The 12th Asian Conference on Psychology
& the Behavioral Sciences (ACP2022)

The 12th Asian Conference on Ethics,
Religion & Philosophy (ACERP2022)

The 8th Asian Conference on Aging
& Gerontology (AGen2022)

PROGRAMME +
ABSTRACT BOOK

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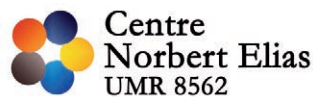University and IAFOR's Global University Partners

THINK TOKYO

MARCH 29-31, 2022 | ONLINE FROM TOKYO, JAPAN

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IAFOR has entered into a number of strategic partnerships with universities across the world to form the IAFOR Global Partnership Programme. These academic partnerships support and nurture IAFOR's goals of educational cooperation without borders, connecting the organisation with institutions that have an international and internationalising profile, and a commitment to interdisciplinary research. The IAFOR Global Partnership Programme provides mutual recognition and scope for Global Partner institutions and organisations to showcase their research strengths, as well as engage in the development of projects and programmes with IAFOR.

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ACP/ACERP2022 Organising Committee

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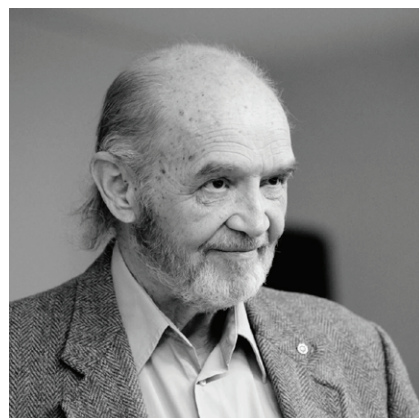
Roswiyani Roswiyani
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Dexter Da Silva
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Brian Victoria
Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, United Kingdom

AGen2022 Organising Committee

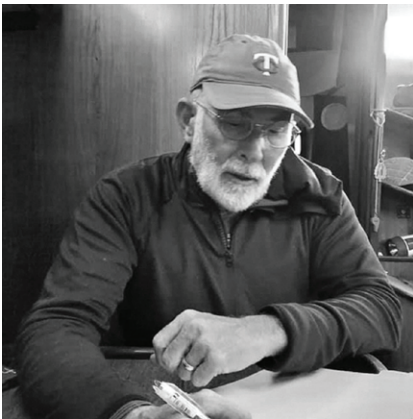**Joseph Haldane**
IAFOR, Japan

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

Sela V. Panapasa
University of Michigan, United States

Lowell Sheppard
Never Too Late Academy, Japan

Haruko Satoh
Osaka University, Japan

Letter of Welcome

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

Welcome to the IAFOR spring conference series, held online from Japan. I can hardly believe that this is the third consecutive spring that we have been uniquely online from Japan due to the coronavirus. In response to the pandemic, Japan closed its borders in March 2020, and is only now beginning to open them. Unfortunately this will be too late for the conference this year, but we look forward to 2023 being fully hybrid, onsite and online, and to welcoming delegates back in person to Japan.

As we hope the worst of the coronavirus pandemic is behind us, it is clear that there are no shortage of major and ongoing global and existential challenges that will need our collective and collaborative energies to address.

IAFOR is committed to nurturing global collaborations for the global public good, by encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating intercultural awareness and promoting international exchange. These exchanges can easily be dismissed as frivolous in times of immediate crises (pandemics, war), and ongoing and longer term crises (climate change), but our communicative and facilitative work is of crucial importance, as it emphasizes that which unites us, encouraging us to attack complex problems and their causes, rather than each other.

It is this openness to other ideas and opinions that is at the heart of the rigorous discussions which lead to new knowledge. We are stronger together, even and especially as we disagree. IAFOR is committed to providing the spaces to engage in meaningful and respectful debate, and in joining these conferences, your active participation is required to bring the International Academic Forum alive.

I look forward to seeing you all online, and one day in person.

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

Conference Guide

March 29 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Tuesday at a Glance

15:00-15:10   Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners
& Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

15:10-16:10   **Keynote Presentation**
The Rehabilitation of a Buddhist Heretic
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, United Kingdom

16:10-16:20   Break

16:20-17:20   **Keynote Presentation**
Religion and COVID-19 in the United States:
The Good, the Bad, and the Shocking
Frank Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, United States

17:20-17:30   Break

17:30-18:30   **Keynote Presentation**
Successful Prophecy?
Jehovah's Witnesses, Covid-19 and the War in Ukraine
George D. Chryssides, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

18:30-18:40   Break

18:40-19:40   **Moderated Discussion Panel**
Ethical, Religious and Philosophical Dilemmas in Responding to COVID
George D. Chryssides, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom
Frank Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, United States
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, United Kingdom
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan (Moderator)

Wednesday at a Glance

12:00-13:40   **Live-Stream Presentation Session 1**
Room A: International Religion / Spirituality
Room B: General Psychology

13:40-13:50   Break

13:50-15:05   **Live-Stream Presentation Session 2**
Room A: Philosophy - Philosophy and Religion
Room B: Mental Health

15:05-15:15   Break

15:15-16:30   **Live-Stream Presentation Session 3**
Room A: Ethics
Room B: General Psychology

16:30-16:40   Break

16:40-17:55   **Live-Stream Presentation Session 4**
Room A: International Ethics / Philosophy
Room B: Linguistics / Language & Psychology / Behavioral Science

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

09:00-09:10   Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners
& Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

09:10-10:10   **Panel Presentation**
*Helping Hands – Robotic Assistance in Supporting and Maintaining
Social Interactions with Elders*
Hee Rin Lee, Michigan State University, United States
James W. McNally, University of Michigan & NACDA Program on Aging, USA
Keith W. Miller, University of Missouri – St. Louis, United States
Ryuji Yamazaki-Skov, Osaka University, Japan

10:10-1020   Break

10:20-11:20   **Panel Presentation**
*Missing You – Resilience, Renewal and Rebuilding
Intergenerational Contact Within Families*
Debbie Howard, Aging Matters International, Japan
James W. McNally, University of Michigan & NACDA Program on Aging, USA
Lowell Sheppard, Never Too Late Academy, Japan

11:20-11:30   Break

11:30-12:30   **Workshop Presentation**
*NACDA: Data on Aging Resources from Research Ideation to
Long-Term Preservation and Sharing*
James W. McNally, University of Michigan & NACDA Program on Aging, USA
Kathryn Lavender, NACDA Program on Aging, United States

12:30-12:50   Break

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

Room A: Aging and Gerontology

12:50-14:30   **Live-Stream Presentation Session 1**
Aging and Gerontology: Social Integration and Engagement

14:30-14:40   Break

14:40-16:20   **Live-Stream Presentation Session 2**
Aging and Gerontology: Wellbeing

16:20-16:30   Break

16:30-17:45   **Live-Stream Presentation Session 3**
Aging and Gerontology: Policy and Response

17:45-17:55   Conference Closing Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

Room B: Psychology and Education

12:50-13:50   **Featured Presentation**
Perceived Stress of Students During Online Learning
Roswiyani Roswiyani, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

13:50-14:00   Break

14:00-15:40   **Live-Stream Presentation Session 1**
Psychology and Education

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 May 03, 2022, through the online system. The proceedings will be published on June 02, 2022.

