionnaire was administered to collect data. SPSS 23.0 statistical software was used for data analysis.

Results: A total of 174 family caregivers participated in this study. There are 87 high-burden family caregivers and 87 general family caregivers. The average age of the family caregivers was 55.89 years old, which belonged to moderate burden. The quality of life in general family caregivers were significantly better than those of high-burden family caregivers ($p < .001$). "Care burden" ($\beta = -.41$, $p < .001$) and "Self-efficacy for obtaining respite" ($\beta = .17$, $p = .024$) are the factors related to quality of life, which can explain the variation of 46% ($R^2 = .46$, adjusted $R^2 = .41$).

Conclusions: Family caregivers with better economic status have better quality of life, and when the care burden increases and self-efficacy decreases, the quality of life will decrease. The results of this study can provide references to develop services for high-burden family caregivers in the future.

69020 | *Relationship Between Lifestyle Behaviors, Health Promotion Behaviors, Depressive Symptoms, and Possible Sarcopenia in Community-Dwelling Older Adults: A Cross-Sectional Study*

Shu-Hung Chang, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Background: Sarcopenia is defined as an age-related progressive loss of skeletal muscle mass. With the global aging tendency of the world's population, sarcopenia has become a worldwide issue. Identifying potential peoples of sarcopenia is valuable. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between lifestyle behaviors, health promotion behaviors, depressive symptoms, and possible sarcopenia in community-dwelling older adults. Methods: A cross-sectional study design was used. The subjects were adults 60 years old and older living in northern Taiwan. Data on demographics, lifestyle behaviors, health promotion behaviors, depressive symptoms, and sarcopenia conditions were collected from August 2020 to July 2022. The descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, independent t-tests, and logistic regression analyses were analyzed with SPSS version 27.0. Results: In total, 376 cases were collected. The average age was 70.49 years old. The prevalence of sarcopenia, and possible sarcopenia were 7.4% and 18.9%, respectively. Individuals who were older (Odds ratio [OR] = 1.17, $p < .001$), lack of resistance exercise training (OR = 1.79, $p < .05$), less of protein (OR = 0.89, $p < .05$) or dairy intake (OR = 0.83, $p < .05$), lower scores for community participation (OR = 0.56, $p < .05$), with depressive symptoms, (OR = 0.46, $p < .05$), and higher fasting blood sugar (OR = 0.48, $p < .05$) were more prone to possible sarcopenia.

Conclusions: Community health nurses can use simple sarcopenia screening tools in the community to find possible sarcopenia individuals. We recommend adding resistance exercise training and protein intake dietary intervention to prevent a sarcopenia pandemic for community-dwelling older adults in future.

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69126 | *The Elderly's Organs are Ready for Functional Rejuvenation*

Tae Jun Park, Ajou University, South Korea
Hong Seok Kim, Inha University, South Korea
Young Hwa Kim, Ajou University, South Korea
Young-Kyoung Lee, Ajou University, South Korea

Aging has been regarded as a biological process resulting from the accumulation of stressed or damaged cells, so-called senescent cells. However, interestingly, we found that the number of fully senescent cells was not increased significantly in normal tissues of the elderly compared to the young individual. Instead, fibroblasts and smooth muscle cells which are neither proliferative nor fully senescent, were commonly observed in the elderly's tissue; we called them 'mid-old' status cells. The characteristics of mid-old cells are upregulation of inflammation-related genes and downregulation of anti-inflammation related genes. Furthermore, we revealed mid-old cells develops an inflammatory microenvironment in the stroma via upregulation of MMP9 expression which decreases the stability of epithelial cells lying on the basement membrane, resulting in decrease of epithelial cell's function. Strikingly, the microenvironmental change and the functional decline of mid-old cells can be rejuvenated by a young cell-originated protein. In sum, our data provided a new concept about rejuvenation; it can be achieved by the functional reverse of mid-old cells rather than the elimination of senescent cells themselves.

69472 | *Demarcation of Midbrain Structures With Deep Neural Network and Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping*

Farshad Falahati, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden
Jonatan Gustavsson, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden
Alireza Salami, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden
Grégoria Kalpouzos, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden

The atrophy and iron load of the subthalamic nucleus (STN), substantia nigra (SN), and red nucleus (RN) characterize neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease. Despite their key role in motor control and cognition, they have been overlooked partly due to challenges in imaging these small and deep-seated midbrain structures and lack of accurate and efficient segmentation methods. Quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM), an MRI technique to estimate in-vivo iron contents, provides a distinguishable contrast of these iron-rich structures. We propose an automated segmentation approach for demarcating STN, SN and RN, based on a deep convolutional neural networks model with U-Net architecture and MRI data. MRI data including T1-weighted, FLAIR, QSM and relaxometry (R2star maps) in addition to manually delineated nuclei masks on QSM images of 40 individuals were used to train a deep learning model in single-modal (using each MRI modality individually) and multi-modal (combinations of MRI data) setups. Five-fold cross validation results revealed that the multi-modal model using QSM and FLAIR performed best (average Dice scores of 0.84, 0.91 and 0.94 for STN, SN and RN, respectively). Subsequently, the best model was applied on a dataset including 208 adults (age range 20-80). Cross-sectional analyses showed significant associations between iron content and age in the STN ($r=0.47$, $p<0.001$), SN ($r=0.28$, $p<0.001$) and RN ($r=0.34$, $p<0.001$). Our automatic segmentation approach using deep neural networks offers a novel tool to access and accurately evaluate volume and iron load of these small midbrain nuclei which can lead to a deeper understanding of their function.

Entrepreneurship/Silver Economy

67746 | *Relationship Between Periodontal Disease and Dizziness in Older Patients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*

Yu-Hsiang Kuan, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan
Ci-Wen Luo, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan
Rosa Huang Liu, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Periodontal disease is the neglected syndrome that leads to tooth loss and systemic diseases in older men. Dizziness is a condition with high reported incidences; they worsen with age and can burden the health systems. The present study investigated whether periodontal disease causes dizziness in older patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Research data was retrieved from the National Health Insurance Research Database. Older patients with COPD were diagnosed with periodontal disease, dizziness. In the control group, we randomly selected individuals without periodontal disease who were sex and age-matched with the investigated participants. The Kaplan–Meier curve indicated that the cumulative incidence of dizziness was significantly higher among older patients with COPD and periodontal disease compared to the controls. After adjustment, Cox proportional hazards analysis revealed that older patients with COPD with periodontal disease had an increased risk of dizziness. Compared to controls, the risk of dizziness among periodontal disease was higher in women and male patients. Therefore, periodontal disease is not only a risk factor for dizziness, but also an independent risk factor for dizziness in older patients with COPD.

69085 | *Action Research on Intergenerational Program of Senior Fitness*

Fu-An Chung, YUNTECH, Taiwan
Wei-Shan Su, YUNTECH, Taiwan

This study applied intergenerational learning for the senior fitness, and to conduct the reflection on the teaching process via action research. To inspect the effects of their physical abilities and psychological feelings and also enhanced the professional growth of teaching practice. By intentional sampling, 8 preschool's students and 12 members of senior fitness center have done exercise classes for an hour a week for 10 times. The qualitative data were collected via teacher's diaries, students' feedback, video observation and semi-structured interviews. The results have the advantages of benefiting both body and mind, creating fun and happiness, enhancing self-worth, and being economical and sustainable. It is used for the purpose of elderly sports to provide reference for designing intergenerational physical activity courses, and to discover the implementation time as a reference for relevant units to establish and implement intergenerational learning to promote senior exercise policy and follow-up research, it has become a new trend for senior exercise to broaden the curriculum of joint exercise for the elderly and promote the independent exercise mode of the elderly. Also as a resource for the multifarious professionals and students, practitioners, investigators and policy makers.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session | AGen2023

Resilience

66689 | *Nudging Resilience: Promoting Sleep Awareness in Ageing to Enhance Mental Well-Being among Adults Aged 60+*

Serena Salvi, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Dilek Onkal, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

Valerie Egdell, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

A renewed awareness towards self-directed age stereotyping in older adults has given rise to a line of research focused on the investigation of the influence of attitudes towards own ageing on seniors' health and functioning (i.e., Levy, 2009). A key factor involved on older adults' mental health is sleep quality (e.g., Park et al., 2014). Studies investigating self-reported sleep quality among older adults have suggested how this portion of the population would tend to accept disrupted sleep if believed to be up to standard for their age (Brouwer et al., 2005). On the other hand, dysfunctional beliefs towards sleep in ageing, might prompt older adults to report sleep disruption even in the absence of objective disrupted sleep (Macleod et al., 2018). To date, there are no empirical studies investigating a potential influence of age-based stereotypes on older adults' attitudes towards sleep in ageing. This study aims to assess potential effects of behavioural nudges on older adults' perceptions of sleep in ageing. More in detail, behavioural nudges implementing the representativeness heuristic will be used in order to assess how nudging self-stereotyping among adults aged 60+, can influence beliefs towards sleep in ageing and perceptions of sleep disturbances as a health threat. This study implements a randomised control trial (RCT) design. While previous research led by Levy implemented age based stereotypes presented at the implicit level of consciousness (e.g., Levy, 1996), this research will present age-based stereotypes at the explicit level, in compliance with nudge theory principles (Thaler & Sunstein, 2008).

68043 | *Self-efficacy Highlighted Among Older Adults With Digital Competence in Times of Isolation*

Cherrie Park, The Ohio State University, United States

Background and Objectives: The digital divide has long been a global phenomenon. Efforts to reduce the digital divide are considered important since digital competence not only brings physical resources but also brings positive impacts on psychological well-being. However, older adults often remain digitally excluded in many societies. To further understand the impacts of digital competence on psychological well-being, the author examined the link between older adults' digital competence and self-efficacy. **Design and Methods:** Survey data were collected among individuals ages 65 and older (N = 185) living in the United States from February to August 2022. A multiple linear regression analysis was conducted for the survey data. The outcome variable was self-efficacy measured by the General Self-Efficacy Scale, and the explanatory variable was digital competence consisted of nine items asking how good the participants would be on the internet at searching news, shopping, sending emails, making video calls, etc. Covariates included age, gender, race, education, self-reported mobility, and perceived social isolation.

Results: Significantly lower self-efficacy among Black or African Americans ($\beta = -.15$, $p < .05$) and higher self-efficacy among Asians ($\beta = .17$, $p < .01$) were found. Education ($\beta = .15$, $p < .05$), self-reported mobility ($\beta = .18$, $p < .05$), and digital competence ($\beta = .16$, $p < .05$) were positively associated with self-efficacy whereas perceived social isolation ($\beta = -.30$, $p < .001$) was negatively associated with self-efficacy. **Discussion:** Digitally competent older adults show significantly high self-efficacy when other covariates are considered. Although physical and social isolation might negatively impact on older adults' self-efficacy, digital competence can help them maintain self-efficacy even in times of isolation.



Saturday, April 1

Parallel Sessions

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

09:30-11:10 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Qualitative/Quantitative International Psychology

Session Chair: Md Ashraful Kabir

09:30-09:55

68690 | *Child Protection in Violent Contexts in Different Normative Systems from an Occidental Perspective*
Guillermina Garcia Viazzi, Buenos Aires University, Argentina

This study aims to examine the approaches and solutions proposed by various regulatory systems about child abuse and mistreatment. The focus is on the legal systems of the United States of America and Argentina, which have taken different stances on the Convention on the rights of the child. Two legal cases, one from California State and another from La Pampa Province, are used as examples. The analysis of these specific cases was carried out through the comparison of the legislation applied in the matter by both countries, taking into account the consequences suffered by the children and the legal protection that professionals or public officials have in the intervention of these cases, in order to understand what are the legal gaps and/or adaptation of procedures necessary for effective child protection. Additionally, the paper suggests a comprehensive therapeutic approach to trauma that considers the difficulties and complexities of these cases, including the needs of vulnerable populations and the limitations of the healthcare system, to find a more holistic and effective solution to child abuse and mistreatment.

09:55-10:20

69218 | *The Lived Experience of Post-Stroke Loss and Coping Strategies of Singaporean First-Time Stroke Survivors and Family Caregivers*

Shaik Amin, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Ping Ying Choo, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Geraldine Tan-Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Jimmy Chee Keong Lee, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore
Andy Hau Yan Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Background: First-time stroke survivors (SS) and family caregivers (FC) experience multiple non-death losses. Current conceptualizations of these losses are largely derived from Western contexts. This study is the first to examine the lived experiences of post-stroke loss and recovery in Asian SS and FC. Methods: Interpretative phenomenological analysis was performed on qualitative dyadic interview data (N = 6) drawn from an ongoing longitudinal study in Singapore. The study included cognitively stable participants with first-time stroke at mild to moderate severity, discharged from in-patient care no longer than 3 months, and adequate communicative capabilities. Results: N=6 dyads were mainly spouses. SS were predominantly male aged between 38 to 72 and FC were mostly female aged between 37 to 52. Data analyses revealed 22 descriptive themes which were further sorted into six conceptual categories to form the Family Coping Model at Stroke Onset: (i) The Unfamiliar Body, (ii) Prioritizing Recovery, (iii) The Unprepared Surrogate, (iv) Cultivating Resilience, and (v) Trajectory Partnership are themes that represent the experience of post-stroke loss by survivors and family caregivers and their individual and joint coping strategies; (vi) Compassionate Healthcare encapsulates the needs of survivors and family caregivers from the healthcare ecosystem. Conclusions: The personal motivations of both SS and FC were reflective of a strong sense of familial duty with interdependence being reserved for pragmatic and practical issues. An absence of emotion-based coping and entrapment in a post-stroke liminal state call for the adaptation of dignity-focused, family-centered interventions for this unique population.

10:20-10:45

66902 | *Challenges and Opportunities in Organizing Non-communicable Diseases Services in Rural Bangladesh: A Primary Healthcare System Perspective*

Md Ashraful Kabir, Monash University, Australia
Md Nazmul Karim, School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Australia
Baki Billah, School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Australia

Introduction: The rapid rise of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cervical cancer, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory illnesses, and mental illness remain a major public health challenge in Bangladesh. Older population (\geq aged 60) living in the rural settings bear the high burden of NCDs. Effective health system is crucial to organize quality NCD services. This study examined the health system challenges and opportunities in organizing NCD services for major NCDs at rural settings. Methods: We conducted 15 in-depth interviews with first-line healthcare providers, 14 key informant interviews with facility-level providers and managers, and 16 focus group discussions with community members. Using health system dynamics framework, data were analyzed thematically. The triangulation of methods, participants, and sites was performed to validate the information provided. Results: Organization of NCD services was influenced by a wide range of health system factors, including lack of following standard treatment guidelines and protocols, under-regulated informal and profit-based private healthcare sectors, poor health information system and record-keeping, and poor stewardship. Furthermore, the lack of functional referral services; insufficient medicine, diagnostic facilities, logistics supply; and untrained workforces emerged as key weaknesses. The availability of NCD-related policy documents, the vast network of healthcare infrastructure, increased demand for NCD services were identified as the major opportunities. Conclusion: Despite the substantial potential, the health system challenge impeded the delivery of NCD services at rural settings. This weakness needs to be addressed to organize quality NCD services to better respond to the rising burden of NCDs.

10:45-11:10

68315 | *The Intersection of Social Locations in Asian American Couples: A Qualitative Inquiry*

Karen Quek, California State University, United States
Christie Eppler, Seattle University, United States
Natalie Wei-Mun Hsieh, Fuller School of Psychology, United States

Individuals' social locations including gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, sexual orientation, spirituality, and vocation define their social position and status in a given society and culture. These also create social inequalities among individuals in relationships. The complexity of couple dynamic is likely to create an interpersonal hierarchy between husbands and wives. Research consistently shows that couples' relational processes are ubiquitously intertwined, and that their social location matters. Based on subjective values associated with different social locations, the interlink of various locations between husbands and wives in a marital relationship could construct uneven marital power dynamics, whereby the unequal power is produced, reproduced and/or transformed through day-to-day interaction. The study used the intersectionality approach to provide a theoretical frame to understand how interlocking locations of gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, sexual orientation, spirituality, and vocation shape and transform relational outcomes within the cultural and dominant discourses in the context of marital relationships. A qualitative study was conducted to investigate the lived experiences of 20 Asian American couples with young as they negotiate identity and roles in early parenthood within the context of their social locations. The thematic analysis highlighted collectivist cultural values and spirituality as significant in guiding how partners understand identity and negotiate relationship roles in marriage. The intersection of various social locations challenged traditional husband and wives' roles and gender expectations for wives. Implications for Asian American couples, and for the application of intersectionality theory to diverse populations will be discussed.

11:25-11:50

11:25-12:40 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Jonie Glen Pioquinto

66088 | *The Development and Validation of the Philippine National Police Wellbeing Scale (PNP-Wells)*

Jonie Glen Pioquinto, National Police Commission, Philippines

Lucila Bance, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

The purpose of this study was to develop and validate a wellbeing scale for the Philippine National Police Headquarters (PNP-NHQ). This research utilized Instrument Development Model, and the methodology followed the standard scale development procedures. During data analysis, the researchers conducted validity and reliability checking, Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to determine the psychometric properties of the test. Results showed a high level of Cronbach's alpha coefficients ($\alpha = .88$ to $\alpha = .96$) for all of the factors. There was an observed acceptable validity coefficient between the PNP-Wells and the Scale of General Wellbeing (SGWB) ($r = .524$) and between PNP-Wells and the Police Stress Questionnaire (PSQ) ($r = -.204$), thus, establishing the convergent and discriminant validity of PNP-Wells, respectively. Moreover, the fit indices were found to be within the acceptable values (RMSEA = .074, CFI = .95, NFI = .92). This study concluded that PNP-Wells is a sound measure of wellbeing appropriate to the culture of PNP-NHQ and it can be useful in determining the effectiveness of mental health policies and programs for the PNP.

11:50-12:15

68836 | *A Study of the Process of Resilience in the Face of Economic Crises in the Past*

Kamolchanok Chumtap, Srinakarinwirot University, Thailand

A micro-enterprise entrepreneur is a career that must deal with the pressures of economic volatility that affects the business and, as a result, is vulnerable to developing mental health issues. Although resilience is an important factor in helping a person maintain good mental health when faced with difficult situations, the findings of current research do not cover the knowledge needed to describe the process of resilience. This study aims to find an explanation for the process of resilience and understand the resilience from previous economic crises of micro-enterprise entrepreneurs, leading to enhancing characteristics of resilience in the face of repeated economic crises through a study of quality by case study method, data collected by in-depth interviews with 8 micro-enterprise entrepreneurs in Bangkok and its surroundings who have experienced repeated economic crises. The results showed that resilience is a process caused by a mechanism between personal competence, social competence, personal structure, family coherence, and external support systems. In addition, facing economic crises in the past causes learning from mistakes and planning to prevent recurring problems, including having the ability to solve problems, which is a characteristic that entrepreneurs use to deal with problems when having to face repeated economic crises. Findings from this research can be a guideline for micro-enterprise entrepreneurs and related agencies to promote resilience, including as a guideline for further research using other research methods.

12:15-12:40

69122 | *Psychological Factors Facilitative to Sports Injury Rehabilitation Adherence Among Filipino Injured Athletes: A Basis for Intervention Program*

Denise Ang, Philippine Sports Commission, Philippines

Clarissa Delariarte, Far Eastern University, Philippines

Injury is a detrimental event in an athlete's life that has been happening for years now in Philippine Sports. The way an athlete copes varies from one to another, as they are not just posed with the goal of physical recovery. They also highly face psychological consequences that affect their behavior toward rehabilitation programs. The impact of their rehabilitation adherence determines whether they can be able to successfully return to play or experience re-injury. The purpose of the study was to determine if the psychological factors: Motivation, Social Support, Self-Efficacy and Mental Toughness served as predictors in aiding an athlete's Rehabilitation Adherence. A predictive and non-experimental quantitative research was implemented. Eighty-Seven (87) Filipino Injured Athletes participated in the conduct of study who have been undergoing their rehabilitation programs at Philippine Sports Commission-Sports Rehabilitation Unit. Results showed that the: (1) Identified Regulation in the Motivation Subscale (2) Intrinsic Regulation in the Motivation Subscale (3) Confidence in the Mental Toughness Subscale were positive and significantly correlated with Rehabilitation Adherence. Consequently, the Confidence Subscale of Mental Toughness was the best predictor of Rehabilitation Adherence. Identified Regulation and Amotivation of Motivation Subscale were also predictors. This concluded that when athletes develop a strong sense of these psychological factors, we can ensure a better understanding of their rehabilitation goals, as well as better adherence, would be an expected outcome. The researcher used these results and findings of the study as the basis for a well-facilitated psychological intervention program for Filipino Injured Athletes.

13:40-15:20 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Zachary Beckstead

13:40-14:05

69015 | *Content Analysis of Augmented Reality in Viral Video Advertising*

Ching-Jung Fang, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

In the digital era, networking hardware is mature and stable, and various new media have been derived, driving the trend of AR advertising. The advertising industry gradually regards AR as an important communication tool for advertisers to launch marketing campaigns (Craig, 2018). The advertising campaigns combine new AR technology that allows customers to participate in the offline experience directly. In addition, the advertiser can upload videos of AR activities process on social media (such as YouTube). They use secondary information dissemination, and viral marketing to captivate the attention of consumers. However, there are few relevant studies on the advertising design of AR, and this issue is worth exploring. The purpose of this study is to explore the AR video ads for brand marketing. Through content analysis, we will explore the performance of AR video ads with a high number of views, their content information and creative strategies. To understand how the brand affects the viewer's potential psychological cognition, and then generate positive communication, form viral spread, and gain word of mouth and free publicity for the brand. The result can be a reference for the design of AR video ads in the industry and academia.

14:05-14:30

69061 | *Liability Rules and Social Efficiency of Artificial Intelligence: From a Behavioral and Empirical Simulation Perspective*

Jing-Huey Shao, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

This study is an effort to provide a behavioral analysis and social simulations on the liability rules and their effect on behavior and social efficiency, in the consideration of artificial intelligence (AI). AI can be categorized into weak AI and strong AI, according to the extent of autonomy and capabilities. This study will cover their legal definitions and limitations, with the discussion of self-driving AI as an example, as well as investigating the current autonomous and agency theories, for the purpose of coding AI-related regulations and criteria for systematic analysis.

By utilizing Agent-Based Modeling, this study uses different rules and criteria as variables in the economic analysis and social simulation, such as levels of liability rules, data protection, and AI controllability. Through simulating how agents (including customers and producers) act in different types of jurisdictions, this study is intended to explore how these variables affect the behavior of AI-related parties, and how to achieve better fitness to a particular society or improve efficiency. In addition, this study will also provide a discussion on whether such results can be applied to strong AI, under the consideration of threshold effect, enforcement error, joint and several actions, contract stages, and so on. We aim to explore the aforementioned issues with behavioral and empirical perspectives, and to offer suggestions, in the hope of promoting the advancement of AI, and at the same time, ensuring the general welfare of the public.

14:30-14:55

69265 | *Analysis of Key Factors Influencing Consumers' Choice of AI Customer Service by Using Extended Technology Acceptance Model*

Yu-Kai Huang, National Taiwan Ocean University, Taiwan

Chi-Han Huang, National Taiwan Ocean University, Taiwan

governments and businesses have started to pay attention to the application of AI technology based on service. There are also many experimental projects for AI customer service in Japanese rail stations. Hence, it is essential to explore the factors which affect people's intention to take AI customer service and the view of moral decision-making. First, this study proposes an extended model of the Combined Technology Acceptance Model with additional variables to investigate the key factors influencing people to take AI customer service. Then, structural equation modeling is used to explore the structural relationship between latent variables. The valid data were collected through a questionnaire from 313 respondents. The results revealed that the primary path that influences behavioral intention to people taking AI service is perceived trust, which indirectly affects behavioral intention through the attitude toward using. The most critical direct effect on behavioral intention is perceived trust. Through the selected variables, it can assist the management in formulating the policies of an intelligent customer service system.

14:55-15:20

69098 | *Answers From the Beyond? Cultural Practices for Predicting the Future*

Zachary Beckstead, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Gatlin Jordan, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Emily McFadden, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Mitzi Yanez, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Sharini Shanmuganathan, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Alex Song, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Our everyday and ordinary lives are filled with future-oriented actions where we strive to anticipate and predict the results of our actions. Historically, different cultures have created practices and objects to discern the future. These divinatory practices and objects reveal the goals, fears, and desires of those who use these devices and include card reading (cartomancy) and sacred texts (in Christianity known as Bibliomancy), and recent cultural inventions include the Magic 8 ball and Ouija Board. Through these objects and activities, individuals not only adapt to the world as-it-is, but actively attempt to align the future with their intentions. Our study investigated how we construct objects as potentially predictive of the future and also how some objects are personally constructed as appropriate or inappropriate devices to use to answer human concerns. Our research team had participants (n = 12) interact with three divinatory objects (e.g., the Bible, Magic 8 Ball, and Ouija Board), and respond to a questionnaire assessing their levels of comfort, safety, and belief in the predictive power of the object. Each participant was also asked about their experiences and beliefs about each object to determine how each object is constructed as legitimate or not legitimate. We found that participants were generally comfortable with the Bible and Magic 8 Ball, and not with the Ouija Board. However, we will discuss how cultural background and beliefs, especially in relation to science and meanings of sacredness, were influential variables determining their responses to the task.

15:35-17:15 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Psychology (Media & Design)

Session Chair: Ching Chih Liao

15:35-16:00

69062 | *Research on User Experience Design of Public Warning System: A Case Study of Earthquake Alert of Mobile Device*

Chia-Hua Lin, Tatung University, Taiwan

Yu-Ting Chen, Tatung University, Taiwan

Yi-Qian Lo, Tatung University, Taiwan

The earthquake alert is a warning message the public will receive when an earthquake occurs in Taiwan. Although the information distribution unit is the central government, the core of the construction lacks a user perspective. Through affinity mapping of user experience investigation, it is found that most users want to receive information about "main earthquake", "warning type", "extended disaster", "refuge instruction", "post-earthquake related information", and "status report". Next, the three designers are asked to follow the above information requirements and design earthquake alert interfaces. Thirdly, the interface will be adjusted after expert interviews, interface evaluation feedback, and testing. Finally, the formal test passed the usability test of 35 subjects. The research concluded that the information content could be divided into three types: "disaster information", "user guidance", and "the subsequent current situation and others" and found that the information process should be divided into (1) before and during the earthquake (2) the first half of the earthquake (3) the second half of the earthquake (4) the second half of the earthquake. This study has summarized seven critical points of the design interface, including (1) simple and straightforward important text, (2) color discrimination of earthquake levels, (3) simple images related to information transmission, (4) enlargement of important text and images in crises (5) page flashing display can improve the attractiveness to users (6) the design of buttons should have guiding functions (7) complex information can be simplified through links to reduce the burden of users.

16:00-16:25

67468 | *Gaming Motivation: Developing a New Tool To Measure Psychological Motivations to Play Video Games*

Mustafa Can Gursesli, University of Florence, Italy

Alessia Martucci, University of Florence, Italy

Mirko Duradoni, University of Florence, Italy

Andrea Guazzini, University of Florence, Italy

Alan Mattiassi, University of Florence, Italy

Video games are rapidly becoming a part of our daily life, both for entertainment and learning purposes, and people of every age play them. The literature about gaming motivation has exponentially increased in recent years and researchers are thriving to understand what pushes people into playing video games by building scales that are able to do so. In this study, we have developed and validated a scale to investigate and assess the psychological gaming motivation that leads people to use video games to satisfy their basic needs without relying on a specific type of video games on the Italian gaming population. The proposed scale included 99 items that were administered to 543 players. Exploratory Factor Analysis partially confirmed the initial theoretical framework of 18 factors and lead to a new 16 model factor: 12 were already quite established in the literature (autonomy/creativity; boredom; competition; completionism; coping; diversion; entertainment; escapism; habit; nostalgia; self - esteem and social), 2 resulted as the integration of two already existing motivations (immersion and fantasy; challenge and mastery), 2 were completely new (aggressivity and freedom). Younger and less educated people have stronger motivation than adult players; gender comparisons showed that males play mainly for competition and mental challenge reasons, while females for escapism and completionism reasons. Regarding the type of games, PvP players play mostly for competition, challenge, self - esteem and social reasons, while PvE players play usually for coping, immersion/fantasy, and competition reasons.

16:25-16:50

68832 | *The Relationship Among Internet Celebrity Worship, Internet Celebrity Following Behavior, Live Stream Watching Behavior, and the Problematic Live Stream Watching Behavior of Taiwanese Teenagers*

Fu-Yuan Hong, Institute Graduate of Physical Education, Taiwan

This study selects 490 junior high school students, 926 senior high school students, and 1,416 junior-senior school students in Taiwan as the research subjects, and applies a watching live streams questionnaire for teenagers, an Internet celebrity worship scale, live stream watching behavior scale, Internet celebrity following behavior scale, and a problematic live stream watching behavior scale for testing, and the data are analyzed by structural equation modeling. The results show that: (1) 60% of junior-senior high school students in Taiwan like using their mobile phones at home and watching live streams by themselves, most of them watch live streams at zero cost, and mainly watch e-sports live streams and star live streams; (2) The hypothesis model proposed in this study assumed that there is a significant relationship between Internet celebrity worship, the watching live streaming behavior, Internet celebrity following behavior, and the problematic live stream watching behavior. The adaptation values are $\chi^2(59, n=1416) = 9.596, p=0.000, GFI=0.941, CFI=0.970, and RMSEA=0.078$, and the adaptation result is ideal; (3) The indirect effects of Internet celebrity worshipping on the problematic live stream watching behavior, watching live stream behavior on the problematic live stream watching behavior, and Internet celebrity worshipping on Internet celebrity following behavior were .44, .039, and .03, respectively. Finally, the results of this study are discussed, and suggestions for schools, adolescents, and future research are put forward.

16:50-17:15

69225 | *Emotional Responses to Different Modes of Occlusion Applied to Phrases Expressing Situational/ Emotional Concepts*

Ching Chih Liao, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

In prior basic research exploring the influence of different Chinese character structures and varied positions of occlusion, the speed and accuracy of character reading recognition has been explored. Based on those cumulative research results, this study extends the investigation from occluding single words to occluding phrases. The experimental design uses mode of occlusion ($n=8$) and phrases expressing emotional or situational concepts ($n=5$) as independent variables to measure the dependent variable of emotional response. The purposes of this research are to understand: 1. Whether text-occluding techniques are more conducive to emotional arousal than normal text; 2. Whether different modes of occlusion can evoke different degrees of emotion for the same phrase; and 3. Whether the mode of occlusion by visible object is more conducive to emotional arousal than the mode of occlusion by invisible object. The data was analyzed using repeated measures and the results showed that different occluding modes do affect the strength of the emotional response to the same emotional phrase. It was found that the occluding mode of "fading, covering strokes with objects" has the most significant emotional connection for each phrase. In comparison, the same phrases with no occlusion elicited the least emotional response from participants. The most common emotional response to the five phrases with different occlusion modes was "calm" with the exceptions of the emotional responses of "astonished" for 'stepping on land mines' and "calm and happy" for 'beer festival (Oktoberfest)'.

17:20-18:00 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Workshop Presentation Session 4

Calm & Clear Workshop

Session Chair: Arthur Giacalone

17:20-18:00

69152 | *Calm and Clear*

Arthur Giacalone, Institute of Contemplative Studies, United States

Calm-Abiding (Quiessence) is considered foundational for the arising of mental clarity and as a step toward further training in the practice of Insight Meditation. Through dedicated and consistent practice of cultivating single-focused and stable attention, Calm-Abiding meditation can contribute to the purification of mental afflictions and imbalances, giving rise to a sense of well-being characterized by an open, wakeful presence and the experience of mental and physical pliancy. Participants will be guided through simple, guided instructions for cultivating such an open and wakeful presence by mindfully resting in silence, stillness, and non-conceptual awareness.

Calm & Clear is suitable for anyone who has had little or no experience with meditation. In addition, Calm & Clear meditation instruction can also be appropriate and helpful to individuals with prior meditation experience but whose progress has plateaued due to inconsistent attentional stability and mindfulness in their practice.

09:30-11:10 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Mental Health

Session Chair: Ying Wai Bryan Ho

09:30-09:55

68101 | *Who Believes in Fake News? A New and Holistic Approach to Understanding Susceptibility to (Mis)information as a Psycho-cognitive Phenotype*

Rafal Rygula, Maj Institute of Pharmacology Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

The contemporary media landscape is saturated with ubiquitous disinformation, posing a serious threat to democracy, socio-political stability, and mental health. The present work constitutes a review of a series of experiments conducted in our laboratory that were using a newly developed (mis)information susceptibility scale and a battery of cognitive and psychometric tests. The studies were conducted in a non-clinical population recruited via the online recruitment panel Prolific Academic linked with Qualtrics and Millisecond Inquisit web testing platforms. In my talk, I will focus on the mechanisms determining the dissemination of information, with a particular emphasis on cognitive processes and personality traits that contribute to susceptibility to fake news. I will also talk about the characteristics of the information that make it trustworthy and disseminated and will explain why the probability of behavioral engagement with information is more related to its congruency with the individuals' preconceived beliefs than it is to its objective truthfulness. Furthermore, I will argue that believing in misinformation does not imply denying the truth and will demonstrate that various phenotypes of sensitivity (mis)information are associated with differences in cognitive processes and personality traits. Finally, I will discuss recent research, which demonstrated that willingness to behaviorally engage with the news can be manipulated pharmacologically. To conclude I will present a basis for a new and holistic approach to understanding susceptibility to (mis)information as a psycho-cognitive phenotype. --Supported by the EEA Financial Mechanism 2014-2021. Project: 2019/35/J/HS6/03498--

09:55-10:20

67539 | *Understanding What People Value in Psychological Services and the Acceptability of Digital and Non-digital Treatments From People With Depression*

Larry Auyeung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Ella Tsang, StoryTaler, Hong Kong

Winnie Mak, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This study aimed to understand users' perspectives towards different depression treatments, especially on the novel E-services.

113 participants with depression were asked to rank the importance of 15 psychological service attributes and rate how various depression treatment options satisfy their expectations. Survey also assessed potential predictors of adoption. Most of the participants were aware of the existence of E-mental health services. Effectiveness was ranked as the most critical service attribute. Digital mental health services met users' expectations to the same extent as non-digital mental health services for most of the service attributes. Digital mental health services outperformed face-to-face psychotherapy in fulfilling users' expectations on waiting time, cost, timely support, anonymity, transportation cost, and flexible time in service provision. Yet, repeated measure ANOVA showed that participants considered face-to-face psychotherapy as the most effective treatment. Tele-mental health services were perceived as less effective, $F(6,104) = 24.78, p < .001$. Nevertheless, participants indicated a similar likelihood of using face-to-face psychotherapy and Internet-based psychotherapy in the future. Mobile app services, bibliotherapy, and medication were the least likely to be adopted. Regression analysis showed that E-readiness predicted the likelihood of use of Internet-based psychotherapy, and awareness did not predict its future likelihood of use. While the effectiveness of face-to-face psychotherapy was equivalent to that of Internet-based psychotherapy, this study showed it was not the same case from consumers' perspectives. Future implementation work on E-service may consider de-buffing the misconception on the effectiveness of E-service, promoting its service strength, and improving users' E-readiness.

10:20-10:45

69151 | *Psychometric Properties of IGM-ACs (IGM-Across the Continuum Scale): A Mental Health Screening Tool*

Ivy Moriño, Central Bicol State University of Agriculture, Philippines

The WHO (2018) defined mental health as a state of well-being in which an individual realizes their full potential and can cope with the everyday stresses of life, work productively and fruitfully, and contribute to society. Moreover, mentally healthy individuals are productive and successful in their studies and careers; thus, they could give back to the community (Vardeleon & Merejilla, 2019). The present study utilized the mental health phase in the framework of the mental health continuum. This paper aims to establish the psychometric properties of the I. Moriño Across the Continuum Scale in terms of factor structures, reliability, and validity. The sample consisted of adults ($N=430$) in the age range of 17-60 years old. Preliminaries in the test construction were utilized to assess the factor structure of a 72-item Mental Health Phase scale. Using the Varimax Extraction Method, the initial 72-item questionnaire was reduced to 43 with only three factors, while another factor was excluded due to low communalities. The factors that emerge during the extraction are (1) Flourishing, (2) Manifesting Distress, and (3) Afflicting. The result proved high internal reliability and construct validity for the final 43-item scale. The developing components discovered represent common elements visible in prior studies researching mental health. Findings show that the I.M-ACs is a good measure of the mental health phase.

10:45-11:10

69469 | *Can Video-Based Online Mental Health Education Talk Improves the Mental Health Literacy of the General Public?*

Ying Wai Bryan Ho, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Mei Yi Tsang, Castle Peak Hospital, Hong Kong

Kai Pan Mark, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Hok Hoi Pang, Hong Kong Psychological Service Center Limited, Hong Kong

Adrian Low, The Hong Kong Association of Psychology, Hong Kong

Wai Kit Wong, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong

Mental health literacy is defined as individuals' knowledge and beliefs about mental disorders. This important attribute allows individuals to identify, manage, and prevent from getting mental illnesses. There is evidence that a range of interventions can improve mental health literacy, including whole-of-community campaigns, interventions in educational settings. In recent years, mental health literacy obtained considerable attentions from practitioners and researchers. However, the interests from the above parties does not extend to rural area, which also requires mental health education. A pilot project which involved a 2-hours long university students-led online mental health promotion talk was delivered via video conference platform to the public in Hong Kong. 228 participants from Hong Kong joined the talk. The mental health literacy was assessed before and after the online talk by Mental Health Knowledge Questionnaire, a validated assessment tool for mental health literacy for Chinese. 25 questionnaires were fully completed, and the data was input to SPSS for statistical analysis. One sample T-Test was used to evaluate the mean difference between the two sets of questionnaires (Pre and Post). The results were $t = -.076$, degree of freedom = 24, $p = .940$, effect size = .002. The results of the pilot project indicated that the video conference based mental health education talk may need more serious consideration before it is widely used to the public.

11:25-12:40 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Psychology and Society

Session Chair: Alan Weber

11:25-11:50

67036 | *Distress and Growth in the Black Community*

Devin Noel-Harrison, Seattle Pacific University, United States

Experiencing racial discrimination is an unfortunate reality that many people of color must regularly undergo. With the increased use of social media, videos depicting violence against black bodies (e.g., the murder of George Floyd) are widely circulated and garner millions of views. The consequences of being exposed to these race-related traumatic events online (TEO) can be damaging to the mental health of the Black community, maybe even more so if one's black identity is important and salient to their overall well-being. This study uses the Multidimensional Model of Racial Identity (MMRI) to separate Black identity into three dimensions: centrality, public regard, and private regard. Though witnessing these race-related TEO often leads to posttraumatic stress (PTS), meaningful growth may also be possible. This concept is known as posttraumatic growth (PTG) where traumatic events lead to a positive change and improvements in overall functioning. The sample consisted of 116 participants (N=116) aged 18–66. Meditation analyses were conducted to see if the dimensions of centrality, public regard, and private regard mediated the relationship between witnessing race-related TEO and PTS/PTG. The analysis indicated that public regard influenced the relationship between witnessing race-related TEO and PTS. Additional analysis showed a positive correlation between PTS and PTG. This indicates that there may be a link between the process of experiencing PTS and PTG. Further research is needed to understand the psychological effects, both positive and negative, of witnessing racial discrimination against one's own racial/ethnic group.

11:50-12:15

67503 | *Take Pride: Religiosity and Life Satisfaction of Selected Non-heterosexual Orientations in the Philippines—Homosexuals and Bisexuals*

Rita Aringo, National University, Philippines

Life satisfaction emphasizes the interaction between the individual and the society, and it encompasses how they integrate with groups such as religions. However, despite its apparent favorable impact of religiosity on a person's life, the idea of how it extends to the life of sexual minorities was not yet fully investigated. This idea prompted the analysis of whether life satisfaction among selected non-heterosexual orientations was correlated with religiosity. It was conducted through an online questionnaire form, which was responded to by 120 participants in their early adulthood who identified as homosexuals and bisexuals. The study's findings demonstrated that life satisfaction positively correlates with religiosity among the selected non-heterosexual samples. On the other hand, the analysis showed that the variables have an insignificant relationship among homosexual participants while posing a relationship among bisexual participants. As a result of evaluating the variables within the context of non-heterosexual orientations, this study adds to previous research. It acts as a means of raising awareness about this matter. Moreover, the results of the conducted study may have been affected by several constraints that the study faced during the pandemic. Religiosity is a factor that influences a person's life satisfaction.

12:15-12:40

69240 | *Towards an Islamic Psychology: Philosophical and Theological Perspectives*

Alan Weber, Weill Cornell Medicine, Qatar

As in the early Christian and Judaic traditions, Islamic scholars speculated extensively on the nature of the soul (psyche) and such concepts as self (Arabic: nafs), identity, being, and mental aberrations. Medieval Islamic thinkers drew frequently on Neoplatonic concepts as well as commentaries on Aristotle's *De anima* to create frameworks for psychological inquiry, and they adopted the Galenic-Hippocratic humoral model which proposed physiological origins of mental illness. Thus western and Islamic psychological theories possess some common roots. However, modern Islamic mental health professionals have argued that Islam provides a unique mode of being necessitating the integration of shariah law and Muslim perspectives on the nature of reality and creation, including the human mind, into psychological and psychiatric theory and praxis. This contribution provides an overview of the historical development of psychology in Muslim-majority societies from the perspectives of medicine, natural philosophy and theology spanning the early Islamic period to recent attempts to develop a modern Islamic psychology suitable for allopathic evidence-based clinical counselling and diagnosis. A critique is provided of some of the current theoretical frameworks of Utz (2011), Haque (2009), Rasool (2015) and Traditional Islamically Integrated Psychotherapy (TIIP).

13:40-15:20 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Mental Health (COVID-19)

Session Chair: Naim Fanaj

13:40-14:05

69118 | *Pahimakas: Unspoken Goodbyes and Interventions of COVID-19 Bereaved Individuals, the Continuation*
Jacqueline Lising, Mondriaan Aura College, Philippines

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) became the deadliest pandemic of the 20th century. (World Health Organization, 2020). In the Philippines alone, the death toll reached 65,476 (JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data, 2023). "Pahimakas" is a deep Filipino word meaning, last farewell. Unlike having a "pahimakas", many people were not able to say their goodbyes to their lost loved ones. In the initial study, the author utilized the indigenous process of "pakikipagkwentuhan" to know the stories of those who lost someone to COVID-19 and identify the clinical interventions they underwent to make sense of their situation. Ultimately, the author sought to find local initiatives in making psychological interventions available with the goal of alleviating their suffering. The follow-up study took place a year after the initial study. It was focused on the continuation of the participants' "kwento" (life stories), with the goal of finding out the participants' take on the effectiveness of the psychological interventions and local initiatives in helping the bereaved families. Using McAdams semi-structured interview protocol, the author was able to find out that: (1) 65% of the participants were diagnosed with Persistent Complex Bereavement Disorder; (2) participants were looking at the world from a distant view, describing a self that is unmoved and (3) most participants gave up hope on local initiatives that did not happen. Recommendations from the participants and different government units were acquired to enforce the materialization of local interventions.

14:05-14:30

67403 | *Mental Health in the Workplace During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Multinational Stakeholder Survey*

Arlinda Cerga Pashoja, St Marys University, United Kingdom
Asmae Doukani, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom
Evelien Coppens, KU Lueven, Belgium
Benedikt Amman, Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona, Spain
Ella Arensman, University College Cork, Ireland
Ulrich Hegerl, European Alliance Against Depression, Germany
Gentiana Qirjako, Centre for Health and Wellbeing, Albania
Naim Fanaj, Mental Health Center, Kosovo

The COVID-19 pandemic has been widely reported to negatively impact mental health. This study aimed to determine the extent to which experts from nine countries agree on the impact of COVID-19 on the mental health of employees. An online stakeholder survey including five closed-questions, and one open-text question on the impact of COVID-19 on mental health and the capacity to promote mental wellbeing in the workplace was completed by 65 experts with minimum 5 years of expertise across a range of sectors, and from nine countries across Europe and Australia, between September and October 2020. The majority of experts agreed that job stress and burden (n=50, 77.4%), depression, anxiety and/or suicidal behaviour had increased (n=45, 69.4%), while the capacity of the workplace to; promote wellbeing (n=34, 52.3%), support employees with mental health conditions (n=33, 50.8%), and for managers to look after their own mental health needs (n=29, 44.6%), had decreased. No between-group differences were found for survey items, with the exception of 'the capacity of the workplace to promote mental wellbeing' between country groups, which decreased in western countries ($\chi^2(1, N=34)=11.36; p=.001$), and remained the same in Eastern Europe countries ($\chi^2(1, N=34)=9.24; p=.002$). Open-text-responses suggested that mental health during COVID-19 was more negative in the healthcare sector compared to the ICT sector in which mixed views were expressed. The expert survey provides a consensus that mental health was negatively impacted by COVID-19, as were efforts to promote mental health in the workplace.

14:30-14:55

68024 | *Online Survey About Depression and e-Psychotherapy in Kosovo During the COVID-19 Outbreak*

Naim Fanaj, Alma Mater Europaea Campus Rezonanca, Kosovo
Arlinda Cerga Pashoja, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom
Sevim Mustafa, College AAB, Albania
Gentiana Qirjako, Albanian Institute of Public Health, Albania

The COVID-19 outbreak hit also Kosovo. Experts around the globe called for research and action in mental health field. Kosovo as one Low Middle Income country in Europe adapted its responses to those recommended in other countries affected by pandemics. Some of the resources that were being implemented (e-psychotherapy) were provided and expanded for use by people in need. The aim of this study was to understand the level of depression as a result of the COVID-19 situation, possible associations with sociodemographic variables and expectations regarding the e-psychotherapy. It's a cross-sectional study. The participants were 198 respondents recruited online in the period 20.03.20 until 23.04.20, who completed the Albanian version of PHQ-9. Mean score of depression resulted 9.46 (DS = 7.51). 65.2% of participants agreed that the situation has worsened their psychological state; 42.4% had a mild to severe form of depression and 25.3% had minimal symptoms. 18.7% of participants saw iCBT as helpful, 19.7% a little while 58.1% wanted to try it. Significantly higher depression resulted for females and participants diagnosed with depression before. The higher levels of depression correlated significantly with higher expectations of iCBT. Gender, age, education, marital status, previously diagnosed with depression, previously treated for depression and perception of worsened psychological state showed predictive abilities for depression presence. We may conclude that Covid-19 situation has increased depression levels and thus expectations for e-psychotherapy. There is a need to give more space to online treatments. Further studies are needed to better scientifically elaborate these findings.

14:55-15:20

68724 | *Emerging Adulthood in the Midst of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Perpetuating and Protective Factors Affecting University Students' Mental Health*

Andy Hau Yan Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Ping Ying Choo, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Geraldine Tan-Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Young adulthood is a crucial period for identity development, relationship formation, and preparation for workforce entry. Undergraduate university students in particular face elevated risks for mental health problems such as loneliness, depression, and suicidal ideation. With unprecedented disruptions brought on by COVID-19, this vulnerable population had to shoulder an additional layer of developmental difficulties. This cross-sectional, retrospective study critically investigated the perpetuating and protective psychosocial factors that affected undergraduate students' mental health (as measured by Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale 21-Item and ULCA Loneliness Scale). A total of 324 Singaporean undergraduate students (Mage= 21.93 years; SD=1.707), with 75.4% females and 24.6% males, were recruited and had completed online survey. Independent t-test was conducted and found significant gender differences on all mental health outcomes ($-4.26 \leq t \leq -2.26, p \leq .025$). Pearson correlational analysis was used to identify significant psychosocial variables (i.e., family relationships, coping styles) with $r \geq .30$; these variables were then added to hierarchical multiple regression models to identify predictors of depressive symptoms, anxiety, stress, and loneliness. Findings revealed that: (a) loneliness and unhealthy coping styles accounted for 53.9% of variance in depressive symptoms, (b) gender and unhealthy coping styles accounted for 35.4% of variance in anxiety, (c) gender, family conflicts, unhealthy coping styles, and loneliness accounted for 51.9% of variance in perceived stress, as well as (d) family cohesion, depressive symptoms, and unhealthy coping styles accounted for 44.9% of variance in loneliness among undergraduates. Findings and implications will be discussed.

15:35-17:15 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Mental Health

Session Chair: Andy Hau Yan Ho

15:35-16:00

68927 | *A Five Arm Randomized Control Trial for an Intergenerational Arts and Heritage-Based Intervention: ARTISAN 2.0*
Stephanie Hilary Xinyi Ma, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Andy Hau Yan Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Background: ARTISAN 2.0 builds on the empirical foundation of Project ARTISAN (Aspiration and Resilience Through Intergenerational Storytelling and Art-based Narratives), a 5-week multi-modal art-based intergenerational intervention developed in 2018, to investigate the intervention components contribution in promoting wellbeing among the young and old. Methods: A parallel group, multicenter, randomized controlled trial (RCT) with four treatment groups and one control group was conducted. 233 youth and older adults were recruited and randomized into five conditions: ARTISAN, participatory arts, art space, storytelling, and physical activity (control). Participants were assessed at baseline, post-intervention, and 10-week follow-up with multiple psychometric measures. Focus group discussions were audio-recorded and transcribed. Results: One-way repeated measures ANOVA were conducted for each condition, and post-hoc independent t-tests were conducted for scales with significant findings. The quantitative findings revealed that engagement in the conditions yielded varying benefits for participants. Engagement in ARTISAN resulted in enhanced civic participation, participatory arts engagement strengthened multiple aspects of psychological wellbeing, attending tours at an art space encouraged appreciation for Singapore's heritage, sharing life stories enhanced one's purpose in life, and participation in physical activity improved quality of life. A framework analysis was adopted for the qualitative data, resulting in the identification of 12 themes nested into five interrelated theme categories. This provided deeper insight to the underlying health-promoting contributions of the ARTISAN intervention components and revealed that the multi-modal ARTISAN intervention outperformed singular-modality interventions and could promote self-actualization. Conclusion: This study adds to the limited literature on how integrative modalities can support community wellbeing.

16:00-16:25

69088 | *An Online Contextual Schema Therapy Workshop for Social Anxiety Symptoms – A Randomized Control Trial*
Simona Stefan, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania
Paula Stroian, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania
Liviu Fodor, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania
Silviu Matu, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania
Diana Nechita, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

Given the high prevalence of social anxiety, developing accessible psychological interventions for this condition becomes a priority. Self-criticism and experiential avoidance have been established as two transdiagnostic mechanisms involved in social anxiety. Contextual Schema Therapy (CST; Roediger, Stevens, & Brockman, 2018) is a novel psychological treatment addressing these two mechanisms by conceptualizing them as two distinct patterns of schema activation (modes). We therefore aimed to test the efficacy of a brief (single session) CST intervention, delivered in an online group format, for individuals with social anxiety symptoms. We also examined experiential avoidance as a potential mechanism of change. 112 participants with social anxiety symptoms above cut-off were randomized to either the CST group intervention or a waitlist control group. The Brief Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale – Second Version (BFNE-II) and the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire – Second Version (AAQ-2) were filled in by participants at baseline, immediately after the intervention and at a two-week follow-up. The CST intervention comprised psychoeducation, a conceptualization of social anxiety in schema and mode terms, reflection exercises, chairwork and imagery techniques. At follow-up, significant reductions in fear of negative evaluation and experiential avoidance were found in the CST group. Experiential avoidance was a marginally significant mediator of the changes in fear of negative evaluation from pre-test to follow-up. The results support the potential large-scale usefulness of brief online CST interventions with socially anxious individuals.

16:25-16:50

69009 | *Outpatient Utilization in Patients With First Diagnosis of Dementia Co-Morbid With Depression: A Population-Based Cohort Study in Taiwan*
Chih-Ching Liu, Asia University, Taiwan
Chien-Hui Liu, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

Backgrounds: The association of dementia co-morbid with depression with the patterns of outpatient utilization is still lacking. This study was conducted to compare the number of outpatient visits between dementia patients with and without depression. Methods: In this nationwide cohort study, outpatient utilizations of dementia patients with and without depression were tracked for a 1-year period after first diagnosed dementia. The information was acquired from the Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database entries between 2005 and 2016. The number outpatient visits were analyzed by log-transformed because their distribution of outpatient visits was skewed to right. The association of dementia comorbid with depression with log-transformed outpatient visits were accessed by multivariable linear regression models. Results: The mean (standard deviation) numbers of psychiatric outpatient visit per patient year of dementia with and without depression were 7.30 (8.54) and 3.15 (8.76), respectively, with a difference in log average numbers of psychiatric outpatient visit of 0.74 (95%CI 0.68 ~ 0.80). However, the mean (standard deviation) numbers of psychiatric outpatient visit per patient year of dementia with depression (51.69 [36.21]) were significantly lower than that in dementia patients without depression (57.12 [60.99]), with a difference in log average outpatient visit of -0.11 (95%CI -0.16 ~ -0.07). Conclusion: Dementia with depression had more psychiatric outpatient care but less outpatient care, which may imply that the abnormal non-psychiatric symptoms or signs in dementia patients with depression may delay seeking for an outpatient care and their health-care service or design may be needed to improvement.

16:50-17:15

69079 | *Mindful Compassion Art-Based Therapy for Dementia Care (MCAT-DC): Findings from a Waitlist Randomized Control Trial*
Andy Hau Yan Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Geraldine Tan-Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Ping Ying Choo, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Building on the empirical foundation of Mindful-Compassion Art Therapy for healthcare workers, Mindful-Compassion Art-based Therapy for Dementia Care (MCAT-DC) is developed to foster self-compassion and resilience among dementia family caregivers. Specifically, MCAT-DC is a multicomponent, group-based psycho-socio-spiritual intervention that integrates mindfulness meditation, creative expression, and reflective awareness in four weekly 2.5-hour standardized sessions. This study adopted a waitlist randomized controlled trial design to test the effectiveness of MCAT-DC, involving 89 dementia caregivers who completed baseline and follow-up assessments. Between-group analysis using Mann-Whitney U test revealed significant reduction in perceived stress, assessed using Perceived Stress Scale, among caregivers in the immediate treatment group (mean rank=38.87) as compared to those in the waitlist control group (mean rank=51.72) after completing MCAT-DC ($U=714.0, z=-2.29, p=.022$). Friedman test with follow-up Wilcoxon Signed Rank test was conducted to examine the efficacy of MCAT-DC across time (i.e., baseline [T1], post-intervention [T2], three-month [T3], and six-month follow-up [T4]). Statistical findings showed significant decrease in caregiving burden at T2 ($z=-2.24, p=.025, r=.168$) with maintenance effect at T3 ($z=-3.32, p<.001, r=.248$) and T4 ($z=1.97, p=.049, r=.147$), as assessed using Zarit Burden Interview. Significant reduction in depressive symptoms, assessed using Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, was observed among caregivers at T2 ($z=-2.64, p=.008, r=.198$). Caregivers also experienced significant increase in sense of peace, assessed using Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy – Spiritual Wellbeing, at T2 ($z=-2.43, p=.015, r=.182$). These findings reflect MCAT-DC's efficacy in safeguarding dementia caregivers' wellbeing and promoting healthy, sustainable caregiving. Experiential narratives of caregivers will be discussed.

09:30-10:45 | Room 705

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Psychology and Education

Session Chair: Lord Joseas Conwi

09:30-09:55

67488 | *Student Violence in Schools – An Emerging Challenge for Educators*

Binoj Joseph, Charles Darwin University, Australia

Teacher well-being continues to gather increased attention in the neoliberal education era. School-based violence is a significant contributor to the detrimental experiences for educators, that includes various forms of violence perpetrated by students. Even though research in this area has received global attention over the past decade, the paucity of ample evidence base to reinforce the well-being of teachers vindicates more research in this area. The current research evidence suggests that student violence adversely affects a wide range of areas, including mental and physical health, classroom management, job retention, self-efficacy, and overall personal and professional life. This research focuses on how student behaviours and school violence impact the well-being of teachers. Embracing a qualitative approach, the research aims to draw upon the lived experiences of educators in the schools of the Northern Territory (NT) of Australia. This paper reviews data from a short online survey that includes the foundational demography of educators in the NT and some of the key emergent themes that inform a larger study. Statistics from the online survey indicate a considerable degree of victimisation experienced by educators in the NT. The significance of the study is further highlighted as it covers a geographical location where there is a predominance of Australian First Nations people. This population still suffers from the distress and trauma of colonisation. Here we gain an initial snapshot of the prolific distress from student violence suffered by many teachers in the NT, alongside a backdrop of trauma experienced by children of colonised peoples.

09:55-10:20

69217 | *An Exploration of Psychological First Aid in Climatic Disaster Contexts of the Pacific Islands*

Malini Nair, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Psychological first aid (PFA) is one of the activities of psychosocial support (PSS) under the mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) intervention pyramid. PFA activities are being implemented as part of the response to climate disasters and health emergencies. This paper attempts to review the MHPSS intervention pyramid to examine what should be considered for localization. The study also conducts a gap analysis of PFA interventions in the context of climate disasters in Pacific Island countries (PICs). A scoping review of sources and keywords was used to identify research articles on the effectiveness of PFA in climate disasters. Online survey questions were sent to ten PICs red cross offices. Three PICs participated in survey interviews to gauge current status, issues, and challenges. The literature review demonstrates the effectiveness of PFA program intervention in a different context. However, there is a lack of such evidence from PICs and a lack of scientific evidence. A preliminary online survey found 50% of PFA is part of the disaster response and rehabilitation program. The gap analysis reveals that the current PFA has no tangible outcomes, negligible stakeholder consultation, lacks strategic planning, and lacks cultural context and localization. However, the PFA program is widely used and is generally accepted as a valuable tool during climate disaster response and recovery. Many recommendations are being made to fill these gaps as areas of improvement for PICs, to ensure that PFA intervention is recognized locally and scientifically proven effective in the context of climate disasters.

10:20-10:45

67511 | *Exploring Protective Factors of Resilience Among Philippine College Students*

Kevin Yau, De La Salle University, Philippines

Lord Joseas Conwi, De La Salle University, Philippines

During the pandemic, college students experienced drastic disruptions in life and learning. While many reported mental health issues, some were able to cope quite well. This study investigates possible protective factors that contribute to different mental health outcomes. Using an explanatory sequential mixed methods design, the study first explores whether assets and resources would contribute to distinctive mental health outcomes typologies by the measure of subjective well-being and symptomology in the dual-factor model. A multivariate model of analysis was employed to examine whether the level of those protective factors (i.e. assets and resources) were specifically related to each mental health group. Subsequent qualitative interviews were conducted to understand how representatives from the symptomatic but content group maintained high level of subjective well-being despite high level of clinical symptoms.

Among the 317 college students who participated in the research, the symptomatic but content group accounted for the highest proportion (49%), followed by the troubled group (37%), the positive mental health group (11%) and the vulnerable group (3%). The quantitative result shows that the level of social support, regulatory strength, meaning making strength and interpersonal strength significantly differed across outcome groups, revealing that these protective factors matter to determine one's mental health outcome. The qualitative result found that various coping skills grouped under appraisal and problem solving were used by students to keep them "well" despite persistent symptoms. It also highlighted the importance of self-efficacy and directedness as overarching factors for the symptomatic but content.

11:25-12:40 | Room 705

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Psychology and Education

Session Chair: Yousef Abu Shindi

11:25-11:50

67501 | *Investigating the Impact of Interdisciplinary Experience on the Learning Performance of Industrial Design Students*

Wen-Chi Chen, Tatung University, Taiwan

Chih-Fu Wu, Tatung University, Taiwan

Dan-Dan Xu, Tatung University, Taiwan

Meng-Chieh Liu, Tatung University, Taiwan

This study explores the impact of three different cross-disciplinary experience student groups on the learning outcomes of industrial design students (without interdisciplinary learning process, participating in interdisciplinary activity courses, and participating in complete interdisciplinary courses). To understand what kind of learning experience can effectively improve students' cross-disciplinary teamwork ability and the differences in the complete product development process. In the research, semi-structured interview questionnaires were used to collect, analyze and summarize the interviewees' learning process, practical operation and other issues. Quantitative evaluation is carried out through cross-disciplinary basic ability analysis (communication, reflection, practice) and product development learning effectiveness (Rubric scale) formulated by professional teachers. It also conducts qualitative interviews with students with different interdisciplinary learning experiences, participates in recording the students' special presentations and digs into the situation of team interaction. The analysis was carried out with single factor variance, descriptive statistics and interview coding. The results show that the teams of "participating in cross-domain activity courses" and "participating in complete cross-domain courses" are better than the teams with "no cross-domain learning process" in terms of cross-domain basic core competencies and product development and there was no significant difference between "participating in an interdisciplinary activity course" and "participating in a complete interdisciplinary course". Therefore, students of the Department of Industrial Design can cooperate with different faculties and schools by participating in active cross-disciplinary courses and improve their participation in cross-disciplinary teamwork through learning experiences.

11:50-12:15

67384 | *Encouraging Students to Become Social Entrepreneurs: Testing the Moderation of Entrepreneurial Creativity*

Ching Yin Ip, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

This research investigates the effects of outcome expectations of social entrepreneurship, social responsibility, perceived peers' social awareness, digital literacy, and perceived social support on social entrepreneurial intentions, as well as the moderation effects of entrepreneurial creativity on these relationships. After gathering 303 valid responses of Taiwanese students by adopting the quantitative survey method, an exploratory factor analysis and a multiple regression model were conducted to evaluate the factor structure and the direct effects on social entrepreneurial intentions respectively. Results of multiple regression displayed that perceived peers' social awareness, digital literacy, and perceived social support positively affected social entrepreneurial intentions. Moreover, through utilising the PROCESS macro for SPSS, results indicated that entrepreneurial creativity positively moderates the effects of outcome expectations of social entrepreneurship, social responsibility, digital literacy, and perceived social support on social entrepreneurial intentions. This research offers practical insights to educators and governments for encouraging students to engage in social entrepreneurship.

12:15-12:40

67351 | *The Scale of Causal Attribution for Success and Failure Among University Students: Factorial Structure and Differential Items Functioning*

Yousef Abu Shindi, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Hussain Ali Alkharusi, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Ali Mahdi Kazem, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Muna Abdullah AlBahrani, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Rashid Sulaiman Al-Fahdi, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Aieman Ahmad Al-Omari, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Khamis Sulaiman Al-Abri, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

The causal attribution for success and failure affects the future behavior of students. Success increase student motivation. Failure leads to a decrease in self-esteem. Each of the types of causal attribution for success (internal and external) has a different effect on the student's behavior, as well as the types of causal attribution to failure (stable, unstable). Providing a reliable and appropriate causal attribution scale for the Omani environment may encourage researchers to conduct further studies and research to measure this characteristic, predict its behavior, and thus control it. Therefore, this study came to examine the structure of the Lefcort causal attribution scale in the Omani environment, as well as to examine the differential performance of its items for two variables: gender of the student, and academic level. The adapted version for university students in Jordan (Ghobari et al., 2012), which consists of 24 items, was applied to a sample of 246 male and female students from Sultan Qaboos University (Sultanate of Oman), and then confirmatory factor analysis was used to check the suitability of the data to the factorial scale structure, and Mantel-Hanzel method was used to detect differential performance of items. The results found, through the CFA indicators, that the data fit the scale version after deleting two items due to the low standard regression. The results also showed a differential functioning for item 24 for the gender variable, and items: 13, 21, 23 for the academic level variable. The study concluded a version of the scale suitable for the Omani environment consisting of 22 items.

13:40-15:20 | Room 705

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Psychology and Education

Session Chair: Mei-Shiu Chiu

13:40-14:05

68981 | *The Implementation of International Education in Elementary Schools in Taiwan*

Shao-Ying Tseng, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

Hsuan-Fu Ho, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

As the trend of globalization has endowed inevitable influences among countries economically, politically, and culturally, the importance of implementing international education has been stressed by many countries worldwide. Taiwan is no exception. The Taiwanese Government has published the "White Paper for International Education for Primary and Secondary Schools" in 2011, but the results are far from its expectations. This research thus aimed to evaluate the achievement of the international education in Taiwan, as well as to explore the major reasons for the meager school achievement. A self-developed Likert's five point questionnaire was adopted as the major instrument for this research, and the questionnaire was delivered to 70 elementary school teachers in Taiwan. The results indicated that teachers have a strong and positive attitude toward the international education, and schools have worked very hard to promote the international education. However, the insufficient funding and inadequate teacher self-efficacy have contributed a great deal to the lower achievement. Finally, the author recommended that the government should allocate more resources for international education development, as well as provide more opportunities for teachers to lift their international education competency.

14:05-14:30

67436 | *The Higher Education Expectation Scale: Development and Implications*

Izzat Morshidi, James Cook University Singapore, Singapore

Peter Chew, James Cook University Singapore, Singapore

Lidia Suarez, James Cook University Singapore, Singapore

Excessive educational expectations are a known risk factor for anxiety, depression, and even suicidal ideation among students. However, current instruments measuring educational expectations have largely been for primary and secondary students with a focus on parental expectations. To examine the degree of educational expectations perceived by college and university students, the study describes the development and testing of the Higher Education Expectation Scale (HEES). The scale measures the perceived educational expectations from multiple sources among students in higher education. The first study detailed the design, content validity, and initial exploratory factor analysis of the scale among 302 Malaysian tertiary students. Results from the factor analysis show that students perceived expectations from four distinct sources: parents, self, educators/institutions, and culture. The initial scale had adequate to good reliability but had poor convergent and concurrent validity. The second study addressed the limitations identified in the first study with a new sample of 302 Malaysian tertiary students. A similar four-factor structure was tested and showed good to excellent reliability and moderate convergent and concurrent validity. Overall, the results produced a final 28-item HEES multidimensional scale that will allow empirical investigations into the impact of excessive expectations on tertiary students' psychological and physical well-being.

14:30-14:55

68480 | *Teachers' Opinions Toward the Use of an Affective Teaching Model in Real and Virtual Mathematics and Transdisciplinary Classrooms*

Mei-Shiu Chiu, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

The aim of this study is to understand teachers' opinions toward an affect-focused teaching model and its use in real and virtual classrooms. The model ("The Four-Seasons Framework for Affective Teaching") was initially developed on the basis of affect-focused mathematics teaching in Taiwan. The model has a later development to incorporate learning theories (e.g., situational interest, gamification, scaffolding, and constructivism) and is transdisciplinary in nature. The participants were class (also mathematics) primary school teachers. Before the interview, the teachers viewed an introduction to the model, examples of PPTs for real classrooms, and examples of game-based teaching and assessment (developed by Unity) for virtual classrooms. In the interview, the teachers provided their opinions about implementing the framework in real and virtual mathematics and transdisciplinary classrooms. With qualitative methodologies, the theoretical basis to analyze the teacher interview data includes pedagogical knowledge (PK), pedagogical content knowledge (PCK), technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK), and the learning theories constructing the model. The analysis results reveal that the teachers perceive the model as being a well-structured, flexible, and transdisciplinary approach, inviting deep learning, thinking, and understanding. The game-based design is potentially motivating students. The model might be difficult to implement due to teachers' existing teaching patterns, textbooks, and abundant teaching content in the curriculum. Integrating real and virtual classrooms is a practical design with the potential for benefiting students, especially low achievers. The teachers' in-depth thinking patterns form a new structure of teaching, integrating PK, PCK, TPACK, and the learning theories for the model.

14:55-15:20

68850 | *The Effects of Mindfulness Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) Group Counseling Program To Enhance Flow in Playing Music of Music Students*

Chonthicha Hanaree, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Amaraporn Surakarn, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Supat Sanjamsai, National Institute for Child and Family Development, Mahidol University, Thailand

This study is the quasi-experimental research. Its purposes were to 1) comparing the flow in playing music of students majoring in music between before and after attending mindfulness based cognitive therapy group counseling program; and 2) comparing the flow in playing music of students majoring in music between the experiment group, who attended a group counseling program using mindfulness based cognitive therapy and the control group, who did not participate in the program. The sample consisted of 24 undergraduate students majoring in music, who met the inclusion criteria. The sample was divided into 12 students in the experiment group and other 12 in the control group. The research used a pretest-posttest quasi experimental design. The research instruments were the flow in playing music measurement and the mindfulness based cognitive therapy group counseling program. The program was administered into 8 sessions with approximately 120 minutes each time. The data were analyzed using mean, standard deviation, and t-test. The findings of this research were as follows: 1) the flow score of students majoring in music after attending the mindfulness based cognitive therapy group counseling program was higher than attendance before at .05 level of significant; and 2) the flow score of students majoring in music after attending the mindfulness based cognitive therapy group counseling program was higher than the control group's scores at .05 level of significant.

15:35-17:15 | Room 705

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Psychology and Education

Session Chair: Sai Sun

15:35-16:00

68135 | *School's Policy of Community and Support With Parent Protect Students From Pandemic – Evidence Form RED*
Lienchun Lin, National Chen Chi University, Taiwan

COVID-19 shuttered schools around the world, upending traditional approaches to educational attainment. Emergency remote teaching became a challenge for school managers. How to successfully get students back to school without falling behind and feeling anxious. This study focuses on school policy and intervention that will protect and help students from the pandemic's effects. This research analyzes data from the IEA survey REDS (Responses to Educational Disruption Survey), including 10,349 junior high school teachers who teach G8 students. Based on the REDS user manuscript and the R software used to run regression. Focusing on what kind of community and parent support is most likely to predict lower learning disruption. The result shows that the school's information system, social media sites, postal service, Video calls predict lower learning postpone. School's email system, social media sites, Video calls predict lower learning withdraw. Meanwhile, Nutrition, learning materials, Organization of school days, financial support predict lower learning postpone. Health, earning materials, Study skills predict lower learning withdraw. Based on the results: It is important for principles to use different channels to communicate with parents. Otherwise, schools can educate not only students but also parents' knowledge about parenting during the pandemic.

16:00-16:25

69059 | *A Bibliometric Review of Students' Stress and Social Emotional Learning During the Pandemic*
Tsan-Tong Yu, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

To systematically review the research of student stress during the covid-19 learning with technology and explore the knowledge base of student's social emotional learning, the study conducted a bibliometric review analyzing 635 journal papers in the Scopus database. The analysis strategies of descriptive statistics, citation analysis, co-citation analysis, and co-occurrence analysis were used to understand students' emotion, stress, research topics, and the intellectual structure of social emotional learning during the covid-19 pandemic, and provide suggestions for future research in social emotional learning. Three important findings were concluded as follows. 1. Based on the quantity and developmental time of publication, students' stress and social emotional learning research could be categorized into four phases, which included internet addition, academic performance, social media and interpersonal communication. The top three influential countries concerning publication quantity and citation rates were China, the UK, and United States. 2. The top three influential journals of student stress were *Frontiers in Psychology*, *Sustainability Switzerland Journal* and *Frontiers in Education*, according to the order. 3. The topics of students' stress and social emotional learning studies could be grouped into four clusters. The emerging themes were academic performance, anxiety, communicable disease control, and mental health. Based on the findings: In the post-pandemic era, it is increasingly important to cultivate students' social emotional intelligence through the exploration of curriculum, reading, reflection and experimentation.

16:25-16:50

67695 | *Rewards System in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Narrative Review*
Maryfe Roxas, Philippine Normal University, Philippines
Marilou Francisco, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Philippines
Angelbert Hernandez, Trinity University of Asia, Philippines
Laarni Buenaventura, Philippine Normal University, Philippines
Melchor Siena, Potrero National Highschool, Philippines
Red Honeylee Valencia, Philippine Normal University, Philippines

This paper examined the existing literature on rewards systems in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Review of studies were derived from the period of 2010 to 2022 through the electronic databases such as ProQuest, EBSCO, and ScienceDirect. Search terms include children with ASD, autism, typically developing children, and social rewards. Data were thoroughly analyzed by means of a semi-systematic approach. The researches were clustered through methods, and findings. Based on the consolidated data, it revealed that ASD children respond less to social rewards as compared to typically developing children. Literature reviews provide consistent findings that children with ASD exhibit a need for heightened response than typically developing children. In order to address the gap in existing literature, it is important to address the various findings in theory. There are two ways in which these findings can be viewed: (1) the lack of sensitivity of the children with ASD to social rewards could indicate impairment in their social systems; or (2) based on the social motivation hypothesis, it could just be that they do not find responding to social stimuli rewarding. There seems to be enough evidence of the latter, thus providing a good take off point for the design of an experiment that looks into the reward systems of children with autism. Lastly, it also revealed the call for studies in a localized context for it is prominent that the studies reviewed were culled from Western countries and there were limited numbers in Asian countries like the Philippines.

16:50-17:15

68691 | *State-Space Configuration of Intrinsic Motor and Cognitive Tempo*
Sai Sun, Tohoku University, Japan
Chia-huei Tseng, Tohoku University, Japan
Kexin Xiong, Tohoku University, Japan
Yasuhiro Hatori, Tohoku University, Japan
Shinsuke Shimojo, California Institute of Technology, United States
Shioiri Satoshi, Tohoku University, Japan

Tempo, pace, rhythm, or speed is a central characteristic of human activities widely expressed in daily walking, thinking, and communication. All human behaviors could hold rhythmic properties and carry intrinsic timing information from or to the brain, as represented by intrinsic brain rhythms and rhythmic synchronization across different brain frequencies, one of the leading timing mechanisms. However, it is still unclear whether such a timing mechanism can be generalized across motor and cognitive dimensions and consistent across states. Using a home-based longitudinal track of motor and cognitive behaviors, we strive to bridge a direct link between intrinsic motor and cognitive tempo using computational modeling and further explore the commonality of timing mechanisms across tasks and states, followed by latent factor analysis that may account for tempo and tempo variations. A self-paced spontaneous finger tapping task was performed using a smartphone to quantify the natural motor tempo together with a battery of webpage-based online experiments involving visual perception, learning, memory, and decision-making across four periods (1st day, 7th days, 30th days, and 60th days later). Overall, our results demonstrated strong state-invariant motor and cognitive tempo representation, possibly supporting the existence of independent internal clocks for motor and cognitive timing, thus yielding mental stability across states. Moreover, such state-invariant tempo representation is not domain-general but task-specific, suggesting distinct timing mechanisms for automatic motor and cognitive tasks, thus yielding mental flexibility. Lastly, four dimensions primarily characterize natural motor tempo and tempo variations, including self-reported daily life tempo, emotional states, sleep, and social network.

09:30-11:10 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Vision and Hearing Health

Session Chair: Tai Anh Vu

09:30-09:55

69202 | *The Effectiveness of Auditory Rehabilitation in the Elderly: A Case Report*

Chun-yi Lin, Asia University, Taiwan
Natalie Yu-Hsien Wang, Asia University, Taiwan
Pei-Chen (Peggy) Liu, Asia University, Taiwan

Background and Aims: Cognitive decline in the elderly has been linked to age-related hearing loss. This case study investigated whether auditory rehabilitation might improve auditory performance as well as cognitive functioning in the elderly with age-related hearing loss who did not wear hearing aids. **Methods:** The participant, LHL, was an 89-year-old female with mild bilateral hearing loss between 1000Hz – 4000Hz at 46.7 dB HL. She did not wear hearing aids and had no diagnosis of cognitive impairment. LHL took part in a four-week auditory rehabilitation program, which consisted of a one-hour training session per week. LHL received training for auditory discrimination and auditory memory. Prior to and by the end of the program, pure-tone audiometry, auditory discrimination and memory, and cognitive functioning were evaluated. For the assessment of cognition, the Mandarin Chinese version of Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) was used. **Results:** LHL's hearing thresholds remained the same, and the auditory memory did not benefit from the program. However, auditory discrimination performance improved significantly, from 10% to 60% of accuracy. In terms of cognition, the MOCA score improved from 6 to 11. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** This study demonstrates the potential benefit of auditory rehabilitation for the elderly with mild age-related hearing loss who have not worn hearing aids. Moreover, cognitive performance is likely to be compromised by hearing loss. Based on this case, we encourage audiologists to provide aural rehabilitation for cases with mild age-related hearing loss soon after identifying hearing loss to postpone the decline of cognition.

09:55-10:20

67462 | *Content Development of the VISION-Cog: A Novel Tool To Assess Cognitive Impairment in Visually Impaired Older Adults*

Tai Anh Vu, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore
Eva Fenwick, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore
Kinjal Doshi, National University Hospital, Singapore
Preeti Gupta, Singapore Eye Research Institute, Singapore
Ecosse Lamoureux, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore

Objective: We describe the content development of the VISually Independent test battery Of NeuroCOgnition (VISION-Cog)—a new diagnostic tool to evaluate cognitive impairment (CI) in visually impaired older Asian adults.

Method: The qualitative content development phase consisted of 2 iterative stages: a neuropsychological consultation and literature review (Stage 1) and an expert-panel discussion (Stage 2). In Stage 1, we investigated currently available test batteries for CI in visually impaired and their limitations, and construct our preliminary test battery. We then deliberated this battery during an expert-panel discussion (Stage 2) to decide, via agreement of the experts, the content of a pilot neuropsychological battery.

Result: The two-stage process resulted in a pilot VISION-Cog consisting of 9 vision-independent neuropsychological tests, including the Modified Spatial Memory Test, List Learning, List Recall & List Recognition, Adapted Token Test, Semantic Fluency, Modified Spatial Analysis, Verbal Subtests of the Frontal Battery Assessment, Digit Symbol, Digit Span Forwards, and Digit Span Backwards. These tests encompassed 5 cognitive domains—memory and learning, language, executive function, complex attention, and perceptual-motor. The expert panel made suggestions to improve the clarity of test instructions and ensure culturally relevant test content. These suggestions were incorporated and iteratively pilot-tested by the study team until no further issues emerged.

Conclusion: We have developed a 5-domain and 9-test VISION-Cog pilot instrument capable of replacing vision-dependent diagnostic batteries and aiding the clinician-based diagnosis of CI in visually impaired older adults. Subsequent phases will examine the VISION-Cog's feasibility, comprehensibility, and acceptability; and evaluate its diagnostic performance.

10:20-10:45

67463 | *Pilot Testing of the VISION-Cog: A Novel Tool to Diagnose Cognitive Impairment in Visually Impaired Older Adults*

Tai Anh Vu, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore
Eva Fenwick, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore
Kinjal Doshi, National University Hospital, Singapore
Preeti Gupta, Singapore Eye Research Institute, Singapore
Ecosse Lamoureux, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore

Objective: We pilot-tested the VISually Independent test battery Of NeuroCOgnition (VISION-Cog) to determine its feasibility, comprehensibility, and acceptability in evaluating cognitive impairment (CI) in visually impaired older Asian adults.

Method: The VISION-Cog was iteratively fine-tuned through pilot studies and expert-panel discussion. In the first pilot study (Stage 1), we recruited 15 visually impaired and cognitively normal participants aged ≥ 60 years to examine the pilot VISION-Cog's feasibility (length of time to administer), comprehensibility (clarity of instructions), and acceptability (participant burden). We then presented the pilot results to the expert panel (Stage 2) who decided via agreement on a revised version of the VISION-Cog. Subsequently, we conducted a second pilot study (Stage 3) to ascertain improvement in feasibility, comprehensibility, and acceptability of the revised version.

Result: The VISION-Cog was deemed feasible, taking approximately 60 minutes to complete. All participants agreed that the test instructions were clear and the battery did not cause undue discomfort or frustration. The data collector rated all tests as very user-friendly. Minor modifications to the pilot VISION-Cog were suggested by the panel to improve its safety, clarity of instructions, and cultural relevance. These suggestions were incorporated and iteratively tested in the second pilot study until no further issues emerged.

Conclusion: Using an iterative mixed-methods process, we have developed a feasible, comprehensible, and acceptable 5-domain and 9-item visually independent VISION-Cog test battery suitable to assist CI diagnosis in older adults with visual impairment. We will assess its diagnostic potential against clinician-based assessment of CI in subsequent phases.

10:45-11:10

68099 | *Psychiatric Problems in Impaired Vision in Elderly Patient*

Andri Andri, Krida Wacana Christian University, Indonesia

Impaired vision in elderly patients does have an extraordinary psychological impact. Losing sight for some patients is frightening and often triggers psychiatric problems. Several cases of visual impairment in practice are associated with the onset of symptoms of severe mental disorders such as depressive disorders and anxiety disorders. We found several cases of visual disturbances such as glaucoma and retinal disorders which often lead to sleep problems, anxiety disorders and depression. A 75 years old male patient with glaucoma and difficulty in sleeping that made him more anxious and a 67 year old female patient with retinopathic diabetic with declining of vision after surgery. Both patients complained about how they were not satisfied with their ophthalmologist and felt so much regret about the operation. The male patient was treated with Ativan 1mg (lorazepam) since he felt much worry initiating sleeping. It worked for him. He did not stand for the side effects of antidepressant and refused to use it. The female patients had persistent symptoms of anxiety. She was given Escitalopram 5mg and Clobazam 5mg twice a day to relieve the symptoms and it worked for her. Both patients still continued the medications until this report was made. They rejected the psychological intervention and just wanted to do the medication.

11:25-12:40 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Aging & Gerontology

Session Chair: James McNally

11:25-11:50

68736 | *Current Alzheimer's Treatment Options: Lies, Damn Lies, and Pharmaceutical Companies*
James McNally, University of Michigan, United States

As of March 2022, annual federal funding for Alzheimer's research in the United States will be more than \$3.5 billion. For decades, millions of Americans and their families have been waiting for improved, if not effective, therapies for Alzheimer's and other dementia. Worldwide, researchers work to find solutions for those living with a disease we do not understand, do not know the cause, and do not know how to treat. In the United States alone, more than 6 million Americans live with Alzheimer's, with this number expected to more than double by 2050. Currently, 1 in 3 seniors dies with Alzheimer's or another dementia, more deaths than breast cancer and prostate cancer combined. More than 11 million Americans provide unpaid care for the victims of this disease with only minimal support from state or federal agencies. Despite the massive investment in pharmaceutical interventions, only four drugs have been approved for Alzheimer's treatment, most introduced in the 1980s. With virtually no progress in treatment options in decades, this presentation reviews the medico-treatment model for Alzheimer's and related dementias and why almost all the chemical interventions have failed in Stage II clinical trials. The presentation will discuss the amyloid hypothesis crisis and how that reflects on this research modality globally. Finally, the presentation will discuss the challenges and conflicts inherent in depending upon publicly traded pharmaceutical companies to report risks, benefits, and costs in an unbiased manner.

11:50-12:15

Spotlight: Does Trait Self-esteem Serve as a Protective Factor in Maintaining Daily Affective Well-being? Multilevel Analyses of Daily Diary Studies in the US and Singapore

Matthew H.S. Ng, Rehabilitation Research Institute of Singapore, Singapore

Research suggests that self-esteem could be a protective factor in stressful or unfavourable situations. However, little research has been done on the buffering role of self-esteem in the context of daily stressors on affective reactivity. Three daily diary studies (of which two were conducted in Singapore and one in the United States) were carried out to examine this relationship. In all three studies, trait self-esteem was measured at baseline. Subsequently, a daily assessment was conducted on the exposure to daily stressors and its positive and negative effects for seven to eight days. Multilevel modelling showed that trait self-esteem did not moderate the relationship between daily stressor exposure and daily effect. An internal meta-analysis aggregating the findings of all three studies was also consistent with our findings. These findings are contrary to previous literature surrounding the stress-buffering role of self-esteem.