Conference Catch-up

All 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.

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.

Become an IAFOR Member

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

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

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

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit:

www.iafor.org/membership

IAFOR Publications

Introduction

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

Conference Proceedings

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

IAFOR Journals

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

How are papers submitted?

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

How does IAFOR ensure academic integrity?

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

Where are the journals indexed?

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

What's the reach?

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

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

What's the cost?

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

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

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

Current IAFOR Journal titles include

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

THINK

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

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

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

Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

Our warmest congratulations go to Sayumi Miyake, Indrayanti Indrayanti, Angelie Bautista, Deepshikha Sharma, and Bhim Prasad Sapkota, who have been selected by the Organising Committee to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at the conference.

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**

Sayumi Miyake | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

A Case Study of Caregivers' Social Skills Use in Practice: Interviews and an Observation about Interactions with Care Recipients
Sayumi Miyake is a graduate student of Okayama University Japan, and major psychology field. She currently study caregivers' social skills (SS).

Indrayanti Indrayanti | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

The Existence of Leader-Member Exchange in Supporting Millennials' Work Meaningfulness in a Balance of Work and Personal Life

Dr Indrayanti, is currently an associate professor at the Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University (GMU), Indonesia. Indrayanti graduated from the Doctoral Program at Nottingham Business School, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom.

Angelie Bautista | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Bloom Where Planted: The Inflorescence Model of Suicide Recovery Among Youths

Ms Angelie D. Bautista is a registered guidance counselor and works as a Senior Guidance Counselor at the University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines. She is currently a PhD candidate in Clinical Psychology at the University Santo Tomas-Graduate School.

Deepshikha Sharma | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Exploring the Ethics of Bionationalism: Fact-value Dichotomies, Scientism, and Pseudoscience

Deepshikha Sharma is currently a Teaching Fellow at KREA University, India. She recently completed her masters in Philosophy from University of Delhi.

Bhim Prasad Sapkota | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

NCDs Risk Factors Among Nepalese Elders: How Prepared We Are?

Mr Bhim Prasad Sapkota is a public health professional working at the Ministry of Health and Population for Government of Nepal. He completed the Master's degree in Public Health at the Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University Kathmandu in 2012, and he is currently a PhD candidate at the Health-Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany.

Tuesday, March 29

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.
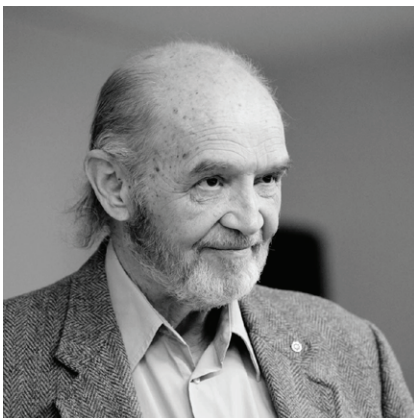
Keynote Presentation: Brian Victoria
The Rehabilitation of a Buddhist Heretic
Tuesday, March 29 | 15:10-16:10 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Unlike the Theravāda tradition, the Mahāyāna tradition of Buddhism allows Buddhist clerics, male or female, to regain their clerical status if they previously lost it due to having broken one or more of the four major rules of the clerical life, i.e. the four pārājikas (defeats). This possibility is included in the Māhāyana *Brahmajāla Sūtra* (J. Bonmō-kyō). While clerics who intentionally break one or more of the pārājikas are still subject to the loss of their clerical status, as Bernard Faure notes, "the culprit can now rehabilitate himself through his own repentance and through the merits of others."

This presentation deals with one such cleric, a Sōtō Zen cleric by the name of Uchiyama Gudō (1874–1911), who lost his clerical status in 1909 and was subsequently hung to death by the Japanese government on January 24, 1911. It was not until April 1993, 84 years later, that Gudō's clerical status was restored. The restoration occurred because the Sōtō Zen sect admitted Gudō "had been a victim of the national policy of that day." In essence, the Sōtō Zen sect admitted it had erred in depriving Gudō of his clerical status in 1909 since he had violated government policy, not one of the pārājikas as charged. This presentation will focus on the process of Gudō's rehabilitation in postwar Japan.

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.

Religion and COVID 19 in the U.S.: The Good, the Bad, and the Shocking

Tuesday, March 29 | 16:20-17:20 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

The responses to COVID-19 by religious individuals and entities in the United States have ranged from being scientifically informed, thoughtful, and balanced to endangering society. Similarly, the responses to religious concerns by government entities in the United States have ranged from scientifically sound while considering the needs of religious communities to pandering to certain religious communities in a manner that endangers society as a whole. Not surprisingly, much of this has coincided with the politicization of COVID in the United States. Thus, while the Jewish, Islamic, Buddhist and other religious communities have generally supported vaccination, masking, and social distancing (including holding services on Zoom), there has been a divide within Christianity. Most Christian denominations support vaccination, masking, and social distancing, but denominations associated more with social conservatism (for example, a large number of white Evangelicals) oppose vaccination, masking and distancing. Meanwhile, the response by state governments to religious vaccine exemptions and religious gatherings has varied from sincere attempts to accommodate religion with no or minimal harm to public health to subverting religion to public health concerns to pandering to conservative religious entities at the expense of public health.

Frank S. Ravitch

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

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

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

Successful Prophecy? Jehovah's Witnesses, Covid-19 and the War in Ukraine

Tuesday, March 29 | 17:30-18:30 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Jehovah's Witnesses have acquired a reputation for making prophecies that have failed. In this presentation, it is argued that such accusations are unfair: on the contrary, they have denied themselves plausible opportunities to claim success. In December 2005, the front page of the Jehovah's Witnesses' Awake! magazine bore the heading: "The Next Global Pandemic – When?" Despite the Watch Tower Society's interest in prophecy, they did not claim the Covid-19 pandemic as fulfilment of this warning, but as one of a number of signs that the end of the world's present system is near. The King of the South, to whom the biblical prophet Daniel refers (Daniel 11: 5-13) is identified with Russia, and predicted to wage a large-scale war. Although such predictions could be used as examples of successful predictive prophecy, Jehovah's Witnesses have merely regarded such catastrophes as signs that we are living in the earth's last days. Instead of boasting successful prediction, Witnesses have prepared themselves for such disasters, and the presentation examines some of the ways in which they have anticipated natural and human disasters, and adapted their practices accordingly.

George D. Chryssides

Dr George D. Chryssides is Honorary Research Fellow in Contemporary Religion at the University of Birmingham, after being Head of Religious Studies at the University of Wolverhampton, UK, from 2001 to 2008. George D. Chryssides obtained a First Class Honours MA degree in philosophy at the University of Glasgow, and a First Class Honours Bachelor of Divinity in systematic theology. He subsequently undertook postgraduate research at the University of Oxford, obtaining his doctorate in 1974.

From the 1980s, George D. Chryssides' main interest has been new religious movements, on which he has authored numerous books and scholarly articles. Recent publications include *Historical Dictionary of Jehovah's Witnesses* (2008), *Heaven's Gate: Postmodernity and Popular Culture in a Suicide Group* (2011), *Historical Dictionary of New Religious Movements* (2012), *The Bloomsbury Companion to New Religious Movements* (co-edited with Benjamin E. Zeller,2014), and *Jehovah's Witnesses: Continuity and Change* (2016). He is a regular presenter at national and international conferences.