12:15-12:40

67605 | *Senior Education: A Case Study of the Planning of LE-LING-University Project in C University*
H. W. Ker, Chihlee University of Technology, Taiwan
Y. H. Lee, Tamkang University, Taiwan
S. M. Ho, Chihlee University of Technology, Taiwan

Owing to the rapid growing of aging population in Taiwan and with most of those seniors are active aging, government needs to provide them with learning opportunities as well as long-term care-related resources. In order to motivate seniors' learning, and strength their physical/ mental health, Ministry of Education (MOE) has promoted senior education since 2008. MOE incorporated schools at all level, local organizations, and government resources to build up Senior Citizens Learning Center and develop varied learning projects for elderly people. Among these projects, LE-LING-University Project is implemented by the universities that MOE approved. It is "University for the Elderly". This project opens the opportunities for the elderly to enter the university campus. It utilizes campus resources to enhance lifelong learning opportunities for the elderly, provide a learning interaction platform for the elderly and college students, and promote intergenerational exchanges. This study aims to discuss the planning, such as contents/ strategies curriculum design, and investigate the satisfaction of the participants, of the LE-LING-University Project implemented by C University. The curriculum included five types of courses, such as "senior-related courses", "health and leisure courses", "new knowledge for life courses", "school characteristic courses" and "comprehensive learning courses". The contents of courses are designed to provide elderly learning opportunities for interacting with society, responding those problems facing by getting aging, nurturing senior professional manpower, integrating cross-field resources, creating friendly learning environments, and providing social- and interpersonal relationship support. Satisfaction survey will be implemented at the end of semester.

Spotlight Presentation: Matthew H.S. Ng

Does Trait Self-esteem Serve as a Protective Factor in Maintaining Daily Affective Well-being? Multilevel Analyses of Daily Diary Studies in the US and Singapore

Saturday, April 1, 2023 | 11:25-12:40 | Room 707

Research suggests that self-esteem could be a protective factor in stressful or unfavourable situations. However, little research has been done on the buffering role of self-esteem in the context of daily stressors on affective reactivity. Three daily diary studies (of which two were conducted in Singapore and one in the United States) were carried out to examine this relationship. In all three studies, trait self-esteem was measured at baseline. Subsequently, a daily assessment was conducted on the exposure to daily stressors and its positive and negative effects for seven to eight days. Multilevel modelling showed that trait self-esteem did not moderate the relationship between daily stressor exposure and daily effect. An internal meta-analysis aggregating the findings of all three studies was also consistent with our findings. These findings are contrary to previous literature surrounding the stress-buffering role of self-esteem.



Matthew H.S. Ng

Ng Hok Shan Matthew has a Bachelor's in Psychology from the Singapore Management University and currently supports both the Tan Tock Seng Hospital and the Rehabilitation Research Institute of Singapore as a Research Coordinator. His research interests lie in emotion regulation and how it relates to psychopathology. Specifically, he seeks to explore how emotional processes adapt or become maladaptive in the presence of stimuli (e.g. stressors, childhood adversity) and how this could protect or predispose one to psychopathology. He is also keen in examining how individual differences (e.g. culture) might influence this relationship.

Matthew is part of a trio, including Verity Lua and Nadyanna Majeed, who clinched first place at the ICPSR research paper competitions (Undergraduate) in 2021 for their project titled: "Is Trait Self-Esteem a Resilience Factor Against Daily Stressors? A Multilevel Analysis". He aspires to continue his graduate training in the United States, specifically in the field of Clinical Psychology.

13:40-15:20 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Aging and Gerontology

Session Chair: Natalia Ozegalska-Lukasik

13:40-14:05

69193 | *Determinants of Self-Reported Health of Ageing People in Nepal*
Mahendra Prasad Sharma, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

The health of the elderly has become a growing concern as the aging population increases. Self-reported health is a widely used measure of health status through individuals. This study has utilized data from Nepal Ageing Survey 2015 which is the biggest survey on aging in Nepal till now. This study includes seven major composite variables: demographic, socio-cultural, economic, support and care, modernization, living arrangement, and health-related variables. There are altogether 40 independent variables under these composite variables. Regarding the health status of elderly people by differentiating along with the most significant variables the binary logistic regression analysis is used where only the 11 most significant variables are selected for the purpose of the best-fitting model. They are; age, sex, literacy status, acceptance of advice of household members, religion, working wage job, the sufficiency of property, nutrition, caring condition, enthusiasm, and medical treatment receiving status. This research has identified the major eleven factors which have a significant positive impact on elderly health based on large-scale national data for the first time in the history of Nepal.

Male elderly are more likely to be in good health condition than females. Low educational attainment increases the chances of reporting poor health. Age structure, Advice accepted in the family, religion, working wage jobs, sufficient food, and property, receiving medical treatment facilities, and proper care as per the elderly interest, and enthusiasm are the major predictor variables to support the good health of elderly people.

14:05-14:30

68044 | *The Development of China's Community Care and Its Impact on Older Adults' Health and Subjective Wellbeing: 1998-2018*
Shibin Yan, Rutgers University, United States

As China has experienced rapid population aging, the demand for elder care services has increased dramatically. The gap in service demand has become especially concerning because the traditional provision of eldercare heavily relies on informal care provided by the family. Social and demographic transformations have made the family-reliant care model unsustainable. Community care has become a reasonable and practical option to balance the care demand in China. While community care plays a significant role in elder care provision, care regimes scholars focus more on the study of care provided by the state, market, or family but less on the community sector, especially on the effect of community care on the health and subjective well-being of older adults. Using eight waves of national longitudinal data from the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Study, the paper aims to analyze the development of community care services, assess the links between community care and family support, and evaluate the impact of community care on the health status and SWB of total Chinese older adults and subpopulation groups (such as childless and disabled older adults). The preliminary results of the fixed effect models showed that the perceived availability of community care services predicted a better health status and life satisfaction of older adults in China. However, the effect of community care services varies by different types of community care services and subpopulations. The study helps to deeply understand the development of community care, and its effect on their health.

14:30-14:55

69058 | *Rebuilding the Lives of Older Adults Through Save Iwate*
Reggy Figer, Hokkaido University, Japan

On March 11, 2011, a destructive earthquake and tsunami hit the Tohoku area which resulted in thousands of people's deaths. Since the magnitude of the disaster was massive, local and national governments, as well as non-government organizations (NGOs) and non-profit organizations (NPOs) had to step in to effectively respond to the needs of the affected communities. In this essay, I examine how SAVE Iwate, an NPO in Morioka City, assisted the victims of the catastrophe. In particular, I delve into how SAVE Iwate helped and supported the older adults who had evacuated from the coastal areas to Morioka City in rebuilding their lives. I discuss the different capacity building and human resource development programs and projects aimed to better and regain purpose in their lives among the elderly survivors. Last, I consider some issues that older adults were confronted as they rebuild their lives in their newfound "home".

14:55-15:20

68372 | *Study on the Meaning of Chinese Filial Obligation and Forms of Family Care for the Elderly*
Natalia Ozegalska-Lukasik, Jagiellonian University, Poland

Chinese elderly care for centuries was shaped by the fact that support for older adults was considered the first and foremost responsibility of the immediate family. This has also been reflected in the Chinese Government's elderly care policy, governed by a 90/7/3 formula, which aims for 90 percent of seniors to remain at home, 7 percent to stay at intermediate facilities, and 3 percent at nursing homes. In recent years, the function of families acting as aging support resources has weakened. It is not only due to the demographic situation of Chinese society but also decreased both capabilities of adult children to take care of their old parents and their willingness to provide aging support for the elderly. This contribution aims to provide the current outlook on the understanding of filial obligation. Based on collecting reflections of Chinese with at least one living parent, the research studies their relationship with dependents and their readiness to provide support. We consider both the physical and psychological aspects of elderly care. Besides examining filial responsibilities, deeply enrooted in other state-of-art studies, we also try to underline demographic and geographical variabilities.

15:35-17:15 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Navigating Aging and Illness

Session Chair: Oliver Micke

15:35-16:00

68841 | *Cross-Sectional Association of Physical Activity Levels With Risks of Sarcopenia Among Older Taiwanese Adults*

Chi Hsuan Tsai, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Yung Liao, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Shao-Hsi Chang, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Objectives: The updated World Health Organization guidelines in 2020 strongly recommend the optimal physical activity level for older adults. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the cross-sectional associations between excessive physical activity level and the risk of sarcopenia in older adults. **Methods:** A nationwide cross-sectional telephone survey of older adults (≥ 65 years) was conducted in Taiwan from October 2019 to January 2020. Older adults were interviewed to collect data on their self-reported level of physical activity (measured with the IPAQ-SF), sarcopenia risk (measured with the SARC-F), and sociodemographics. Chi-square test and binary logistic regression models were applied. **Results:** A total of 1068 older adults were surveyed. Compared with optimal physical activity recommendations in WHO guidelines and after adjusting for potential confounders, older adults with insufficient physical activity level (< 150 min/week, not meeting physical activity recommendation) were more likely to have a higher risk of sarcopenia (OR: 3.18; CI: 1.63-6.22). In contrast, older adults with excessive physical activity level (≥ 300 min/week, beyond the physical activity recommendation) were less likely to have a lower risk of sarcopenia (OR: 0.38; CI: 0.19-0.75). **Conclusions:** The findings of this study highlight that inconsistent with 2020 WHO guidelines, beyond the range of physical activity level (excessive PAL) seems to be more effective for sarcopenia prevention in older adults. It is suggested that future research needs to further explore whether excessive physical activity could contribute to other health benefits.

16:00-16:25

68661 | *Association of Weight Loss With Hip Osteoarthritis in Older Community-Dwelling Female Adults*

Zubeyir Salis, University of New South Wales, Australia

Li-Yung Lui, California Pacific Medical Center Research Institute, United States

Nancy Lane, University of California at Davis, United States

Kristine Ensrud, University of Minnesota, United States

Amanda Sainsbury, The University of Western Australia, Australia

Objective: Most guidelines recommending weight loss for hip osteoarthritis are based on research on knee osteoarthritis. Prior studies found no association between weight loss and hip osteoarthritis, but no previous studies have targeted older adults. We aimed to determine whether there is any clear benefit of weight loss for hip osteoarthritis in older adults, because weight loss is associated with health risks in older adults. **Methods:** We used data from white females aged ≥ 65 years from the Study of Osteoporotic Fractures. Our exposure of interest was weight change from baseline to follow up at 8 years. We investigated the following 15 outcomes over the 8 years: total hip replacement (THR); development of hip pain; resolution of hip pain; development of radiographic hip osteoarthritis (RHOA); development of symptomatic RHOA; progression of RHOA; and degeneration of 9 individual structural features of the hip (as visualized by radiography). Generalized estimating equations (clustering of 2 hips per female) were used to investigate the association between exposure and outcomes adjusted for major covariates. **Results:** There was a total of 11,018 hips from 5509 females. There was no associated benefit of weight loss for any of the 15 outcomes. For example, the odds ratio (95% confidence interval) for THR was 0.98 (0.87 to 1.11) for each 5% weight loss. The results were consistent across subgroups defined by overweight and obese body mass index and intention to lose weight. **Conclusion:** Our findings suggest no associated benefit of weight loss in older women in reducing the incidence.

16:25-16:50

67518 | *Based on Technology Acceptance Model of "Teachable Moment" for the Elderly Under the Risk of Epidemic Diseases Empirical Research in Respect*

Yi-Hui Liu, National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Jing-Wei Liu, National Taiwan University of Sport, Taiwan

This study aims to examine the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on the use of technology in elderly and long-term care institutions. The widespread use of mobile devices such as cell phones during the epidemic has led to an increase in distance learning and video greetings, promoting the use of hybrid learning in this field. The study will focus on elderly learning centers, community care bases, and daycare centers, and will use a hierarchical clustering sampling method with a causal path model and questionnaire survey to gather data from 150 samples. The study aims to answer the following questions: (1) How have the elderly persons' technology habits changed due to the risk of the epidemic, and what are the influences of "technology acceptance mode" on their "blended learning activities" and "digital health literacy", (2) What is the technology acceptance mode of institution managers and their workload performance before and after the courses were stopped due to the epidemic, and what is the impact of hybrid learning on the satisfaction of elderly persons. The study will also provide effective coping strategies for long-term care and elderly institutions during epidemics or other similar crises in the future.

16:50-17:15

69201 | *Cancer Radiotherapy: A Treatment Option in the Very Old (80+)*

Oliver Micke, Franziskus Hospital Bielefeld, Germany

There are only very few clinical data regarding radiotherapy (RT) in elderly patients. We present a retrospective study of all patients aged 80 years and older who underwent RT with external beam irradiation in our institution in the years 2020 and 2021. Overall, there were 163 patients treated with 196 courses of RT. The mean age was 84 years (range: 80–99 years). A total of 97 patients (59%) were male. The treatment intent was palliative in 41% and curative in 59%. The primary cancer diagnoses were: prostate 46, lung 18, breast 25, head and neck 10, gastrointestinal 8, hematologic 7, gynecologic 11, skin 18, genitourinary 9, unknown primary 5, central nervous system 6. The patients were able to complete the prescribed therapy in 153 of 196 courses (78%). Treatment breaks during RT were only required in 54 (33%) of Rt courses. RT can be safely administered to an elderly population with both curative and palliative intent with the expectation of completion in more than 80% of patients. The reasons for inability to complete RT as prescribed are multifactorial, but careful patient selection and attention to comorbidity may optimize the outcome.

09:30-10:45 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Philosophy in Arts, Culture & Technology

Session Chair: Michael Michael

09:30-09:55

67513 | *The Potential for Regional Opposition to Progressive 'Universal' Understandings of AI Acceptance*
Haruka Yoshioka, Uppsala University, Sweden

The use of AI in public administration has become an important topic with each passing year. Indeed, a so-called 'universal' understanding of AI and its acceptance is being established at the international level, with UNESCO and the European Union presenting concrete recommendations and legislation for AI regulation in order to avoid ethical and practical concerns. However, as in other areas of international public administration, differences in national, religious, philosophical and traditional perspectives may lead to different views from the West on understanding and acceptance. This study examines psychological resistance to AI acceptance by literature review, with a focus on the delay in data utilisation in Japanese public administration and the scepticism of the Japanese public regarding the provision of privacy data to administrative bodies that underlies this delay. Specifically, the paper first reviews Japanese and global trends in AI administration, the content and progress of Japan's My Number system, the Japanese common number system which is essential for digital administration, and public reaction to it. It then confirms the existence and origins of Japan's unique public sentiment on privacy by the ethical and cross-cultural previous studies, and interprets the impact to the My Number system on public understanding from the angle of the self-construal, a theory of cross-cultural psychology. Finally, it concludes by identifying the extent to which these perspectives are present in current Japanese and global debates and legal norms. It aims to cast a new perspective on understanding the acceptance of AI to citizens on a global scale.

09:55-10:20

67941 | *Between Consciousness and Unconsciousness: The Cut-and-Paste Ceramics Works of Master Chen San-huo*
Min-Chia Young, Shu-Te University, Taiwan

Master Chen San-huo is a fourth generation of the Chinese popular arts, cut-and-paste ceramics of the Quan School. His works has been widely adopted throughout major temples in Taiwan. In 2020, the Ministry of Culture recognized Chen as a preserver of an important cultural heritage, that is, the cut-and-paste craft, and named him a National Living Treasure. This article explores and examines the creative works of Master Chen. It focuses on the process of how Chen perceives, constructs and maintains his unique style of art works, a process of what he claims to be in a conscious state encoded by unconscious mind. Through textual and field work enquiry, the article aims to demonstrate that the vibrant forms and materials of the Chinese cut-and-paste ceramics was originated from koji pottery works, depicting themes from legendary or historical stories for the general public to tell. It was later changed and transformed into different formations to accommodate the needs of the gradual changing society. That is to say, popular arts is sensitive, yet resilient, which could be easily adjusted, manipulated to meet any social needs.

10:20-10:45

67665 | *Redefining the Body: People with Physical Disabilities in Transform! (2020) and Reunion with You (2021)*
Xinyi Wang, Nagoya University, Japan

Disabled bodies are often constructed as negative images in films. This article argues that focusing on bodily performance and the body's relations with other bodies in contemporary East Asian films offers alternative representations. This article identifies and explores how fluid relations among different bodies in films open up alternatives to ableist depictions of physical disabilities by textual analysis and field research. Starting with how people with physical disabilities have been represented in East Asia, a filmography has been made to provide data about film history and social contexts by collecting primary and secondary sources in film archives and online libraries, such as Korean Film Archive and National Film Archive of Japan. The field research has been conducted in Yamagata International Documentary Film Festival 2021, Osaka Performing Arts Open College 2021 in International Communication Center for People with Disability and dance courses in NPO DANCE BOX (Kobe), including interviews with two dancers with disabilities and the director Ishita Tomoya with informed consent. From the perspective of cinema studies, I analyze how bodies resist an ableist perspective on disability in *Transform!* (dir. Ishita Tomoya, 2020) and *Reunion with You* (Yu Ni Chongfeng, dir. Liu Xiaojing, 2021). *Transform!* highlights the fluid relations of the bodies through film aesthetics, dance performances, and the filmmaking process, whereas *Reunion with You* rejects female disabled bodies as spectacles and emphasizes how women with physical disabilities use media platforms to express themselves.

10:45-11:10

68802 | *Re-evaluating the Socratic Project: An Anti-Intellectualist Account of "Socratic Intellectualism"*
Michael Michael, Yonsei University, South Korea

Socrates has long faced the criticism of being intellectualist – of focusing excessively on the intellectual side of human conduct without adequately considering the emotional side. In this paper, I offer a different perspective on this issue. Focusing on the Protagoras, and drawing on contemporary philosophical work on the emotions, I propose an interpretation of Socratic knowledge that conceives of knowledge and emotion as intimately connected. Through this, a sense of intellectualism emerges in which it is not Socrates who is guilty of intellectualism, but us. Indeed, under this sense, Socrates is anti-intellectualist. More importantly, this perspective leads to a re-evaluation of the Socratic project, with implications for the cultural role of philosophy today.

11:25-12:40 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Ethics & Philosophy in Education & Language

Session Chair: Amy Wai Sum Lee

11:25-11:50

69049 | *Lifelong Learning as a Key to the 21st Century: I Ching Education as an Example*

Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Yu-Shan Yen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Meng-Chen Wu, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Learning to adapt has become a vital learning capacity for everyone in the face of the problems of the twenty-first century, including rapid technology breakthroughs, an aging population, and fast industrial changes, as well as the influence of the COVID-19 post-epidemic era. The Education 2030 Framework for Action, proposed by UNESCO (2016) emphasizes the integration of life and learning and claims that the best way to respond to future changes is through continual learning and innovation. Additionally, The book I-Ching, also known as The Book of Changes in English, with "change" as its central theme, is the first Chinese classic to teach the world that "only proper adjustments can result in better survival." Therefore, this study focuses on the significance of lifelong learning based on I Ching which encompasses not only the development track of human civilization from ancient times, but also the basic learning ability and sustainable development of lifelong learning for humans today and in the future. Using I Ching University as an example, this research elaborates the essential concept of I Ching education and its connotation of lifelong learning which fully implements the UNESCO philosophy of lifelong learning. The results of this study are expected to open up cross-disciplinary academic research on the I Ching, revealing the cosmic mystery of why the I Ching has remained unshaken for thousands of years, in addition to serving as a reference for international organizations in developing lifelong learning theories and policies.

11:50-12:15

67529 | *On the Identification and Suppression of Indirect Hate Speech in Online Contexts*

Johan Eddebo, Uppsala University, Sweden

Mika Hietanen, Lund University, Sweden

This paper focuses the issue of identifying indirect hate speech on digital platforms.

In previous studies, the authors have addressed automated flagging and suppression of hate speech in YouTube material. We found that such operations are characterized both by problems pertaining to the vagueness of the hate speech concept, as well as a problem compounding tendency of content creators towards circumventing identification and suppression efforts by mainly making use of indirect and tacit references. The indirect references chiefly function through various means of indicating levels of meaning above the immediate sentence, or the immediate signification, often by referring commonly held worldviews or ideological structures. This implies that automated suppression that relies on the flagging of keywords faces certain structural reliability issues in relation to these indirect communications, and important ethical and rights-related problems are also embedded here.

For this reason, this paper will explore methods for the reliable identification of indirect hate speech. We will explore two methods: speech act theory and Grice's theory of incorporated cooperativity, and ascertain whether they separately or in combination can provide a framework for the reliable identification of indirect acts of hate speech.

The paper also indirectly emphasizes the importance of worldviews, and the critical analysis of faith and worldviews, in regard to addressing contemporary political issues.

12:15-12:40

68105 | *Unboxing the Pandora's Box: The Educational Journey From Personal Stories to Inclusive Co-creation*

Amy Wai Sum Lee, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Ethics may not be a core academic component in the University curriculum, although it is universally accepted to be an important aspect of education across different levels. In some institutions it can be incorporated into the common core, or as part of the general education programme, while in some institutions it may take the form of co-curricular activities. In 2021-2022 the presenter obtained research funding from the university to conduct a creative research project entitled Pandora's Box, to engage university students in a number of creative activities - including dramatic works, lyrics writing, personal story sharing - which aim to facilitate personal understanding and development. Among the research outputs is a multi-media learning kit entitled Unboxing Pandoras, which contains 9 personal narratives represented both graphically and verbally. The learning kit was the result of the concerted efforts of the project participants and workshop facilitator, in identifying important aspects of personal growth, interviewing individual members of the community, and designing graphic representations of these personal stories which might have extended meanings for other members of the community. The learning kit was disseminated among educational and cultural organisations for educational purposes, and welcome feedback and comments. The presentation is a report on the process of the learning kit's creation, with highlights on individual stories, and the educational journey that participants have undertaken in relation to its creation and dissemination. The journey has proved to be creative, meaningful, and thought-provoking for the university participants.

13:40-15:20 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Ethics

Session Chair: David Matas

13:40-14:05

69046 | *Personal Perspective on the Problem of Moral Objectivity: The Conception of Ontological Moral Certainty*
Aiste Noreikaite, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

Paper focuses on a problem of moral objectivity which is dominating in contemporary academic discourse of moral philosophy and pressing in today's post-pandemic world tormented by moral and political conflicts.

Such contemporary philosophers as Nagel, Dworkin, Korsgaard have been trying to develop a conception of moral objectivity that would stay adequate to the first-person perspective of an agent. This paper argues that it is only possible to do that while invoking personal ontology. Relying on Robert Spaemann's ontology of a person and elaborating its structural elements, the paper develops an alternative to contemporary analytic understanding of moral objectivity. This alternative is a conception of ontological moral certainty found within the moral experience of a person. The paper shows how transcending such traditional distinctions as subjective vs objective and fact vs value, the conception of ontological moral certainty grasps and clarifies the experience of moral objectivity better than the dominating analytic understanding of moral objectivity.

14:05-14:30

69048 | *Transcending Time and Space: The Social Practice of Weixin Shengjiao in Facing Global Ethical Responsibility*
Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Li-Yueh Chen Andy, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Kuo-Chin Shih, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

The purpose of this study is to investigate the attitudes of Weixin Shengjiao in Taiwan toward the issue of global ethical responsibility for social suffering, how Weixin Shengjiao learns the root causes of the current social suffering issues, and how Weixin Shengjiao undertakes the social practice of global ethical responsibility. The findings of the study indicate that Weixin Shengjiao's attitude toward the issue of social suffering stems not only from the imbalance between people and other people, people and objects, and people and nature caused by human factors in the phenomenal world but also from the suffering caused by the influence of the consciousness realm beyond time and space on the phenomenal realm. Weixin Shengjiao is dedicated to the advancement of Chinese cultural orthodoxy, I Ching Feng Shui, and the heart method. "Use I" to identify the cause of present social suffering issues, to further solve current social suffering issues through religious practices and religious education, and to fulfill Weixin Shengjiao's social practice of global ethical responsibilities. The contribution of this study includes Weixin Shengjiao's worldwide social anguish issues, which have covered Knitter's four faces of global suffering. Weixin Shengjiao's social practice encompasses a wide range of global care and has its origins in the resolution of disputes and sufferings dating back thousands of years. Its social practice of global ethical duty transcends various combinations of time and space.

14:30-14:55

67784 | *Impact of Islamic Ethics in Criminal Justice and Peace-making*
Mohamed Elamin Elnasri, Emirates Academy for Identity & Citizenship, United Arab Emirates

Islamic law does not set forth any detailed system of criminal justice procedures, and there is no mandate in any source of Islamic Law emphasizing the existence of an investigation and prosecution stages in the Islamic criminal justice system. The historical precedents do not indicate clearly that the stage of criminal investigation was available in solving criminal cases. Methods of the criminal justice administration in Islam are a matter of politics and not of sharia. Consequently, Islamic countries have the right to organize and maintain criminal procedural systems congruent with the particular circumstances of time and place. Therefore, Islamic criminal justice system functions, component and procedures are almost similar to the contemporary criminal justice system. Islamic countries have adopted criminal justice systems following rules and guidelines adopted by the United Nations. This paper attempts to highlight Islamic justice theory, system, rules and values governing evidence and proof through three chapters: 1. Islamic criminal Justice 2. Islamic criminal justice system 3. Sharia Rules and values governing evidence and proof. 4. Impact of Islamic values on criminal justice Such rules and Islamic values governing evidence and proof may be a point of critical debate for contemporary criminal justice scholars, because each type of crime in Islamic law requires certain amount of proof. There are three categories of crimes defined by Sharia, known as Hudood, Quissas and Taazir. Evidence in Islamic criminal justice system is of seven types: 1. Testimony (Shahada) 2. Confession (iqrar) 3. Circumstantial evidence (Qarina) 4. Oath by 50

14:55-15:20

67455 | *Developments in Organ Transplant Ethics to Address Chinese Transplant Abuse*
David Matas, University of Manitoba, Canada

The Board of Directors of The International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation on 26 April 2022 approved an updated Statement on Transplant Ethics which addressed specifically transplant abuse in China. The statement asserts that, in light of the evidence of transplant abuse in China, submission of data related to clinical transplantation or the use of tissue from human donors in China would not be accepted for presentation at a Society sponsored meeting, to the Society Registry or for publication in a Society sponsored journal.

This presentation would address this updated Society ethics statement as it relates to China. The presentation would

- consider the research on which the statement was based,
- compare the updated statement with previous Society ethic statements,
- compare ethics statements from other components of the transplant profession with that developed by the Society,
- examine the relevance of the distinction to the Society ethics statement between sourcing organs from prisoners sentenced to death, something the Government of China admits having occurred but claims no longer occurs, and sourcing organs from prisoners of conscience, something about which there is substantial evidence, but which the Government of China denies ever to have occurred, and
- consider what improvements, if any, there should be to the Society ethics statement.

The general conclusion of the presentation would be that the updated ethics statement of the Society is a positive development and should be emulated by other components of the transplant profession.

15:35-17:15 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Interdisciplinary Religion

Session Chair: Dmitry Usenco

15:35-16:00

66886 | *Sin Before the Fall: Understanding the Doctrine of Original Sin in the Light of Laudato Si*
Revenendo Vargas, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

The 'sin' and the 'fall' in this paper illustrate two conditions, which according to tradition, have been inherited by the human race. The former is the sinful condition human beings are born into, and the latter is the biblical account in Genesis 3 which recounts the story of the fall of Adam and Eve through their disobedience. From the Christian standpoint, both narratives essentially establish the foundation of the doctrine of Original Sin. All men are implicated in Adam's sin (CCC, 402). "By one man's disobedience many (that is, all men) were made sinners" (Rom 5:12). But history reveals that humanity existed before the story of the fall, and prior to the prohibition from eating the tree of knowledge of good and evil (Gen 2:17), is the positive command to care for creation, our common home. Man's freedom is put to the test, not alone by prohibition, but primarily by friendship and free submission to God (CCC, 396). This essay, "Sin before the Fall" appropriately exudes an understanding of the doctrine of Original Sin in the light of Laudato Si. While it contextually implicates the human race to the sinful structure, it significantly reminds God's original justice and man's responsibility toward the harmony of creation.

16:00-16:25

67683 | *Identity Exploration Processes in Intergroup Dialogue for Jewish Students in Israel*
Lipaz Shamo-Nir, Zefat Academic College, Israel

Intergroup dialogues can create a safe environment that encourages individuals to engage in self reflection. This article has examined identity exploration processes among undergraduate students (N=99) who have participated in a dialogue course. A content analysis was undertaken on final papers submitted by students at the end of the course. The summary papers, written as part of their obligations for academic credit, included a description of student experiences during the course. Findings have pointed out several factors that have enabled self-exploration in the group and the dialogue course was fulfilling for most students. The participants felt that the dialogue had helped them form a greater understanding of their identities through two levels of discourse: with the 'self' and with 'the other' - however, findings also indicated a process that appears to disrupt a 'deep' and authentic discourse and can be considered as a contestation of identity. The contribution of this research lies in investigating how identities are shaped within a context of intergroup dialogues and in proposing several hypotheses and questions to advance the research in this field.

16:25-16:50

68800 | *Western Diplomacy's Ineffective Iconoclasm: Conflict Resolution with China and the West's Forgotten Rhetorical Tools*
Iain Cowie, Thammasat University, Thailand

The Alaskan talks of China and America point to the need for a new style of Western diplomacy. The limitations of a bland diplomacy, without pomp and spectacle, become apparent when faced with a party unwilling to display fealty to the current World Order. The renunciation of pageantry points towards a deeper issue of the disavowing of old cultural beliefs. The wager here is that conflicts can only be resolved in these seemingly outdated rituals of excess dependent on cultural symbolic relics. Despite Western diplomats' beliefs, they like others around the World, must rely on symbolic relics (fetish-idols) in patching together peace in times of intractable conflict. The failure of many programmes of peace (e.g. TRANSCEND, ARIA) can be partly blamed on a dismissal of the value of beliefs in idols, and the inherent value of idols to expose and work with antagonisms to enact positive change. This article relies on homologous theories in Burkean rhetoric, Durkheimian anthropology, Hegelian metaphysics, Ramsbotham's conflict resolution ideas and Lacanian psychoanalysis, to pave the way for an acceptance of the derided tools of the old for a fresh perspective on finding peace. Broadly, this is a rejection of a popular but vulgar postmodernism warned about by Kenneth Burke in 1945, with a more nuanced post-foundationalism of the transhistorical, transsubjective and the transsubstantive.

16:50-17:15

66926 | *Polytheism and Monotheism: Mutually Exclusive or Interdependent?*
Dmitry Usenco, Independent Researcher, United Kingdom

Although it is common to assume that monotheism is a natural and logical outcome of polytheism's intrinsic development (praeparatio evangelica), the author of this paper believes that they constitute two distinct and sustainable branches of spiritual evolution. The watershed between them seems to be impenetrable: while polytheism (=traditional / primal / tribal religion) proceeds mostly on collective / inductive experience of the numinous, monotheism relies chiefly on a priori intuition / philosophical abstraction / deduction / moral imperative. Yet, because it is impossible to substantiate that abstraction (=prove the existence of God) from experience, as Kant has convincingly shown, monotheism has to turn to polytheism for substratum, trying to reconcile the inevitably partial / finite nature of the available experience with a claim to universality, infinity, and all-inclusivity. This results in a compromise where polytheism's finite but experience-based spiritual entities and their attributes are recycled into symbols of the infinite / perfect but ultimately ungraspable Supreme Being. The above relation bears a striking resemblance to that between the two major kingdoms of living organisms of Earth – plants and animals. Like animals, who are unable to assimilate inorganic matter and have to consume plants for subsistence, monotheism, unable to experience the infinity of its postulated deity, has to 'consume' the abundant but imperfect experiences of polytheism, 'feeding' with them its own spiritual substance. The above analogy, although not absolute, nevertheless gives rise to many interesting inferences on the interdependence and potential convergence of the two spiritual phenomena.

17:20-18:00 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Workshop Presentation Session 4

Taemong Writing Workshop

Session Chair: Loren Goodman

17:20-18:00

69042 | *Taemong Writing Workshop: Composing Poetic Mysteries of Scientific Faith*

Loren Goodman, Yonsei University, South Korea

This workshop arises in response to an observation by psychologist, dream researcher, and parapsychologist Robert Van de Castle, gleaned from his examination of birth dreams in *Our Dreaming Mind* (1995): "The unconscious mind of the pregnant woman seems able to monitor and detect biochemical imbalances, tissue abnormalities, or structural defects in the uterine environment and communicate an awareness of disturbed functioning through dream imagery, which is sometimes fairly literal, sometimes symbolic. Dreams can sometimes act as nocturnal sonograms and relay visual images that bear a symbolic resemblance to the mysterious events transpiring in the mother's womb." In his 1989 study *Oriental Birth Dreams*, Fred Jeremy Seligson presents statistical figures on the frequencies of primary dream symbols in conception dreams (taemong) indicating the genders, personality characteristics and future careers of the children they represent. Dream theorists and researchers such as Patricia Garfield, Robert Moss and Eileen Stukane echo many of Van de Castle's and Seligson's findings and assertions, indicating the prodromic, diagnostic effects of birth dreams, and likening them to a form of pre-modern sonography. With attention to the spiritual, psychological and biological aspects of birth dreams, their medical applications, epistolary, and poetic forms, this workshop begins with a brief examination of their nature as personal mythologies. Through discussion and analysis of a variety of taemong both classical and modern, participants will gain an understanding of the common narrative building blocks of these genealogical stories. We will then apply these elements to compose our own birth dreams both individually and collaboratively.



Sunday, April 2

Parallel Sessions

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

Featured Discussion: Dani S. Bassett & Perry Zurn

Curious about Curiosity

Sunday, April 2, 2023 | 09:25-10:15 | Room 703

In this interactive, interdisciplinary plenary interview and discussion, Perry Zurn and Dani S. Bassett introduce their new theory of curiosity as a relational or "network" practice. For them, curiosity is not so much a capacity to acquire new information as it is a capacity to connect.

The presentation and discussion will also explore curiosity's centrality to the humanities and the sciences, its important connections to human cognitive as well as affective functions, and the implications of this transformative approach to curiosity for education and our collectively curious futures.

Participants, both online and in-person in Tokyo, are encouraged to contribute questions and comments.



Dani S. Bassett

Professor Bassett is the J. Peter Skirkanich Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, with appointments in the Departments of Bioengineering, Electrical & Systems Engineering, Physics & Astronomy, Neurology, and Psychiatry. They are also an external professor at the Santa Fe Institute. Bassett is most well-known for blending neural and systems engineering to identify fundamental mechanisms of cognition and disease in human brain networks. They received a BS in physics from Penn State University and a PhD in Physics from the University of Cambridge, UK as a Churchill Scholar, and as an NIH Health Sciences Scholar.

Following a postdoctoral position at UC Santa Barbara, Bassett was a Junior Research Fellow at the Sage Center for the Study of the Mind. They have received multiple prestigious awards, including American Psychological Association's 'Rising Star' (2012), Alfred P Sloan Research Fellow (2014), MacArthur Fellow Genius Grant (2014), Early Academic Achievement Award from the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (2015), Office of Naval Research Young Investigator (2015), National Science Foundation CAREER (2016), Popular Science Brilliant 10 (2016), Lagrange Prize in Complex Systems Science (2017), Erdos-Renyi Prize in Network Science (2018), OHBM Young Investigator Award (2020), AIMBE College of Fellows (2020), American Physical Society Fellow (2021), and has been named one of Web of Science's most Highly Cited Researchers for 3 years running.

Bassett is the author of more than 400 peer-reviewed publications, which have garnered over 40,000 citations, as well as numerous book chapters and teaching materials. Bassett's work has been supported by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Army Research Office, the Army Research Laboratory, the Office of Naval Research, the Department of Defense, the Alfred P Sloan Foundation, the John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation, the Paul Allen Foundation, the ISI Foundation, and the Center for Curiosity. Bassett has recently co-authored *Curious Minds: The Power of Connection* (MIT Press) with philosopher and twin Perry Zurn.



Perry Zurn

Perry Zurn is Associate Professor of Philosophy at American University, and affiliate faculty in the Department of Critical Race, Gender, and Culture Studies. Zurn will be a Society Fellow at Cornell University in '23-'24 and a visiting scholar at the University of Pennsylvania in '24-'25. He researches primarily in political philosophy, critical theory, and transgender studies, and collaborates in psychology and network neuroscience. He is the author of *Curiosity and Power: The Politics of Inquiry* (2021) and the co-author of *Curious Minds: The Power of Connection* (2022).

He is also the co-editor of *Active Intolerance: Michel Foucault, the Prisons Information Group, and the Future of Abolition* (2016), *Carceral Notebooks 12* (2017), *Curiosity Studies: A New Ecology of Knowledge* (2020) and *Intolerable: Writings from Michel Foucault and the Prisons Information Group, 1970-1980* (2021). Zurn is currently at work on a new monograph, *How We Make Each Other: Trans Poetics at the Edge of the University* (under contract, Duke University Press), and co-editing *Trans Philosophy: Meaning and Mattering* (under review). Zurn is the author or coauthor of 75+ additional publications in philosophy, political theory, trans studies, and network science and has given 150+ talks at local, national, and international venues. Zurn's work has been featured in 50+ podcast, radio, and television shows, as well as in mainstream news outlets such as *The Guardian*. His work has been generously funded by the American Philosophical Association, the Center for Curiosity, the Hypatia Diversity Fund, the Lee Somers Fund, and the Mellon Foundation. Zurn's previous appointments include Research Associate at the Five College Women's Studies Research Center and Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania's Center for Curiosity in the School of Social Policy and Practice.

10:30-12:10 | Room 703

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Mental Health

Session Chair: Piyaorn Wajanatinapart

10:30-10:55

67505 | *Development of a Character-Strengths Based Coaching Program for Health Workers to Address Their Work Stress and Burnout in Rural India*

Azaz Khan, Sangath India, India
Lochan Sharma, Sangath India, India
Surbhi Agrawal, Sangath India, India
Sneha Rani Nayak, Sangath India, India
Ameya Bondre, Sangath India, India
Deepak Kumar Tugnawat, Sangath India, India

While frontline workers in India such as the 'Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)' delivering primary health care at the village-level, experience high levels of work-related stress and burnout, we know little about the potential of interventions leveraging individual character-strengths to help them respond to stress. Our study describes a systematic approach to designing and developing a character-strengths based coaching program (workshop) for ASHAs to help reduce their burnout and improve their delivery of routine services. Over 11 months, we conducted formative work, developed the program blueprint, coaching content, a 'pre-pilot' workshop with ASHAs and focus groups discussions (by a separate team) with workshop participants, followed by thematic analysis to inform program modifications. The final material consisted of a 'content manual' (for ASHAs) with four modules including character-strengths based 'strategies' to address challenges/stressors arising out of various situations at the health facilities, village communities and domestic/home settings; and 'facilitator manual' having session-wise detailed instructions, list of 'energizers', and plans for the workshop operations. Consistent efforts were made to tailor the case-examples and session activities (e.g., roleplays, videos, reflections or discussion-based activities) to the local culture and context. This study illustrates a step-wise methodology to combine the evidence-based character-strengths approaches with iterative feedback from stakeholders (ASHAs) to develop a face-to-face coaching program aiming to reduce their stress and burnout, tailored to a rural low-resource setting. Further research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of this program in reducing burnout among ASHAs, while considering whether its development can be replicated in similar global settings.

10:55-11:20

67771 | *A Phenomenological Study of the Impact of Orphanhood Towards Adults on Life Success*

Kathleen Joy Carizo, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Clarissa Delariarte, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Orphans wholly experience devastating life challenges. The effects of parental loss made and continuously make enormous changes in their beings resulting in multidimensional psychological problems. Several studies explain that becoming an orphan gives adverse negative impacts on one's well-being in various aspects. Considering this, the researcher sought to know that since literature says that orphan children develop poor well-being due to orphanhood, how come there are still some who become successful adults in later years? This study investigated thoroughly the lived experiences of double orphan children who turned out to be successful adults later on in life. The researcher explored in-depth the experiences of four (4) orphaned adults who lost both parents during their childhood. Participants were aged 30 to 60 years old and had a stable life – in terms of their physiological, social, mental, psychological, financial, and professional needs already being established. Qualitative Research with Phenomenology was utilized as a research design. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used as a data analysis procedure with a retrospective approach. Preliminary analyses have revealed that – although true that double orphans experienced multidimensional psychological distress (as a consequence of parental loss in early life), faith (in God, and in self) served a principal role in their survival and eventual success in life. This reveals that Filipino beliefs and values related to spirituality and faith help to transform one's difficulties into life success. These results will help devise a program proposal centralized in addressing the needs of current Filipino orphan children.