Moderated Discussion Panel: George D. Chryssides, Frank Ravitch, Brian Victoria & Joseph Haldane (Moderator)
Ethical, Religious and Philosophical Dilemmas in Responding to COVID

Tuesday, March 29 | 18:40-19:40 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

One of the most worrying aspects of the COVID pandemic was the "locking down" of huge swathes of the global population, for the general security of the population, for "their own good". When China first responded to the coronavirus outbreak in Wuhan by incarcerating the whole of the city, it was an effective but shocking response. Many commentators opined that China might be able to do that, but in countries where freedoms of movement and assembly were societal cornerstones, surely that wouldn't be possible. However, "lockdowns" quickly spread, and the ability of China to control its population through what amounted to mass incarceration was lauded as highly efficient, evidencing the superiority of an autocratic system in times of crisis.

Soon lockdowns were complemented by track and trace technologies that not only allowed, but mandated unprecedented invasions of privacy, justifying enormous data transfer between individuals and the government and private sector contractors.

George D. Chryssides

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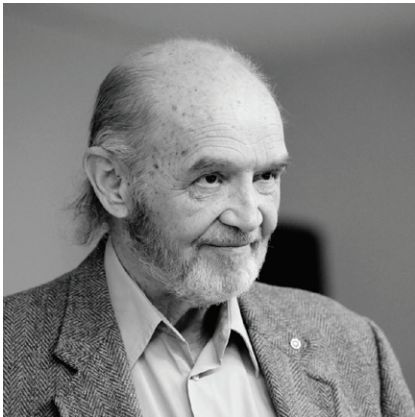
Frank Ravitch

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

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

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

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.

Joseph Haldane (Moderator)

Joseph Haldane is the Chairman and CEO of IAFOR. He is responsible for devising strategy, setting policies, forging institutional partnerships, implementing projects, and overseeing the organisation's business and academic operations, including research, publications and events.

Dr Haldane holds a PhD from the University of London in 19th-century French Studies, and has had full-time faculty positions at the University of Paris XII Paris-Est Créteil (France), Sciences Po Paris (France), and Nagoya University of Commerce and Business (Japan), as well as visiting positions at the French Press Institute in the University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas (France), The School of Journalism at Sciences Po Paris (France), and the School of Journalism at Moscow State University (Russia).

Dr Haldane's current research concentrates on post-war and contemporary politics and international affairs, and since 2015 he has been a Guest Professor at The Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, where he teaches on the postgraduate Global Governance Course, and Co-Director of the OSIPP-IAFOR Research Centre, an interdisciplinary think tank situated within Osaka University.

A Member of the World Economic Forum's Expert Network for Global Governance, Dr Haldane is also a Visiting Professor in the Faculty of Philology at the University of Belgrade (Serbia), a Visiting Professor at the School of Business at Doshisha University (Japan), and a Member of the International Advisory Council of the Department of Educational Foundations at the College of Education of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (United States).

From 2012 to 2014, Dr Haldane served as Treasurer of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (Chubu Region) and he is currently a Trustee of the HOPE International Development Agency (Japan). He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society in 2012, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in 2015.

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Wednesday, March 30

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.

12:00-13:40 | Room A
Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1
International Religion / Spirituality
Session Chair: Antonija Cavcic

62567   12:00-12:25
Profiting from Polytheism: The Commodification of Mythical Beings During the Covid-19 Outbreak in Japan
Antonija Cavcic, University of Shiga Prefecture, Japan

With their roots in animism and Shintōism, Japan's mythical creatures known as yōkai have been feared, revered, and used to explain calamities or inexplicable phenomena. Needless to say, in the early stages of the Covid-19 outbreak and even now to some extent, very little was known about the origins of the virus, its potency, and how it could be prevented or treated effectively. Naturally, this threw most countries in the world into a state of confusion and Japan was no exception. However, as opposed to seeking answers from conspiracy theories to make sense of the unknown, Japan turned to Amabié(アマビエ)—a mermaid-like yōkai known for predicting either an impending epidemic or abundant harvest. While Amabié offers no explanation, advice or immediate help, it is believed that by recreating manifestations of its image, people can defend themselves against illness. Whether it was wishful thinking or simply a trend is debatable, but countless artists, city councils, product manufacturers, and shrines around the country all jumped onto the bandwagon of producing and promoting products with images of Amabié in 2020. Although their motives varied and a sense of hope certainly inspired the production and consumption of Amabié, in this presentation I argue that the profit factor was a major incentive for shrines and businesses who invested in the trend. I will demonstrate this by drawing upon previous research on the commodification of religion while providing examples of the commodification of Amabié by local, corporate and secular entities.

62328   12:25-12:50
A Dynamic Political Anthropology: Reframing Thomas Moore's Spirituality
Nathan Garcia, Oblate School of Theology, United States

The challenge of maintaining political solidarity in pluralistic societies has become a Herculean task. International meddling in elections, divisive national debate, and unequal representation foment dialogical discord. What is needed today is a versatile anthropology to begin constructively framing our diverse beliefs. I argue that Thomas Moore's spirituality offers an anthropological foundation capable of fostering political dialogue. To this end, Moore outlines three indispensable virtues: First, the mystery he terms soul is the creative, passionate impetus at the source of our vitality. Second, his concept of psychological polytheism describes the complex, often paradoxical ways we know and express ourselves. Third, he emphasizes being open to life's challenges, even if it spells discomfort and self-reevaluation. These observations are not abstract principles but universal dimensions of human experience. Further, that even in their universality, they accommodate diversity, change, and interpersonal connection. Based on Moore's spirituality, this tripartite anthropological foundation acknowledges the validity of personal feelings and imagination [soul]. It accepts diverse expressions in rationalities and charisms (psychological polytheism). It encourages the world to both challenge and mold you (open to life's challenges). In the absence of a national ethos, the way to restore civil discourse and constructive political engagement is to have a shared anthropology. Thomas Moore's spirituality provides a tenable foundation for this purpose. If we take these dimensions seriously, then we have a basis for a dynamic anthropology that accommodates the passions, complexities, and changes in the body politic.

62925   12:50-13:15
Religious Meanings in the Symbolic Functions of Food: Tunisia and Japan as Case Studies
Tamaki Kitagawa, University of Tsukuba, Japan

In recent years, traditional food habits have been reconsidered positively due to discoveries of their health and beauty functions. Traditional foods such as superfoods are often attracting attention in the global food market. The North African region has multi-layered cultures, religions, and distinguished food customs with well-evidenced bioresources with worldwide recognition for their functionality, such as argan and olive. However, in their lifestyles surrounding these bioresources, people do not intend to use them only for their purely rational purposes of health functionality, but they are deeply embedded in their worldview and the understanding of people and nature. In principle, people's contacts with these bioresources are based on their symbolism. In this presentation, by comparing two traditional food cultures in Tunisia and Japan, the roles of the traditional food culture and the cultural and religious meanings of the bioresources in the indigenous culture which have been neglected while their functionality attracts attention will be considered. This study will be based on the results of fieldwork surveys conducted in Southern Tunisia from 2014 to 2017. This led to the discovery of a series of customs around olives unique to North Africa, the act of adoring the olive tree. They are "living religions" that are not prescribed in the Islamic doctrine and it becomes apparent that the same structure can be seen in the religious practices related to food as that of Japan with animistic backgrounds.