11:20-11:45

68134 | *Reported Psychological Difficulties and Social Alienation Through Pandemic Years Among College Instructors and Students in Philippines*

Paul DuongTran, California State University Dominguez Hills, United States
Gina Casi, Baguio Central University, Philippines
Hilario Sanglay, Baguio Central University, Philippines

Purpose Nearly three years after the emergence of a virulent SARS-2 virus (or COVID-19) from the Wuhan epicenter, very little is known of the pandemic's impact on the coping resources, psychological stress, and mental health outcomes among university students and instructors starting from the first public-health quarantines in early 2020. This presentation will demonstrate the profound and severe effects on the mental well-being and social functioning of university students and instructional faculty in the northern province of the Luzon island of the Philippines. Methods Instructors (N = 25) and students (N = 221), enrolled at Baguio Central University, responded to a web-based questionnaire designed to assess: financial resources and difficulties, knowing family or friend suffered or treated for infection, mental and physical health concerns and appropriate care, worries about COVID-19 threats and their coping skills. These questions were framed to the major time events related the pandemic: before quarantines began in 2020, from 2020 to end of 2021, early 2022 to present. The timeframe attempts to capture the multiple infectious waves leading to the full quarantine removals in February of 2022. Results and Implications We will present descriptive and inferential statistics to demonstrate the incidence rates of mental health problems and their relationships to gender, work/student status, financial resources. Social functioning will also be examined. For example, 86% of students who were depressed, between 2020 and end of 2021, knew someone depressed during the same period. We will discuss the important implications from the research findings to guide planning.

11:45-12:10

68697 | *Mental Health Literacy and Perceived Intrinsic Motivation About Mental Health Care of Village Health Volunteers in Thailand*

Piyaorn Wajanatinapart, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

Village health volunteers (VHVs) as frontlines who live and provide care for people in the community. They work with health care providers in primary care settings to screen and promote health knowledge. The VHVs usually focus on physical health promotion and prevention. For example, they check blood pressure of people for screening hypertension. However, some of the VHVs feel unconfident and lack knowledge of mental health care. The experimental research was developed to examine the effectiveness of the mental health program to promote mental health literacy and perceived intrinsic motivation about mental health care before, immediately after, and after program 1 month and 3 months of the VHVs. The mean age of the VHVs was 53.35 years (SD = 8.17). Most of the VHVs did not have experiences to provide care for psychiatric persons (93.3%). They were randomly divided to two groups (30 persons per group). The experimental group received the mental health program. The VHVs had mental health literacy at the good level. The experimental group perceived intrinsic motivation about mental health care significantly different from the control group immediately after at .01 and after 1 month at .05. But, mental health literacy of both groups had not significantly different. In conclusion, the mental health program would be helpful to enhance perceived intrinsic motivation about mental health care of the VHVs. Moreover, the VHVs should improve belief, perception, and management of mental health problems to promote mental health well-being of people in communities.

13:10-14:25 | Room 703

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Communication & Psychology

Session Chair: Davide Cannata

13:10-13:35

68603 | *Jokes and Quarrels: A Cross-Cultural Investigation of Humor and Conflict Transformation in Groups*

Andreea Gheorghe, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

Petru Lucian Curseu, Open Universiteit, Netherlands

Oana Catalina Fodor, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania

This study is the first to explore the multilevel interplay of humor and intragroup conflict in cross-cultural settings and shows how various types of humor can shape the emergence of conflict and its transformation. More specifically, we investigated the relationship between different styles of humorous communication (i.e. controlling and liberating) and the type of conflict (i.e. task, process and relationship) that emerges in group contexts. We also examine whether a different cultural context (low power distance vs high power distance) moderates the association between controlling humor and relationship conflict. We collected data using a survey from 536 participants from two different countries (Romania and The Netherlands) that were working in a group in organizations from various sectors. Supporting our hypotheses, multi-level data analyses show that liberating humor has a positive association with task conflict, while controlling humor has a positive association with both process and relationship conflict. Moreover, task and conflict mediates the relationship between liberating humor and relationship conflict, while process conflict mediates the relationship between controlling humor and relationship conflict. The hypothesis regarding the moderating effect of the different cultural context was not supported by the data. The findings of our study can contribute to the literature on conflict transformation in groups, as well as help managers and organizational consultants understand how certain patterns of interpersonal communication can lead to divergent opinions and escalate into relationship conflicts that are harmful for the group.

13:35-14:00

68949 | *Consequences of Friendship at Workplace, Psychological Safety, and Thriving at Work Towards Innovative Working Behaviors*

Sasitorn Naenudorn, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

At present, a technological advancement is an important instrument in measuring advantages of business competition. Personnel of the organization is a pivotal key to the organizational development. Promoting innovative behaviors in the workplace are conducive to creativities and driving the idea to reality. It is an important strategy leading to the designated goals of the organization. This research aims to study consequences of friendship at workplace, psychological safety, and thriving at work towards innovative working behaviors among personnel of telecommunication and communication service provider in Thailand. The samples were full-time employees who had been working for more than 2 years. The data were collected by a proportional stratified random sampling from 240 personnel. The data were analyzed using multiple regression analysis system. The results of this study are consistent with the research hypothesis. The friendship at workplace, psychological safety and thriving at work have a significant influence on innovative behaviors at work. This research can be applied in policy formulation, planning, and personnel development of organization to have more innovative behaviors at work. Increasing the level of friendship at workplace among personnel within the organization creates psychological safety and thriving at work.

14:00-14:25

68944 | *Confidence and Meta-Accuracy of Cross-Cultural Personality Judgments*

Davide Cannata, University of Galway, Ireland

Denis O'Hora, University of Galway, Ireland

Haojiang Ying, University of Soochow, China

Luca Fusco, University of Napoli Parthenope, Italy

Humans use nonverbal information to make quick judgments about others' dispositions (Breil et al., 2021; Cannata et al., 2022). Interpersonal judgments of personality are known to be to some extent accurate (Ambady et al., 1995; Connelly & Ones, 2010). However, some factors related to the target and the judge, such as their cultural similarity (Funder, 2012; Letzring, 2010) moderate the accuracy of these judgments. An understudied aspect of personality judgments relates to how confident judges are about the accuracy of their guesses (Gill et al., 1998; Praetorius et al., 2013). Based on previous literature on confidence, we identify three factors likely to influence confidence ratings: a. Amount of information, which we operationalised as targets' expressiveness; b. Familiarity with the targets in terms of ethnicity and cultural background; c. Task fluency (which we operationalised as reaction time). Furthermore, we aimed to measure the meta-accuracy of personality judgments, which indicates if people are more accurate in recognising personality when their confidence is higher (Petty et al., 2007). Previous research suggests in the similar domain of face recognition indicates that people are not good at interpersonal meta-accuracy (Ames et al., 2010). We aim to replicate the findings in a cross-cultural context. The research will use data (at the collection stage) from 70+ Italian and 70+ Chinese participants judging 30 seconds muted videos of 50 Chinese and 50 Italian targets. We will use two multi-level models to test our hypothesis about confidence and meta-accuracy. We discuss the practical and theoretical implications of the findings.

14:40-16:20 | Room 703

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Aging and Psychology

Session Chair: Amit Shrira

14:40-15:05

67532 | *Family Strength and Well-Being During Unemployment*
Shofura, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia
Diana Setiyawati, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Unemployment is one of the phenomena that is increasingly happening during the pandemic. Previous studies on job loss and unemployment have found various adverse psychological effects on individuals and their family members. Even so, the role of the family in this phenomenon still needs to be widely known, especially in dealing with negative psychological impacts. This study aims to find out how families can survive in stressful conditions, especially in experiencing layoffs during the pandemic, and its effect on psychological states. We use a mixed method with an explanatory sequential design that starts with a quantitative phase, then a qualitative phase, and ends with the integration process. Our statistical analysis found a significant positive correlation between family strength and psychological well-being, $r(42)=0.579$, $p=0.00$. The qualitative analysis then found the support provided by the family and their relation to positive changes in the relationship between family members. Finally, the results of the integration process show that there are contradictory roles of the family when experiencing financial problems. On the one hand, the family provides various kinds of support (e.g., being involved in problem-solving, providing emotional support, encouraging spiritual coping, and being united during difficult times). On the other hand, family members also make demands to meet the cost of daily necessities and stimulate negative emotions. The results of this study are essential as the basis of psychological interventions by public or private institutions for families experiencing financial problems such as losing their jobs and unemployment.

15:05-15:30

68686 | *An Intergenerational Study of Parental Bonding on Perceptions of Parental and Spousal Criticism and Marital Relationship Quality*
Michelle Jin Yee Neoh, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
An An Lieu, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Enrico Perinelli, University of Trento, Italy
Jan Paolo Macapinlac Balagtas, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Moon-Ho Ringo Ho, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Gianluca Esposito, University of Trento, Italy

Criticism is a destructive conflict behaviour which has been associated with poor relationship outcomes in both parent-child and marital relationships. However, the role of the individual's perception of parental and spousal criticism in influencing the perceptions of criticism of other members in the family unit have not been examined. This study investigated the associations between parental bonding and perceptions of parental and spousal criticism across generations. 134 married parent-dyads (G2) and one child (G3) of each dyad were recruited. G2 parent participants completed the Perceived Criticism measure for their parents (G1) and spouses, the Parental Bonding Instrument and Quality of Marriage Index. G3 children participants completed the Perceived Criticism measure for their parents (G2). Path analysis found that G2 perceptions of parental bonding were significant predictors of G2's perceptions of G1 parental criticism, which significantly predicted both G2's perceptions of spousal criticism and G3's perceptions of G2 parental criticism. Perceptions of spousal criticism were also found to predict marital relationship quality. Findings highlight the intergenerational transmission of perceptions of criticism across relationships in the family unit, providing support that parenting practices and communication patterns in one generation can predict those in the next generation. Future studies can look to replicate the findings in other cultures and include further investigations into sibling relationships as well.

15:30-15:55

66917 | *Rehabilitation Outcomes following Fractures as a Function of Patients' and Healthcare Personnel's Subjective Views of Aging*
Amit Shrira, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Subjective views of aging (VoA) refer to individuals' perceptions, attitudes, or expectations of their own age and aging process (e.g., subjective age - the age individuals feel), as well as of old age and older adults in general (e.g., ageist attitudes). The effect of VoA on health outcomes is well established, yet this effect was rarely examined among older adults undergoing hospitalization or rehabilitation. Moreover, the additive effect of healthcare personnel's ageist attitudes on treatment outcomes is unknown. Accordingly, these effects were examined within older adults hospitalized for osteoporotic fractures – a frequent late-life condition with cardinal functional implications. Establishing the effect of patients' and healthcare personnel's VoA on rehabilitation outcomes following fractures would pave the way to account for VoA when designing rehabilitation protocols and interventions. Study 1 (N=147 patients, mean age=79.3) showed that feeling younger at admission to hospitalization predicted better rehabilitation outcomes at discharge (assessed by the Functional Independence Measure). The reverse effect of functional independence at admission to hospitalization on subjective age at discharge was non-significant. Study 2 (N=52 patients, mean age=81.8, and N=55 hospital staff members, mean age=32.3) replicated these findings with additional VoA indices, and further demonstrated that rehabilitation outcomes were better when occupational and physical therapists reported low levels of ageist attitudes. The findings suggest that patients' and healthcare personnel's VoA are relevant to rehabilitation outcomes. Findings suggest that successful rehabilitation may be promoted by reducing negative VoA.

15:55-16:20

69369 | *Topographic Organization of Hippocampus Cortical Integration Unveiled With Functional Gradients: Links to Age, Memory and Dopamine*
Alireza Salami, Karolinska Institute and Umea University, Sweden
Kristin Nordin, Karolinska Institute, Sweden
Robin Pedersen, Umeå University, Sweden
Jarkko Johansson, Umeå University, Sweden

Hippocampus is a complex structure with broad implications for various cognitive processes, including memory. Previous studies have reported overlapping anatomical and functional organizations in the hippocampus, reflecting the medial-lateral as well as the longitudinal axes. However, age-related alterations in these organizations and their links to behavioral and molecular phenotypes are unclear. Using a connectopic mapping approach on a resting-state fMRI data from 180 participants (20-79 years), we identified two modes of long-axis organization reflecting a gradual anterior-posterior variations as well as the unimodal-transmodal microscale cortical organization. Both gradients were age-sensitive such that less distinctive transition in functional connectivity (FC) along their axes was observed. Critically, older individuals with youth-like gradient organizations exhibited more efficient memory processing compared to age-matched counterparts with less distinctive FC transition. Moreover, the topological organization of the unimodal-transmodal gradients was associated with underlying distribution of postsynaptic dopamine D1 receptor, suggesting a shared organizational principle within the hippocampus. Finally, youth-like functional gradient profile was concomitant with youth-like distribution of hippocampal D1 receptor in older age. Taken together, our results identify distinct overlapping modes of cortical FC within the hippocampus and highlight the importance of maintained hippocampus organization in older age.

10:30-11:45 | Room 704

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Psychology and Education

Session Chair: Rui-Ting Huang

10:30-10:55

68838 | *Diversity Experiences and Interdisciplinary: How Much Course Diversity Affects the Communication and Collaborative Problem-Solving Ability?*

Joying Chu, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Ding-En Huang, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

This study investigates how course diversity, interactional diversity, and structural diversity are correlated with students' cultivation in communications and collaborative problem-solving. The subject of this study is a university with a high level of interdisciplinary education in Taiwan. Empirical results are obtained by using a regression approach that adapts to the heterogeneity in the error term. On this basis, three research questions are examined in this study. First, what factors are related to student course diversity? Second, to what extent does course diversity affect students' communication skills and CPS? Third, would interactive diversity play a moderating role in the correlation between course diversity and students' communication and CPS skills?

The results of this study found that the attainment of course diversity can benefit students in cultivating their skills in communication and collaborative problem-solving, and that interactional diversity positively moderates this benefit. Our results support the faith that schools should construct their educational system which can facilitate students to seek a balance on courses on-department, off-department on-college, and off-college, and participate in more extracurricular activities so that students can receive better cultivation in their communication and collaborative problem-solving abilities. Finally, based on the findings of this study, we propose interpretations and suggestions, and we expect the results to be indicative of pioneering empirical research on higher education institutions, which can be a reference for other domestic and Asian universities looking to advocate interdisciplinary learning education.

10:55-11:20

67453 | *Exploring Evidence-based Practices in Social Emotional Learning Programs Through the Lens of Educators: A Global Perspective*

Purwai Pravah, CHRIST University, India

Viju P.D., CHRIST University, India

Introduction: With the recent developments in the integration of Social Emotional Learning (SEL) programs across various school curriculums, there is an emergence of various topics of relevance and strategies applied by educators in the field of education and mental health to inculcate social and emotional skills in school children. Purpose: The present study was conducted to understand current SEL interventions, programs and curriculum used in school settings across various regions in India and outside. The study also aimed at gaining field based knowledge of the various frameworks and techniques developed and adapted under SEL. Method: A qualitative approach was used to analyse semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 12 participants selected by means of purposive sampling. The participants were educators from leading organisations of India working in the area of SEL namely; The Teacher Foundation, Labhya Foundation among others. Thematic analysis was used to categorize and analyse data. Results: 5 themes and 10 sub-themes were identified: Educator's experience (Personal and cultural factors, Challenges in teaching), SEL Curriculum (Session structure and techniques, Trainings on SEL, Adaptation of framework, India specific curriculum, Additional services), Government initiatives (Stakeholders), Assessment of SEL curriculum (Emerging tools) and Background of children (student engagement, student responses). Conclusion: Outcome and key implications of the study are related primarily to develop a deeper understanding of current SEL practices and also to highlight the evidence-based practices used by educators in enhancing SEL skills in school students.

11:20-11:45

68290 | *Examine the Impact of Proactive Personality and Environmental Awareness on College Students' Pro-environmental Behaviors*

Rui-Ting Huang, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

Although there are many pro-environmental and green studies, relatively little effort has been made to investigate the connections between proactive personality, environmental awareness, and proenvironmental behaviors. 316 college students in Taiwan participated in this study, and the partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) analysis was performed to evaluate the connections between proactive personality, environmental awareness, and pro-environmental behaviors. The study findings have revealed that environmental awareness could be positively linked to conservation style, land stewardship, and social environmentalism, but not associated with environmental citizenship. Additionally, it has been found that proactive personality could be positively connected with environmental awareness, conservation style, land stewardship, environmental citizenship, and social environmentalism. The theoretical and practical suggestions are provided to enhance pro-environmental behaviors.

13:10-14:25 | Room 704

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Focus on Teachers

Session Chair: Hui Wang

13:10-13:35

66381 | *Burning Out in the Time of COVID-19: Teacher Vulnerability and Psychological Wellbeing*

Anita Padmanabhanunni, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Tyrone Pretorius, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Nita Lawton-Misra, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

The educational landscape has undergone rapid and significant changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures. Teachers at the forefront of the education system had to adapt to unprecedented shifts in their work-related roles and responsibilities including adapting to remote online learning and increased workloads, motivating their students and negotiating the personal impact of the pandemic. Few studies have investigated the mental health impact of the pandemic on teachers in developing countries in Africa. In these contexts, there is considerable inequity in access to digital technology, appropriate school infrastructure and personal protective equipment. These factors can impact on teacher's capacity to promote to continuity of the education system. The current study investigated (i) the factors that render South African teachers more vulnerable to burnout and (ii) the psychological consequences of burnout. Participants (N=355) were school teachers who completed the Perceived Vulnerability to Disease Questionnaire, the Fear of COVID-19 Scale, the Role Orientation Questionnaire, the Maslach Burnout Inventory, the Centre for Epidemiological Depression Scale, the Beck Hopelessness Scale, the Satisfaction with Life Scale and the trait scale of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The results of multiple regression showed that fear of COVID-19, role ambiguity and role conflict were significant predictors of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization while perceived infectability and role ambiguity significantly predicted personal accomplishment. The dimensions of burnout were significant predictors of depression, hopelessness, anxiety and life satisfaction. The results of the study highlight the necessity of building teacher resilience through multi-level individual and institutional strategies.

13:35-14:00

69054 | *The Research of Teacher Working Overtime and the Impact on Teacher Commitment*

Chia-Lin Tsai, Nei-Hu Elementary School, Taiwan

The issues of teacher working overtime have been widely discussed and become a worldwide phenomenon. In Taiwan, the conditions of teacher working overtime have increasing gradually, since teachers are responsible for both teaching and administrative work simultaneously. Indeed, the problems of working overtime not only negatively influence teachers' well-being and job satisfaction, but also ultimately deteriorate the teaching quality. This research aims to investigate the conditions of teachers working overtime and their impact on teacher commitment.

A self-developed questionnaire was adopted as the major research instrument consisting of three sections. The first section aimed to elicit participants' demographic information. The second section was designed to analyze the number of teachers' weekly extra working hour. The third section focused on teacher commitment by using 5-point Likert scale. Questionnaires were delivered to 60 primary school teachers, with the return rate of 96.7%. Several valuable results were revealed through this research. First, the average of primary teachers' extra working hours is above 10 implying teachers in Taiwan have to work nearly 20% hours more than its statutory working time. Especially, teachers spend the most extra time on preparing lessons and dealing with administrative work respectively, both accounted for more than 2.5 hours weekly. Second, the average scores of organizational and professional commitment ranged from 3.5 to 4.5 out of 5, closing to the option of "partly agree". Third, extra working hours of marking homework have a significant negative impact on professional commitment. These results were highlighted and discussed further in this study.

14:00-14:25

69129 | *Investigating the Effectiveness of a Wellness Program for Hong Kong Preservice Teachers*

Hui Wang, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Arita Wing Yan Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Chloe Tsz Nin Leigh, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Naz Böke, McGill University, Canada

Nancy Heath, McGill University, Canada

Background and Aims: Statistics showed that Hong Kong teachers are experiencing very high levels of occupational stress and many reported depressive symptoms. This study aims to evaluate the acceptability and effectiveness of a wellness program named Regulating Emotions and Stress in pre-Service Teachers – Hong Kong (RESST-HK).

Participants: The study involved 60 preservice teachers from a major teacher education university in Hong Kong, including 32 in the program group and 28 in the comparison group.

Methods: Participants in the program group received two training sessions (with each being 2.5 hours) and completed surveys consisting standardized measures of coping efficacy and mental health immediately before, immediately after, and one month after the program. The comparison group completed the surveys three times without participating in any sessions. Results were compared between the groups concerning their coping efficacy and mental health.

Results: Program participants had a significantly higher score on copy efficacy than the comparison group, immediately after, and one month after program completion. They also reported greater mental health than the comparison group, immediately after, and one month after the program completion. Program satisfaction was high, with 96.9% of the participants rating the overall program as good or excellent and 100% indicating that they learned a medium amount or a lot in the RESST-HK program.

Conclusion: Results showed high acceptability and great effectiveness of RESST-HK in improving preservice teachers' mental health and coping efficacy.

14:40-15:55 | Room 704

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Focus on Teachers

Session Chair: Thi-Gam Phan

14:40-15:05

69018 | *Are Teachers Willing to Change? Teachers' Beliefs About Practice Change in Vietnam*

Thi-Gam Phan, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

Wei-Yu Liu, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

Teacher belief is an essential element of education which guides teachers to deal with challenges in instructing, shaping the classroom environment, and influencing students' motivation and in-class achievement. However, various factors inside and outside the classroom may influence teachers' beliefs, particularly social-related pressure that makes them comply with their colleagues, curriculum, and student performances. Teachers' beliefs may also be shaped and changed contextually, leading to an incomplete portrait of teacher beliefs, particularly regarding their classroom practice at different levels of education. Thus, this qualitative study explores how teachers' beliefs are constructed in the Vietnamese context. The five participants include three in-service teachers and two pre-service teachers across disciplines and school/education levels in Vietnam with different stages of experiences. The analysis of semi-structured interviews investigated the Vietnamese teachers' beliefs based on differences between pre-service and in-service teachers through five case studies. Findings revealed that the instructed class education level, the teachers' differences in experiences, and school types influenced how participants conducted their classroom practices. Their outcomes emphasized either students' engagement or students' academic performance. Moreover, the findings also highlighted factors contributing to participants' changes in instruction practice, mainly their strong beliefs in the theory-practice relationship and "achievement syndrome." The study provides some suggestions concerning the influences of social and political factors inside classrooms.

15:05-15:30

68929 | *Teachers' Instructional and Emotional Support Promotes Students' School Belonging: A Multilevel Perspective*

Hui Wang, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Facilitating students' school belonging is important as it not only promotes better student academic motivation and achievement, but also fosters greater student psychological functioning, including better life satisfaction, mental health, and less emotional distress, that eventually benefits schools and society more generally. Teachers interact with their students on a daily basis, thus have substantial impact on their students' development of school belonging. The current study adopts the multilevel perspective, investigating the influences of teachers' instructional support (i.e., cognitive activation and clarity of instruction) and emotional support (i.e., enthusiasm and care) on their students' school belonging. The data included 882 secondary students in Hong Kong and their 114 teachers. Results from multilevel modeling suggested that, at the between-level (class-level), greater teacher instructional support (clarity of instruction) was associated with greater class school belonging. At the within-person level (student-level), perceiving greater emotional support from teachers (teacher caring) was associated with individual student's school belonging. Moreover, teachers who reported greater job satisfaction than others reported providing greater instructional support to their students. Full mediation was observed with clarity of instruction mediating the relationship between teacher job satisfaction and their class's school belonging. Results from the present study underscore the importance of teacher job satisfaction and instructional support in promoting the whole class's school belonging and the importance of teacher care in promoting each individual student's school belonging.

15:30-15:55

68199 | *Promoting Teachers' Self-Efficacy and Knowledge About Equitable Small Group Conversations Through Professional Development*

Lois Yamauchi, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, United States

Seongah Im, University of Hawai'i, United States

Mary Lennon, University of Hawai'i, United States

Ateisha Norton, University of Hawai'i, United States

Conceptualized as four domains, Instructional Conversations for Equitable Participation (ICEPs) are small group classroom discussions that include everyone in the conversation and integrate all students' everyday and cultural experiences. Fifteen teachers from four schools in Hawai'i engaged in professional development (PD) designed to promote use of ICEPs. The teachers met weekly in teams at their schools to learn about and use ICEPs. Although they met monthly with university-based consultants, the teachers set agendas and facilitated the meetings. The purpose of this study was to determine which aspects of the PD most influenced teachers' knowledge of ICEPs and how their participation in the activities affected their teaching self-efficacy. Analysis of meeting transcripts suggested that ICEP knowledge was influenced by the number of domains covered, practice calibrating the ICEP rubrics and teachers' applications of the ICEP rubrics to classroom practice. A self-efficacy survey was administered at the beginning and end of the PD. Mixed-effects modeling using the subscale scores indicated that teachers' self-efficacy regarding instructional strategies, classroom management, and student engagement became more homogenous and significantly increased over time. Specific changes were found regarding teachers' self-efficacy to (a) implement alternative strategies; (b) differentiate instruction for individual students; (c) make clear expectations about student behavior; (d) establish routines to keep activities running smoothly; (e) motivate students with low interest in schoolwork; and (f) "get through" to the most difficult students. The authors are currently analyzing classroom video recordings to determine the quality of ICEPs enacted by teachers in this study.

10:30-11:45 | Room 705

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Mental Health

Session Chair: Soyeon Kim

10:30-10:55

67699 | *Reaching Out and Opening Up: A Sequential Explanatory Investigation on Expressive Inhibition Among Selected Filipino University Students With MH Concerns*

Bonn Justin Esguerra Jr., University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Clarissa Delariarte, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Mental health (MH) issues have been rising – both internationally and locally. Depression (DEP), anxiety (ANX), and suicidality (SCD) have been highlighted as most prevalent – especially amongst the youth. Despite disconcerting figures, young individuals do not always seek for help. Barriers to help-seeking (HS) outweigh perceived benefits of accessing psychological care. This Sequential Explanatory research sought to explore deeper into Expressive Inhibition (EI) – by first (1) establishing its prevalence, through correlational examinations of MH concerns and HS intentions; and then (2) unraveling its essence, through interpretative phenomenological investigations upon the nature and meanings of EI. Preliminary findings revealed that EI exists – as substantiated by the presence of MH concerns (i.e., moderate to severe prevalence of DEP-ANX-SCD symptoms), but relative absence of HS behaviors (i.e., low general HS intentions, and actual HS behaviors typically among informal avenues alone). Significant correlations ($p < 0.01$) demonstrated that higher intensities of MH concerns were associated with lower HS intentions (HSI). This was consistent across Informal (DEP x IHSI: $r_s = -0.34$; ANX x IHSI: $r_s = -0.29$; SCD x IHSI: $r_s = -0.45$) and Formal (DEP x FHSI: $r_s = -0.28$; ANX x FHSI: $r_s = -0.27$; SCD x FHSI: $r_s = -0.26$) help-seeking alike. It is this phenomenon of EI that complicated the youth's rapidly deteriorating MH state even further – as MH concerns were not only unaddressed (i.e., due to lack of awareness, affirmation, access, etc.); but deliberately unexpressed (i.e., due to fears of invalidation, vulnerability, hurting others, etc.). These findings suggest that more work is needed – not only to help students reach out; but also to open up, and express themselves without inhibition.

10:55-11:20

68604 | *Effect of Life Purpose Program on Juvenile Delinquents with a History of Alcohol Use Detained at the Juvenile Detention Centre*

Karnsunaphat Balthip, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Chutarat Sathrapanya, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Napakkawat Buathong, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Sirimas Phoomchaiya, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Sarana Suwanruangsri, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

Palida Nudla, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand

This quasi-experimental research aimed to examine the effect of the life purpose (PIL) program on Juvenile Delinquents with a history of alcohol use detained at the Juvenile Detention Centre. Two Juvenile Detention Centers, located in southern Thailand, were selected by simple random sampling. The activities were conducted from June to August 2022. The follow-up process was conducted twice in October and December 2022.

The experimental group received the PIL program for 8 weeks. The control group received the routine care program. Participants' wellness was measured using the Wellness Scale (WS). The WS was tested for reliability with 30 juvenile delinquents, using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which yielded a value of 0.92. The demographic data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. A comparison of differences in demographic data of the two groups was analyzed using inferential statistics. A comparison of differences in WS scores of the two groups was analyzed using an independent sample t-test. The longitudinal data of WS were analyzed using a multilevel mixed effects model.

The findings revealed that the mean scores of wellness of the experimental group were higher statistically significant than the control group at Follow up 1 and Follow up 2, $t = -6.101$ ($p < 0.001$) and $t = -2.856$ ($p < 0.008$) respectively. When analyzing longitudinal data to study the change in the mean score on WS by controlling the influence of variables found that the experimental group had a change in the WS score statistically significant ($\beta = 3.746$, $p = 0.037$).

11:20-11:45

68658 | *Screen Time and Social-Emotional Competencies Among Youth: Can Mindfulness Play a Role?*

Soyeon Kim, McMaster University, Canada

Stephanie Munten, Waypoint Centre for Mental Healthcare, Canada

Shavon Stafford, Waypoint Centre for Mental Healthcare, Canada

Nathan Kolla, University of Toronto, Canada

Background: Excessive screen time poses a serious concern regarding inadequate social-emotional development. Social-emotional competence (resilience, self-esteem, and self-compassion) are essential to buffer adverse screen time impact on youth mental health in the prolonged pandemic timeline. The current study investigated the efficacy of a mindfulness-based intervention on social-emotional competence in youth exposed to screen time during the pandemic.

Methods: A total of 117 community youth participated in a 12-week, online mindfulness-based program and completed pre-, post- and follow-up surveys across five cohorts during the COVID-19 pandemic (Spring 2021 to Spring 2022). Using linear regression analyses, we examined differences between youths' social-emotional competence on three-time points (baseline, post-, and follow-up survey). Results: In an unadjusted regression model, resilience [$\beta = 3.68$, 95%CI=1.78-5.50, $p < .001$], self-compassion [$\beta = 0.50$, 95%CI=0.34-0.66, $p < .001$], and self-esteem [$\beta = 2.16$, 95%CI=0.98-3.34, $p < .001$] significantly increased after the mindfulness program, and the effects were maintained in the follow-up. The efficacy of the mindfulness program persisted after controlling for screen time [RS: $\beta = 2.73$, 95%CI=0.89-4.57, $p < .01$; SC: $\beta = 0.50$, 95%CI=0.32-0.67, $p < .001$; SE: $\beta = 1.46$, 95%CI=0.34-2.59, $p < .01$] and in a fully adjusted model which accounted for the baseline mental health status and demographic factors [RS: $\beta = 3.01$, 95%CI=1.20, $p < .01$; SC: $\beta = 0.51$, 95%CI=0.33-0.68, $p < .001$; SE: $\beta = 1.64$, 95%CI=0.51-2.77, $p < .01$].

Conclusion: Evidence-based produced from this study supports the use of online mindfulness programs in enhancing social-emotional competence among youth exposed to increased screen time. Lessons learned can also guide wellness programming through physical distancing and beyond as we slowly transition to a "new normal".

13:10-14:25 | Room 705

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Mental Health

Session Chair: Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn

13:10-13:35

68972 | *Serenity: Its Predictors and Mental Health Outcomes*

Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Jireerat Sittiwong, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the world has encountered abrupt yet long-lasting changes. To effectively manage these changes, character strengths are required. Among these is a key psychological construct of serenity, which entails an inner peace independent of adverse circumstances or feelings. Its three subscales of acceptance, inner haven, and trust have been shown to contribute to the peacefulness essential in this turmoil period. The current study, hence, was conducted to investigate factors predicting serenity and to examine its mental health outcomes. Data were collected in two studies. In Study 1, 225 Thai adult community sample (Mage = 39.57 years, SDage = 10.60 years; Females = 167 or 74%) responded to the measures of serenity and its hypothesized predictors (i.e., mindfulness, meaning in life, hope, and social connectedness). In Study 2, 107 Thai undergraduates (Mage = 20.08 years, SDage = 1.00 year; Females = 69 or 64%) responded to the measures of serenity and mental health indicators (i.e., stress, depression, anxiety, positive-negative affect, and psychological well-being). Consistently, the hypotheses were supported. Altogether, mindfulness, meaning in life, hope, and social connectedness significantly and positively predicted serenity in Study 1. In Study 2, serenity, as well as its three subscales, was negatively associated with stress, depression, anxiety, and negative affect but positively associated with psychological well-being. Findings from the current study helped: 1) shed lights on factors contributing to serenity development and 2) attest the roles of serenity in mental health and well-being. Implications on serenity cultivation and mental health promotion were discussed.

13:35-14:00

67677 | *Myanmar since the Coup: Mental Well-being and the Belief in a Just World*

Sai Nay Nay Win, Southwest University, China

Since February 1, 2021, Myanmar has been experiencing political instability. The purpose of this study is to explore the mental health of adults in Myanmar. The study also sought to identify variables that served as protective factors against exposure to political life event. The main variables of interest were: political life events, perceived stress, belief in a just world, as well as relevant symptomatology. Survey data was collected from 14 provinces and regions in Myanmar, with an N of 1688. Since there is no Burmese version of the scales in Myanmar, the reliability and validity of all questionnaires were also analyzed. The results of the study show that political life events are positively correlated with perceived stress and anxiety, depression, and somatization. Moreover, belief in both distributive and procedural justice are negatively correlated with mental well-being as measured by the same variables. A chain mediation was found between Political life events, perceived stress, two self-just world belief subscales and relevant symptomatology.

14:00-14:25

68865 | *More Than Translation: Understanding and Decolonizing Mental Health Beliefs in East Asian Cultures*

Charles Liu, Wheaton College, United States

Modern psychology, tied closely to coloniality, is heavily influenced by the Western bio-medical model. Assumptions of dualism that severs the mind and spirit from the body are a legacy of the European philosophical and theological tradition. However, among East Asian cultures with roots in Confucianism, Daoism, Buddhism, and Traditional Chinese Medicine, the holistic integration of physical, psychological, and spiritual realities situates mental illness as having social, spiritual, and metaphysical etiologies. Western treatment modalities are grounded in their own Euro-American cultural milieu and may not be optimal interventions if they are translated and imported into non-Western contexts. Furthermore, the uncritical adoption of Euro-American psychological frameworks risks perpetuating colonial mentalities on marginalized peoples and the Majority World. As such, this paper systematically presents the ways in which East Asian philosophies shape culturally congruent mental health beliefs, and challenges attendees to consider decolonizing psychological study by researching, understanding, and valuing indigenous knowledge. Examples of research and treatments will be provided to encourage attendees toward a more decolonized practice.

14:40-15:55 | Room 705

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Mental Health

Session Chair: Xueqin Huang

14:40-15:05

68303 | *Longitudinal Associations Between Depressive Symptoms, Self-Esteem, and Satisfaction With Family Relationships in Korea*

Mohsen Joshanloo, Keimyung University, South Korea

This study examined the relationship between depressive symptoms, self-esteem, and satisfaction with family life in a large representative sample from South Korea. The sample was collected over 15 years with a 1-year interval between assessments. The random-intercept cross-lagged panel model was used to examine the associations between the 3 variables. All within-person effects were found to be significant and reciprocal. This suggests that the 3 variables are temporally related. That is, within-person changes in one variable are related to future changes in the other variables. According to these results, indicators of positive mental health (self-esteem and satisfaction with family relationships) partially protect the general population from future depressive symptoms. In addition, depressive symptoms increase the future risk of low self-esteem and family dissatisfaction.

15:05-15:30

69380 | *The Impact of Campus Climate on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ College Students: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis*

Xueqin Huang, Nagoya University, Japan

Bowen Fan, Nagoya University, Japan

The relationship between the campus climate for LGBTQ+ and the mental health of LGBTQ+ students has been an important global research issue in recent years. Some previous studies have highlighted that LGBTQ+ students who have negative experiences on campus, such as threats and harassment would be more likely to have depressive symptoms (Evangelista et al., 2022; Seelman et al., 2017). However, there are also studies showing that the campus climate has a limited impact on the psychological health of LGBTQ+ students (Davis et al., 2018; Woodford et al., 2012). This raises the research question as to whether the LGBTQ+ campus climate may have an effect on the mental health of LGBTQ+ students. In order to answer this research question, a systematic review and meta-analysis will be conducted in this study. A systematic literature search of PubMed and Web of Science was conducted from the day of inception until the 15th of November 2022. The study protocol was registered in PROSPERO (CRD42023388504). Seven studies were included in the current meta-analysis, with a total of 2609 participants who identified as LGBTQ+ college students, with mean ages ranging from $M = 20.54$ to $M = 24.1$. This presentation provides preliminary data from the meta-study which shows that the negative campus climate presents a negative pooled correlation with self-esteem, and a positive pooled correlation with stress, depression, and anxiety. This research is possible to contribute to a better understanding of the effect of campus climate on the mental health of LGBTQ+ students.

15:30-15:55

68037 | *A Mediation Effect of Agitation to the Relationship Between Searching New Lifestyle and Retreating in Young Old*

Ching-Man Yip, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong

Lap-Yan Lo, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong

Ngo-Ming Hui, Christian Family Service Centre, Hong Kong

Advancement in medical science has largely lengthened and improved human's life expectancy and body condition of the elderly population. It also leads to a consequence that people after their retirement are still relatively energetic in terms of physical and psychological aspects, compared to the past. Hence, numerous challenges relating to life planning after retirement have rapidly arisen in recent years. The current study tried to focus on the relationship between the perception of life after retirement and the emotional states of the young old. A hundred and ten participants whose age ranged from 55 to 69 were recruited to fill in the questionnaires for this study. Transition to Retirement Questionnaire was adopted to measure participants' perception of lifestyle after retirement, whereas Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale was used to assess their psychological states. Results showed that female participants scored significantly higher in the positive aspects of the perception of life after retirement than their counterparts. Furthermore, a significant positive relationship between the tendencies of searching (of a new role after retirement) and retreating (from a functioning lifestyle) was observed in the sample ($r = 0.53$, $p < 0.01$). This relationship could also be partially mediated by participants' agitation towards aging (indirect effect = 0.09, 95% CI = (0.013, 0.212)). These results suggested that improving the positive perception towards retirement life may not help reducing the negative perception. Yet, relieving the agitation feeling may potentially reduce the negative effect of the searching process to the retreating tendency.

10:30-12:10 | Room 707

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Support Systems

Session Chair: Miriam Park

10:30-10:55

68786 | *Family Supports between Elderly Parents and Adult Children in Thailand*
Dararatt Anantanasuwong, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand
Duangpen Theerawanviwat, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the manifest family solidarity of older persons in Thailand and to analyze the typology of support between elderly parents and their adult children using the Latent Class Analysis (LCA). The data from Wave 2 (2017) of the longitudinal panel household survey on Health, Aging, and Retirement in Thailand (HART) were employed for the cross-section analysis.

Results: Three aspects of solidarity revealed that when parents were advanced in age, the solidarity or the interrelationship with adult children would tend to increase, in terms of co-residence with children, frequency in contact with children, or the role of sole "recipients" of resource assistance from children. The solidarity indicators had higher share with the oldest-old parents compared with the young-old and the mid-old parents. The analysis of LCA revealed the four types of support between elderly parents and adult children in Thailand, i.e., "Detached" "Sociable" "Tight knit" and "Normative." Overall, filial gratitude towards parents still existed in the Thai society. But behavior might change from the old pattern of children's assistance and support both in cash and in kind to parents, to at least in regular contact with parents or to parents exchanged assistance in kind. This changing behavior reflected the adaptation to the changing society, while familial support to older persons tended to become long-term care. To close the gap between generations should be a policy suggestion.

10:55-11:20

67480 | *Family and Gendered Mobility of Older Adults: Case Studies of Tianjin, China and Ryugasaki, Japan*
Yaqian Mao, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Tomoko Kubo, University of Tsukuba, Japan

It is important to understand how family and other companions affects older adults' everyday behavior since they are in their last stage of life cycle and desired to be accompanied. Many feminist studies indicate that women are generally more vulnerable than men. However, as age rises, this disadvantage may be reduced according to different context. This study focused on the spatiotemporal behavior of older adults and, using time-geographical theory and methods, investigated the impact of coupling constraints on both older women and men in their everyday lives. The case cities were Tianjin, China and Ryugasaki, Japan. The survey was conducted on a face-to-face basis in Tianjin, China while in Ryugasaki it was conducted through mail and telephone interview. We obtained 218 valid questionnaires and 6,239 records of activities in Tianjin, 85 questionnaires and 1,702 records of activities in Ryugasaki. The main results were as follows. 1) type of activities, types of places, travel distance and transportation modes tended to be different under the effect of composition and size of companions; 2) older women have more advantages in mobility compared with older men which is contrary to the results of some other related studies; 3) the impact of modern technology on the daily life of older adults should not be neglected; 4) the social and cultural contexts of China and Japan contributes a lot to the different features of older adults' behavior.

11:20-11:45

67689 | *Benefits Finding Among Spouse Caregivers: Exploring the Nexus of Gender Role Attitude, Caregiver Self-efficacy, Formal Support Utilization, and Benefits Finding*
Zi Yan, Waseda University, Japan
Xin Sun, Fudan University, China
Jiyuan Zhang, East China Normal University, China

Objectives: Interventions aimed at shifting caregivers' focus from hardships to benefits to increase benefit-finding have become the focus of health promotion and gerontological social work practice. This study investigates whether caregiving benefit finding is predicted by caregiver self-efficacy, formal support utilization, and gender role attitudes among spousal caregivers.

Methods: A total of 210 spousal caregiver/care-receiver dyads participated in a survey from July to August 2021 in four Chinese. The survey used the positive aspects of caregiving scale, caregiver task inventory scale, and gender role attitude scale. All mediation and moderated mediation effects were estimated using SPSS26.0. Results: Caregiver self-efficacy was a partial mediator of the path of primary stressors and benefit-finding. Formal support utilization was a direct moderator of the mediated pathways linking primary stressors, caregiver self-efficacy, and benefit finding. Gender role attitudes were moderators at these intersections. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the co-occurrence of high caregiver self-efficacy, formal support utilization, and modern gender role attitudes were related to and predictive of better benefit-finding. Understanding caregivers' gender role attitudes can help professionals develop caregiving stress interventions. Professionals should design tailored psychoeducational interventions managing personal moral concerns and the mastery of relevant skills to further promote caregiver benefit-finding and well-being.

11:45-12:10

55886 | *Young People's Perceptions of Old Age and Resentment: A Cross-cultural Study*
Miriam Sang-Ah Park, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom
Nobuhiko Goto, Kyoto Notre Dame University, Japan
Stephen Badham, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

Resentment toward those who are considered to be out-groups in societies seem to be growing, possibly intensified by social comparison and media portrayal of the 'out-groups'. In Europe and North America, these 'out-groups' tend to be those who are racially and culturally different, whereas in East Asia, somewhat surprisingly, there seem to be divisions by age, region, perceived social class and so on which hamper cohesion and tolerance for others. In particular, resentment toward the elders and the privileged amongst young people in Japan and South Korea seems to be strong, as young people in these countries struggle to find satisfaction with life. Observing such attitudes, we investigated the experience and emotions of young people applying scenario testing method. University students in South Korea and Japan rated scenarios on the (un-) fairness and accompanied emotions for different groups (by age and perceived social class). While the results are mixed, we certainly found that out-group perceptions (judged by perceived dissimilarity) are related to feelings of resentment. Our exploratory study has implications for how resentment and out-group perceptions operate in these cultural contexts, and ramifications of such emotions for the wellness of their citizens and the societies. The findings of our study have an important meaning, as one seldom finds studies that focus particularly on Asian countries and social phenomena within these contexts. We argue that more cultural and cross-cultural analyses are necessary for the betterment of the fast-changing Asian societies.

11:25-12:40 | Room 707

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Aging and Gerontology (Health)

Session Chair: Chou Yu

13:10-13:35

69199 | *Frailty, Multimorbidity and Their Association With Health Service Utilization During COVID-19 Pandemic in Southern Switzerland: A One-Year Follow-Up Study*

Miao Jiang, Institute of Public Health, Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Laurie Corna, University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern, Switzerland

Rebecca Amati, Institute of Public Health, Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Luca Crivelli, University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern, Switzerland

Emiliano Albanese, Institute of Public Health, Università della Svizzera italiana, Switzerland

Background: During the Covid-19 pandemic healthcare services were highly disrupted, and little is known about the role of frailty and multimorbidity in predicting health services utilization in older adults. We aim to explore the association of frailty and multimorbidity, respectively, with health visits due to non-Covid related acute conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic. Methods: We used data from the Corona Immunitas Ticino (CIT) study collected between September 2020 and September 2021. We built a Frailty Index (FI) based on 30 health deficits, and grouped participants into robust, pre-frail, and frail. We defined multimorbidity as the presence of two or more self-reported, clinically diagnosed chronic diseases. We used logistic and generalized linear models adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and education level. Results: We included 660 older adults (≥ 65 years) with complete data (78% of the CIT sample). Of these, 10.3% were frail, 41.5% were robust, and 26.7% reported at least two chronic diseases. In mutually adjusted logistic models, compared with robust and non-multimorbid participants respectively, frail ones were 2.3 times ($p=0.011$), and multimorbid participants were 1.7 times ($p=0.012$) more likely to access health care services due to non-Covid related acute conditions. In the general linear model, FI as a continuous variable was associated with a higher number of health services visits ($r=2.35$, $p=0.013$). Conclusion: During Covid-19 outbreaks in southern Switzerland both frailty and multimorbidity continued to predict health service utilization due to non-Covid related health conditions, which might have contributed to increase infection risk in older adults.

13:35-14:00

68780 | *Ethical Inclusion of Older Persons in Clinical Innovation for New Technologies Centered Around Long Term Care*

Nadine Andrea Felber, University of Basel, Switzerland

Wendy Lipworth, Macquarie University, Australia

Yi Jiao (Angelina) Tian, University of Basel, Switzerland

Tenzin Wangmo, University of Basel, Switzerland

Clinical innovation refers to the use of treatments or technologies that have not (yet) been proven to be safe and/or effective in a research setting. When introducing new caregiving technologies for older persons, classic research is inhibited for two reasons: older persons are usually not part of medical trials, as they are a 'vulnerable' population. And technologies for caregiving purposes do not always count as medical devices, and are therefore regulated differently to other medical technologies. Nevertheless, there is a particular need for clinical innovation in this sector, as populations age worldwide and fewer people work in caregiving. In this paper, we report on the findings of a qualitative study with 60 participants in Switzerland, involving older persons and their caregivers (both professional and informal), in order to conceptualize if and how these stakeholders wished to participate in clinical innovation. Through thematic analysis, we discovered a variety of concerns regarding the development and implementation of such technologies. Examples include the lack of adequate information about their existence, purpose and availability, the right time and frame of introduction (especially when the care recipient experiences cognitive decline), as well as the technology's impact on relationships and power structures. This research will be used to inform the development of an ethical framework for clinical innovation in long term aged care.

14:00-14:25

67464 | *Factors Influencing Vaccination Support in Older Adults: A Cross-sectional Survey Based on the Theoretical Domain Framework*

Chou Chuen Yu, Geriatric Education and Research Institute, Singapore

Jonathan Gao, Geriatric Education and Research Institute, Singapore

Fiona Goh, Geriatric Education and Research Institute, Singapore

Wee Shiong Lim, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore

James Alvin Low, Khoo Teck Puat Hospital, Singapore

Background: Vaccination support among vulnerable populations including older adults is often low. This study used the Theoretical Domains Framework (TDF) to understand factors associated with older adults' overall support in Singapore's vaccination programme.

Methods: A door-to-door survey was administered to a representative sample of 600 older adults using stratified random sampling between March-May 2022. Participants were asked questions relating to their: (a) thoughts on vaccinating against COVID-19, (b) perception on the efficacy and safety of the vaccines, (c) perception of potential benefits of a high vaccination rate, (d) sources of information relating to COVID-19, (e) health status, (f) stress level, and (g) psycho-social adaptability. Statistical methods employed include multiple regression analysis and t-tests.

Results: Findings showed that four of the eight TDF domains covered in the survey were significant predictors of a composite measure of overall support in Singapore's vaccination programme. The four domains were: (i) Beliefs About Consequences [of vaccination], (ii) Beliefs About Capabilities [of resisting COVID-19], (iii) Optimism [of the future], (iv) Goals [of a high vaccination rate]. Additionally, findings showed that trust in government was a positive predictor whereas trust in friends was a negative predictor. Differences in perspectives between the vaccinated and unvaccinated towards the necessity of vaccination were also examined

Discussion & Conclusion: Through understanding factors associated with vaccination support, decision makers will be in a better position to influence vaccine uptake in the older adult population. This is useful especially if regular vaccine shots are needed in future, or as more contagious variants emerge.

14:40-15:20 | Room 707

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Aging and Gerontology

Session Chair: Kaewkwan Katie Tangtipongkul

14:40-15:05

55803 | *Aging Well in Ministry: Gerotranscendence, Self-rated Health Status and Life Satisfaction Among Catholic Priests*

Jordan Orbe, Loyola House of Studies Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Michiko Iwasaki, Loyola University Maryland, United States

Anthony Isacco, Chatham University, United States

Carolyn M. Barry, Loyola University Maryland, United States

The Catholic population in the world is growing, especially in the U.S., but there are fewer priests to respond to ministerial needs (Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate, 2015). Most older priests delay retirement and face various challenges associated with aging (Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate, 2009). This study examined whether elder priests' satisfaction with life is associated with self-rated health and gerotranscendence, a concept emphasizing a developmental shift towards a more cosmic and transcendent perspective experienced by aging individuals (Tornstam, 2005). A total of 201 Roman Catholic priests residing in the United States took a survey consisting of (a) the gerotranscendence scale (Tornstam, 2005), (b) health status questionnaire (Radosevich & Pruitt, 1996), (c) satisfaction with life scale (Diener et al., 1985) and demographic questions. The mean age was 70 (SD = 10.4); the range was 50 to 93 years old. Results indicated that the priests' satisfaction with life was positively correlated with self-rated mental health ($r(199) = .51, p < .01$) and physical health ($r(199) = .21, p < .01$). Life satisfaction also positively correlated with two of three gerotranscendence dimensions: cosmic transcendence ($r(199) = .24, p < .01$) and coherence ($r(199) = .63, p < .01$). Results showed cosmic transcendence as a moderating variable between physical health and life satisfaction. Likewise, coherence was a moderating variable between both physical and mental health and satisfaction. Measurement issues related to the solitude subscale as well as clinical implications of gerotranscendence for aging priests will be discussed.

15:05-15:30

68926 | *The Associations Between Happiness and Health, Sleep, Physical Activities for Older People in Abu Dhabi*

Masood Badri, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development & UAE University, United Arab Emirates

Mugheer Alkhaili, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates

Hamad Aldhaheeri, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates

Guang Yang, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates

Muna Albahar, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development & UAE University, United Arab Emirates

Asma Alrashedi, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates

The study aimed to identify the associations of happiness and factors related to physical and mental health, leisure, and sports activities amongst older adults (60+) in Abu Dhabi. The sample consisted of 1,004 participants in the third Abu Dhabi Quality of Life survey administered in 2019-2020. The analysis used path analysis to develop a model incorporating the specified variables. The path model highlighted all direct and indirect associations between the variables. Results show that sleep quality has the most significant association with happiness and subjective health. In addition, sleeping hours did not show any association with subjective health; but were associated with happiness. The result also confirms that mental health is negatively associated with happiness and subjective health. How often an elderly get involved in sport and activities for at least 30 minutes significantly affects subjective health and happiness. We used variance analysis to test the differences in gender, marital status, and education attainment with happiness. Implications of the study were highlighted along with future research directions.

15:30-15:55

67461 | *Aging in the Nicoya Peninsula: Lessons From Costa Rican Centenarians*

Theresa MacNeil, University of Tampa, United States

Blue Zones are particular regions of the world with a high prevalence of centenarians who share common characteristics, lifestyles and environments (Poulain, et. al., 2004). There are currently only five recognized blue zones, one of which includes the Nicoya Peninsula in Costa Rica. Individuals living in this area tend to have positive outlooks on life, utilize daily movement, rely on strong social support groups, and eat little to no processed foods (Buettner & Skemp, 2020). The current research seeks to further understand how Costa Rican centenarians living in the Nicoya Peninsula utilize Blue Zone lifestyle elements in their daily living habits. To accomplish this, the author traveled to Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, in August 2022 and interviewed several centenarians, paying particular attention to lifestyle choices and their effects on the aging process. Thematic analysis was used to analyze interview responses, and several themes emerged such as the importance of family, friends, faith, and movement as key foundations to aging in healthy and productive ways. Suggestions for ways to implement these habits globally was also discussed.

15:55-16:20

68061 | *Preparing the Workforce in Thai Aging Society: Challenges and Solutions*

Kaewkwan Tangtipongkul, Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, Thailand

Supachai Srisuchart, Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, Thailand

Pimonpan Isarabhakdi, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Thailand

Yuranun Tamkarn, Institute for Continuing Education and Human Resources Thammasat University, Thailand

Uraivan Runghairun, Institute for Continuing Education and Human Resources Thammasat University, Thailand

Karittha Onkeaw, Institute for Continuing Education and Human Resources Thammasat, Thailand

Kwansuda Cherdchoongarm, Institute for Continuing Education and Human Resources - Thammasat University, Thailand

Thailand is fully becoming an aged society. Thailand needs various measures to drive policy to support the aged society in terms of health, economy, and society covering from regular workers (25-59 years old) to aging workers (60 years and above). The objectives of the study include 1) to examine the working aged (40 -59 years old) population's needs in skill development and government assistance and 2) to design mechanisms that the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI) can arrange and contribute to sustainable workforce in the aging society. The analysis focused on the data set gathered from 500 individuals aged 40 to 59 years old who are currently working in the formal sector and 500 individuals aged 40 to 59 years old who are currently working in the informal sector at the time the survey was conducted. The study incorporates in-depth interviews and focus group meetings with experts from the public, private, academic, and community sectors. The findings show that workers in the formal sector three most demanded skills developments are self-employment skills, technology skills, and language and communication skills. While workers in the informal sector three most demanded skills developments are self-employment skills, entrepreneurial skills, and health development skills. The three most needed government assistance are welfare and various rights, increased compensation and fairness. and a continuous job.

10:30-12:10 | Room 708

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Health & Psychology

Session Chair: Thamonwan Chukhanhom

10:30-10:55

69220 | *Enhancing the Perceived Message Effectiveness of Anti-Smoking Messages: The Role of Message Framing and Self-Affirmation*

Eunsung Lee, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea
Francis Joseph Costello, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

The success of a public health campaign predominantly lies in the persuasiveness of a health message. A large body of literature has documented cigarette warning labels as an effective health message, thereby the similar-fashioned anti-smoking messages have been printed on cigarettes for over several decades. However, we still witness a large population under potentially life-threatening risks associated with smoking. In this paper, we evaluated the perceived message effectiveness and the defensive avoidance of cigarette warnings labels to quit smoking using functional near-infrared spectroscopy. Specifically, this study tested a gain versus loss message framing and a self-affirmation approach on Asians, thereby examining the influence of culture on message persuasiveness. Moreover, neural activities along with self-reported data were analyzed. Participants (N=40) were recruited to participate in the fNIRS experiment. The results show that loss-framed messages were more persuasive than gain-framed messages. Also, gain-framed message group exhibit significantly lower defensive avoidance than loss-framed message group, but the level of defensive avoidance was higher in gain-framed group when they were self-affirmed than they are not. Finally, the level of perceived message effectiveness was higher in gain-framed group when they were self-affirmed, whereas it was almost the same for loss-framed group in both self-affirmed and control conditions.

10:55-11:20

69016 | *Reducing Tuberculosis Stigma and Leveraging Knowledge, Attitude and Self-Efficacy Among Thai High-School Students*

Saowaluk Moonsarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Anuchit Phanumartwiwath, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Yuthichai Kasetjaroen, Health Department, Bangkok, Thailand
Anne Marie Bettex-Baars, BE Health Association, Switzerland

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be vital public health problem in Thailand. In addition, assessing TB stigma is that TB infection are indicated to be high among high-school students.

Objectives: To explore the effectiveness of communication intervention on reduction of TB stigma and discrimination among high-school students in Bangkok, Thailand.

Methods: The study was conducted in two high schools with 216 high-school students. A quasi-experimental study design was implemented. Both purposive and systematic sampling techniques were used for select of areas and participants. The experimental group received the communication intervention for a three-month study period, while the control group received no intervention. The intervention was conducted for five months. The questionnaires were collected at baseline, 3 months, and 5 months. All outcomes measurements at baseline, intervention and follow-up periods were evaluated using Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE).

Results: Results showed that the communication program was effective in reducing TB stigma (p-value <0.05, CI=4.962, -1.723) and increasing TB knowledge (p-value <0.05, CI=1.825, 2.537), TB attitudes (p-value <0.05, CI=4.493, 6.280), and self-efficacy on TB stigma and discrimination (p-value 0.05, CI=-1.398, 0.810).

Conclusion: The intervention can be effectively reduced TB stigma and increased TB knowledge and attitudes as well as self-efficacy among high-school students. The study should be adopted in school to make up for the TB knowledge and TB attitudes, and to reduce TB stigma among high-school students.

11:20-11:45

68930 | *Does a Positive Suggestion Work Better in Encouraging Positive Eating Behavior?*

Thamonwan Chukhanhom, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Patcharaporn Mahasuweerachai, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Phumsith Mahasuweerachai, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Due to the increasing problem of diabetes caused by unhealthy food consumption behavior, countless behavioral science has paid attention to encouraging people to eat healthier foods. Previous studies suggested that framing messages with low and high-construal influences people's food choices, and a sense of power is also found to motivate individuals to change their behavior. Thus, the current study aimed to investigate the effects of healthy messages framed with low and high construal levels combined with a sense of power on people's healthy food choices. In doing so, four-hundred participants were randomly assigned to one of five conditions in the laboratory experiment: i. low-construal level message, ii. the high-construal level message, iii. a low-construal level message with a high sense of power, iv. a high-construal message with a high sense of power, and v. control group (no message frame). Each message was presented in the "thank you" card, which was given to participants in each condition after they completed the activity that did not relate to food. Afterward, participants were asked to choose either healthy brownies or regular ones as a reward for participating in the experiment. The result showed that a low-construal healthy message influenced participants to choose healthy brownies (p<0.05). Unexpectedly, messages with a high construal level and a high sense of power were not shown the effects.

11:45-12:10

69076 | *Influence of Accelerometer Position and Algorithm on Evaluated Sleep Parameters*

Gulsatar Ali, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan
Jonathon David White, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Sleep disturbances are a public health concern as they have a negative impact on basic life qualities such as memory, focus, and learning (especially in the elderly). While polysomnography (PSG) is the gold standard for evaluating sleep in clinical studies, it is not applicable to free-living studies. Accelerometry and sleep diaries are the "go-to" methods for evaluating sleep in this environment. We investigate the influence of accelerometer placement and two sleep detection algorithms (arm/ankle elevation (AE) or activity index (AI)) on determining sleep parameters. Four accelerators (left arm, right arm, left ankle, and right ankle) were placed on the body of a healthy right-handed male participant for over 70 days. The subject maintained a consistent sleep diary and slept on a pressure-sensitive mattress. For sleep offset, AI processing of ankle (arm) data indicated falsely that the subject was asleep after bed-exit 46% (14%) of the time versus 2% (0%) for AE. This suggests that sensor placement (non-dominant arm) is important for AI but not for AE. Using sleep diary as ground truth, AE, underreported sleep duration by 30 (dominate ankle) to 60 (non-dominant arm) minutes, while AI overreported sleep duration by 10 (non-dominant arm) to 60 (dominate ankle) minutes. This suggests for AE, the sensor can be placed where it is most comfortable for the subject, while for AI, it is crucial to place the sensor on the non-dominant arm. Surprisingly, sleep duration determined by averaging the two algorithms comes very close to that obtained from the sleep diary

13:35-14:25 | Room 708

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Industrial Organisation, Leadership, & Training

Session Chair: May Shik

13:35-14:00

67411 | *Participative Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior: The Mediating Role of Calling*

Pen-Yuan Liao, National United University, Taiwan

Chia-Yu Hong, National United University, Taiwan

Ching-Wen Hsu, National United University, Taiwan

Ming-Yu Pan, National United University, Taiwan

Shin-Fang Li, National United University, Taiwan

This study uses self-determination theory to develop a model linking participative leadership to organizational citizenship behavior. This model addresses the mechanism underlying the relationship between participative leadership and organizational citizenship behavior. The first purpose of this study is to test whether participative leadership can enhance employees' calling and whether calling can motivate employees to engage in more organizational citizenship behaviors. Moreover, another purpose of this study is to test the mediating effects of calling on the relationships between participative leadership and the organizational citizenship behaviors of altruism, voice, and conscientiousness. The hypothesized model was tested using a sample of 152 employees from various organizations located in Taiwan. Regression analyses indicated that participative leadership is positively related to calling and calling is positively related to organizational citizenship behavior-altruism, organizational citizenship behavior-voice, and organizational citizenship behavior-conscientiousness. In addition, the results revealed that calling partially mediates the influences of participative leadership on organizational citizenship behavior-altruism, organizational citizenship behavior-voice, and organizational citizenship behavior-conscientiousness.

14:00-14:25

66528 | *A Model to Bridge the Gap in the Perception of Self-efficacy Between Graduated Nursing School to the Receiving Hospitals*

May Shik, Ariel University in Samaria, Israel

Yossi Weiss, Ariel University in Samaria, Israel

A three-factor relationship exists between new graduate nurses – the hospitals – the nursing schools. This relationship has three sides that influence and are influenced by each other. The following research paper deals with the question of the gap in self-efficacy for the role of nurse as it is perceived among new nurses and among the administrative and the senior caregiver staff in Israel. The literature review revealed data on various perceptions of efficacy and ability from the eyes of the newly registered nurse themselves, as well as efficacy and abilities as perceived by their employers. During 2021, a study was conducted that included 200 hospital's nurses and 102 management staff. In addition, semi-structured interviews were conducted among three principals of nursing schools and positions in the Ministry of Health. The findings revealed that the perception of the managing staff about the self-efficacy of the new nurses was significantly greater in all metrics, compared to the perception of self-efficacy of the new nurses as they reported themselves. Also, new nurses with previous employment experience in the health system as students had a higher perception of efficacy and recovered faster in transition between roles. The difficulty faced by most nurses at the time of their registration was the workload. The study's conclusions reinforce the need for a perception program that provides additional training for the new nurse, with an emphasis on the preceptor nurse in order to strengthen the new nurse's sense of self-efficacy and to overcome turnover intentions.

14:40-16:20 | Room 708

Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Linguistics/Language & Psychology

Session Chair: Xiao Lei Wang

14:40-15:05

67008 | *The Impact of Language Choice on Emotional Access in Therapy for Bilingual Patients*

Maria Pilar Bratko, Smith College, School of Social Work, United States

This mixed-method study explored how and when personal disclosures take place in bilingual therapy within a dyad that uses a shared native language of Spanish and a second-learned language of English. An explanatory sequential mixed methodology comprised of two phases was used. Phase one collected data from a quantitative 40-question online survey, (N=101), that was active from November 2020 – January 2021. Descriptive statistics, cross tabulations, plus the Ethnic Identity Scale-Basic (Phinney, 2003), and the Bidirectional Acculturation Scale (Marin & Gamba, 1996) were used to analyze survey data. Phase two was a qualitative semi-structured interview of participants who were recruited from phase one, (n=19). Interviews took place from February 2021 – May 2021, A constant comparative method using grounded theory was utilized to analyze interview transcripts (Charmaz, 2008; Corbin & Strauss, 2008). The results and findings support that a bilingual clinician experiences a language-based difference when making personal disclosure in treatment due to the immigration experience, identity with one's ethnicity, level of acculturation to the host culture, and professional experience in providing bilingual therapy, specifically, ethnocultural and psycholinguistic considerations.

15:05-15:30

67525 | *Empirical Research on Consumers' Intention to Use a Facial Recognition System: An Integrated Model With Perceived Playfulness, Security, and Innovation*

Chun-Hua Hsiao, Kainan University, Taiwan

Kai-Yu Tang, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

Of the many biometric measurements, fingerprints are probably the most used, especially in smartphones as a substitute for passwords. As for the face recognition system, many people feel that it is unnecessary and even violates privacy. With the outbreak of covid-19, governments have taken severe measures to track people's movements to prevent the spread of the pandemic. For example, restaurants, supermarkets, and convenience stores have implemented temperature measurements and QR code verification scanners. As international travel restrictions are relaxed and the number of tourists going abroad surges, airports have installed facial recognition systems for passengers to save time and speed up processing. In this situation, are consumers embracing the technology for its convenience? Or boycott it out of privacy concerns? This study aims to investigate consumers' willingness to use facial recognition systems and their influencing factors to answer the above questions. The technology acceptance model (TAM) and theory of planned behavior (TPB) were adopted as theoretical underpinnings. Some influential factors, including perceived playfulness, perceived security, and innovation were also incorporated based on the literature. A questionnaire survey was used as the research method and structural equation modeling was employed to analyze the empirical data (302 valid questionnaires). The findings suggest that consumers' perceived security has the greatest impact on attitudes toward facial recognition systems, followed by perceived playfulness and usefulness. In terms of intention to use a facial recognition system, innovation had the largest influence, followed by attitude and subjective norms.

15:30-15:55

68326 | *Factors Associated With Videoconference Fatigue Among Healthcare Workers in a Tertiary Government Hospital*

Alena Superficial, National Children's Hospital, Philippines

Elsie Lynn Locson, National Children's Hospital, Philippines

Jonna Marie Whang, National Children's Hospital, Philippines

OBJECTIVE: Determine the presence of videoconference fatigue (VCF) and factors associated with it.

METHODOLOGY: Approached through an analytic, cross-sectional research design using a non-probability, convenience sampling. A validated, reliable 15-item Zoom Exhaustion and Fatigue (ZEF) tool was distributed online to physicians and nurses in National Children's Hospital, Philippines The respondent's demographic and videoconference (VC) profile were obtained as well. Data were analyzed using between-group comparisons approach and univariate binary logistic regression. RESULTS: Out of the 237 respondents, 189 or 79.75% experienced VCF. Majority experienced fatigue on all constructs with general (85.23%), motivational (79.75%), visual (68.78%), emotional (67.09%) and social (64.98%), fatigue. Further key findings: 1. VCF is more prevalent in the younger age group (21 to 39 years old) manifesting an overall VCF of 79.89 %. 2. Medical officers (MOs) were 3.10 times more likely to have overall VCF than those who are non-medical officers. 3. More frequent use of VCs increased the likelihood of VCF. 4. VCF was more prevalent in those who are single (63.49%). 5. Negative attitude towards VCs increased the likelihood of developing overall VCF by 4.13 times compared to those with a neutral attitude.

CONCLUSIONS: Findings from this study provided us with new insights into videoconference fatigue (VCF) and its relationship between age, work position, marital status, and negative attitude. RECOMMENDATIONS: Open-ended questions, interviews or small group discussions, and larger sample population size are recommended. Effects of VC fatigue on HCWs' well-being and how they cope with this fatigue should be further explored.

15:55-16:20

67701 | *Syncretic Discourses: How Multilingual Children Configure Linguistic Funds of Knowledge in Everyday Communication*

Xiao-lei Wang, Adelphi University, United States

James Paul Gee defines Discourse as how we talk, act, and react. Multilingual children are exposed to more than one linguistic system and culture. Is it possible that their Discourse entails nuances? This paper focuses on the Discourse of two simultaneous trilingual male siblings from age 1 to age 19. It suggests that immersion in different linguistic systems and cultures affords multilingual children a unique style of Discourse that any single linguistic system is incapable of achieving by itself. Multilingual children are able to configure their funds of knowledge, such as cross-linguistic mixing, phonological-semantic manipulation, cross-linguistic language play and nonverbal cues, to form a syncretic Discourse in which they create new meanings, optimize communicative intent, and negotiate their multilingual identities. The paper concludes with suggestions on how our educational systems can benefit from connecting multilingual children's Discourse developed in the home or cultural context to the Discourse in the classroom context.



Monday, April 3

Online Parallel Sessions

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

09:00-11:05 | Room A

Monday Online Presentation Session 1

Mental Health

Session Chair: Himanshu Gupta

09:00-09:25

69064 | *Covid Stressors and Wellbeing Outcomes: The Role of Global Meaning Violation and Meaning Making During the Fifth Wave in Hong Kong*

David Kansakar, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

This study explores the potential for meaning making processes (MMPs) to help in positive adaptation to Covid stressors (CS) during outbreaks. Using the meaning making model (MMM) (Park, 2010) it is proposed that global meaning violation (GMV) will trigger the MMPs i.e. meaning making coping (MMC) and core belief re-examination (CBR) leading to positive adaptation. Employing a cross sectional design and using structural equation modelling (SEM) path analysis, the effect of CS on GMV and role of GMV in triggering the MMPs was examined. Further it was tested if the MMPs positively predict psychological wellbeing (PWB) and negatively predict distress. 683 local community participants (64.56% females) completed the survey containing 3 attention checks to ensure high quality of data. Findings indicated that acceptable goodness of fit indices supported the overall theoretical model. Findings from the SEM path analysis indicated that CS lead to GMV which leads to the MMPs i.e. MMC and CBR. However, only MMC positively predict PWB and negatively predict distress. Despite the cross-sectional nature of the study, it is one of the first studies during the pandemic to provide support to core assumptions of MMM and enrich the literature that traumatic events like Covid19 disrupts individuals' global meaning (GMV) and this disruption triggers the MMPs of MMC and CBR. Moreover, this study demonstrates that during Covid outbreaks rather than re-examining core beliefs, MMC employing both cognitive and emotional processing of stressors to change the meaning of the stressors, helps in positive adaptation to CS.

09:25-09:50

69091 | *Internalized Stigma Among Individuals With Psychosis: A Cross-Sectional Study in Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

Ria Dwi Agustina, McGill University, Canada

1. Background

Stigma towards people with psychosis has been identified as one of the barriers for accessing mental health services. People who experience psychosis often experience stigma due to the perception that they are dangerous, violent, and unpredictable. To date, there is a paucity of empirical studies on stigma towards psychosis in LMIC, including Indonesia.

2. Objectives: To determine the internalized stigma, its correlates, and care seeking behaviors among individuals who experience psychosis in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

3. Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on individuals who experience psychosis. Data were collected in Province of Yogyakarta, Indonesia from October to December 2021. Two hundred and thirty-eight patients were selected and completed the Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness (ISMI). A descriptive analysis was accomplished followed by multivariate analysis to explore the sociodemographic and clinical correlates of stigma.

4. Results: The mean of internalized stigma score was 2.29 (SD = 0.31). Meanwhile, A total of 22.3% of participants showed high internalized stigma. Among the five subscales of the internalized stigma, the highest mean score was on endorsement of stereotypes, meanwhile the lowest mean score was stigma resistance.

5. Implication: Stigma is not only a common difficulty for psychosis patients who admitted in mental health hospital and public health clinic, but also for patients who access spiritual-based rehabilitation center for seeking help. Mental health institutions are suggested to collaborate with spiritual and community-based care to provide anti-stigma against psychosis and family psychoeducation.

09:50-10:15

69366 | *Stress, Coping Strategy and Job Security: A Qualitative Study of Migrant Hospitality Workers Post the Covid Crisis*

Himanshu Gupta, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India

Rajib Lochan Dhar, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India

In India, interstate migrant workers contribute significantly to the economy. They are mainly employed in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) such as construction, factories, delivery services, hospitality, textiles, fisheries, etc. Indian migrant workers were also the most vulnerable and hardest hit group during the Covid crisis because of the great lockdown implemented during the pandemic. The hospitality industry, considered a contact-intensive sector, has suffered the most because of the social distancing practices during the pandemic. While most industries have now recovered from the adverse impact of the pandemic, it is argued that hospitality is far from a recovery. In this paper, we examine the key stressors among hospitality workers post the Covid crisis, their perceptions of job insecurity, and the coping strategies they use to manage their stress. Qualitative data using the interview method were collected from employees working in budget/economy hospitality organizations in the Delhi/NCR region of India. The article offers insights into the key stressors of migrant hospitality workers, their perceptions of job insecurity, and stress management strategies. The study concludes with a discussion of its significance and implications.

09:00-11:05 | Room A

Monday Online Presentation Session 1

Mental Health

Session Chair: Himanshu Gupta

10:15-10:40

68152 | *Gender Dysphoria and Mental Health Challenges: A Retrospective Perspective and Contemporary Perspective of the Evidence-Based in Literature*

Anu Malik, The LNM Institute of Information Technology, India

Gender dysphoria is a psychiatric condition in which people experience incongruence between their gender identity and the gender assigned at birth. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) states guidelines to diagnose gender dysphoria for adolescents and adults. The condition often begins in childhood, but some may experience it as late as puberty or much later. This paper aims to understand the challenges faced by people who have experienced gender dysphoria in the last two decades. The author also compares and maps the research trends in the previous two decades: The retrospective view (2001-2011) and the contemporary view (2012-2022). In the retrospective view, the literature highlights three significant themes: Bullying, Social Affirmations, and Interpersonal Conflicts. From the contemporary perspective, the literature considers more severe mental health challenges; there are five significant themes: Identity Issues and Dissonance, Self-rejection and Transphobia, Low Sense of Well-being and Self-esteem, and Stigma experiences and Suicidal Ideation. Gender dysphoria and the mental health challenges associated with the complex interplay between an individual's conflicts and dissonance related to their gender identity and gender expressions. Future research should focus on building robust counseling programs based on socio-cultural acceptance and mental health challenges that people who experience gender dysphoria face.

10:40-11:05

69030 | *Exploring Social Meaning of Relational Trauma Through Social Dreaming in Patients With Depression*

Anasuya Dasgupta, Central Institute of Psychiatry, India

Preeti Gupta, Central Institute of Psychiatry, India

Umesh S, Central Institute of Psychiatry, India

Background/ Aim: Social Dreaming Matrix (SDM) provides a pathway for healing collective trauma as it generates communal recognition while witnessing complex traumatic experiences. However, there is very limited research, and has not been explored in a clinical population. Previous literature mentions how relational trauma has been a significant risk factor for depression and how such patients experience certain disturbing content of dreams. Hence, this study explores these dream contents and themes of relational trauma using the SDM paradigm, along with their illness perception and social connectedness. Method: 15 male participants with unipolar depression were selected via purposive sampling and administered Childhood Attachment and Relational Trauma Screening (CARTS), Illness Perception Scale and Social Connectedness Scale. Out of these, 10 participants were selected randomly and arranged in 2 SDMs, with 5 participants each and 2 sessions were conducted for 2 SDMs. Results and Conclusion: A total of 52 dreams were shared revolving around themes of family conflict, societal stigma and worthlessness, incompleteness and symbols of snakes, cliffs, mirrors, etc to a transition from hopelessness to hopefulness. Therefore, SDM serves as a gateway to social connectedness and a newer perception of illness. Furthermore, SDM may serve as a tool in future group-based intervention.

11:20-12:35 | Room A

Monday Online Presentation Session 2

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Trusha Shanbhag

11:20-11:45

69066 | *The Lesser of Two Evils: A Qualitative Study of Public-Private Partnership*

Peng Hsiang-Yun, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Chiung Yi Huang, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Hong Show Koo, Taipei University of Marine Technology, Taiwan

Public property refers to the property owned by the public sector, whereas public goods refers to the resources that can be used by the general public. The biggest difference between the two is that the former is ownership by public sector and the latter is just used right for general public. Under public-private partnership cooperation, public property was handed over or entrusted for the private sector to operation, and the private sector provide public services for the community people. The management decision dilemmas were happened as result of the private sectors pursuit maximum operation performance, however, the public sectors pursuit maximum public benefits. This is a case between used right of private sector and ownership of public sectors under public-private partnership collaboration. Therefore, in order to pursue public interests and conform to the rights and interests of citizens, citizens' right to choose under the condition of information asymmetry, in order to make the public reduce the damage to public property and ignore the demand for public property, this is in line with the expected benefits of public-private partnership cooperation are contradictory. This paper uses qualitative research to explore the choice of citizen behavior, how to provide relatively complete information in a relatively objective and rational way under the balance of citizen interests and citizens' needs, and establish a mutual trust mechanism between the government, people and manufacturers.

11:45-12:10

67509 | *A Systematic Review on the Association Between Childhood ADHD and Substance Use Disorder*

Trusha Shanbhag, Central Institute of Psychiatry, India

Shweta Rai, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), India

Samir Praharaj, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, India

Background: Current clinical practice increasingly presents adolescents and adults with substance use disorder (SUD). Childhood ADHD is considered a primary factor for the early emergence of substance use in adults with substance use disorder. The review aims to understand the prevalence of childhood ADHD in adults with substance use disorder and the age of onset of alcohol and tobacco use in adults with SUD with and without childhood ADHD.

Methods: A systematic search of databases (PubMed, Medline, Cinahl, Scopus, Web of Science and Embase) was conducted to find observational studies that measured the prevalence rates of childhood ADHD and the age of onset of SUD. Data extraction was performed by two independent authors (TS and SR). The review considered observational and intervention studies. Primary inclusion criteria were – a) participants with ADHD, b) Adults with SUD. Quality ratings for articles were done using a checklist based on ROBINS-1 and the Observation study quality evaluation scale.

Results: Results indicated that the prevalence rate for childhood ADHD in adults with substance use disorder was 13.92 ($p \leq 0.0001$). For the age of onset, the test of heterogeneity was significant ($p < 0.00001$, $I^2 = 100\%$). Therefore, a random effects model was used to calculate the age of onset, which was 3.14 (95% CI 0.85, 5.44) years earlier for the childhood ADHD group compared to the non-ADHD group.

Conclusion: Adults with substance use disorder show a high prevalence of childhood ADHD. Childhood ADHD can accelerate the pathway from early substance use through abuse and dependence.

12:10-12:35

69115 | *Do Emotion Regulation Strategies of Cognitive Reappraisal and Expressive Suppression Differ in Advanced, Novice and Non-Practitioners of Yoga and Meditation?*

Garima Rajan, FLAME University, India

Kamlesh Singh, IIT Delhi, India

Recent yoga-meditation research has shown tremendous benefits in emotion regulation among practitioners. The present study aimed to experimentally measure the use of emotion regulation strategies among advanced, novice, and non-practitioners of yoga and meditation. 70 participants (20 men and 50 women; $M_{age} = 37.58$ years; $SD = 7.45$) with 25 in non-practitioner group (7 men and 18 women, $M_{age} = 36.44$ years; $SD = 7.73$), 23 in novice yoga-meditation practitioner group (6 men and 17 women; $M_{age} = 37.30$ years; $SD = 7.25$), and 22 in advanced yoga-meditation practitioner group (7 men and 15 women; $M_{age} = 39.18$ years; $SD = 7.39$) performed an experiment on the use of emotion regulation strategies via the Smartphone App, PsyEx, developed for the purpose of a larger study. The experiment had three conditions of baseline, cognitive reappraisal, and suppression. It used standardized emotion regulation instructions and required the participants to rate positive and negative pictures from a standardized dataset of the Geneva Affective Picture Database (GAPED) on valence and arousal. The results using One-Way ANOVA and post-hoc comparisons using Tukey's test revealed that the advanced and novice yoga-meditation practitioners, compared to non-practitioners, used significantly higher cognitive reappraisal strategy and lesser suppression to regulate their emotions for negatively valenced pictures. The findings from the study have been discussed in light of existing research, which highlights the benefits of yoga and meditation by helping an individual regulate their emotions more effectively by greater use of adaptive emotion regulation strategy of cognitive reappraisal than suppression.

12:50-14:30 | Room A

Monday Online Presentation Session 3

General Psychology

Session Chair: Rajbala Singh

12:50-13:15

68987 | *The Vergence-Accommodation Conflict in Stereoscopic Environments: A Comparison of Theoretical and Gaze-Based Vergence Angle*

Susmitha Canny, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Chiuhsiang Joe Lin, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Three-dimensional (3D) displays have become important for many applications including vision research, surgical training, medical imaging, virtual prototyping, scientific visualization, and others. In many of these applications, it is necessary for the graphic image to accurately depict the 3D structure of the portrayed object. Unfortunately, the perception of 3D structures in 3D displays is often distorted by the reality depicted in the displays. The effects of these conflicts may affect binocular fusion and may cause visual fatigue. The scope of the vergence–accommodation conflict has been studied extensively to reveal how the distortion in 3D structure happens. The purpose of this work was to study the phenomenon of vergence–accommodation conflict by comparing the theoretical eye vergence angle and gaze-based eye vergence angle based on eye tracker gaze data. The results indicated that the gaze-based eye vergence angle was largest at the greatest parallax. The result also revealed that the eye vergence angle accuracy was significantly highest at the nearest parallax. The accuracy of virtual objects is generally improved when virtual objects are put near the screen and in the middle. Based on the results of this study, we can gain a greater understanding of the vergence–accommodation conflict in the stereoscopic environment.

13:15-13:40

68909 | *Comparative Study on Causes of Suicide in India and Japan*

Aneesah Nishaat, Soka University, Japan

This study aimed to understand the reasons behind suicide, a major public health issue causing hundreds of thousands of deaths worldwide each year. The research approach was quantitative, using publicly available secondary data on suicide rates and other relevant information. The data was analyzed using cross-tabulation techniques to compare the reasons for suicide in India and Japan. The findings showed that suicide is caused by a variety of factors, including economic problems, life problems, family problems, and health problems, and that climate change must also be considered an important factor. The study revealed that suicides in both India and Japan were more common among males than females. In addition, the causes of suicide were similar, including family problems, health problems, school problems, gender problems, and economic and lifestyle problems. However, social status problems, infertility problems, and the customary dowry demanded of women at the time of marriage were identified as causes of suicide specific to India. The study also found that Japan had a higher suicide rate per 100 thousand compared to India, but the rate has been declining in Japan since 2016, while in India, the rate has been gradually rising. In conclusion, this study demonstrates that there are both universal and region-specific causes of suicide, and highlights the need for a comprehensive approach to addressing this pressing public health issue.

13:40-14:05

67025 | *Examining Laterality Using Chimeric Pictures of 'Reading Mind in the Eyes Task': A Split-visual Field Technique*

Mohua Das Gupta, Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, India
Anamitra Basu, Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, India

The present study aimed to reach a consensus about the dominant hemisphere in Theory of Mind (ToM) ability among typical adults. Prior investigations have used both direct (fMRI) and indirect (handedness index) laterality approaches, but the split-visual field technique (SVF) has not been used with the 'Reading Mind in the Eyes Task' (RMET). The present study used the SVF technique with selected pictures from the RMET by creating their chimeras. Control tasks included chimeric pictures of eyes and lips from an Indian facial database. The chimeric pictures were administered to a sample of 164 emerging Indian adults. Two sets of analyses were run: a two-way repeated measure ANOVA (task x laterality), and a complex mixed-design analysis using two within-subject factors and one between-subject factor (gender). Post-hoc comparisons were done on the accuracy and reaction time of the responses. For RMET, no hemispheric dominance was identified, however for Indian eye-pic and Indian lips-pic, the right hemisphere was found to be significantly dominating. Results from the second analysis showed no significant gender difference across the task, laterality, or their interaction. No significant difference between the reaction time for tasks could be found. Significant differences were found between left and right chimeric pictures with more reaction time recorded for the right chimeric pictures. We conclude that for a higher-order ToM task like RMET, indirect methods of laterality like SVF are inappropriate. For simple emotion recognition tasks like eye-pic and lips-pic, indirect methods like SVF can yield reliable and significant results.