56411   13:15-13:40
An Analysis of Kierkegaard's and Wittgenstein's Notion of Faith
Fernando Lopena Jr., City College of San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippines

Faith is an essential dimension in becoming fully human. But then, the reality of faith poses many problems that can lead people to make irrational leaps of faith that turn out to be against God's will. There are questions like "Can faith be unreasonable at times?" and "Can one be an honest religious thinker and still have genuine faith?" This paper will give light to these 2 questions by analyzing the notion of faith of 2 great thinkers, Soren Aabye Kierkegaard and Ludwig Wittgenstein. Although both great thinkers brought great illumination to the reality of faith, the paper ends in challenging Kierkegaard's thinking that faith can be irrational at times like what happened in his discussion of the story of Abraham in his work entitled "Fear and Trembling." The paper also challenges Wittgenstein's thinking that one should approach the reality of faith by using reason only with his ideal of the honest religious thinker, written in his work posthumously published under the title "Culture and Value," by using Kierkegaard's discussion of the passion of the infinite. The paper proposes that our propositions about God and about what we say God wills in our life can be falsified once we come to an agreement that the essence of our faith is the belief that God loves us.

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2
Philosophy - Philosophy and Religion
Session Chair: Yip Mei Loh

62748   13:50-14:15
Compassion as Our Origins: Examining a Kyoto School Approach
Nanae Fukui, Graduate school of Education, Kyoto University, Japan

Rapid advancement in science and technology has not only brought us accessibility and comfort, but also serious environmental problems and issues resulting from close interactions of people with different modes of thinking. Thus, suffering and conflicts are, in many ways, no longer confined to distant parts of the globe. As such, recently there have been on-going attempts to develop new approaches to philosophy focusing on compassion while nurturing awareness about our interdependent mode of existence. To that end, this article focuses primarily on recent writings on compassion by Ohashi Ryosuke, a contemporary Japanese philosopher in the tradition of the Kyoto School. This paper seeks to accomplish the following:(1)elucidates the inner workings of pathos of coexistence that Ohashi develops at the concept of "emptiness", and (2)attempts to critically examine a view of emptiness by which Ohashi's compassion is supported, discerning its possibilities and limitations.

55982   14:15-14:40
A Critique on Nietzsche's Critique on Christian Morality
Fernando Lopena Jr., City College of San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippines
Donna Jane Consul, City College of San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippines

In the beginning of the Christian story, before Adam and Eve committed the original sin, they did not know what is good and what is evil. After disobeying God's command "not to eat from the tree of knowledge of good and evil", they had a distorted knowledge of what is good and what is evil. What is really good and what is really evil? In this paper, the answer to that question coming from the history of Christian morality will be articulated. Specifically, it will differentiate the Christian morality coming from the perspective of Council of Trent (1545-63) and the Christian morality coming from the perspective of Vatican II (1962-65). After that, the paper will articulate the critique of Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) on Christian morality coming from two of his main works which are "Beyond Good and Evil" and "The Genealogy of Morals". The paper will conclude giving a critique on the critique of Nietzsche on Christian morality. Specifically, the paper will show that the critique of Nietzsche holds a lot of truth but the Christian morality that he critiqued is the Christian morality before Vatican II. It is even possible that Nietzsche will like the Christian morality of Vatican II although most probably, he would have reservations.

62486   14:40-15:05
Origen on the Will
Yip Mei Loh, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

No other philosophers quoted Plato so often as Origen, the founder of philosophical theology through his synthesis of philosophy with Biblical exegesis. Contra Celsum II, 16, informs us about Plato's myth in Republic X, where Plato narrates the fate of man and his choice. It is generally known that volition and mind (nous) are inseparable. Socrates holds that virtue is knowledge (episteme); that is, if one knows what good is, he does good. In brief, knowledge of goodness is necessarily the action of goodness. Likewise, for Origen the choice of the will, being an act of pistis, is related to the act of knowledge. Hence will, knowledge and faith form a triadic relationship. In First Principle Book III, 1, Origen inquires into the main principles of Christian faith for salvation: 'eph' hêmin' (within our own power), 'to thelein' (the will) and 'autexousion' (self-determination). In this article I discuss Origen's concept of the will in terms of Plato's Republic X and Laws X to try to uphold the premise that Origen, in his Peri Archon, does not assert that the devil's fall is caused by his substance, but by his free choice of will. Hence the first section will discuss the difference between freedom and volition, the second, Origen's concepts of 'eph' hêmin', 'to thelein' and 'autexousion' and the third will investigate Origen's views on previous causes in terms of Plato's Republic X and Laws X.

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 3
Ethics

Session Chair: Parin Somani

62154   15:15-15:40
The Ethics and Efficacy of Luxury Art as a Dimension of Corporate Social Responsibility
Matt Johnson, Hult International Business School, United States
Robert Barlow, Hult International Business School, United States
Prince Ghuman, Hult International Business School, United States

Recent years have seen renewed interest in the corporate social responsibility (CSR) of luxury brands, with a strong focus on sustainability and circular fashion. However, relatively little work has examined the potential role of visual art as a dimension of CSR for brands within this sector. In this analysis, we address this lacuna by integrating insights from contemporary ethics, art history, and business ethics to evaluate the opportunities, risks, and societal implications of such an approach. This analysis is buoyed by three key observations: 1) the recognition that visual art, generally, makes a critical contribution to human well-being and social function, 2) luxury brands, as a category, are more artistically inclined than brands from other sections, and 3) luxury brands play an outsized role in the development of artistic preferences and the generation of creative tastes. In synthesizing these inter-disciplinary insights, we provide an account of how, and under what circumstances, luxury art makes the greatest contributions to the social good, as well as addressing the larger, ethical considerations presented by corporate art.

62380   15:40-16:05
Exploring the Ethics of Bionationalism: Fact-value Dichotomies, Scientism, and Pseudoscience
Deepshikha Sharma, KREA University, India

Terminologically diluting the fact-value dichotomy, Bionationalism has evolved from a fixation on ethnic identities to grandiose visions of cultural heritage. While it plagues with distorted accounts of history, 'Othering' many and peddling pseudoscience, it heals by acknowledging indigenous epistemologies while validating a sense of belonging through empirical means. Such a weakening of the fact-value divide, nonetheless, emphasises the factual or scientific aspect of affairs. For instance, an ancient literary piece is used to prove the existence of techno-scientific inventions or prescribe cures. A demand for a particular kind of knowledge can be detected, where the value lies primarily in facts. This leads to a subtle form of scientism, as per Haack's two out of six identifiers. Ironically, it also leads to pseudoscientific practices and false claims. Such an exploration breeds a curiosity about the ethics of knowing itself - is it ethical to collectively prefer one method of knowing? Is it ethical to dilute the lines between fact and value, where obscurantism morphs into scientism? Is it ethical to affirm one's identity through divisive claims arising from Bionationalistic movements? While there are no simple answers, such questions and considerations help spot conflicts of interest and fabricated narratives, highlighting the necessity to disband such archaic dichotomies for better epistemic practices. Such critical explorations shall equip individuals to make informed ethical choices; whether that be regarding the facts in biology or the values that make up nationalism.

62096   16:05-16:30
Ethics in Higher Education Post Covid-19 Pandemic
Parin Somani, Independent Scholar, United Kingdom

Pandemics have historically contributed to vast social, economic, and political change. The recent coronavirus (covid-19) pandemic has demonstrated similar patterns and included the transition of higher education systems from traditional methods of educating students, to remote learning methods utilizing electronic learning (e-learning) platforms. This has altered the way in which educators transmit knowledge to their students and the learner's ability to comprehend information, consequently leading to compromised ethical behavior. This study aims to identify ethical dilemmas and moral languages that have been affected during the covid-19 pandemic. A framework is devised to facilitate sustainable ethical behavior to help educators and student's post- pandemic. A systematic review is conducted via a thorough literature search. Results have indicated a transition onto e-learning platforms have presented the following ethical dilemmas in higher education: ethics of consequences, ethics of consistency and ethics of care. This has related to authenticity of assessments pertaining to accreditation and compliance, quality of education, equity, student security and inclusivity. The moral languages affected during the covid-19 pandemic include rules and principles, character, and basic beliefs. This study has deduced that educators are deemed as moral actors who can create a myriad of consequences. However, by considering society and diverse backgrounds, students can be nurtured through behavior adaptation forming the foundation of social ethics and demonstrating virtue ethics. This will contribute towards positive sustainable student development and cultivate good ethical behavior in higher education post-pandemic.

16:40-17:55 | Room A
Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 4
International Ethics / Philosophy
Session Chair: Aleardo Zanghellini

62050   16:40-17:05
NipponEthics Stakeholder Model – Understanding How Japanese Companies Manage Key Stakeholders
Yurika Uematsu Bhuiyan, NewVision Solutions Limited, Bangladesh

Business concept is gradually changing on a global level, shifting from a chiefly profit focused viewpoint to a more stakeholder focused perspective. As the number of social enterprises increase and business enterprises become more socially conscious, leaders worldwide face the challenge to accommodate this shifting trend from stockholder interest to stakeholder interest. Japanese companies have long proven to be successful, using a unique stakeholder management approach. This paper focuses on Japanese companies, analysing the importance and management style of five key stakeholders - customers, employees, suppliers, shareholders and the environment. Taking Aristotle's virtue approach, this study conducts an in-depth analysis of business practices, social values and corporate culture, subsequently developing the NipponEthics Stakeholder Model, which shows a unique balancing mechanism practised in Japanese society; the position and role of all five stakeholders are explained using this visual aid. The paper investigates a complex scenario and provides a simple, practical model, so that businesses outside Japan can understand the structure of this symbiotic ecosystem based on a platform of respect. Additionally, the model can be utilized domestically on Japanese business failure scenarios, aiding the assessment of imbalance and analysing the reasons for such decline.

62439   17:05-17:30
AI Ethics in Next Generation Wireless Networks: A Philosophical Outlook
Rahul Kumar Jaiswal, University of Agder, Norway

Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms are playing a great role in modern society nowadays. Developing AI-based algorithms more intelligent than humans, for example, it has beaten humans in many specific domains such as chess, and ensuring the use of their advanced intelligence for good rather than bad raises a lot of ethical issues including safety, security, privacy, human dignity, etc. Next-Generation Wireless Communication Networks (NGWNs) is one of the growing areas where new technologies are emerging, for example, 6G from 5G and deploys AI techniques such as Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) for generating synthetic data in order to develop data-driven models, for example, real-time resource allocation, channel modelling, etc. Consequentialism decides that an action is good or bad depending on its outcome. To that end, this paper presents an overview of AI ethics in the context of wireless networks and investigates how AI ethics is related to AI from the philosophical perspective. It focuses on the ethical implications and moral questions that arise from the development and deployment of AI algorithms. Further, it verifies the claim that consequentialism drives AI, by addressing the possible impacts of deploying AI-based algorithms on society. It also verifies its ethical feasibility with the famous German philosopher Immanuel Kant, who defines ethics as ``act as you would want all other people to act towards all other people". Several ethical initiatives taken by countries across the globe to address the ethical concerns and issues emerging in relation to AI-based algorithms are also reviewed.

55966   17:30-17:55
Rights and Moral Objectivism in Watsuji Tetsuro's Rinrigaku
Aleardo Zanghellini, University of Reading, United Kingdom

In this presentation, I will discuss Watsuji Tetsuro's Rinrigaku. Watsuji's work presents a much needed corrective to Western ethical projects that overemphasise individualism; and it does so in a way that anticipates Western communitarianism and post-humanism, while at the same time being, often, more subtle than either. Rinrigaku is a rich, suggestive work -- one that, in addition, is occasionally given to making startling, almost provocative claims. It is also complex and open-textured, inviting the reader to actively construct some of the architecture of the book's ethical argument. In particular, I think that engaging with some key questions that Rinrigaku raises, but does not expressly answer in a definitive way, is key to assessing its success as an ethical project. I propose to address two of these questions in this presentation. They are: Does Rinrigaku make (adequate) room for individual rights? And: Can Rinrigaku be interpreted as defending a moral objectivist stance (roughly, one which treats ethics as a matter of moral facts), or does it ultimately propose a conventionalist morality (roughly, one where ethics is reduced to the contingent practices of any given community)? My normative premises are that moral conventionalism is unattractive and that rights should matter under any ethical system; thus, I am interested in a reading of Rinrigaku -- assuming one is possible -- that can be reconciled with these normative premises.

12:00-13:40 | Room B
Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1
General Psychology
Session Chair: Indrayanti Indrayanti

62296   12:00-12:25
The Consumer Neuroscience of Phygital Retail Experiences
Matt Johnson, Hult International Business School, United States
Robert Barlow, Hult International Business School, United States

One recent trend in business, accelerated by the pandemic, is the implementation of Phygital Retail: Consumer experiences that creatively integrate physical and digital elements. Typically, this means integrating digital sensors, facial recognition, augmented reality, and virtual reality into the physical retail environment. Implicit in the excitement about phygital shopping is that it can provide advantages above and beyond purely physical experiences and strictly digital experiences. However, there is yet to be a mechanistic account for how such advantages may be derived. In this paper, we address this lacuna by producing a framework drawn from consumer neuroscience, evolutionary psychology, and neuromarketing. We argue that phygital experiences are uniquely placed to create greater anticipated pleasure and psychological attachment during the pre-purchase phase of the consumer experience. In addition, given the implementation of certain payment technology, certain phygital environments also innoculate consumers to the psychological pain of payment. Given these influences on the consumer experience, as well as the novelty of such technological application, we close with a discussion of the ethical implications of phygital retail environments.