14:05-14:30

68054 | *Personality Types, Illness Cognition and Health-Related Quality of Life in Myocardial Infarction Patients*

Rajbala Singh, The LNM Institute of Information Technology, India
Shikha Dixit, Indian Institute of Technology, India

The illness cognition approach proposes that individuals try to make sense of changes in their somatic state. Through the process of sense-making, individuals develop their models of illness. These models influence their coping strategies as well as their quality of life. Illness cognition has been studied as an independent variable related to health-related outcomes. However, personality is a relatively understudied domain concerning illness cognition and patients' health-related quality of life (HRQoL). Some evidence in the literature indicates that personality can influence how patients cognize their illness. The paper investigates whether personality types influence illness cognition and HRQoL in myocardial infarction (MI) patients. It also explores whether the illness cognition of the patients mediates the relationship between personality types and HRQoL. A sample of 212 MI patients responded to questionnaires related to personality type A and type D tests, illness cognition and HRQoL. Results demonstrated that type A and type D personality differ on four dimensions of illness cognition: Identity, controllability (personal control), timeline (timeline cyclic) and illness coherence (coherent understanding of disease). Results revealed that type A and type D participants significantly differed on emotional, physical, social, and total HRQoL. Illness cognition partially mediates the relationship between personality types and HRQoL. The findings have important implications for the health management of MI patients, as personality types play a vital role in understanding illness, coping and HRQoL.

14:45-16:00 | Room A

Monday Online Presentation Session 4

International Psychology

Session Chair: Yehyao Wang

14:45-15:10

68113 | *Using the Interpretive Structure Model to Design the Department of Industrial Design Curriculum of the Interdisciplinary Ability*

Tien sheng Lin, Tatung University, Hsing Wu University, Taiwan

Chih-Fu Wu, Tatung University, Taiwan

Ji-Yuan Song, Tatung University, Taiwan

Scholars believed that only by focusing on cultivating students with multi-knowledge integration learning and problem-solving ability to be able to face changing environment. To become a cross-disciplinary talents with the ability to solve today's complex problems, the cross-field talents cultivated in the school must not only specialize in design professional knowledge, but also learn a variety of knowledge and skills. Therefore, curriculum content planning in design education is very important for cultivating interdisciplinary talents.

This study takes the Department of Industrial Design as the object and conducts the construction and evaluation of cross-field ability courses. By using the Interpretation Structural Model (ISM) to discuss the correlation between courses, find out the cross-field courses suitable for the Department of Industrial Design.

The results show that course design should focus on developing operational and institutional interdisciplinary capabilities and usability. Curriculum design should match the problem base learning method to adjust the proportion and sequence of course credits. The arrangement of the courses should first allow students to understand the problems to be solved, and then assist them to build integrated concepts, so that students not only can have vertical and in-depth professional knowledge, but also think in horizontal, diverse and comprehensive ways. By increasing the diversity of design methods and knowledge as well as the opportunities to practice (such as internship) into course design, let students capable to understand the skills of adopting their knowledge and further build their interdisciplinary ability.

15:10-15:35

69233 | *The Dual Path Model of the Relationship Between Leadership, Work-related Regulatory Focus and Outcomes: A Dyadic Relationship between Supervisor and Subordinate*

Yeh-yao Wang, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Chiung-Yi Huang, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Regulatory focus theory in organization field setting is a hotly issues. Past researched have demonstrated these two different focus have different attitudes and behaviors, including as promotion-focused individuals are more risky seeking, high productive, and high speed; whereas prevention-focused individuals are more conservative seeking, and high safety, and high correct. However, past empirical researches were predominately discussed these two regulatory focus have different behavior outcomes. Regulatory focus theory application into the relationship between leadership and his/ her subordinate dyadic interaction is rare. As a result, we conducted a survey of a sample from 360 employees of a big pharmaceutical company in Taiwan. The study proposes that transformational leadership is positive related to his/her subordinate's state of work-related promotion focus (Hypothesis 1a); whereas transactional leadership is positive related to his/her subordinate's state of work-related prevention focus (Hypothesis 1b). Further, subordinate with work-related promotion focus will acts as mediating role in the relationship between transformational leadership and subordinate's affective commitment (Hypothesis 2a) and OCB (Hypothesis 3a). On the contrary, subordinate with work-related prevention focus will acts as mediating role in the relationship between transactional leadership and subordinate's normative commitment (Hypothesis 2b) and OCB (Hypothesis 3b). We will use time-lagged design to collect data at two time points. At time1, subordinates evaluated their direct supervisor's transformational and transactional leadership and themselves' demographic background. At time2, after six months, subordinates evaluated their work-related regulatory focus and their commitment and OCB. We believe this research will contribute to literature in leadership and regulatory focus theories.

15:35-16:00

68968 | *Neural Representation of the Effects of Ambiguity and Its Resolution on Aesthetic Evaluation During Poetry Appreciation*

Jimpei Hitsuware, Kyoto University, Japan

Michio Nomura, Kyoto University, Japan

The world's shortest poem, haiku, frequently involves ambiguity due to its small amount of information. Previous studies (Hitsuware & Nomura, 2022; under review) have found a negative relationship between ambiguity and beauty of haiku, and that the amount of reduction in ambiguity explains the beauty of haiku. In this study, we used MRI to examine the relationship between ambiguity and beauty from neuroscientific aspects. 43 participants (27 male, 16 female, M = 21.84) completed rating of graded ambiguity and beauty on 48 haiku within the MRI. Based on previous studies, participants were asked to respond to three types of ambiguity: ambiguity of image, interpretation, and emotion. Behavioral data showed that, as in previous studies, reduced ambiguity explained haiku beauty. Initial analysis of brain imaging data from 10 participants showed that haiku that were rated highly for beauty activated the left MTG, which is associated with consistent and orderly information processing (Suzuki et al., 2008), and the left supramarginal gyrus, which is activated by stories that are considered to be highly literary (Hartung et al., 2021). In other words, the results suggest that during the appreciation of beautiful haiku, ambiguity may be somewhat resolved and orderly information processing may be occurring. On the day of the conference, brain imaging data from 43 participants will be presented.

9:00-11:05 | Room B

Monday Online Presentation Session 1

Aging and Gerontology

Session Chair: Yiqi Wangliu

09:00-09:25

67342 | *Mobility-related Indicators of Ageing in Late Adulthood: A Neural Network Analysis*

Mohsen Shafizadeh, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

Andrew Barnes, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

Stuart Bonner, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

Shahab Parvinpour, The University of Kharazmy, Iran

Jonathan Fraser, Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom

Mobility and gait performance have been characterised as indicators of functional declines in older adults and are associated with increased frailty and risk of falls. In addition, an active lifestyle has positive effects on healthy ageing. The aim of this study was to examine the roles of mobility-related parameters and physical activity as predictors of the ageing process in late adulthood through a neural network analysis method. Fifty-five active and sedentary older adults (71.96±5.67 yrs) formed the sample and were divided into two age groups (65-74yrs and 75-85yrs). All participants completed a Timed Up and Go test (TUG) as well as a 2min self-paced straight-line walking task. Gait-related variables were 10m walking speed, cadence (step/min), interlimb coordination, swing time asymmetry and variability in stride and double-support times. A multilayer perceptron neural network analysis method was used to estimate the importance of mobility-related parameters associated with ageing. The model produced good accuracy (Error=1.52, correct prediction=81.8%) and sensitivity (0.75) to predict age groups. The most important mobility-related parameters were walking cadence (100%), stride time variability (94%), physical activity (67%), TUG (55%) and double-support time variability (50%). In conclusion, these findings suggest that in late adulthood, the mobility-related indicators of ageing are multidimensional and the changes in gait timing, gait variability, functional performance and lifestyle should be emphasised in intervention design for healthy ageing.

09:25-09:50

69114 | *Elderly Family Carers Perceptions of Managing Challenging Behaviour of Their Adult Children With Intellectual Disability at Home*

Alice N. L. Kwong, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Lisa P.L. Low, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Angela H.Y. Cheng, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Phyllis K.S Wong, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Mimi M.H. Tiu, St. Teresa's Hospital, Hong Kong

Karen W.S. Wan, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Background: Challenging behaviour in the family with intellectual disability (ID) does not appear to be new, yet there is no concrete evidence to suggest what will work and can help the family. It can be sensitive and distressing to talk about, and hesitancy in revealing feelings about their own adult family member with ID, especially for elderly family carers.

Aims: (1) To describe attitudes of aging parents towards the CB presented by their adult family children with ID; and (2) to explore how adults with ID and CB have influenced family relationships and the lives of elderly family carers.

Methods: A qualitative interview study was conducted and used purposive sampling to recruit nine elderly family carers of adults with ID and CB living at home. Thematic analysis was used.

Results: Adults with ID had some influences on the harmony, balance and connections in the family, and occasional clashes were described. Most participants perceived aggressive behaviour as CB, followed by destructive, harassing, and/or self-harming behaviour. Depending on the severity of the CB, participants reported worries, distress and/or annoyance. While there was a good relationship with person with ID, participants were bounded by parenting responsibilities, and revealed mixed views of 'self-blaming', feelings of having 'no choice', and whether to accept or not accept the CB.

Conclusion: Continuous care to tackle CB of their children has placed heavy toils on elderly parents. Concerns about who will take onus for providing care has highlighted the need for early future care planning and community support.

09:50-10:15

67374 | *Stressors and Coping Strategies Associated with Successful Aging among Older Adults Providing Grandchild Care*

Yiqi Wangliu, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Hu Yue, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Helene H Fung, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Yuehei Wong, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Yuying Tong, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Successful aging was conceptualized in the ecology system theory. The present study employed qualitative semi-structured interviews to understand the grandchild caregivers' experiences of subjective successful aging, impacted stressors to hamper them from a successful life and relevant coping strategies embraced in individual, interpersonal relationship and social systems. Components of subjective successful aging included valuing physical health, family success and social participation. Stressors and coping strategies were coded as a function of timing (present vs. future) and the subjective certainty. The most frequently mentioned stressors were physical restraints and the appearance of different values with adult children. In addition to the mostly used reactive coping strategies, older adults also often employed preventive strategies to cope with the potential physical restraints, or anticipatory strategies to cope with the stressors in interpersonal relationship system. Moreover, the lack of financial security and medical care from the community system also played a role. As such, older adults proactively saved money to prepare for their older age. Relevant findings are discussed in relation to policies and institutional measures.

9:00-11:05 | Room B

Monday Online Presentation Session 1

Aging and Gerontology

Session Chair: Yiqi Wangliu

10:15-10:40

68826 | *Factors Supporting Integrated Health and Social Care for Vulnerable Older Adults in Urban and Rural Regions in Canada*

Siu Mee Cheng, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada

Cristina Catallo, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada

Canada's ageing population will continue to put significant demands on health and social care systems. Integrated health and social care (IHSC) can support enhanced care outcomes for older adults including enabling successful ageing in place, minimizing avoidable acute care utilization, greater satisfaction and more comprehensive care. IHSC is an evolving phenomenon in Canada and requires greater understanding on the factors that support successful implementation within a Canadian context. A collective case study was undertaken of three IHSC initiatives in Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia. Key informant interviews and focus groups were undertaken with representatives from health and social care agencies. Thematic analysis was conducted to identify common factors that support integration. Shared vision and goals, communications, information sharing, dedicated resources, inter-organizational culture, leadership, role clarity, team-based approaches and champions were observed to support integration among different health and social services agencies. Of these factors, communications and shared vision and goals were perceived to be the most important because they help to find a point of commonality among different organizations. Governance authorities, public policies and priorities, public funding and operating in the not-for profit sector, geography, client characteristics, and a strong sense of community were observed as external factors that exert a positive and negative influence on integration. IHSC can flourish at the local level in Canada, in rural, urban/rural and urban settings when the focus is on strengthening the relationship between different health and social care agencies. This study points to whole-of-government policymaking and systems planning to enable successful integration.

10:40-11:05

68449 | *Assessing Nursing Students' Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Sexuality of Older Adults: Implications for Sexuality Education*

Hoi Nga Ng, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Kam Weng Boey, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Background: Unsatisfied sexual need may deleteriously affect holistic well-being of older adults. However, older adults are reluctant to bring up their sexual concerns partly due to sexuality is an aspect of private life, partly because sexual issues are still a taboo in the society. Health care professionals may therefore need to take a proactive role to address sexual concern of older patients. However, issues on sexuality are rarely brought up in routine health assessment. Nurses feel uncomfortable and were not willing to provide sexual health care to elderly patients. Inadequate knowledge and negative attitudes were suggested to be two major barriers. Objectives: This study assessed nursing students' knowledge and attitudes regarding aging sexuality, with a view to provide teaching materials for nursing education. Methods: The Aging Sexual Knowledge and Attitude Scale (ASKAS) was used as a measuring instrument. Participants were 258 first year nursing students (mean age = 19.3, SD = 1.7; 90.7% females) of three nursing schools run by the Hospital Authority of Hong Kong. Results: The data indicated that nursing students' knowledge about aging sexuality was inadequate. More than two-thirds of the knowledge items were answered incorrectly. The students also showed conservative attitudes towards sexuality of older adults. More than 80% of the items on sexuality of older adults were endorsed with conservative attitudes. Conclusions: Findings of this study indicate a crucial need to promote of knowledge and positive attitudes regarding aging sexuality among nursing students. Pertinent information collected from this study provides useful reference materials for designing training program for sexuality education. Limitations of the study and shortcomings of ASKAS as a measure aging sexuality were considered.

11:20-12:35 | Room B

Monday Online Presentation Session 2

Philosophy

Session Chair: Srecko Koralija

11:20-11:45

67496 | *Ethics, Entropy, Neosecuritization: An Analysis of North Korean Border Crossers*
Dosol Lee, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

This paper aims to propose a novel approach to studying ethics and securitization of border crossing by employing middle-range theory, situating empirical cases of North Korean border crossers. Elucidating on the justification practice in legal identification of North Koreans in five states (South Korea, China, Russia, the UK and the US) vis-à-vis North Koreans' predicaments as refugees sur place, this paper presents North Korean "border crossers" as human agents and their border crossing as a self-emancipation practice in response to the body management of the states. In this view, human agency is conceptualized as ability and answerability drawn on biopolitics and chronotope upon this paper's theoretical foundation, Ethics of Coexistence (EoC). EoC is elaborated by the Entropy of Peace (EP) which delineates the power to restore the politics of migration against the mechanism of scapegoating, fitness of deviance for constructive social changes, and resilience of human agents to risk. This paper then develops Mobility-Identity-Security Analysis (MISA) and Biopolitical Risk Analysis (BRA). In MISA, dimension intersections and reverse of MIS are described. BRA provides, inter alia, an ecological understanding of risk, a risk transformation strategy interacting with peace and agency, and a matrix of urgency. The two sets of analytical tools, MISA and BRA are to propose 'Neosecuritization', a critique of traditional security discourses on migration. This paper concludes with ethical, methodological, legal and policy-relevant reflections on primarily but not limited to the border crossing of North Koreans.

11:45-12:10

66416 | *Metaphysical Agency and Virtues in Conceptual Engineering and Conceptual Activism*
Roxanne Kurtz, University of Illinois Springfield, United States

Examining the role of conceptual engineering and conceptual activism to ameliorate normative concerns around AI design demonstrates the existence of metaphysical agency and the need for virtue metaphysics. Conceptual engineers and activists take seriously that concepts shape reality. Rather than taking the world as given, they use the practice and products of metaphysical theorizing to exercise metaphysical agency, with the world as a metaphysical patient that deserves consideration. Metaphysical agents exercise their agency in the metaphysical domain through their capacities to involve metaphysical principles, norms, and theories to reason, to make decisions, and to act to shape their metaphysical outlooks and reality. They are metaphysically responsible and accountable for exercising this agency well and succeed to varying degrees. On this sketch, metaphysical agency differs from moral and epistemic agency: it involves how theorizing metaphysically shapes our world. This is precisely the interest of conceptual engineers and activists. One might object that accounts of moral and epistemic agency suffice to describe the agency of conceptual engineers and activists. However, because conceptual engineers and activists design and deploy concepts that carve up the world, the mistakes they may make are different than those made by moral or epistemic agents. The performance of conceptual engineers and activists seeking to ameliorate normative problems matters to their success. Thus, we ought to have a theory of virtue metaphysics, to identify virtues of excellent metaphysical agents grounded in the good of making the world a better place.

12:10-12:35

69029 | *Moral Leadership Between Language and Meaning*
Srecko Koralija, Vrije Universiteit, Netherlands

The paper discusses organisation as a coexistence of various value systems inherent to moral leadership. It is based on the presumption that value systems also include religious beliefs that are nourished by religious narratives. The value systems demonstrate a constant relationship /or tension/ between how something is expressed (language) and what is meant (meaning).

The paper explores to what extent the semantic properties of the concept 'king' as used in biblical narratives overlap with the concept 'leader' as used in organisational leadership. It is examined how the people (moral agents) whose value systems are rooted in religious narratives, create their own semantic environment of the 'leader' which correlates their religious beliefs to understanding of moral leadership in an organisation. Finally, the paper investigates to what extent metaphor, charisma and autocracy, when applied to the concepts 'king' and 'leader', shape perceptions and enactment of dark and bright sides of leadership. The method applied in the paper is semantic analysis based on texts and social networks.

13:15-14:30 | Room B

Monday Online Presentation Session 3

Religion and Education

Session Chair: Joselito Gutierrez

13:15-13:40

68971 | *The Significance of Thomas Aquinas' Christology to the "Death of the Subject" in the Postmodern Era*
Christian Arisandi Kiding Allo, Driyarkara College, Indonesia

Modernism, which was previously expected to carry human civilization towards a bright and utopian future, has failed. Dark experiences in the twentieth century such as the First World War, the Second World War, the Holocaust, and the Cold War have brought pessimism towards the view of scientific and technological progress. Even the worst is the loss of public trust in modern meta-narratives which then causes a loss of direction and hope for the future. This causes the appreciation of life towards reality to be shallow and without a consistent attitude. People are aware of the many difficulties and problems in life they face, but they try to forget and pretend they don't know, so that the conditions they enjoy are based on suffering. The way of life with this paradigm ultimately leads to "death of the subject" where there is no longer any idealism that is held and only flows with the times. Looking back, Thomas Aquinas, who was a major figure in the Middle Ages, offered the concept of Christology within the theological framework of Visio Beatifica. Aquinas realized that this world which has fallen into sin is inseparable from evil and ugliness, but the personal presence and work of Christ has given humanity a hope that this world runs in God's sovereignty so that there is no reason for humans to stop hoping and living life with despair.

13:40-14:05

68873 | *Exploring the Religious View of Cultivating Sages and Talents from the Perspective of Social Innovation*
Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Social innovation involves the development and implementation of new concepts and approaches to satisfy the needs of society and solve issues, ultimately enhancing social well-being. According to the National Development Council, Taiwan merged to form an old-age society in 2018 and will enter a super-old-age society in 2025. Meanwhile, young people have been addicted to the Internet in recent years, and crimes, fraud, drug problems, gambling, and other crimes have become prevalent. From a theological standpoint, this study investigates the concept of "cultivating sages and talents" proposed by Grand Master Hunyuan, the founder of Weixin Shengjiao, a new religion that has been rapidly spreading in Taiwan since 1982. The concept incorporates I-Ching Fengshui as well as insights from Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism in order to promote the public's virtue, aspirations, and spiritual sublimation. It seeks to create the great harmonious world described by Confucius in the Chapter "The Great Together" in The Book of Rites with the ultimate goal of "enriching the people." As a result, this study examines the religious viewpoint of "cultivating sages and talents" in Weixin Shengjiao through document analysis of Grand Master Hunyuan's teachings, and finds that the religious concept of cultivating sages and talents has been put into practice through socially innovative implementation. The results of this study will serve as a guide for people all over the world on how to use religious education and practice as a social innovation in response to population aging and other related social challenges.

14:05-14:30

67050 | *Contextualization of Saint Joseph's Fatherhood in the Light of Pope Francis' Patris Corde*
Joselito Gutierrez, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

This research study analyzes, discusses, and offers an interpretation of fatherhood in the light of the teachings of the Apostolic Letter Patris Corde (With a Father's Heart) of Pope Francis. The document promulgated on February 24, 2021, enumerated the ideal qualities of Saint Joseph: a beloved father, a tender and loving father, an obedient father, an accepting father, a creatively courageous father, a working father, and a father in the shadows. In general, this research study aims to provide contextual hermeneutics of the traits of the foster father of Jesus and appropriate these traits to the context of Filipino families. The researcher employs Cardinal Cardin's pastoral spiral known as the "see-judge-act" as its research framework. In interpreting the texts, the researcher uses the contextual method of analysis. Other available references were considered in an attempt to further comprehend fatherhood according to the teachings of our faith. The discussions include reflections on Saint Joseph's fatherhood as revealed in the Scripture, Church Catechism, and previous papal documents. The research concludes with a proposal to the Filipino fathers to adopt Joseph as their model of fatherhood – a father totally involved in the affairs of his family, specifically in the nurturance, providing, and protecting of the Holy Family of Nazareth.

14:45-16:00 | Room B

Monday Online Presentation Session 4

Religion

Session Chair: Lorenzo Pompeo

14:45-15:10

68825 | *Renewing Religious Landscape: Moscow Buddhism as a Converted Religious Phenomenon in a Global City*
Aleksandra Sechko, HSE University, Russia

In this paper I'd like to track the ways in which Moscow's religious landscape is being renewed by the developing community of Buddhism's followers, framing this case within the optics of "global". The new religious movements and alternative spirituality has been recently coming into the focus of urban landscape researchers (De Boeck, Fawaz, Srinivas). Thus, this paper is aiming to observe the emergence and functioning of new religious spaces in the dynamic global city in order to identify its origin, position and form as a part of the local landscape. As for the empirical material of the research, I'm concentrating on the sites and spaces – both physical and imaginary – created by non-ethnic Buddhist converts in Moscow, a global city having no historical ties with the religion. My fieldwork was carried out both in offline- and online-communities of all the Buddhist schools represented in the city, all of which emerged from five to ten years ago. Brad Weiss's concept of imagination and Anna Tsing's concept of circulations provide a conceptual background for exploring the specifics of religion's migration from Japan to Moscow and its nature in the new state. I assume that the landscape of Moscow – physical and imaginary – is being transformed by a new religious community.

15:10-15:35

67353 | *Jesus the Ineffecutal: The Maternal God of Shūsaku Endō and Christian Traditions Between East and West*
Lorenzo Pompeo, University of Trieste & University of Udine, Italy

The aim of this proposal is to reflect on how the novelist Shūsaku Endō (1923-1996) presents the Christian message and the person of Jesus Christ to his fellow countrymen.

In his life Endō has experienced the complex relationship between Japanese roots and his Catholic faith: consequently, in his works he avoids to focus on the image of a judging and condemning God, as is evident both in the story of the life of Jesus, called "the Ineffecutal" in his fictionalized biography "Jesu no Shōgai" (1973), and in the novel "Silence" ("Chinmoku", 1966).

Described as someone who shares the human experience of suffering and who understands human weaknesses, Christ therefore ends up assuming maternal traits. As evidenced by the studies of Emi Mase-Hasegawa, author of "Christ in Japanese culture: Theological Themes in Shusaku Endo's Literary Works" (2008), it is plausible that Endō drew on traditions rooted in Koshintō (ancient shintō), such as the "Amae" (the feeling that binds the child to the mother), to inculcate the Christian message in Japan.

In light of the above, these aspects of Endō's literary works will be compared with some enlightening examples of Western Christian culture, in particular with the idea of the "foeminea forma" as it emerges from the work of Hildegard of Bingen (1098-1179). This analysis would represent a fruitful challenge to explore intercultural dialogue between Christianity of West and of the East and to highlight similarities and differences underlying the different philosophical-religious traditions.

15:35-16:00

68039 | *Exploring the Social Space of Filipino Catholics in Japan: De/Ghettoization*
Willard Enrique Macaraan, De La Salle University, Philippines

Filipinos go to Japan for economic reasons but as they migrate for work, they bring along with them their ethnoreligious identity and heritage. Situated as "guests" in the Church of Japan, Filipino Catholics' (FCs) ecclesial presence is marked by narratives of seclusion, marginality, and negotiation. Data are drawn from a qualitative field research on selected church communities in the Archdiocese of Tokyo in Japan, namely, Koiba, Matsudo, Akabane, and Kasai.

In an attempt to explore and nuance these contested spaces, I would make use of Loic Wacquant's theorization of urban ghettos and Pierre Bourdieu's ideation of "field". To illustrate this, the paper proposes a 'diamond-quadrant' (DQ) plane that may serve as a heuristic device for analytical purposes. Results from this study suggest that the early years of FCs' negotiation (1979-1990s) locate the players in the right plane of contested space defined by exclusionary tendencies of swording and shielding. In the mid-2000s, there has since been a major shift of negotiation to the left plane that is characterized by inclusionary attempts of fishnet and graftage. Despite this shift, it is still a negotiated space. The vision of full integration remains an ideal objective that if unmasked of its ambiguity and hegemonic nuances may be a welcome solution to the problems that affect the Church of Japan as a whole.

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ACP2023 Virtual Poster Presentations

General Psychology

67207 | *Biopsychosocial Factors in Alcohol-related Cancers in East Asian Populations*
Hoang Le, New York University, United States

One of the most common causes of human cancer is alcohol consumption. There has been evidence that shows drinking increases the risk of cancer in the mouth and throat, larynx, colon, liver, female breast, and especially the esophagus. However, much of the existing data is collected from Western countries. This literature review aims to evaluate the interaction between genetic influences, behaviors, and environments for the development of cancer through the consumption of alcohol in East Asian individuals. The targeted population was selected specifically for their unique facial flushing reaction after consuming alcohol. Alcohol flushing is an allergic response triggered mainly by the inactive aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 (ALDH2) genotype. Study participants range from adults in East Asian countries (China, Japan, and Korea) to college students with East Asian ethnicities in the United States. While previous research has suggested the association between ALDH2 inactive gene flushing response and alcohol-associated cancers, Asian flushers are more at risk due to social, psychological, and cultural influences on drinking behavior.

68698 | *Women's Interpersonal Attitudes Depend on Conception Risk*
Ryoko Takikawa, Waseda University, Japan
Yasuyuki Fukukawa, Waseda University, Japan

Although several research with between-subjects design explores the effect of the conception risk across the menstrual cycle on women's interpersonal attitudes, there has not been enough relevant research considering within-subjects design. The purpose of this study was to examine whether altruistic behavior changes over time depending on conception risks. An online survey was conducted on a total of 94 Japanese female university students twice at a two-week interval. Conception risk was assessed based on self-reported information regarding days since the first day of their last menstrual period. Altruistic behavior towards three domains of personal relationships (family members, friends and acquaintances, and strangers) was measured from participants' answers to a questionnaire. A variable related to perceived vulnerability to disease (PVD) was also measured from a questionnaire. ANOVA indicated that altruistic behavior score toward family members increased when women were at the time of high risk of conception. ANOVA also indicated that altruistic behavior score toward strangers decreased when women with low PVD were at the time of low risk of conception. The results remained significant even after controlling for menstrual regularity and low-dose oral contraceptive use. The findings of the study highlight biological factors affecting women's interpersonal attitudes.

68711 | *The Storage Mechanism of Ensemble Representation in Visual Working Memory*
Chaoer Xu, Zhejiang University, China
Jifan Zhou, Zhejiang University, China

The ability to extract and store ensemble representation helps us to efficiently process and remember complex visual information, despite the limited capacity of our visual working memory. Previous studies on visual working memory have focused mostly on objects, rather than on ensembles. The current study investigated the storage limitations and storage format of ensemble representation using a change detection paradigm. In a series of experiments, participants viewed multiple sets of circles grouped by spatial proximity and memorized the mean size of each set. Each set contained six circles, but with different sizes. Participants reported whether the mean size of memorized set was identical to the mean size of the probe set. Results showed that visual working memory could stably maintain mean sizes of approximately two sets for at least four seconds. The working memory performance of ensembles was not affected by the number of individuals in the ensemble, indicating that individuals were not stored in working memory. In addition, the memory of ensemble representations did not depend on the precise memory of the individual objects. Taken together, these results suggest that ensembles are not stored as a simple composition of their individual elements, but as more abstract statistical information.

68893 | *A Psychometric Review of Three Measures of Social Isolation Among Japanese Adults*
Emi Ichimura, Seattle Pacific University, United States
Joel Jin, Seattle Pacific University, United States

The Japanese Ministry of Health maintains that the term "hikikomori" refers to prolonged, voluntary isolation or confinement to one's living space for at least 6 months. However, the conceptualization of hikikomori as a disorder and the development of its measures within the context of the pandemic are still novel. As such, the purpose of this study is to compare the psychometric properties of three separate measures for hikikomori that have been previously tested with Japanese adult samples. Criteria included favorable reliability (e.g., stability, internal consistency, and equivalence) and validity (e.g., content, criterion, and construct), cultural applicability, and theoretical relevance. The three measures under investigation were: The Adaptive Behaviors Scale for Hikikomori Self Report version (ABS-H-SR; Nonaka & Sakai, 2022), Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS-6; Kurimoto et al., 2011), and The Hikikomori Questionnaire (HQ-25; Teo et al., 2018). All measures presented sound psychometric properties; however, the ABS-H-SR demonstrated especially high interpretability, excellent CFA model fit, and relevance within the context of the pandemic. The LSNS-6 was critiqued for its brevity, and the HQ-25 was not prioritized due to its lack of psychometric review, though this scale is still considered for further evaluation. This systematic review provides recommendations for cross-cultural and contextual adaptations on how to measure social isolative tendencies in future research.

68894 | *Psychological Experiences of Hikikomori During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Literature Review*
Emi Ichimura, Seattle Pacific University, United States
Koji Tohmon, Seattle Pacific University, United States
Michelle Pei, Seattle Pacific University, United States
Keyne Law, Seattle Pacific University, United States
Joel Jin, Seattle Pacific University, United States

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting lockdowns have raised concerns about hikikomori, a phenomenon characterized by prolonged confinement to one's living space. This literature review aims to highlight differences in understanding the psychological experience of hikikomori after being in a pandemic where physical isolation was warranted. We searched APA PsycINFO (March 2020-Current) for articles in English on the relationship between mental health outcomes (e.g., psychological distress, depression, and anxiety) and isolative tendencies. After screening 67 articles, we retrieved 21 articles for review. The studies revealed that subjective perceptions of social isolation and social support significantly affect mental well-being, while objective measures of social isolation were not associated with ratings of mental health. As such, interventions aimed at reducing loneliness and increasing social support may be particularly beneficial for those who are at risk of experiencing hikikomori-like symptoms. Furthermore, vulnerable individuals with pre-existing psychosocial adversities were more likely to display increased anxiety levels when facing pandemic-related stressors. The study highlights the need for clinicians to consider broader sociocultural contexts, such as institutional and illness-triggered factors, stigma, and discrimination. Future research can explore the long-term effects of isolation during and after the pandemic, including its impact on social and cognitive functioning, physical health, and the development of new coping mechanisms. The review also suggests that the previous understanding of hikikomori may no longer apply to those who have adapted to functioning remotely during the pandemic. Clinicians should consider this shift and evaluate their patients' well-being across various domains to ensure appropriate care.

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ACP2023 Virtual Poster Presentations

69117 | *The Relationship Between Visual Hierarchical Representation Prior and Aesthetic Experience*

Yiming Zhu, Zhejiang University, China
Ning Tang, Zhejiang University, China
Jifan Zhou, Zhejiang University, China
Mowei Shen, Zhejiang University, China

Aesthetics is a kind of advanced psychological activity that involves high-level cognitive processing and emotional experience. To understand its essence, one of the premises is to reveal the mechanism of mental representation of artistic works. Previous studies believed that visual processing was the base of aesthetic activities. Recently, it has been found that the visual system represents a visual scene in a hierarchical structure, which provides a new perspective to explore the relationship between visual processing and aesthetic feelings. This research examines the role of the hierarchical characteristics of the mental representation in producing aesthetic feeling of visual images. At the beginning, the subjects were asked to divide the blank rectangle freely to obtain the prior structural parameters. In the other two experiments, the subjects were presented with two groups of pictures generated by prior parameters and the pictures generated by random parameters, and then reported which group looks more beautiful. We found that, no matter simple Mondrian style pictures, or complex sand table scenes and virtual three-dimensional scenes, subjects prefer images that conform to the priori hierarchy. The above findings indicate that visual hierarchy preference has cognitive function basis and provide inspirations for establishing a more perfect aesthetic cognitive model and developing artificial intelligence with automatic design and evaluation capabilities.

69216 | *The Influence of Speed and Effort on the Moral Judgment of Cognitive Enhancement*

Prarthana Suresh, FLAME University, India
Abhishek Sahai, FLAME University, India

Previous research suggests that pharmacological cognitive enhancement (PCE) is viewed negatively due to perceived medical uncertainty, coercion, and unfairness and hollowness of the outcome. With the increasing advancement in and use of technology, along with a shift towards machines and gadgets, there seems to exist a need for humans to improve their mental functioning in order to keep up with the developing changes. The "unfairness-undeservingness" model suggests that the achievements (outcome) gained due to PCEs are considered unfair and therefore morally unacceptable. However, the influence of certain factors such as the speed of effect of a drug (slow/fast) and the amount of effort put in (more/less), on the moral judgment of an outcome, remains unexplored. The purpose of this study is to understand the effect of such factors. For example, how will people judge a drug X that improves attention overnight as compared to a drug Y that takes a month to improve attention? Second, even if a PCE improves attention, that alone will not be enough to produce desirable results (one has to read enough books to gain more marks). We hypothesise that slow/fast (speed of drug) and more/less (effort) will lead to fair/unfair moral judgment of the outcome. This research will help in the fundamental understanding of why people judge the outcomes of a user of PCE as unfair, and how that is modulated by speed of drug (slow/fast) and effort (more/less) required to achieve the desired outcome.

Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

67467 | *Risk Analysis of Newspaper Articles Based on the First and Second Language of an Individual*

Liz George, FLAME University, India
Shruti Goyal, FLAME University, India

Newspapers are a medium that spreads awareness about current day events; based on which individuals make decisions. The current study focuses on decisions made by individuals - in regard to the Foreign Language Effect (FLE) - in their day-to-day life. Literature around FLE make note of an emotional-rational response among participants and we wanted to cross check those predictions in real life situations with the use of newspaper articles. Bilinguals will be used to examine the participants response to risk analysis on the event of motor vehicle accidents. This will be done with the help of 3 articles in English on the aforementioned theme. The study will analyze if decisions made by an individual after reading the article in English will differ based on their first language. The Independent Variable will be the Native Language and the Dependent Variable will be the Response Provided. We predict that individuals whose foreign/second language is English will respond in a risk averse manner. As there are comparatively fewer research papers on FLE and motor accidents with a participant pool of those between 18 to 25 years, this paper will add to pre-existing research and can be a base from which future researchers can build on.

68976 | *Musician Effects on the Perception of Speech With Degraded Fundamental Frequency Contours in Noisy Environments*

I-Hui Hsieh, National Central University, Taiwan
Yu-Jyun Guo, National Central University, Taiwan

Pitch variations of the fundamental frequency (F0) contour contributes critical information to encoding speech under noisy environments. Recent evidence suggests that musicians may confer an advantage on speech-in-noise perception due to enhanced F0 pitch discrimination abilities. However, previous studies compared speech with natural-F0 and flattened-F0 contours (i.e., monotone pitch), leaving the effects contributed from different levels of F0 contours unexamined. This study investigates whether a musician advantage exists in understanding Mandarin Chinese speech where the F0 pitch contour is degraded at different levels (i.e., conveying tone and/or intonation information). To this end, we systematically flattened the F0 contour either at the tone level, intonation level, or all levels of F0 contour pitch information to assess musician effects on speech-in-noise perception. A cohort of sixteen musicians and 17 non-musicians identified degraded-F0 Mandarin Chinese sentences masked under noise at four signal-to-noise ratios (no noise, 0, -5, and -9 dB). Pitch difference thresholds and innate musical skills associated with speech-in-noise benefits were also assessed. While speech intelligibility decreased with decreasing signal-to-noise levels for both musicians and non-musicians, we found no musician advantage in identifying any type of flattened-F0 contour speech in noise. Musicians demonstrated smaller (better) pitch discrimination thresholds, which correlated with better perception of flat-intonation speech. In addition, higher speech intelligibility was associated with better performance on innate musical skills on pitch and accent processing. These findings suggest that speech-in-noise benefits may not be contingent on the ability to process F0 pitch contours, and could instead be related to innate musical skills.

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69229 | *Accuracy of Measuring Physical Activity Parameters Using Apple Watch: A Comprehensive Review*
Chao-huei Shao, National Chung-hsing University, Taiwan

Background: This study examined the accuracy of commercial wearable devices (e.g., Apple Watch) in measuring physical activity at different intensities by comprehensively reviewing the literature. Methods: Two electronic databases, including Google Scholar, and PubMed, were searched up to June 2022. Selection criteria included: (1) Studies were conducted using Apple Watch as a tool for measuring physical activity parameters (such as time spent in sedentary behavior, light-intensity, and moderate to high-intensity physical activities); (2) An objective instrument such as an accelerometer was utilized for checking the accuracy of physical activity measurements. Exclusion criteria: (1) Studies did not examine the validation of any physical activity parameter; (2) Studies did not determine the intensity of physical activity. Results: A total of 13 studies met the inclusion criteria (sedentary behavior [n=1], light activity [n=5], and moderate to high-intensity activity [n=12]). Among the included 13 studies, Apple Watch was validated for sedentary behavior in one study (1/1), light activity (four out of five), and moderate-to-high intensity activity (ten out of twelve), respectively. Conclusion: The evidence showed that most of the included studies suggest the Apple Watch is acceptable and for accurately measuring physical activity at different intensities. And it can be used not only as an instrument for self-health management but also as a tool for monitoring the prevalence of physical activity in large-scale populations.

Mental Health

67407 | *Changes in Expectancies for the Hypnotic State Directly Associated With Improvements in Conscious/Nonconscious Attitudes Towards Hypnosis Part 2: Pre-psycho-education Scores*

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Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan
Shin-ichi Oura, Tokai-Gakuin University, Japan
Takahiro Imaida, University of Human Environments, Japan

There is evidence that hypnosis is effective for psychosomatic disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome and chronic pain. However, hypnosis has not been fully utilized in psychosomatic medicine in Japan. Nakatani et al. (2021) reported the effects of psycho-education on improving conscious/nonconscious attitudes towards hypnosis using the attitude towards hypnosis score at the pre-psycho-education (high/low) based on the mean as an independent variable. However, using the mean as a criterion is questionable because many people have positive conscious attitude towards hypnosis, but negative nonconscious attitude towards hypnosis (Fukui & Oura, 2016). Therefore, the current study compared the results of an ANOVA with the attitude towards hypnosis scores at the pre-psycho-education divided by the theoretical median (high/low) or attitude towards hypnosis scores divided by the mean as independent variables. University students' (N = 54) conscious attitude towards hypnosis was assessed by a questionnaire (Shimizu, 2009) and nonconscious attitude towards hypnosis by the Implicit Association Test (Fukui & Oura, 2016) before and after psycho-education. The data overlap with a series of past studies (Nakatani et al., 2020, 2021, 2022). Regardless of the criterion, the results indicated that correcting expectancies for loss of control improved conscious attitude towards hypnosis in the negative pre-conscious attitude towards hypnosis group and that there was a significant difference between the decrease in the high pre-nonconscious attitude towards hypnosis group and the increase in the low pre-nonconscious attitude towards hypnosis group. These findings suggest that the results are similar irrespective of the criterion.

68973 | *Mental Health Difficulties Among Asian Psychologists and Trainees*

Bingjie Tong, University of South Florida, United States
Andrew Devendorf, University of South Florida, United States
Sarah E. Victor, Texas Tech University, United States
Jonathan Rottenberg, University of South Florida, United States

There is a lack of representation of Asian faculty and trainees in clinical and counseling psychology, and their mental health challenges are often overlooked. We surveyed accredited doctoral training programs and internships across the United States and Canada in 2021. Out of 1959 responses, 158 respondents (8%) identified as Asian. Most Asian respondents (n = 111; 84%) reported a history of a mental health difficulty, with depression (75%), anxiety (47%), and suicidal thoughts or behaviors (STB; 44%) being the most prevalent. These prevalence estimates were similar to those of non-Asian respondents, of which 82% reported a history of mental health difficulties, with depression being the most commonly endorsed (72%), followed by anxiety (54%) and STB (38%). However, when asked about receiving a formal diagnosis for a mental health condition, the proportion of Asian respondents with a diagnosis was significantly lower (37%) than their non-Asian peers (48%) ($p = 0.01$). The multivariate analysis did not find a significant difference between the Asian and non-Asian groups in symptom severity, indexed by the number of total mental health difficulties and professional performance impairment. The current findings suggest that mental health difficulties are prevalent in clinical and counseling psychology. Asian psychologists and trainees have a lower rate of formal mental health diagnoses, but this may not reflect lower levels of symptom severity but a lack of mental health resources, such as financial constraints, a lack of time, or cultural factors that discourage help-seeking. However, future research is needed to explicitly test these hypotheses.