62719   12:25-12:50
A Case of Sand Tray Experience with a Taiwanese High School Student who Infected COVID-19
Po-hsuan Chuang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Since the end of 2019, the outbreak of coronavirus pandemic has swept across the world, causing major impacts on the way of life that people had been used to. It had also been particularly difficult for the underage students in Taiwan due to the lack of COVID vaccines. The government could only introduce online-courses to prevent transmission. Unfortunately, there were still students being infected. They were not only suffered from the illness and isolation, but also endured stress after returning to school. As a school counselor, the researcher concerned about the mental and physical wellbeing of these students upon their recovery. In this study, Sand Tray Therapy was applied to probe along with the participant into the psychological experience of such incidents. Adopting purposive sampling as the research method, the researcher invited a high school student who had recovered from COVID-19 infection to participate in 5 individual counseling sessions. Within these sessions, the participant presented the experience of the process from confirmed infection to full recovery on the sand tray. The results indicates that the participant finds the involvement of Sand Tray Therapy "special" and "fascinating" and shown the sentiment of "healing" and "releasing." Furthermore, the creations of sand tray shown the essence of "episodes reification," "evoking memories" and "rearranging records." This research presents that sand tray can catalyze students who infected COVID-19 to express more about the process of being infected to their recovery. Moreover, sand tray can be utilized to gain understanding of their inner state of selves.

62789   12:50-13:15
Sense of Self and Agency in Schizophrenia: Illusions, Delusions, and Loci of Control
Austin Avison, Eastern Michigan University, United States

Agency refers to subjective experiences of being the initiator of one's actions. However, a sense of agency (SA) is not assured and can deteriorate in the presence of mental disorders, particularly within the schizophrenia spectrum. In patients with schizophrenia, SAs are profoundly impaired and represent a criterion of the disorder: the inability to attribute one's thoughts, speech, and behavior to oneself. Schizophrenia is principally a disorder of the self, where individuals appear to have an abnormal sense of self and agency, where, for example, internally generated stimuli are ascribed to external sources, resulting in thought insertion symptoms. Consideration of individuals' senses of agency can provide critical insight into positive symptoms of schizophrenia, particularly regarding delusions of control. Delusions of control can express a loss of command over mind and body, that an external force has withdrawn or inserted one's thoughts, or that an outside influence is acting upon oneself. Like delusions, hallucinations are perceived as distinct from the self and are not under the control of the individual. Paradoxically, clinical research indicates that individuals with schizophrenia have diminished perceptions of agency and control; experimental data demonstrates a greater perception of external influence regardless of actual involvement. We discuss the implications of these findings in the context of illusions of control, which occur when individuals overestimate their control over events when no causal link exists. Here, we incorporate evidence on external loci of control to analyze how perceptions of internal-external controls relate to senses of self and agency in schizophrenia.

62303   13:15-13:40
The Existence of Leader-Member Exchange in Supporting Millennials' Work Meaningfulness in a Balance of Work and Personal Life
Indrayanti Indrayanti, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

Work-life cannot be separated from personal life; however, it can be balanced. As individuals, millennials eager to balance work and personal life to find meaning at work. This study aims to investigate the role of leader-member exchange in strengthening the relationship between work interference personal life and work meaningfulness in millennials. This study includes the other two dimensions on work-life balance namely personal life interference work life and work personal life enhancement. Also, work engagement is predicted effect work meaningfulness in millennials. A number of 354 millennial employees were involved in this survey study to fulfil four scales of leader member exchange, work engagement, work-life balance, and work meaningfulness. Data were analyzed using moderated regression analysis. The results showed that employee engagement, work personal life enhancement, personal life interference work life, and work interference personal life strengthened by leader-member exchange were able to explain 43.9% of the variation of work meaningfulness in millennial employees (R2 = .439; F (6,347) = 45,229; p < .001). Work engagement was significantly able to predict work meaningfulness (β = .425; p < .001), as well as work personal life enhancement (β = .164; p < .001), personal life interference work-life (β = .138; p < .005), and work interference personal life moderated by leader-member exchange (β = .715; p < .001). Thus, to achieve meaningful work, millennial must feel engaged with work, and get a balance between work and personal life with the strength of support from leader.

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2

Mental Health

Session Chair: Eric Orr

62668   13:50-14:15

Bloom Where Planted: The Inflorescence Model of Suicide Recovery Among Youths

Angelie Bautista, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Marc Eric Reyes, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Clarissa Delariarte, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

The increasing prevalence rate of suicide makes it a major public health concern worldwide. Nevertheless, suicidality is preventable and manageable given the continuous efforts to fully understand this phenomenon. This grounded theory study examined the process of suicide recovery among a selection of Filipino youth aged 15 to 27. Twenty-five survivors of suicide attempts were purposively selected and went through in-depth interviews. Through open, axial, and selective coding, guided by analytic memos, data was processed by consistently moving back and forth for the constant comparative analysis. Emerging categories were monitored until all new data fitted into existing categories and no new data emerged from further theoretical sampling or data saturation. Data triangulation for negative case analysis was conducted, which indicated that the emerging theory was broadened but refined and validated. Theoretical triangulation aided in making the findings comprehensive. Peer debriefing and member validation were conscientiously employed to be able to yield a substantive theory called the Inflorescence Model of Suicide Recovery. This model emerged and likened suicide recovery to the processes that a flowering plant goes through. It elucidates the phases of suicide recovery: (1) immersion: the acknowledgment of brokenness and vulnerabilities; (2) germination: the process of splitting off the seed coat of emotional pains; (3) emersion: the sprouting out from the soil; (4) entrenchment: the process of rooting deeper; and (5) inflorescence: the flourishing and sustaining suicide recovery. The Inflorescence Model of Suicide Recovery can contribute to the development of psychological intervention and management strategies for youths suffering from suicidality.

62824   14:15-14:40

Decreasing Mental Illness Stigma through Peer to Peer Socialization during an Mental Health Awareness Walk at an International University

Eric Orr, Brigham Young University Hawaii, United States

A Mental Health Awareness walk at an international university campus has been conducted yearly for the purpose of decreasing stigma, increasing awareness, and improving knowledge about mental illness while increasing accessibility to mental health services. These annual events include peer to peer instruction, small group facilitation by peer mentors, direct exposure to individuals with mental illness, normalization of speaking about personal and familial histories of mental illness, and normalizing experiences of mental health. Statistically Significant Increase of Mental Health Awareness and Knowledge as well as Decrease in Stigma were demonstrated through pre and post assessments among walking participants, peer mentors, and student presenters. Principles of Self Perception, Social Identity Theory, Social Psychology of Prejudice, and Social Modeling theory will be discussed as organizing principles of the Mental Health Awareness Walk. Suggestions for strategies of decreasing stigma, increasing knowledge and awareness, and increasing accessibility to mental health services will be discussed.

61799   14:40-15:05

Pathways of Resilience and Recovery From Trauma for Cambodian Young People

Zoe Wyatt, Hagar International, Mauritius

Trauma is prevalent worldwide and affects millions of children each year. The long-lasting effects of trauma are far-reaching and recovery from trauma can be challenging. The phenomena of the ability to recover from traumatic circumstances and adversity is known as resilience. Yet there is limited research available on resilience in developing countries, such as Cambodia. This presentation is based on PhD research that explored the individual, social and cultural factors that promote resilience and recovery from trauma. This qualitative study consisted of 40 interviews, 26 of these interviews were with of young Cambodians with a history of early childhood trauma that included incarceration, trafficking and modern-day slavery. The remaining 14 interviews, were conducted with key informants from non-government organisations working within the child protection space. Themes identified in the research contributing to resilience included social connectedness, the ability to successfully regulate emotions, opportunities for education and employment, meaning making, and faith and spirituality. This presentation will explore resilience and discuss the implications of the findings of this research. Strategies for supporting trauma survivors will be presented, relevant for both individuals and organisations working with trauma survivors in a variety of contexts.

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 3
General Psychology
Session Chair: Miriam Simon

62751   15:15-15:40
Mapping a Nomological Network of Resilience

Clarissa Janousch, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland
Frederick Anyan, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway
Céline Anne Favre, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland
Dilan Aksoy, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland
Wassilis Kassis, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, Switzerland

Evidence for the nature and related mechanisms underlying resilience measured by the Resilience Scale for Adolescents (READ) is limited. Even though validation studies of the scale exist, no nomological network analysis of the scale has ever been conducted. Therefore, the network of resilience has been examined, including sociodemographic variables, symptoms of anxiety and depression, stress, self-efficacy, and self-esteem. Data was collected from 1,986 students aged 10-15 (t1: M = 11.76; SD = .65) in September/October 2020 and April/May 2021 (t2: M = 12.28; SD = .56). First, structural and temporal stability of the READ was tested. Secondly, the nomological network of the scale was analyzed. Third, zero-order correlations and structural equation modeling with the READ and key conceptual domains were conducted. Finally, the effects of demographic variables were investigated using independent t-tests and analyses of variance (ANOVA). Results supported a 24-item, 5-factor structure of resilience (Askeland et al. 2019) including the subdimensions goal orientation, family cohesion, social competence, social support and self-confidence. Only trivial changes in measurement invariance models across time and gender could be detected. The network analyses identified strong connections between indicators belonging to social support, and family cohesion. Furthermore, the READ was concurrently associated with the key domains. In general, males, natives, and students with a high sociocultural status showed significantly higher levels of protective factors than females, students with a migration background, and students with a lower sociocultural status. Therefore, specific interventions for these groups are needed to foster their protective factors and minder risk factors.

62478   15:40-16:05
How Does (In)congruence in Perceived Child–parent Closeness Link to Chinese Children's Socio-emotional Adjustment? The Mediating Role of Children's Resilience

Yanlin Zhou, Zhejiang University, China
Diyang Qu, City University of Hong Kong, China
Canmei Xu, Zhejiang University, China
Nancy Xiaonan Yu, City University of Hong Kong, China
Qiong Zhang, Zhejiang University, China

A supportive relationship with parents facilitates children's positive adaptation. However, children often present discrepant views with their parents on their relationship, and these discrepancies lead to meaningful impacts on child adjustment as depicted in the Operations Triad Model. No study to date has investigated how (in)congruence in perceived child–parent closeness impacts Chinese children's socioemotional adjustment and the potential mediation role of resilience accounting for this link. In the present study, 211 Chinese children (10-12 years old; 49.8% boys) and one of their parents reported their perceptions of child–parent closeness. Children also completed the measures of socioemotional difficulties and resilience. The results of polynomial regression with response surface analysis showed that more socioemotional difficulties occurred when children and parents both perceived a low level of closeness and when children reported lower closeness than their parents. Child–parent incongruence on their perceptions of closeness was positively associated with children's socioemotional difficulties, and low levels of resilience showed a significant indirect effect in the mediation analysis. These findings extended the Operations Triad Model by elaborating the distinct outcomes corresponding to (in)congruent perceptions of child–parent dyads on their closeness and providing new knowledge on resilience's mediating role. Intervention programs may consider reducing child–parent incongruent views of relationship closeness and incorporate resilience training for facilitating socioemotional adjustment of Chinese children.

61913   16:05-16:30
Discrete Emotions Caused by Episodic Future Thinking: A Systematic Review With Narrative Synthesis

Simen Bø, Norwegian School of Economics, Norway
Elisabeth Norman, University of Bergen, Norway
Katharina Wolff, University of Bergen, Norway

Engaging in episodic future thinking, where a person imagines a specific, personal future, influences decisions partly through evoking affective experiences. While there is a growing literature on how future thinking influences affect, few studies have assessed this effect on discrete emotions. In this systematic review, we examined studies assessing the effects of episodic future thinking on discrete emotions. The aim was to provide an overview of which emotions have been studied, the evidence for an effect of future thinking on emotions, and the characteristics of emotional, episodic future thoughts. We identified 12 experimental studies (N = 2825) and synthesized these narratively. Findings suggest that episodic future thinking has some influence on several different emotions, including happiness, anxiety, and sadness. While the effects for most emotions were inconsistent, consistent effects were found for enjoyment and compassion. Imagining positive, personal future events can evoke enjoyment. Similarly, imagining instances of helping others in the future can elicit compassion. We suggest possible explanations for why future thinking only consistently influences some discrete emotions, emphasizing the cognitive appraisals and behavioral functions associated with the discrete emotions. We provide suggestions for empirically assessing effects of episodic future thinking on discrete emotions in future research.

16:40-17:30 | Room B
Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 4
Linguistics / Language
Session Chair: Brady Michael Jack

63060   16:40-17:05
The Content of the Arabic Literature Textbooks and Developing Morals among Learners: Reality and Hope
Mohammed A El-sheikh, Alqasimia University, United Arab Emirates

The World Health Organization stated that violence could occur on the way to or form school/school-sponsored events, on the school premises or at school. It also suggested that preventing violence through curriculum-based activities is a central part of school-based violence prevention which involves working directly with learners to look at some of the root causes of violent behavior. In addition, the literature review revealed that some Egyptian stories are thick with vulgarity and vulgar terms. Secondary school teachers also use examples and exercises that lead to the same result. This contradicts with the goals of teaching the Arabic literature in secondary schools in Egypt, which is to develop morals among learners. The current study aims at examining these examples and identifies the negative effects of using such educational content and exercises. To achieve this goal, the current study used the content analysis method and analyzed the content of the Arabic literature textbooks at the secondary stage in Egypt in light of the objectives of teaching Arabic literature at that stage. It revealed an important result which is the current content of Arabic literature textbooks may lead to the development of violence among learners, so this content must be changed and another one should be built in order to achieve the desired goal of teaching the Arabic literature, which is the development of morals among learners.