68979 | *Effects of Intercultural Training for Foreign Care Workers in Japan: A Short-term Longitudinal Study*

Kaori Hatanaka, Baika Women's University, Japan
Emiko Yamamoto, Aichi Medical University, Japan
Yoichi Yamano, Ritsumeikan University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

Foreign care workers in Japan ("foreigners") face difficulties due to language barriers and cultural differences in care practices. However, systematic training on cross-cultural care has not been developed, and building a culture of collaboration between foreigners and Japanese care workers is challenging. This study examined the short-term intervention effects of an e-learning program providing "intercultural care education" to foreigners. The program included four videos on care and a pamphlet on intercultural adaptation. Data was collected from 12 participants at three time points — before the program (B), one month after the program (P1), and three months after the program (P2). Analysis of variance in B-P1-P2 showed that "intercultural care education" was effective in reducing psychological work burden (amount) ($F(1,11)=8.80, p<.05$). The results of multiple comparisons of the Bonferroni method showed that P2 score was significantly lower than B and P1. No changes were found at the three time points for occupational stress work burden (quality), fatigue, overall job satisfaction, work engagement, and social support. The results indicate that the short-term (three months) effects of the "intercultural care education" program are acquisition of new skills, improved work efficiency, and reduced quantitative work stressors. In the future, it is necessary to examine whether the program contributes to building a culture of collaboration as a long-term effect.

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Psychology and Education

69065 | *Revealing Intrapersonal Relationships Between Academic Self-Concept and Subjective Achievement in Foreign Language Learning: An Experiential-Sampling Approach*
Daisuke Akamatsu, Kyoto University of Education, Japan

Academic achievement contributes the formation of academic self-concept (Marsh et al., 2019). Despite the theoretical assumption that academic self-concept is situationally determined depending on students' or classmates' achievement of the course (Marsh et al., 2019; Niepel et al., 2022), most longitudinal studies relied on surveys with long intervals over weeks or months (Wu et al., 2021). To address this gap in the literature, this study measured students' academic self-concept and perceived class-specific achievement every class by experiential-sampling approach and investigated the intrapersonal fluctuation of self-concept. Also, this study further explored the role of achievement goals in predicting individual differences in this relationship. The online surveys were conducted thirteen times over a month on 27 Japanese undergraduates who took English as foreign language (EFL) course. Initial surveys measured students' academic self-concept and achievement goals in EFL learning at individual levels. The participants got signals to join in the surveys from Time 2 to Time 13 right after finishing every EFL class, measuring situational EFL self-concept and lesson-specific perceived EFL achievement of themselves and their classmates. Hierarchical linear modeling revealed that a higher lesson-specific perceived EFL achievement was associated with higher situational academic self-concept levels within individuals. Academic achievement goals did not moderate this intrapersonal relationship. The results suggest that class-specific achievement contributes to situational formation of academic self-concept. This study brought empirical support for the intrapersonal dynamic relationships between academic self-concept and perceived academic achievement. The results confirm the theoretical suggestion that motivational constru

69223 | *Effect of Blaming Attitude Toward Bullying Victims on the Cognition of Bullying Victims' Culpability*
Takashi Hori, Konan University, Japan
Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan
Satoko Koyama, Saku Mental Clinic, Japan

The cognition of bullying victims' culpability refers to the cognition that victims are also responsible for the bullying. The judgment of culpability is influenced by whether participants have experienced bullying victimization or perpetration. This cognition is considered one of the critical factors hindering the resolution of bullying. Blaming attitude toward bullying victims underlies the cognition of bullying victims' culpability (Fukui & Koyama, 2015), and there is a significant strong positive correlation between them (Hori et al., 2022a). Therefore, to examine factors moderating their association is vital to resolve bullying. Hori et al. (2022b) reported the moderating effects of objective empathy in the relationship between them. However, these effects might differ depending on whether it is directed toward the victim or the perpetrator. Therefore, in this study, we explored the moderating effects of experiences of bullying victimization and perpetration and empathy for victims in the effect of blaming attitude toward victims on the cognition of bullying victims' culpability. An online survey was conducted with adults (N =300) from the general population. The data partly overlapped with a series of our previous studies (e.g., Hori et al., 2022a-c). Results showed that the positive effect of victim blaming attitude on the perceived rate of bullying victim's responsibility was somewhat stronger for participants with low empathy for victims than for those with high empathy. Moreover, the effect was observed only for perpetrators. These results suggest that those who have experienced bullying perpetration with low empathy for victims tend to overestimate the victim's responsibility.

69244 | *Effects of Learning Strategies and Achievement Goals at Different Learning Stages in High School Mathematics*
Issei Manabe, Nagoya University, Japan

This study examined the relationship between students' use of learning strategies and their achievement goals at different stages of learning. Although there is much research on learning strategies, studies explicitly focusing on learning strategies at different learning stages is scarce. This study aims to explore the connection between achievement goals and learning strategies from the perspective of learning stages. A questionnaire survey was administered to 166 Japanese university students to explore the relationship between their achievement goal tendencies and the use of specific learning strategies during the preparation, in-class, review, and testing phases of high school mathematics. The survey included questions that assessed the types of learning strategies employed by participants and measures of achievement goal orientations. These orientations consisted of three distinct subscales: proficiency goals focusing on personal growth and development, a performance approach goal that emphasized seeking high evaluation from others and avoiding low evaluation, and a performance approach goal that emphasized striving for good grades and admission to a good university. The results showed that students with proficiency goals were more likely to use learning strategies at all stages of learning. Additionally, there was a positive correlation between using learning strategies in the classroom and review phases and between proficiency and performance goals in interpersonal relationships. Furthermore, the results showed little correlation between the use of learning strategies in the preparation and performance approach goal.

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

69243 | *Factors Affecting Work Engagement of Caregivers in Small-Scale, Multifunctional Home Nursing Care*
Emiko Yamamoto, Aichi Medical University, Japan
Kaori Hatanaka, Baika Women's University, Japan
Noriko Watanabe, Japan Center for Certified Public Psychologists, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

Purpose To identify factors affecting the work engagement of caregivers in small-scale multifunctional in-home care. Methods An unmarked questionnaire survey was mailed to small-scale multifunctional in-home caregivers in Japan using a convenience sampling method. In total, 191 surveys were distributed to 32 facilities that provided consent. The questionnaire items included the demographics, transformational leadership (TL), Gratitude at Work Scale (GAWS), Communication skill scale for Home Visiting Staff-Coworker (CHVS-C), and Utrecht Work Involvement Scale Japanese Short Version (UWES-J). The analysis method used a hypothesized model of causality from TL to GAWS and CHVS-C and from GAWS to CHVS-C and UWES-J. Based on these hypotheses, a causal model was constructed using the four scores as observed variables, and a covariance structure analysis was performed using Amos. Results In total, 106 valid responses were obtained (58% response rate; mean age 47.3 years: 22 males, 84 females). There were significant positive paths from TL to GAWS and from GAWS to UWES-J. There was also a significant positive path from GAWS to UWES-J via the CHVS-C. There was no significant relationship between TL and CHVS-C. The goodness of fit for this model was $\chi^2(2) = 206.206, df=2, p=.902, GFI=.999, AGFI=.995, CFI=1.00, RMSEA=0.000$. Discussion In workplaces where caregivers highly value the transformational leadership demonstrated by their supervisors, gratitude for work and work environment were increased, which encourages collaborative caregiving efforts that unite the team. Moreover, it suggested that gratitude and collaboration increased work engagement among caregivers.

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Aging and Gerontology

66876 | *An Analysis of the Impacts of the Long-term Care Reward Revision in Japan—Impacts on Labor Supply and Labor Demand of Short-time Visiting Care Workers*
Xinfang Zhang, Tohoku University, Japan

As Japan's population ages rapidly, the need for nursing care is increasing. On the other hand, the nursing care labor market is experiencing a severe shortage of caregivers. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to clarify the effects of the impacts of the 2009 long-term care fees revision by focusing on the impacts on labor supply and demand of part-time visiting caregivers. This study was conducted by the difference-in-differences (DID) model using individual data from the "Survey on Nursing Care Labor Conditions". The analysis was performed using the 23 wards of Tokyo as the treatment group. The control group consisted of establishments in Tokyo, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, and Fukuoka prefectures other than the 23 wards. The subjects of the analysis were non-regular part-time home care workers, and relative real wages, number of workers, and number of hours worked were explained variables. The results of the estimation are as follows. Firstly, there was a significant increase in relative real wages after the revision of the nursing care fee increase. Positive and significant growth was obtained for the number of workers, indicating that the increase in nursing care fees increased the number of short-time workers for home care workers at nursing care facilities in special wards. On the other hand, no significant change was estimated for working hours. This suggests that the policy effect may have been offset by workers' suppression of working hours by workers affected by the so-called "1.03-million-yen and 1.3-million-yen barriers."

67182 | *Predictors of 1-year Mortality From a Subacute Geriatric Ward in Singapore*

Bernard Kok Chong Yap, Changi General Hospital, Singapore
Kiat Sern Goh, Changi General Hospital, Singapore
Thulasi Chandran, Saint Andrew's Community Hospital, Singapore
Pei Ting Tan, Changi General Hospital, Singapore
Vivian Cantiller Barrera, Changi General Hospital, Singapore
Christine Yuanxin Chen, Changi General Hospital, Singapore

Older patients have multiple comorbidities that result in adverse health outcomes. However, factors predicting mortality in subacute geriatric population is lacking. The study aims to identify factors and develop a scoring system to predict 1 year all-cause mortality of older patients in subacute geriatric unit. This was a prospective study carried out from June 2018 to June 2019. 290 consecutive patients admitted to the subacute unit in a Singapore community hospital were recruited. Patient data collected included demographics, laboratory markers, length of stay in acute and subacute unit, readmissions rates, medications, geriatric survey instruments. Logistic regression was performed to identify factors associated with 1 year all-cause mortality. Risk score was calculated for each identified factor and a scoring system that stratified patient into 3 risk groups with corresponding mortality percentages was developed. Our study showed a 1 year all-cause mortality of 15.8% post subacute unit discharge. Predictors of mortality included eGFR <60ml/min/1.73m² (OR 6.30; 95% CI 2.34, 16.92), 1 year readmission (OR 4.58; 95% CI 1.28, 16.38), hypoalbuminemia <35mmol/L (OR 4.10; 95% CI 1.68, 10.01), dysnatremia (145 mmol/L) (OR 3.49; 95% CI 1.07, 11.44) and MMSE <24 (OR 2.66; 95% CI 0.55, 12.90). Our scoring system stratified patients into 3 groups with the following 1 year mortality risk: Low: 3.2%, Moderate: 7.7%, and High: 45.2%. Readmission within 1 year, dysnatremia, low eGFR, hypoalbuminemia and lower MMSE scores were significant predictors of 1 year mortality post discharge from a subacute unit.

67523 | *Alcohol Use and Cardiovascular Risk in a Prospective Cohort Study of Older Latino Adults: The Mediating Effect of Inflammation*

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Katherine L. Tucker, University of Massachusetts at Lowell, United States

Background: Moderate alcohol consumption has been associated with a reduced risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD), which may be due to the anti-inflammatory effects of moderate alcohol use. However, most studies examining the alcohol-CVD association have focused on healthy, non-Hispanic white populations using cross-sectional designs. Methods and Results: To examine alcohol intake and CVD risk (measured by the 10-year Framingham risk score, FRS-10y) in an ethnic minority population, we drew from the Boston Puerto Rican Health Study, a prospective, population-based cohort of 866 older Puerto Ricans (aged 45-75 years) with a high prevalence of obesity, type 2 diabetes, and metabolic syndrome. We also evaluated the inflammatory marker C-reactive protein (CRP) as a mediator. In prospective multivariable models, moderate alcohol use had a significant indirect and protective effect on FRS-10y through CRP ($\beta=-0.16$; bias-corrected 95% CI: -0.35 to -0.05) after adjusting for age, sex, education, smoking, body mass index, physical activity level, dietary quality, language acculturation, and white blood cell concentration. Conclusions: Results from this large longitudinal study of Puerto Ricans are in line with findings suggesting that the link between moderate alcohol consumption and cardiovascular health may be primarily through an anti-inflammatory effect. We add to the alcohol-CVD literature by longitudinally demonstrating the relationships between alcohol consumption, anti-inflammatory effects, and reduced CVD risk in Puerto Rican adults, a group at high CVD risk.

68946 | *The Effect of Conscious Movement Processing on Gaze Behaviour and Gait Pattern in Older Adults at Risk of Falling: A Preliminary Analysis*

Wai Lung Thomson Wong, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
Toby C. T. Mak, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
Polly P. Y. Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
Candy W. Y. Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
Carman K. M. Leung, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
Shamay S. M. Ng, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China

Conscious movement processing has been suggested to compromise movements by interfering with automatic movement control. This study aims to compare gaze behaviour and gait pattern between individuals with high and low conscious movement processing propensity in older adults at risk of falling during adaptive locomotion. Twenty-one older adults (mean age=72.8±5.2) were included in this preliminary analysis. Participants were divided into two groups, either the Low Reinvestor Group (LRG;n=10) or the High Reinvestor Group (HRG;n=11), by a median split of the Chinese version of Movement Specific Reinvestment Scale (MSRS-C), which assessed conscious movement processing propensity. Each participant performed five trials, where they were instructed to circumvent an obstacle while walking along a pathway at a self-selected pace. Spatial and temporal gait parameters were used to indicate gait pattern. The location of fixations, number of fixations, and percentage of fixation duration were used to indicate gaze behaviour. We observed a significant main effect of group for percentage of fixation duration on destination ($F[1, 19]=5.202, p=0.03$). LRG spent significantly more time directing their gaze towards the destination than HRG. There was a trend of a main effect of group for double support time ($F[1, 19]=4.043, p=0.06$). LRG appeared to exhibit less double support time than HRG. Our preliminary analysis discovered a potentially different gaze behaviour (and altered gait pattern) between older adults with different conscious movement processing propensities during adaptive locomotion.

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Further analysis after completion of data collection is needed to investigate such potential differences and their contribution to the risk of falling.
68947 | *The Efficacy of a Simplified Pilates Exercise Training in Reducing the Risk of Falling in Hong Kong's Older Adults: An Interim Analysis*

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Toby C. T. Mak, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
Candy W. Y. Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
Polly P. Y. Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
Shamay S. M. Ng, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China

One major cause of health concerns in older adults is the rapid increase of fall incidents. Previous literature suggested that physical exercise is one of the most effective interventional strategies to reduce the risk of falling in older adults. This study examines the efficacy of the simplified Pilates exercise programme developed by a group of Pilates and rehabilitation experts in Hong Kong to reduce the risk of falling of Hong Kong's older adults who might be prone to falling through a wait-list randomised controlled trial. Thirty-eight older adults (mean age=74.8±5.9) were included in this interim analysis, and they were randomly assigned to either the simplified Pilates exercise group (SPEG; n=11) or the wait-list control group (WLCG; n=27). Participants in the SPEG participated in group exercise sessions (about 60 minutes each) twice a week for 12 weeks. Two assessment sessions before training at baseline (T0) and just after the completion of all the exercise sessions (T1) were completed. The primary outcome measure of the Berg Balance Scale (BBS) was evaluated in this interim analysis. A 2 x 2 Group (SPEG, WLCG) x Time (T0, T1) mixed Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for the primary outcome measure was conducted. There is a main effect of Group x Time interaction ($F(1,36)=11.298, p=0.002, \eta^2=0.239$). The SPEG improved their BBS scores significantly more than the WLCG from T0 to T1. This result suggests that the simplified Pilates exercise programme could reduce the risk of falling in older adults at risk of falling.

Lifespan Health Promotion

67502 | *Identifying Needs for Ankle-Foot-Orthosis and Orthosis Provision Services Through Interview Analysis of Japanese Stroke Patients*

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Daiji Kobayashi, Chitose Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

There are about 1.12 million stroke patients in Japan, accounting for about 15% of the causes of elderly people aged 65 and over becoming eligible for long-term care. Patients who have suffered lower limb disabilities due to stroke often use ankle-foot-orthosis as a tool for daily living, and it has been reported that they improve balance and walking ability. On the other hand, some people drop out of using ankle-foot-orthosis, and some suffer secondary disabilities such as foot deformities as a result. Therefore, it is important to understand the needs of users, but there are few such reports in Japan, and even if there were, the evaluation factors are determined by experts and may not reflect other factors that users think should be evaluated. The purpose of this study was to interview users of ankle-foot-orthosis for stroke patients to investigate their needs and difficulties with the orthosis and orthosis provision services. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the users, and their thoughts were extracted by analyzing them with SCAT (Steps for Coding and Theorization). As a result, we were able to extract the benefits that stroke patients hope to gain by wearing ankle-foot-orthosis, areas where they would like to see improvements such as the structure of the orthosis, and concerns that they have while using the ankle-foot-orthosis. These are presented as elements that should be noted and improved when providing ankle-foot-orthosis.

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Business and Management Ethics

67063 | *Mechanisms and Ethics of Sustainable Exchange: Interaction and Sympathy in Relationship Marketing*
Yohei Iwanaga, Kyushu Sangyo University, Japan

Smith (1896) argued that societal virtues arise through the function of reputational sanctions as self-interested entities engage in repeated transactions. Relationship marketing research, on the other hand, examines sustained business relationships mediated by trust and commitment to the exchange partner. Modern consumers with freedom of choice engage in repeated transactions of general consumer goods without recourse to the coercive power of sanctions or authority. The nature of the actions and the subject matter of such transactions are likely to differ from Smith's assumptions. This study conducts a theoretical examination of the mechanism of interaction and trading entities in persistent exchange using a model that elaborates on social exchange theory (Blau, 1964). Economic exchange is an equivalent exchange with no imbalance between trading entities. In other words, there is no opportunity for persistence. However, the seller considers the consumer's act of selecting a specific product from the myriad choices on the market to be the source of the provision of reward. From the response to this conferral, an incidental social exchange is triggered, and unspecified obligations of return alternate between the transacting entities. A social bond of trust and mutual attachment can be formed by sustaining a voluntary, non-coercive exchange relationship between entities. Consumers who repeatedly purchase within this relationship are not simply engaging in self-interested homo-economicus, but may be subjects with sympathy as described by Sen (1977) since they consider the welfare of the seller their own well-being.

Ethics - Ethics in Education

67656 | *Ethics and Cultures' Reflections in TEFL Learners in the Globalization Era*
Thi Phuong Lan Nguyen, The University of Newcastle, Australia

This study is to explore answers to the questions, 'Can Cultures be Separated from Ethics in Education?' And 'What should educators do to ensure the connection of these important elements in teaching contexts in the globalisation era?' The questions were raised when I conducted courses of Master's in Education where students from different countries and cultures studying online. They brought their different cultures as well as behaviours to online sessions, where ethics were not always followed. Some colleagues thought that was because of the cultures, but others, including me, believed this was a story of ethics in education. A survey, individual and group interviews with 30 Australian and international students in different courses were conducted. The educational policy documents were also collected and analysed in order to obtain a deeper and more reliable results. The initial findings show that most of students coming from Western cultures followed their ethics more strictly than those from the Eastern cultures, while the latter prefer acting based on their first cultures and more likely to ignore or less consider to the ethics. This challenges lecturers and requires them to be interculturally proficient. Recommendations have been made so that educators can take advantages from these students' perspectives and persuade students to connect this both important determinant of the learners. The study is meaningful to those who are working in multi-cultural teaching contexts and students themselves. It is also helpful to managers and programmers to set up rules of ethics and cultures for all education stakeholders.

Ethics – Ethics/Law/and Justice

69045 | *Group-Contextualized Identity Politics and Trolley Dilemma*
Dachao Sun, University of Pennsylvania, United States

The sequel anime Naruto: Shippuden (debuted 2007) continues to gain worldwide popularity since the early 2000s; it built upon the model of a fictional multinational configuration in a surreal, semi-modern world with a central focus on the Land of Fire or "Hidden Leaf Village", and included a rich context of characters, romantic, and political tragedies which are threaded into a bitter story of personal growth and revelation. This article explores the story of Itachi and Shisui Uchiha, two complex characters of the story who struggled severely with group politics and identity, but who brought significant philosophical messages to us the audience. We aim to provide an analysis on the tragic failure of Kotoamatsukami, a fictional jutsu (ninja technique) to control people's minds, and the silent struggles of the two in the preindustrial animation setting. We also propose a suggested analysis and solution to the parallel trolley dilemma as a conclusion.

Ethics - Ethics and Science

68353 | *TTV GUIDE TX Project: The Importance of Patient's Values in Research*
Janet Delgado, University of Granada, Spain
Alberto Molina-Pérez, IESA CSIC, Spain
Gonzalo Díaz-Cobacho, University of Granada, Spain
David Rodríguez-Arias, University of Granada, Spain

In health research, the participation of patients is essential, as it can contribute to increasing the acceptability and accessibility of health services, as well as improving both the quality and relevance of research. Knowledge based on one's own experience with the disease, symptoms, therapy and the health system can complement scientific knowledge by providing broader perspectives and options, which are not always taken into account. Incorporating this knowledge is intended to increase the relevance of health research, since the perspective of patients can lead to the formulation of additional research priorities or new research topics or questions. In this presentation, the difficulties that ethics has had when it comes to being integrated into health research are analyzed. The case of the TTV GUIDE TX clinical trial is presented to analyze the contributions that the patients' perspective can make to scientific research, and finally, how the participation of patients can be integrated into scientific research is described.

ACERP2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Interdisciplinary - Conflict Resolution and Mediation Studies

67352 | *What Does It Mean to Give Faithfully in the COVID-19 Pandemic and Polarized America? A Case Study of Liberal Mennonites*

Tomomi Naka, Tottori University, Japan

This presentation aims to examine the ways in which American liberal Mennonites collectively and individually allocate their financial resources to reflect their faith. Based on their religious interpretation, Mennonite congregations have encouraged their members to offer funds for peace promotion and support for the poor and socially disadvantaged. However, it is sometimes challenging to figure out the best way to do so with their limited resources. Recent situations, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and economic and political polarizations, created diverse occasions to reflect on how they could demonstrate their religious commitments through their offerings. Based on interviews and observations between 2020 and 2022, this study discusses how Mennonite congregations and their members individually and collectively deal with the many, and sometimes competing, needs and desires to give. With uncertainty brought on by the pandemic, congregations initially provided emergency assistance to those who were in need. Additionally, many congregants extended their contributions to aid such efforts. As the situation gradually returned to the pre-pandemic period, congregations began working to reinforce their religious communities and adjust the new spending priorities. While several members were willing to support such initiatives, their offering practices were not necessarily easily adjusted. Incorporating recent studies on religious giving, this presentation suggests that religious giving can provide an important window through which we can explore how believers imagine and reimagine their faith communities.

Philosophy - Philosophy and Religion

68900 | *East West Discourse: An Esoteric Comparison of the Western Philosophy and the Eastern Vedanta*

Chandrabati Chakraborty, Adamas University, India

The progressive emergence, in the course of evolution of life, mind and personality, requires to assume a creative Principle operating timeless Reality in the temporal. The difference between Western philosophy and India, concerns the origin and the purpose of the philosophical enquiry. While the former wonders at the external world, the latter is awareness of perennial suffering associated with human existence. The present world suffers from a basic form of rootlessness, reflecting many psychological, philosophical studies. Alienation, a major theme of human condition in the contemporary epoch has emerged as natural consequences of existential predicament, observed by Edmund Fuller as, "man suffers not only from war, persecution, famine and ruin but from inner problems.... a conviction of isolation, randomness, meaninglessness in his way of existence.". The post world war scenario well analyses the chaos and anguished estrangement. In such conditions when the West cries out, "What is there? I know first of all that I am. But who am I?.... What I am separated from I cannot name it. But I am separated." (Dostoevsky: The Confession), Vedantic philosophy looks upon the Pilgrim's Progress of Humanity as being essentially one, reflecting a basic human experience, outbraving indecorous dictums that have failed to give due honour to human beings, echoing with ultimate certitude: (The Atman is the same in the ant, the same in the gnat, the same in the elephant, the same in these three worlds.... the same in the whole Universe). The present paper aims at a comparative study of cultural and philosophical expression taking in view extensive illustrations from the Vedantic lore of Indian philosophy.

Philosophy - Philosophy and Technology

69051 | *METAsemblage: Meta, Privacy and the Meaning of Faces*

Mario Rodriguez, American University in the Emirates, United Arab Emirates

Revelations regarding major tech companies and their collaboration with government have opened up a new dialogue regarding online monitoring, adding to preexisting concerns over self-presentation and access to personal information. There is a new awareness of "dividuals" and "data doubles" online, as in the work of scholars such as Andrejevic, Murakami-Wood and others. Users of social media are followed by shadow identities and digital doppelgängers, and the public has a growing awareness of algorithmic bias in automated systems. The digital reconstruction of users by the company Meta, for example, within a "surveillant assemblage" provokes comparison with Badley's conceptualizations of body horror. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the Facebook profile picture. This study explores the meaning of facialization on Facebook and the implications of reducing users to faces in the context of surveillant assemblage, and Deleuze and Guattari's writing on faces. Taken together, "data doubles" and facialization on Facebook arguably perpetuate a kind of violence against users, both symbolically and in terms of personal privacy. The paper considers the historical use of facial recognition software by Meta and Facebook, including implications for women, and also the "coded bias" of Buolamwini. What have Meta and Facebook already implemented, and what does the company hope to implement (e.g. "Deep Face")? How might this enable Facebook to further augment or transgress users' privacy and digital personae?

Philosophy - Philosophy and the Arts

68357 | *How to Plan Urban Environments: Rethinking Criteria for Urban Planning*

Verena Gottschling, York University, Canada

Urban Planning (UP) is about the ways a city should be structured. I address the meta-question of the criteria used to evaluate and judge the appropriateness of UP. The issue is pressing: given climate change, more extreme temperatures and weather conditions, and fast-growing populations in cities we need to rethink UP, its criteria and their relationship. I argue that (1) there are no uniform criteria to judge good UP, moreover, (2) the reason is not just simply high context specificity. Rather, (3) the criteria in given contexts are necessarily conflicting and stand in severe tension to each other. I defend a relational concept of UP inspired by considerations in the 1960s we need to consider (a) place and context, as suggested by Utzon's architectural transculturation; and (b) the psychological needs of people, as Aalto. I suggest a framework characterized by continuing search for coherence between combined architectural elements, social contexts, psychological needs and cultural influences. Consequently, even in specified contexts absolute judgments about good UP are void. I will (4) show that modern claims in Philosophy of Psychology and Neuroaesthetics developed for Art (Zeki 2001, Ramachandran/Hirstein 1999) are transferable and give new insights for better characterizations for several valuable historical ideas mentioned. In particular, we have tools to fill some gaps in Aalto's and Utzon's approaches, and get a better understanding of the aesthetic criteria and an embodiment inspired view of how architecture and living quarters influence the well-being of humans.

ACP2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Community Development

67129 | *Why and How Parents Abandon Their Children? The Psychosocial Burden They Went Through: Qualitative Case Study in Gondar, Ethiopia*

Yassin Mohammed Yesuf, University of Gondar, Ethiopia

Adonawit Ayalew Bewketu, Bridge of Hope Orphanage Centre, Ethiopia

Child abandonment has a substantial effect for both the child and the parents. Studies on parents who abandon their children are unavailable as they are hard to reach individuals, particularly when the abandoning is in public. This study, therefore, explored the lived experiences of mothers/fathers who abandoned their children in public. In this study qualitative approach with case study design was employed. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with purposefully selected seven mothers/fathers whose children are living in Bridge of Hope Orphanage Centre in Gondar city. Existing documents were used to recruit respondents and to illicit additional data. Guided by descriptive phenomenological design, thematic content analysis was employed. In the present study, three core themes emerged: parents' conditions before child delivery, parents' life experiences of child abandoning, and parents' psychosocial conditions until rejoining. Contextual factors before and after the child is born (e.g. challenging life situation, unwanted pregnancy, rape, peer pressure, stigma) played important roles in later child abandonment. Economic hardships, exacerbated by sociocultural factors pushed parents to abandon their children. Child abandonment is a process that includes contemplation, state of indecision, preparations and taking actions. Psychological sufferings were prevalent not only before but also after rejoining. Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that child abandonment and rejoining are complex and lengthy processes that induced significant psychosocial burden on parents. Therefore, it is imperative to employ preventive measures including community awareness creation campaigns about child abandonment.

68816 | *Educational Model of Leprosy in Primary School Students: An Approach to Social Stigma Reduction*

Sri Linuwih SW Menaldi, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Adhityawarman Menaldi, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

The effort to eliminate leprosy in Indonesia has taken place for a long time, but new cases have been detected. The government has launched numerous efforts in light of eliminating leprosy. However, the results could have been more satisfactory. Medical and community approaches must be carried out simultaneously to obtain comprehensive treatment. One aspect that needs to be emphasized is the stigma reduction towards leprosy patients and the patients' self-stigma. KATAMATAKU Universitas Indonesia conducted action research whose objective was increasing awareness, considering complementing the comprehensive leprosy management. The first collaboration was conducted with the Gemala Ananda School in Jakarta, Indonesia, specifically for fourth-grade students. The tiered educational model was chosen in order to produce impactful activities. After acquiring the education provided by the KATAMATAKU team, students were asked to re-explain the information to their closest social circle of leprosy, which are their families. The abovementioned student retelling experience was asked to be recorded, which was later reassessed by the school teachers. Through this educational intervention trial, a better educational model could be applied to reduce the stigma of leprosy in Indonesia.

69014 | *Transpersonal Creative Writing Assistance as a Solution to Improve the Psychological Independence Among Santriwati in Indonesia*

Nada Shobah, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Indonesia

Mohammad Mahpur, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Indonesia

Rahmat Aziz, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Indonesia

One of the crucial criteria for Islamic boarding schools in understanding the dynamics of psychological independence among santriwati (female students) is the presence of companions who can help them recognize their abilities and self-awareness in every moment they experience, and thus making them master the transpersonal field. This study focuses on achieving the quality of independence among santriwati as a result of transpersonal assistance using creative writing media so that each santriwati will be able to independently overcome the problems they face while living at Islamic boarding schools. The research method is a qualitative method with a Participatory Action Research design. There are five stages of PAR used in this study based on Gerald Susman's PAR Model, comprising diagnosis, action planning, taking action, evaluation, and specifying learning. The data were obtained from preliminary study data (open questionnaires), interviews, and documentation in the form of creative writing in the Mentoring Module which became the main data source. The transpersonal techniques used in the assistance consist of simple meditation, interactive reflection, and creative writing. The data analysis techniques are composed of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study confirm a conceptual finding of the dynamics of psychological independence of santriwati, comprising the increase in their knowledge on the cognitive aspect, sensitivity sharpening on the emotional aspect, and strength building on the conational aspect.

Education & Difference: Gifted Education, Special Education, Learning Difficulties & Disability

68871 | *Exploring the Experiences of Dentists During Dental Visits of Patients with ASD*

Kim Danella Santos, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

Jasper Vincent Alontaga, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder may manifest different behaviors during their checkups due to unusual stimuli inside the dental clinic. The dental practitioner and other staff may encounter difficulty anticipating the success of the treatment if both dentist and patient come unprepared. This study intended to explore the undesirable behaviors of patients with ASD and the challenges encountered through the experiences of dentists. The study used a qualitative case study method which was participated in by five (5) dentists through interviews and five (5) patients through observation. First, it was identified that the uncooperativeness of patients with ASD was one of the undesirable behaviors manifested during a checkup. Second, carrying out dental treatment, handling patients with ASD, communicating with patients, and making patients comfortable add to the difficulty of dentists. Third, the ideal treatment plan will not be implemented if behaviors were not properly addressed. And lastly, receiving training on handling patients with ASD, providing positive behavior support during treatment, and proper scheduling played a significant role in managing the behaviors of the said patients. Hence, it is important to identify the profile of each patient before the start of the treatment so the dentist and his team will be prepared with the necessary management needed. Moreover, preparing the patient with Autism Spectrum Disorder prior to the checkup is significant for managing the child's expectations of the situation.

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General Psychology

68331 | *A Health Belief Model Explanation on Covid-19 Preventive Behavior of Young Adults Living with Elderly*
Adhityawarman Menaldi, University of Indonesia, Indonesia
Hanun Thalia, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

To suppress the Covid-19 pandemic, a series of preventive measures, both promotive and interventive, were taken. From small children to the elderly, socialization continues to be carried out. However, there are many risk factors for the elderly group, namely comorbid and elderly age. Then how about individuals living with the elderly? This research looks at the Covid-19 preventive behavior in individuals living with the elderly through the lens of the Health Belief Model (HBM) and individual perceptions of the susceptibility of the elderly to Covid-19 infection. Of the 305 research participants, the results show that the Health Belief Model conceptual model and individual perceptions of the elderly's vulnerability to Covid-19 infection can explain almost 25% ($R^2 = 0.247$) of the variance of Covid-19 prevention behavior. Two variables were found to be significant in predicting Covid-19 prevention behavior: perceived benefits and cues to action. Therefore, if the individual knows that carrying out Covid-19 preventive behavior has many advantages and is awakened with information related to Covid-19 prevention, he will be more inclined to carry out Covid-19 preventive behavior.

68817 | *The Effectiveness of Cognitive-Behavioural Group Therapy on Infertile Men, a Randomised Clinical Trial*
Fatemeh Bardideh, Islamic Azad University, Iran
Kosar Bardideh, Azad University, Iran

We tried to investigate the effects of cognitive behavioural group therapy (CBGT) on infertile men's anger and positive and negative affect. Forty-three men with infertility for at least five years were selected for a randomised clinical study. Spielberger's State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-II (STAXI-II) and the PANAS scale (positive and negative affect) were filled out by the participants, and they were randomly divided into the experimental (22) and control (21) groups. The experimental group received 18 ninety-minute sessions of hybrid group therapy held twice a week, while the control group received no intervention. When the intervention program was over, all participants performed the post-test. Moreover, the follow-up stage was held two months later. The effects of the intervention were significant in terms of state anger, trait anger, anger expression in, anger expression out, positive effects, and negative effects ($p < 0.004$), but they were not significant concerning the anger control out index ($p = 0.241$). The significant differences between the two groups were also observed in the follow-up stage. Conclusions: The CBGT therapy seems to be helpful for infertile men to reduce their anger and negative affect and increase their positive affect by implementing a set of techniques like cognitive regeneration, assertiveness, daily joyful activities, exercises to relax one's muscles, diaphragm respiration, the identification of various fillings, and emotional expression.

69063 | *Investigating the Relationships Between Attachment Style and Subjective Well-Being in a Sample of Remote Workers in Taiwan*
Jiayi Jian, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan
Yuhsuan Chang, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

With the COVID-19 pandemic, remote work has become a preferred work style for many workers. However, this study examined the attachment style and well-being of remote workers in the post-pandemic workplace, where human interaction and connection have been limited. During the past three years, we recruited a sample of 306 remote workers in Taiwan. In total, 81.0% of the respondents are aged 18-40, 17.3% are age 41-61 and 1.6% are 62 and older. To assess variables, we used the following instruments: (a) The Interpersonal Style Scale (Wang, Ching-fu et al., 1997), (b) Self-reliance Scale (Joplin et al., 1999) and (c) the Mental Health Continuum Scale (Lamers, et al., 2011). We compared dismissing, preoccupied, fearful, secure, counterdependence, interdependence attachment styles with emotional, social, and psychological well-being factors. In this study, the preoccupied attachment style was negatively associated with psychological well-being. In the meanwhile, fearful and counterdependence were negatively linked to emotional and social well-being, as well as psychological well-being. Emotional, social and psychological well-being were, however, positively related to secure and interdependence. In addition, higher well-being was associated with a higher level of secure attachment style. In sum, attachment style has been an important factor affecting employees' well-being in the remote work context. Implications for human resources and other professionals will be further discussed in the conference presentation.

69222 | *Better to Unfriend You!: The Effect of Ostracism and Group Membership on Unfriending Behavior*
Mehmet Can Sevinçli, Hacettepe University, Turkey
Yasemin Abayhan, Hacettepe University, Turkey

A growing body of literature has revealed that there are various reasons for unfriending in SNSs (Social Network Sites) such as posting too frequently and polarizing topics, making crude comments, and getting minimal contact. The present study aims at the effect of ostracism and group membership on unfriending behavior in SNSs. We used Cyberball Paradigm to manipulate ostracism in the study and conducted this study online in Psytoolkit. All participants were sent a link to participate. The research sample consisted of 240 participants (164 female, 76 male) aged between 18-63. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions in which they were exposed to ostracism or inclusion. Afterward, participants were asked to complete several filler questions about the game, manipulation check questions, and The Need Threat Scale. Finally, participants reacted to a person posting 15 different sexist images in terms of unfriending or ignoring the person. According to Chi-Square analyses for each image, the ostracized participants compared to the included participants are more likely to unfriend than ignore the target person. Also, we did not find a significant difference between participants' gender in terms of reaction to the target person posting those images. These findings contribute to our understanding of unfriending in the scope of ostracism and group membership for future research. One of the limitations is the generalizability of the obtained results because the sample with only university students. Further studies on unfriending might investigate cultural factors and demographic characteristics of the target person.

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Industrial Organization and Organization Theory

68759 | *Employee Willingness To Walk an Extra Mile at Work: Exploring the Enablers and Inhibitors of Job Crafting Behaviors*
Tulika Mukherjee, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India
Rajib Lochan Dhar, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India

Since the introduction of the concept of job crafting, this employee-driven approach to job redesign has proved to be a promising area of research. While most research in this field has been quantitative, future work calls for an in-depth exploration of employee experiences of job crafting behaviors. Therefore, the present work is an exploratory study that analyses the employee's personal accounts of their job crafting activities. The sample consisted of employees from the Indian hospitality industry who were interviewed using a semi-structured interview schedule consisting of open-ended questions based on the construct's existing and established conceptualizations. The responses were analyzed using the content analysis approach to qualitative data analysis. Results exhibit the role of various factors that either facilitate or inhibit employee engagement in job crafting activities. The facilitators and inhibitors were then organized into different categories to provide a structured view of the identified variables. Overall, the conclusions derived, on the one hand, validate findings from prior works; our analysis, on the other hand, highlights a variety of novel and interesting insights. These insights may further guide scholars and practitioners to reassess and reform management practices and policies to eliminate the job crafting inhibitors to minimize the degree of detrimental impacts and strengthen the workplace environment in accordance with the identified enablers to ensure positive workplace outcomes.

68644 | *Sickness Absence and Part Time Work in Public Organizations – The Case of Norwegian Municipalities*
Dag Ingvag Jacobsen, Agder University, Norway

Sickness absence is a very costly challenge facing all organizations. In most European countries, sickness absence is higher in the public sector than the private, something often explained by the differences in tasks and functions between the sectors. The public sector is characterized by tasks such as health-services, social services, and care. Many of these services are characterized by a high degree of personal interaction between employees and users, as well as services that are based on availability 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This also entails an extensive use of part time employment, in many cases necessary to make complex shift-arrangements to function. Still, the linkage between part-time work and sickness absence is not very well studied, and existing studies show inconclusive and sometimes conflicting results. Most of these studies are conducted at the individual level, focusing on individual characteristics and job characteristics as explanations for individual absence from work. In this study, we shift focus to the organizational level, more specifically the municipal level, and asks whether sickness absence in the municipality organization as whole can be explained by the relative number of part-time workers to the total number of employees in the municipality organization. Using panel data from 2015 to 2019 (five years), we estimate – using a panel regression model with fixed effects – if any effect of part time work on absence can be detected when we control for municipal characteristics (general economy, size, demography, level of central services like kindergartens, and more).

69237 | *Neurodiversity in the Workplace: Understanding ADHD in the Indian Workforce*
Simone Prabhu, Christ (Deemed to be University), India
Moosath Vasudevan, Independent Researcher, India

The conventional workplace which centres around neurotypical employees can be exclusionary to its neurodiverse employees, making the workplace harder for them to manoeuvre. The purpose of this study was to examine the experience of neurodiverse employees with ADHD in the Indian workplace, with particular reference to the nature of the problems faced and how the employees thought their workplace could be made more inclusive and accommodating. The study was of an exploratory nature and employed a phenomenological approach. Semi structured, individual interviews were conducted over video call with the nine participants who were from different parts of India. The results identified themes discussing the participants' relationship with their ADHD diagnosis, perception of the workplace and job performance, nature of employee interactions and inclusive practices. The findings include both the participants personal efforts and what they perceived their organisation doing. The former are, modifying their environment to limit distractions, incorporating time management techniques and scheduling tasks, as well as taking breaks when needed. The latter include having an informed and accommodating manager, with deadlines being flexible and written instruction to be used for directive communication. These were a few helpful practices they mentioned their organisations undertaking. The participants suggested that awareness trainings and workshops be conducted for all employees to combat misinformation and foster awareness surrounding neurodiversity and mental illness in the workplace. Another suggestion was for medication and mental health care to be reimbursed by companies. The implications, limitations of the study and directions for future research have been discussed.

Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

67454 | *Relationship Between Ability to Endure Depression and Acceptance of Comfort*
Haruka Hayashida, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Japan

A high "ability to tolerate depression," which is the ability to adaptively handle emotions that are unacceptable to oneself, is effective in recovering from negative situations. However, there are times in life when we encounter serious negative situations from which we cannot recover on our own, and we need to receive comfort from others. In this study, we examined the effects of the three factors that constitute the ability to endure depression, "the ability to endure loneliness," "the ability to face anxiety," and "the attitude of self-disclosure without being strong," on the acceptance of consolation from others in serious negative situations. Participants were 153 female university students. Questionnaire survey. Multiple regression analysis revealed that a high ability to endure loneliness had an inhibitory influence on the acceptance of consolation (scenes of loss of a loved one: $\beta = -.200, p < .01$, scenes of betrayal: $\beta = -.135, p < .10$) and that an attitude of self-disclosure without being strong had a acceptance ($\beta = -.352, \beta = -.267$, in that order; both $p < .01$). It was inferred that a high tolerance for loneliness in the ability to tolerate depression would make it difficult to accept comfort from others, even in serious situations. Therefore, in order to clarify the comforting methods that can be accepted even by those who have a high ability to endure loneliness, eight types of comforting methods were taken up, and a two-factor analysis of variance was conducted for the ability to endure loneliness (high/low) \times eight types of comforting methods, and effective comforting methods were identified.

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68414 | *Effective Sanction Avoidance in Drug Trafficking: The Construction and Validation of the Restrictive Deterrence Utility Scale*

Xin Guan, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
T. Wing Lo, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Aims: Drug traffickers perform many criminal strategies to avoid legal sanctions while committing crime. The use of any criminal strategy is mainly motivated by the fact that it can reduce the risk of arrest, and this has been the focus of research on restrictive deterrence. In this context, this study develops a Restrictive Deterrence Utility Scale (RDUS) to measure the effectiveness of the criminal strategies used in drug trafficking.

Methods: Survey data were collected from 294 female drug traffickers aged between 21 and 61 years who were serving sentences in Mainland China. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis were conducted for scales investigation.

Results: Based on exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, the results show that there are three valid and reliable factors for the RDUS: anomaly avoidance, reduction of exposure time, and the use of weapons and tools.

Conclusion: We argue that, drawing on the rich body of qualitative-dominated research on restrictive deterrence, an attempt to establish a relevant quantitative form is a meaningful test of the relevance of restrictive deterrence. This study contributes to our understanding of the role of criminal strategies in avoiding sanctions from the point of view of drug traffickers. The RDUS offers a helpful method for assessing the motivation for drug traffickers to persist in drug crime and for formulating appropriate interventions for drug prohibition.

69228 | *A Cognitive and Socio-cultural Perspective on the Tendency to use Gmail's Smart Reply-like AI-based Texting Features*

Sairaj Patki, FLAME University, India
Omkar Joshi, FLAME University, India
Ritwika Das, FLAME University, India

Introduced by Google in the year 2016, Gmail Smart Reply gives reply suggestions to users through deep neural networks, based on its ML model trained on a massive database collected earlier. By 2017, Smart Reply was already sending about 6.7 billion email replies on behalf of humans. The present study explores the tendency of email service users from India to use features like Gmail's Smart Reply. The final data comprised 167 participants, including 92 students and 75 working professionals from India. The simulation section of the study posed six hypothetical Emails to the respondents. Students and professionals received email contexts that were relevant to their experiences respectively. To account for the message's nature, an equal number of formally and informally worded emails were used. The direction of communication was incorporated by making participants respond to Emails from a subordinate, a peer or colleague, and a senior. Gmail Smart Reply-like short responses were provided and participants had the option of choosing these or typing their own responses. Findings showed that over 80% of participants used the Smart-Reply-like option rather than typing their own replies. The cognitive and socio-cultural explanations for this tendency are explored. The study has socio-cultural implications in the context of democratizing AI-based language solutions and ensuring the sensitivity of the solutions to regional needs. While features like Smart Reply provide supportive ecosystems for non-native English speakers, its consequent domination over naturally produced language may have implications for computer-mediated communication and cognitive linguistic studies in the future.

Mental Health

67534 | *Mental Relaxation Techniques as a Therapeutic Intervention for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder*

Arushi Srivastava, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India
Torsa Chatteraj, Banaras Hindu University, India

The widespread occurrence of trauma exposure and its detrimental effects on survivors and society highlight the necessity of secondary prevention of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). PTSD occurs due to direct or indirect exposure to traumatic events, leading to prolonged psychological distress. Its symptomatology ranges from the experience of intrusive thoughts to continued avoidance of stimuli. A few physiological symptoms include heightened arousal and reactivity, which can be observed as rage outbursts, restlessness, reckless behaviour without regard for consequences, hypervigilance, sleep disturbances, and difficulties concentrating. Relaxation techniques have demonstrated considerable amelioration of physiological symptoms of trauma. According to van der Kolk (2002), PTSD treatment must address sensory reminders and help the individual gain bodily control over the triggers evoking traumatic reactions. The use of relaxation techniques may help manage an over-reactive stress response if the individual is cognizant of their triggers and can be ready to react to them. As hypervigilance lessens and focus improves, these strategies may be utilised as a stepping stone to get individuals with PTSD prepared to engage in other evidence-based treatment modalities. In the present review, we aim to explore the efficacy of mental relaxation techniques for treating PTSD. We underscore three mental relaxation techniques (cognitive restructuring, guided imagery, and mindfulness-based interventions) that address physiological aspects of distress. The empirical evidence on the efficacy of mental relaxation techniques is meagre. Still, a growing body of research indicates they are effective approaches for treating PTSD, especially for those individuals who have not been successful with traditional therapies.

68240 | *Mental Health and Academic Performance in the New Normal*

Emilyn Munar, University of La Salette, Philippines
Queenne Kimverlee Claro, University of La Salette, Philippines
Gretchen Mae Rosal, University of La Salette, Philippines

Mental health is still a relatively new concern, in recent years there has been a shift toward a more socially acceptable attitude toward discussing it. Concerns about college students' mental health are the subject of an ever-expanding body of research, which is currently being conducted in increasing numbers. The purpose was to assess the mental health status and the academic performance of students in a Higher Education Institution (HEI) specifically in Santiago City, Isabela, Philippines for proper interventions to succeed in their studies. A descriptive cross-sectional survey design was used in the study and the analytical sample used was purposive sampling which was composed of 356 respondents. Data was collected using the General Health Questionnaire-28 (GHQ-28). The result revealed a significant relationship between mental status and academic performance in terms of age and gender. The study concludes that mental health awareness is a necessity, especially for college students to succeed in their chosen careers.

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68727 | *Intercultural Adaptation Among Long-Term Chinese Residents in Japan: A Study Examining Acculturation, Acculturation Stress and Demographic Variables*

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

To examine the relationship between acculturation, acculturation stress, demographic variables, and psychologic adaptation among long-term Chinese residents in Japan, an online survey was conducted. Data of 307 Chinese residents who have lived in Japan for more than 3 years was analyzed. In addition to demographic variables, host/ethnic culture orientation as acculturation; Japanese language insufficiency, social isolation, perceived discrimination as acculturation stress; subjective well-being as a positive aspect and depression as a negative aspect of psychologic adaption were utilized in this study. The results of multiple regression analysis revealed 3 significant predictors of subjective well-being: social isolation ($\beta = -.54, p < .001$), host culture orientation ($\beta = .17, p < .001$), and marital status ($\beta = .15, p < .001$). The results also revealed 5 significant predictors of depression: social isolation ($\beta = .40, p < .001$), Japanese cognitive status ($\beta = .17, p < .001$), age ($\beta = -.19, p < .001$), educational background ($\beta = -.18, p < .001$) and perceived discrimination ($\beta = .16, p < .01$). The results confirmed the negative effect of social isolation in the largest foreign group in Japan. The results also show that while the experience of discrimination significantly increased depression, the lack of Japanese language proficiency had no significant effect on either the positive or negative aspects of intercultural adaptation. In addition, Japanese culture orientation encourages a better subjective well-being. All factors including demographic variables were discussed by comparing studies on Koreans in Japan and overseas Chinese in other countries.

69235 | *A Formative Assessment of the Mental Health (MH) and Wellbeing (Wb) of Students Enrolled in the Heroes Development Programme (HDP)*

Christina Joseph, The Heroes Foundation, Trinidad and Tobago
Michael Pierre, The Heroes Foundation, Trinidad and Tobago

The Heroes Foundation investigated youth Mental Health and Wellbeing as part of the HDP due to the increased reports of child abuse and neglect during the COVID-19 pandemic and mass migration of Venezuelans. This formative assessment is one of the measures that will assess the effectiveness of implemented interventions. The aim was to benchmark the MH and Wb scores of students enrolled in the HDP. In this cross-sectional study, the sample population were students and children from interested secondary schools and migrant groups. Self-reported online surveys were disseminated to participants, 10 to 18 years old, whose authorised adults consented to their participation. Both surveys were adapted from standard surveys and translated to Spanish for migrants. There were 311 participants. Locals were "At risk" of Separation Anxiety Disorders (22%), Generalized Anxiety Disorder (48%), Mood Disorders (37%) and Conduct Disorder (CD) (44%) and 17% of migrants were "At risk" of CD. Less than 40% of the locals were "At risk" of Social (38%) and Academic (34%) problems. Migrants were "At risk" of Social (48%) and Academic (78%) problems. Majority of the locals (94%) and migrants (95%) were "At risk" of Emotional problems. This formative assessment observed that local and migrant participants were "At risk" of developing specific mental health and behavioural problems. This evidence will be used to i) inform curriculum development (design and intervention) and ii) support public policy development.

69127 | *The Mediating Role of Exercise Self-Efficacy on the Relationship Between Depressive Symptoms and Exercise Participation of Team Sports Student-Athletes*

Cely Magpantay, De la Salle University, Philippines
David Kuyunjik Damian, De la Salle University, Philippines

The purpose of this study was to examine the association between depressive symptoms and exercise participation among student athletes in the Philippines and to know if the relationship was mediated by exercise self-efficacy. The population consisted of team sport student athletes (N=215) aged 18-30 years who were currently enrolled in their respective schools. The study utilized a cross-sectional explanatory non-experimental quantitative design. In choosing for appropriate statistical analysis, the researchers followed Baron and Kenny 1986 consideration for mediation. Mediation Analysis with bootstrapping or Hayes' model was employed to treat the data that was gathered. The results showed that there was no significant association between depressive symptoms and exercise participation $R^2 = .012, F(1, 213) = 2.60, p = .1089$. Further analyses revealed that exercise self-efficacy did not mediate the relationship between depressive symptoms and exercise participation among student athletes $R^2 = .019, F(2, 212) = 2.06, p = .1304$. Implications of depressive symptoms, exercise self-efficacy, and exercise participation are discussed. Other factors in predicting exercise participation among student athletes should be further studied.

Psychology and Education

67339 | *Research on Self-Esteem of Adolescents*

Enkhmaa Badmaanyam, University of Finance and Economics, Mongolia
Kalamkhas Jykyei, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolia
Bolortamir Luvsantseren, University of Finance and Economics, Mongolia

Since Mongolia's transformation from a socialist to a democratic society in 1990, the country's population has experienced significant changes in regards to both way of life and personal values. This political shift has had both positive and negative effects on individuals' mental health, but has especially affected the self-esteem of teenagers. Adolescence is a period of intense physical and psychological change, and self-esteem, or the evaluation of one's own worth, plays an integral role in individual development. It can be particularly difficult for teenagers, who account for 18.5 percent of Mongolia's population, to balance external societal and political changes alongside their own already tumultuous inner worlds. In the interest of exploring how adolescents define and interpret their "ideal self", we used the Dembo-Rubinstein Scale of Self-Esteem Measurement to assess 50 high school students aged between 15-17 and their evaluations of their own self-worth in light of recent cultural transformations in the country. According to Hewitt, John P. (2009), self-esteem is the level of confidence one has in their own worth or talents. The ideal self is a component of a person's self-concept that includes their desires, hopes, and wants (Higgins 1987; Rogers 1959). By gaining a deeper understanding of what they personally expect from themselves in order to achieve an ideal self, and the ways in which socio-political factors may impact their sense of self, adolescents will have greater means and opportunities to grow psychologically, socially, and intellectually mature

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67514 | *Research on the Effect of Multimedia Teaching on the Outcome of Interior Design License Examinations*

Chin-Yu Hung, Tatung University, Taiwan

Chih-Fu Wu, Tatung University, Taiwan

This research examines interior design drawing as a research approach. For a long time, the primary teaching method of interior design drawing focused on a traditional hand-drawing experience but this teaching method did not keep pace with the times. Therefore, this research aims to explore the application of Multimedia Teaching assisted with interior design detail drawing, to establish the interior design drawing database, and to analyze the teaching and learning effects of such an approach. The design experiment study was carried out in three phases. The drawer participated in designing and drawing detail drawings, filled out questionnaire surveys and was rated in the first stage of the experiment. In the second stage of the experiment, the drawer participated in the testing and scoring of multimedia-assisted teaching. In the third stage of the experiment, the experimenters participated in the learning effectiveness questionnaire and the teaching effectiveness interview. The experimental analysis method adopted SPSS statistical item analysis combination to obtain the research results. The results of this study are expected to review the results of multimedia-aided teaching that can improve the effectiveness of interior design examinations, establish a database of suggestions, and analyze the effects of multimedia-aided drawing teaching and learning. A novel and innovative educational model for building interior design license examination is established with multimedia application-assisted teaching. The research results will provide an important reference for the improvement of interior design license examination teaching in the future

67519 | *Internal Protective Factors of Chinese Rural Students' Academic Resilience*

Jia Zhuang, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Youths are future pillars and valuable assets of a society. The large rural youth population defines the sustainability of tomorrow's labor market. Empirical studies consistently suggest that Chinese rural students' educational development is under considerable socio-economic and cultural threats (e.g., unprivileged family SES & unsupportive rural parental ethnotheories) (Kong et al., 2021), while little is known about individuals' agency in withstanding environmental adversity. In this light, this study draws upon the concept of academic resilience to investigate the internal protective factors of Chinese rural students. Data is drawn from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) 2018 survey (N = 384; 183 non-resilient & 201 resilient students). The independent sample t-tests displays that resilient and non-resilient students are different in their educational aspiration ($t = -4.53$; $p < 0.001$), school satisfaction ($t = -1.98$; $p = 0.048$), buoyancy ($t = 4.49$; $p < 0.001$), learning effort ($t = -9.44$; $p < 0.001$), and self-regulation ($t = 4.44$; $p < 0.001$). The results of binary logistic regression further suggests that rural students' educational aspiration ($\beta_1 = 0.50$; 95% CI: 0.22 to 0.78; $p < 0.001$), buoyancy ($\beta_2 = -0.13$; 95% CI: -0.25 to -0.02; $p = 0.023$), self-regulation ($\beta_3 = -0.07$; 95% CI: -0.12 to -0.01; $p = 0.017$), and learning effort ($\beta_4 = 0.22$; 95% CI: 0.13 to 0.32; $p < 0.001$) predict their academic resilience. This study contributes to the existing scholarship by identifying the significant internal protective factors of Chinese rural students' academic resilience.

69219 | *Engagement, Positive and Negative Emotions in English Learning in the Japanese Context*

Rieko Nishida, Osaka University, Japan

In this presentation, I will describe general tendencies of Japanese university students' behavioral, cognitive, social and emotional engagement in English classroom. Also general tendencies of positive emotional factors concerning enjoyment including social enjoyment, personal enjoyment and teacher appreciation, and also negative emotion including anxiety will be described. The study also investigates how these factors are inter-related. The study was conducted during the year of the spring semester of 2022. The research questions were to examine 1) the general tendencies of engagement, enjoyment, and anxiety for the Japanese students, 2) how positive emotions including enjoyment and negative emotions including anxiety can affect engagement in the language classroom. In order to investigate the research questions, the descriptive statistics, correlation analyses, and structural equation modeling (SEM) were examined. In descriptive statistics, teacher appreciation and behavioral engagement were high, on the other hand, anxiety and social enjoyment showed low. In correlation analyses, teacher appreciation and personal enjoyment showed a stronger correlation ($r < .784$). The hypothesized model was analyzed and all paths revealed statistical significance, and Goodness of Fit measure provided by AMOS are CFI = .992, RMSEA = .054. The model showed that students who felt stronger sense of enjoyment are likely to be engaged in classroom activities (with a path coefficient of .88), and anxiety did not show a stronger path to engagement (with a path coefficient of .02). In this talk, an overall summary of the present study will be described.

64912 | *Can We Use Technology to Predict Student Success and Failure in Higher Education*

Peter Eachus, University of Salford, United Kingdom

The aim of this research was to identify those technological factors that contribute to success/failure in Higher Education. Many factors contribute to a students' success or lack of success in higher education. Some of these will be individual factors such as personality, motivation, previous educational experiences and many others. Other factors that contribute to success or otherwise, will be focused on the institution and the technology, courses and facilities that are provided. The data was collected automatically via the technologies used by the university. These included student use of the computer network; student access to online learning materials; the number of times the library was used; use of the virtual learning environment, and finally the degree to which student support services and careers advice was utilised. The students (N = 301) in this study were all enrolled on a BSc (Hons) Psychology programme at a University in the North of England. In addition to the behavioural data, student academic performance was also assessed using the existing assessments for the taught programme. The findings revealed that although some of the predicted relationships were confirmed, for example library use was a good predictor of academic performance, other predictions, for example use of the virtual learning environment, were not predictive of success. However, although a general model predicting student performance was not forthcoming, it was found that the data was useful in predicting "at-risk" students, i.e those individuals likely to drop out before completing their studies.

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67458 | *Academic Self-concept, Global Self-esteem, and Social Integration of Students With Special Educational Needs in Higher Education*

Hoi Nga NG, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Kam Weng Boey, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Chi Wai Kwan, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Inclusive education (IE) regulates that students with learning difficulties or with special educational needs (SEN) should study in the mainstream classrooms. Past research in the primary and secondary schools suggested that students with SEN showed lower self-concepts and experienced negative feelings about learning in mainstream classrooms. In the meantime, more and more students with SEN pursue their studies in higher education. Transition from secondary to tertiary education presents challenges and stress to many students, particularly students with SEN. This study examined academic self-concept, global self-esteem, and social integration of students with and without SEN. A questionnaire consisted of demographic characteristics, SEN status, and measuring instruments was put online to invite students' participation. A total of 91 students with SEN and 458 students without SEN responded. The data showed that students with SEN showed satisfactory social integration. Compared with students without SEN, they were significantly lower in academic self-concept and inferior in global self-esteem. However, the difference was significant among female students, but not male students. Students with Type I disabilities (Physical and sensory impairments) were significantly higher in academic self-concept and global self-esteem than students with Type II disabilities (Learning difficulties and development disabilities) and Type III disabilities (Mental and emotional problems). Students with Type III disabilities were most vulnerable to poor academic self-concept and inferior global self-concept. Evidently, gender difference and types of disability should be taken into account in the implementation of IE. Limitations of the study were considered and implications of the findings discussed.

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

66949 | *Investigation of the Wisdom of Older Adults to Live in Harmony with Nature*

Yuho Shimizu, The University of Tokyo, Japan
Masashi Suzuki, Sompo Holdings, Inc., Japan
Yukako Hata, SAT Laboratory LLC, Japan
Toshiro Sakaki, SAT Laboratory LLC, Japan

Environmental destruction is progressing rapidly around the world, including in Japan. What familiar social groups should we refer to when we aim for a symbiosis between nature and humans? We believe that one of the appropriate social groups is older adults. They have developed a wide range of wisdom for living through the utilization of nature's benefits and countermeasures against nature's threats. Examples are agriculture that does not harvest more than necessary and traditional wooden houses with good ventilation. These pearls of wisdom have contributed greatly to the development of Japan's agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries. In this study, a wide range of wisdom for living in harmony with nature (how to utilize nature's benefits and countermeasures against nature's threats) was investigated among older Japanese participants (N = 218, mean age = 73.04 years). An online survey was conducted, and participants responded in an open-ended format. A qualitative analysis was conducted to examine in detail which responses were frequent. As a result, specific examples of utilizing nature's benefits included the management of fields by pest-eating animals. Specific examples of countermeasures against nature's threats included wrapping towels around water pipes to withstand the winter cold. Meanwhile, older participants had a very favorable view of passing on the wisdom of living in harmony with nature to generations younger than themselves. The data from the open-ended survey of many older adults is of high material value and will be useful for improving the policies for supporting older adults.

67406 | *The Lived Experiences of Stigma in Non-offending Pedophiles*

Rebecca Heron, University of Houston-Victoria, United States

Non-offending pedophiles are an under-researched, hard-to-reach population. This group of individuals are often hesitant to come forward and fail to seek help ongoing stigma experienced in society. In order to better understand non-offending pedophiles experiences of their identity and the stigma they face, semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with 10 non-offending pedophiles, who were recruited through online support groups for individuals who have sexual attractions towards children. Participants were interviewed over skype and the data was analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) following Smith et al (2012) approach and a number of themes were generated from the rich data set produced. Four main themes emerged, providing insight into how non-offending pedophiles experience stigma. The themes included 'stigma in relation to themselves', 'others', 'the media portrayal' and 'impact of stigma of MAP's seeking treatment'. Findings are discussed in relation to existing literature and practical recommendations are proposed, which will hopefully allow this population to feel more comfortable sharing their sexual interests, resulting in them not offending and ultimately the prevention of sexual abuse. This study fills the void in terms of lack of research with this population, especially when it comes to qualitative in depth studies, including not just male minor attracted persons, but female minor attracted persons as well.

67437 | *Biased Survival Expectations and Behaviours*

Cristina Vilaplana-Prieto, University of Murcia, Spain

We study biased survival expectations across two domains and examine whether they influence health and financial behaviours. Combining individual-level longitudinal, retrospective, and end of life data from several European countries for more than a decade, we estimate time-varying individual level bias in 'survival expectations' (BSE) and compare it to biased 'meteorological expectations' (BME). We exploit variation across individual's family history (parental age at death) to estimate the effect of BSE on health and financial behaviours and compare it to the effect of BME. Finally, we discuss whether the effect of BSE results from the effect of private information, or other mechanism. We find that BSE increases the probability of adopting less risky health and financial behaviours. We estimate that a one standard deviation increase in BSE changes the average individual probability of smoking by 48% (holding retirement accounts by 69%). In contrast, BME barely affects healthy behaviours, and is only associated with a change in some financial behaviours.

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68026 | *Intergenerational Differences and Inheritance of Marriage Between Born "Around-1975" and "After-1995" Groups Based on China*

Jingxi Zheng, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

The globalised rise in late marriage and divorce rates is to some extent a reflection of life choices and attitudes towards marriage. China is a densely populated country, and after the one-child policy, most families have a pyramidal structure; in 2021, the Chinese government officially enacted the three-child policy, with the aim of stimulating and encouraging people to have more children. However, with the rapid development of the economy and modernisation, there are dynamic changes of individuals' consideration. The target group for this study is the parents born around 1975, and their children, the millennials born after 1995. Seven pairs of families were recruited through snowball sampling. The study used a qualitative approach, with volunteers first completing a demographic questionnaire; semi-structured interviews allowed participants to explore and consider in depth, and asynchronous interviews compensated for the fact that some participants were unable to have simultaneous one-to-one online. The researcher forms four themes: the importance of marriage, love and cruelty in marriage, opposite sex kinship and mate choice, and women in marriage. The analysis concluded that there are similarities and contradictions in intergenerational perceptions of marriage, as well as differences between family units. Inheritance is in the identification of marital behaviour and family pressures, and differences revolve around the two generations' motivation for marriage and attitudes to non-mainstream marriage trends. However, parental influence on children is also externalised into acting styles such as reinforcement, correction, and avoidance of marriage due to the unique patterns of the individual internalised system.

68546 | *Military Life Challenges Among Military Spouses: Implications for Future Interventions*

Bianca Comicho, Ateneo de Davao University, Philippines

While there is a vast amount of research about the military in the Western setting, in the Philippines, there is an undeniable scarcity in research involving the military, its members and their families. As the "overlooked casualties of war", the researcher believes that military family members are equally impacted by the military lifestyle thus they also deserve equal research attention- especially the spouses who manage a handful of responsibilities in the family while the military member is away. This study aimed to arrive on certain research implications regarding the challenges faced by military spouses that will help design future interventions specific for military spouses in the Philippines. Using a mixed-method research design, the researcher investigated 4 major areas: stressors, coping resources, coping strategies, and perceptions of the spouses. The first phase of data gathering (survey) identified the top 5 responses in these 4 areas. While the second phase of data gathering aimed to elaborate the data. Data analysis revealed that anxiety was a major stressor. Other top stressors were media or media reporting, deployment and suspicion of infidelity. The spouses' coping resources were classified into 2: social and personal coping resources. Coping strategies were categorized into 3: emotion-focused, problem-focused, and avoidance coping strategy. Lastly, perception about being a military spouse revealed 3 themes: resilience, sense of pride, and sense of security. These findings implied the need to design interventions specific for military spouses that will target stress reduction, enhancing coping resources and strategies and maintaining healthy perceptions of the spouses.

68164 | *Examining the Exercise-Executive Functions Relation in Children With Autism*

Choi Yeung Andy Tse, Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Physical exercise is widely reported to be beneficial to executive functions (EFs) in children with autism. However, the impact of physical exercise on self regulation (SR) remains unknown. Moreover, very few studies have been done to examine the mechanism that underlies the exercise-EF and exercise-SR relations. The purpose of this study is to examine whether the two types of physical exercise (cognitively engaging vs non-cognitively engaging) benefit EFs through SR in children with autism. Sixty-four children diagnosed with ASD (52 males and 12 females, Mage = 10.00±1.40 yr, Mheight = 1.39 ± 0.11 m, and Mweight = 39.65 ± 8.86kg) were randomly assigned into one of three groups: learning to ride a bicycle (n = 23), stationary cycling (n = 19) or an active control with walking (n = 22). Two executive functions (EFs) -flexibility and inhibition and the mediating role of self-regulation (SR) were assessed. Participants in the learning to ride a bicycle group significantly improved their EFs (ps <.01). Mediation analyses showed that SR partially mediated the exercise-EF relationship (p <.05). Cognitively engaging exercise may positively influence EFs in children with ASD in part through improving their self-regulation

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Aging and Gerontology

68446 | *Reason Behind Grandchild Caring and Its Effect on Grandparent's Social Engagement in Different Household Settings in India: Using a Bayesian*

Papai Barman, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

Harihar Sahoo, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

The study examined reason behind grandchild caring and its effect on social engagement in different household (HH) setting among older (aged 60 and above) grandparents (GP) living in India using Longitudinal Aging Study in India data, 2017-18. HH structure was defined as the skipped-generation HH (SGH) where GP and grandchild lived together without middle generation and the multi-generation HH (MGH) where more than two generations lived together. Reason was categorized as compulsive (CS) and non-compulsive situation (NCS). Bivariate analysis, probit, Bayesian statistical model (BSM), and 20-IDI were utilised. Results show while only 23.7% GP from MGH reported CS, nearly 44.9% from SGH reported CS. Margins of probit model shows that grandparents who lived in SGH were 0.19 ($p < 0.001$) times more likely to report CS for grandchild caring than those who lived in MGH. Around 8 out of 10 IDI belonged to SGH reported the same. BSM shows that grandparents lived in SGH were 0.81 times (MCSE: 0.01) lower likely to engage in social life than their counterpart. It also shows that the level of social engagement was lower among grandparents reported living in SGH as well as CS. Around 6 out of 10 IDI from SGH reported that they did not participate in any event, program, and social work. The results from bivariate, regression, BSM and IDI significantly show that living in SGH and caring due to CS were negatively associated with social engagement. Familial role in different household settings brings different effect on the grandparent in India.

68499 | *Universal Access to Healthcare for Older Patients in Ethiopia: A Qualitative Analysis of Perspectives From Older Patients and Health Professionals*

Kirubel Mussie, University of Basel, Switzerland

Bettina Zimmermann, University of Basel, Switzerland

Bernice Elger, University of Basel, Switzerland

Jenny Setchell, The University of Queensland, Australia

Mirgissa Kaba, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Background: Access to quality healthcare for older patients is a challenge worldwide, particularly in countries like Ethiopia. The aim of this study was to investigate the challenges of accessing healthcare among older patients in Ethiopia from the perspective of older patients and healthcare professionals. Methods: Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with 20 older adults (60 years and older) and 26 health professionals including physicians and nurses purposively selected from health facilities in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital. The interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed using the reflexive thematic analysis approach. Results: Three themes were produced from our analysis of the data. First, participants stated that the physical and material infrastructure of health facilities were not convenient to provide specialised care for older patients. Second, they reported that specialised care services for older patients were highly limited or even absent. Third, they underlined limited geriatric expertise among health professionals as an additional challenge.

Conclusion: The lack of specialised care for older patients in Ethiopia leaves the older population vulnerable to more health challenges and gives rise to the ethical concern of justice in healthcare distribution. The findings could inform preparedness and health policy efforts targeted at the well-being of older adults in Ethiopia and other similar contexts. Moreover, there should be more efforts to advance geriatric training among health professionals and introduce departments that are intentionally designed for geriatric care in health facilities.

68896 | *Factors Associated With Risk of Fall Among Low Income Community-Dwelling Elderly in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

Siti Nur'Asyura Adznam, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Jenny Boon Zean Lea, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Jenny Hii Ai Na, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

INTRODUCTION: Fall is prevalent among older adults globally. Risk of fall and factors associated with fall risk is also understudied and has not been fully addressed in the local and global research. Hence, this study aimed to explore the prevalence of falls and factors associated with risk of falls among low income elderly.

METHODS: A total of 97 eligible community-dwelling elderly at People's Housing Program flats in Kuala Lumpur were recruited. Face-to-face interview was conducted using PASE-Malay version and Berg Balance Scale questionnaires. Fried Frailty Phenotype, Elderly Cognitive Assessment Questionnaire and Mini Nutritional Assessment Short Form were used to assess the frailty status, cognitive status and risk of malnutrition, respectively.

RESULTS: The mean age of the participants was 68.04±5.54 years. Majority of participants were women (73.2%), Malay (88.7%) and pre-frail (73.2%). A total of 44.3% of participants were IADL dependent, 9.3% were cognitively impaired and 29.9% were at risk of malnutrition. The proportion of falls among participants was 7.1% while 14.4% of them were at risk of falls. Factors that were found to be significantly associated with risk of falls were age ($r = -0.407$, $p < 0.001$), ethnicity ($p = 0.001$), educational level ($p = 0.003$), skeletal muscle percentage ($r = 0.204$, $p = 0.045$), handgrip strength ($r = 0.394$, $p < 0.001$), hearing impairment ($p = 0.020$), frailty status ($r = -0.315$, $p = 0.002$) and cognitive status ($r = 0.264$, $p = 0.009$).

CONCLUSION: It is critical to focus on assessing the risk of fall while providing treatments to low income elderly periodically. Future fall risk assessment should be part of community elderly health policy.

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68961 | *Blurred Boundaries for Foreign Caregivers: For Better or For Worse?*

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Chloe Muntefering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States
Feng-Hang Chang, Taipei Medical University & Wan Fang Hospital, Taiwan
Yosika Mauludina, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Beth Fields, University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States

Background: Stroke survivors frequently require a caregiver after they are discharged from the hospital (1). Their needs are often medically and physically demanding and can exceed the abilities of families, leading some to seek in-home help (2, 3). In Taiwan, foreign caregiving has become more common to address the needs of older adults and avoid institutionalization (4). However, little is known about the perspectives of stroke survivors and their family regarding foreign caregiving. The current project sought to address this gap.

Methods: We conducted a secondary analysis of qualitative data collected through a stroke recovery and foreign caregiving project (5). For this project, researchers completed interviews with 23 Taiwanese, community-dwelling stroke survivors (mean age: 73.4 years; 47.8% female) and their family who had hired a foreign caregiver. Data were analyzed using a thematic analysis approach (6).

Results: Six themes arose from our analysis, categorized into positive and negative consequences of employing a foreign caregiver. Positive outcomes included: (a) reduced family burden, (b) relationships exceeding professional norms, and (c) receiving necessary support. Negative outcomes included: (a) blurred and demanding schedules, (b) unmet expectations, and (c) poor stroke survivor outcomes. For example, many participants discussed relationships with their caregiver resembling "family", but simultaneously discussed a lack of boundaries for the caregiver's time off leading to burnout. Discussion: Participants identified positive and negative consequences of hiring a foreign caregiver that were sometimes conflicting. These findings demonstrate the need for specific regulations and policies surrounding the expectations and role of foreign caregivers.

69170 | *Qualitative Inquiry on Personal and Situational Factors on Elderly and Caregivers*

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Emy Ezura Abdul Jalil, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia
Hazlinda Hassan, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia
Raja Kamariah Raja Mohd Khalid, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, Malaysia

An aging society have an enormous impact on a country's society. For a developing economy, are its citizens ready for the changes that an aged society brings? Education could be a leveler in that by educating its younger generation on the aspect of aging and aged care, and most importantly caring for the elderly, the aged society could ensure that the elderly have access to health and wellbeing, part of the 2030 United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This paper presents part of its current research on a qualitative inquiry aimed to explore personal and situational factors affecting both the elderly and caregivers' daily routines. The term "situational factors" refers to all externalities (infrastructure; facilities; accessibility and availability; policy; governance) that have a direct or indirect effect on changes in individual behaviors, whereas "personal factors" refers to internal factors (demographic factors; family dynamics; self-efficacy; social norms; knowledge and experience). Based on interviews with more than 30 elderly and caregivers, through both direct interviews and focus group interviews, the research has found that both personal and situational factors play a role in the wellbeing of the elderly. In addition, the research also suggest these three areas: 1) Respondents have preferences to age in place, preferably in the care of their family members, 2) Concerns of health and sustainability of being independent and mobile and lastly, 3) Ensuring financial capability for unexpected medical expenses and caregiving expenses.

67986 | *Caring Communities – Ready for a Collaborative Approach to Dementia?*

Christine Pichler, Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria
Gabriele Hagendorfer-Jauk, Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria
Manuela Perchtaler, Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria
Tamara Ulbrich, Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria

Old age, care dependency and dementia pose particular challenges to those affected and their families. This paper presents participatory approaches to face these challenges, both theoretical and practical, focussing on the concept of the caring community. One form of a caring community is the dementia-friendly community where people with dementia and their families find the acceptance and support they need. These communities are characterised, among others, by efforts to enable social inclusion and overcome stigmatisation as well as an open approach to dementia in general. Several conditions need to be fulfilled for the successful social participation of a disadvantaged group (e.g., people with dementia) in a caring community. Among others, communities need to develop a fun-damental social (e.g., dementia-inclusive) attitude which then translates into corresponding actions and behaviours. In addition, community members' understanding for and acceptance of people's needs and lived realities need to be improved. This paper discusses the experiences from a project in a small town in Austria which implemented awareness-raising, support and relief activities to improve the town's dementia-friendliness as well as dementia-inclusiveness. Highlighted are challenges with sustaining newly established meeting spaces and with activating people to engage in community efforts in times of the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, the paper also touches upon the results of the participatory evaluation regarding the effectiveness of the project's activities.

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69197 | *Successful Cases of Transiting From Restraints to Restraint-free Care of Older Residents in Long-term Care Facilities: Perspectives of Multi-disciplinary Staff*

Lisa P.L. Low, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Alice N.L. Kwong, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Background: In recent decades, considerable attention has been given to efforts to reduce and eliminate restraint use in older institutionalized people. Previous research showed that staff expressed varying views of restraint-free care. Yet, no qualitative research has described this phenomenon in Hong Kong.

Purposes: This paper will present and compare the views of staff towards the care of three older people who transited from using restraints and becoming restraint-free in long-term care facilities (LTCFs) for older people.

Methods: A large qualitative study was conducted in six LTCFs in Hong Kong. A mix of staff including 27 senior managers, nurses, allied health professionals and frontline workers from two LTCFs were interviewed, and data were analyzed using latent content analysis.

Results: During the regular review of residents who used restraints, staff could vividly describe the restraint care that was provided and criteria for identifying residents that could be given an opportunity to 'try off-restraint'. Although strategies to try-off restraints were used, not all cases were successful. Three successful case reviews will be presented to describe the restraints received, the process of implementing and time allowed to trial restraint-free practice, and barriers to implementing restraint-free care for residents with particular predicament. Findings supported that training and education, institutional culture, additional resources, innovative ideas and collective efforts of all multi-disciplinary staff are key elements to promoting restraint-free care.

Conclusion: Although restraint-free practice has yet to actualize, extensive efforts have already been made to move towards using lesser physical restraint in LTCFs through teamwork.

Built Environment

69113 | *A Cross-Cultural Comparison on Age-Friendly Cities: Akita, Japan and Columbus Ohio*

Alexandria McBride, The Ohio State University, United States

Reason: This research will help bridge the cultural gaps in aging studies. Japan is on the forefront of our aging world and we need to take this opportunity to learn from their experiences. This research will primarily focus on the differences in our approach to a similar problem and how that may be affected by differing cultures.

Problem: Lack of comparison material on the international approaches to Age-Friendly Cities.

Methodology: Compared Baseline Assessment Reports from each city for their interview questions and methods. I then compared how the results affected their priorities in their Action plans. Finally, I interviewed with a cultural expert to clarify any cultural significance.

Results: Columbus's focus went primarily to actions that could be solved through city environment changes because that's where they found the greatest need. However, Akita had little to no concerns about housing and transportation in comparison. This drastic difference is both affected by the cultural difference and economic differences.

Implications: As Columbus's aging population inches towards that of Akita's, we need to find solid solutions around housing and transportation. Akita offers a great example for our future goals as an Aging city.

Transport, Mobility and Accessibility

69200 | *Status of E-Inclusion, and Prediction of Social Inclusion Among the Elderly in Taiwan*

Carol, Shu Huey Wu, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Hsin-Chun Chang, Chang Gung University Graduate Institute of Nursing, Taiwan

Digital aging is an essential part of active aging. E-Inclusion means that everyone in society can participate in the information society. In an aging society, whether E-Inclusion affects social inclusion?

The secondary data analysis method was used in this study— the source of original data from the National Development Council(2021). There are 1,745 who are experienced in using the Internet and those aged 65 and above. This study will •To analyze the E-Inclusion status of people over 65. To analyze the digital abilities and Social Inclusion in ICT use in health social connection, and subjective well-being of people over 65 and their relationships.

Result:

1. In Taiwan, 86.6% of individuals use the Internet. However, the Internet usage rate of the elderly over 65 years old has not reached 50%, but it has doubled in the past five years.
2. 98% of the elderly who have experience in using the Internet have used the Internet within three months. Data shows that the elderly use the Internet frequently. 83.7% of the elderly use the Internet every day, of which 34% use the Internet every day and for a long time, and 49% use the Internet every day but very often.
3. Elderly people use social communication the most (91.7%), followed by watching videos or listening to music on the Internet (64.6%), and online reading(58.5%).
4. According to Manova's analysis, the ability to use ICT significantly affects health status and social connection; but it has no significant effect on well-being.

Keynote Presentation: Jan Spijker To Be Young and Depressed: Higher Prevalence Rates for Depression in Youngsters in the Netherlands

Monday, April 3, 2023 | 16:10-16:55 | Online Room A

According to recent results of NEMESIS, 26% of the Dutch adult population had a psychiatric condition in the past 12 months. Twelve years earlier this was 18%.

Especially, there was a sharp increase in the prevalence in depressive, anxiety and substance use disorders. Those aged under 35, living alone, without employment and living in cities were at higher risk of developing mental disorders.

NEMESIS-3 is a national psychiatric epidemiological survey with more than 6,000 respondents (18-64 years old) that started in 2019. The MINI is used to assess psychiatric disorders according to DSM-IV and DSM-V. Earlier prevalence of psychiatric disorders were assessed in NEMESIS-2. COVID-19 does not seem to have influenced the rise in depression as prevalence in the year before, during and after the pandemic did not differ. There are other signals of an increase of depression and suicidality among students. The chronic stress and performance pressure that young people experience might be the explanation for this situation.



Jan Spijker

Jan Spijker, MD, PhD, is a psychiatrist at the Expert Center for Depression of Pro Persona mental health care in Nijmegen, and a professor at Radboud University in Nijmegen, Netherlands. His research focuses on the epidemiology, origins, and treatment of chronic, treatment-resistant depression. His research group conducts RCTs into augmentation therapy for (chronic, treatment-resistant) depression. He has contributed to more than 100 articles in peer-reviewed psychiatric journals and is the chair of the committee for the Dutch Multidisciplinary Guideline for Depression.

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Tokyo, 2023

March 31 – April 3, 2023

The Asian Conference on Psychology
& the Behavioral Sciences

The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion
& Philosophy

The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology

May 19–22, 2023

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies
The Asian Conference on Asian Studies

May 26–29, 2023

The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities
The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences

November 22–25, 2023

The Asian Conference on Education

Washington, D.C., 2023

April 21-24, 2023

The IAFOR Conference on Educational Research
& Innovation

Paris, 2023

June 16–19, 2023

The Paris Conference on Education
The Paris Conference on Arts & Humanities

London, 2023

July 13–17, 2023

The European Conference on Education
The European Conference on Language Learning
The European Conference on Arts & Humanities
The European Conference on Aging & Gerontology

Barcelona, 2023

September 19-23, 2023

The Barcelona Conference on Education
The Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media
& Culture

Kyoto, 2023

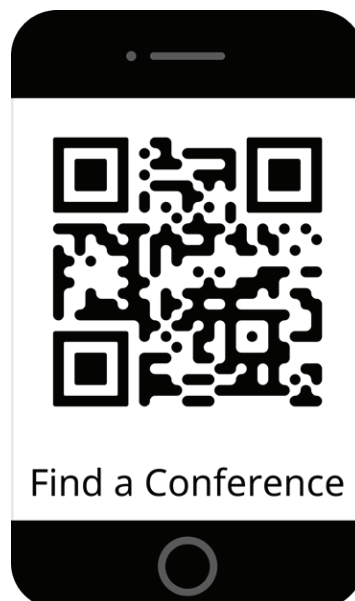
October 10–13, 2023

The Asian Conference on Media,
Communication & Film
The Kyoto Conference on Arts, Media & Culture

Honolulu, 2024

January 4-7, 2024

The IAFOR International Conference on
Education
The IAFOR International Conference on Arts &
Humanities



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