62282   17:05-17:30
Self-efficacy, SSI Learning Interest, SSI Critical Thinking Interest as Predictors of Students' Reflection and Performance
Brady Michael Jack, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan
Hsin-Hui Wang, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

This investigation explored (1) the impact of socio-scientific issues (SSI) on students' (a) self-efficacy, (b) SSI learning interest, and (c) critical thinking interest in discussions focused on resolving SSI, and (2) how such impact might also predict (d) students' reflective thinking practice (hereafter reflection) and (e) oral presentation learning performance. Self-efficacy, learning interest, and critical thinking have each been shown to predict reflection and learning performance in the science classroom. Yet unexplored has been examination of the impact of aggregating self-efficacy, learning interest, and critical thinking within one model for predicting reflection and learning performance among students. Paired-t-test and PLS-SEM were constructed with five factors: self-efficacy, SSI learning interest, SSI critical thinking interest, reflection, and learning performance. Data for the first three factors were collected using a Likert-type 5-point scale measuring grade 10 students' (N = 30) self-evaluated responses. Data for reflection were collected from a 5-point rubric researchers used to assess students' individual answers to four open-ended questions concerned with resolving two SSIs. Data for learning performance were collected from two independent judges who used a 100-point scale to grade students' oral performances during five-minute small group presentations reflecting what students believed would resolve the SSIs under consideration. Results showed the SSI intervention was effective in improving the students' SSI learning outcomes as they relate to reflection and learning performance, however, affective outcomes cannot be significantly improved. In addition, we further discovered SSI learning interest significantly predicted students' reflection and learning performance. Reasons for these results and why they are important to effective classroom instruction are forwarded.

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Thursday, March 31

Featured Presentations & 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.

Panel Presentation: Hee Rin Lee, James W. McNally, Keith W. Miller & Ryuji Yamazaki-Skov

Helping Hands: Robotic Assistance in Supporting and Maintaining Social Interactions with Elders

Thursday, March 31 | 09:10-10:10 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

The use of robotic assistive devices in nursing homes, residential facilities, and homebound elders has rapidly increased as technology has improved. Researchers have argued that robotics will play a significant role in the coming decades. Lifelike animals provide visual and physical stimuli to impaired elders. Still, more advanced technology now allows robotics to provide communication support, reminders, and the ability to interact with family members and offer eldercare virtually. Alternatively, some care advocates have expressed concern that robotics will become a substitute for in-person interactions between elders, family members, and support networks. There are also concerns that the extensive use of robotics may negatively impact the quality of care received by the individual from residential providers. This panel will offer an authoritative discussion of the positive uses of robotics in supporting and supplementing the care of homebound, disabled, or cognitively impaired elders. While recognizing the potential risk of abuse if robotics becomes a substitute for care, the panel will emphasize how robotics can improve the emotional health of elders and best practices to ensure that robotics represents a supplemental tool to improve the overall quality of life of the older population.
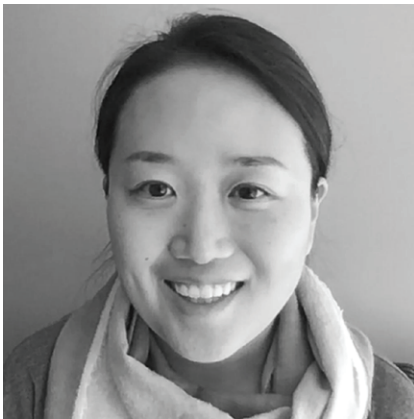
Hee Rin Lee

Dr Hee Rin Lee is an assistant professor in the Department of Media & Information at Michigan State University, United States working in the field of Human-Robot Interaction (HRI). Lee's work addresses problems beyond the efficiency and functionality that are often prioritised in the advancement of robotics. Lee designs and evaluates robots for social good with the aim of empowering socially marginalised groups, including people from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, racial minorities, and older adults. This work will strengthen the autonomy of marginalised people in society to bring about positive social change. As an expert in community-based participatory design within the field of robotics, Dr Lee adopted community health approaches to explore health issues as a holistic experience that requires environmental support within the broader community. Throughout her research career, she has built long-term relationships with community centres and co-designed robots with individuals with various health issues (e.g., depression, dementia). Lee's research has yielded Best Paper nominations at premier Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) conferences including HRI, UbiComp, CSCW and CHI. Lee has served on technical program committees for ACM/IEEE HRI, and the ACM Participatory Design Conference.

James W. McNally

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

Keith W. Miller

Keith W. Miller is the Orthwein Endowed Professor for Lifelong Learning in the Sciences at the University of Missouri – St. Louis, United States. In that position, he is partnering with the St. Louis Science Center. Dr Miller's research interests are in computer ethics, online learning, and software testing. He is a past editor-in-chief of *IEEE Technology and Society Magazine*. He was awarded the 2011 Joseph Weizenbaum Award in Information and Computer Ethics by the International Society for Ethics and Information Technology (INSEIT), and is currently the President of that society. He has been a principal investigator of grants from the US National Science Foundation to study the effects of ethics education for computer science students, and to encourage scientists to become teachers.
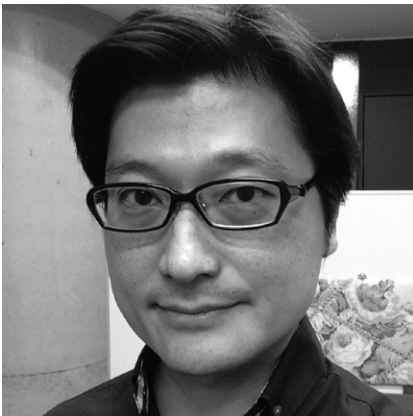
Ryuji Yamazaki-Skov

Ryuji Yamazaki-Skov (Yamazaki), PhD is a Specially Appointed Associate Professor at the Symbiotic Intelligent Systems Research Center, Institute for Open and Transdisciplinary Research Initiatives, Osaka University, Japan. He received a MA degree in Philosophy from Chuo University and a PhD in Knowledge Science from Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (JAIST) in 2004 and 2010 respectively. He has worked as a Researcher at JAIST, Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International, Japan, as an Invited Researcher, a member of the PENSOR project (Philosophical Enquiries into Social Robotics) at Aarhus University, Denmark, and as an Assistant Professor at School of Social Sciences, Waseda University, Japan. His research interest is in new media studies with a focus on social robotics, clinical philosophy & ethics, and robo-philosophy, including the research topics of human-robot interaction, phenomenology of embodiment, care for older adults, dementia care, cross-cultural ethnography, and inter-generational relationships & altruism. Currently, his main research activities are part of the MEXT Society 5.0 Realization Research Support Project at Osaka University:

https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/english/society5_0/index.html
https://www.ids.osaka-u.ac.jp/ildi/en/index.html

Missing You – Resilience, Renewal and Rebuilding Intergenerational Contact Within Families

Thursday, March 31 | 10:20-11:20 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

The year 2020 was a time of resilience, with widespread separation and the suspension of family contact and intergenerational support. Following this was a time of rebuilding and renewal as vaccines for the COVID-19 virus slowly became more available, and as a result, the re-emergence of intergenerational visits and the re-initiation of suspended contacts. As we enter 2022, we begin to create a "new normal" that will allow for the safe return of intergenerational support, visiting, and sharing. While many problems remain, concern for our elders is creating new ways to interact while reducing the risk of infection. Families are reuniting and finding ways to support and share experiences in a post-pandemic world. This plenary session will share the stories of three researchers and their experiences in attempting to maintain and re-establish physical and emotional contact with elders isolated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Their stories express the shared concern, fear, and hope that we all experienced when cut off from our families during the pandemic.

Debbie Howard

Debbie has lived and worked in Japan for more than 30 years, where she founded Japan Market Resource Network (JMRN) in 1989, which merged with Carter Associates in 2012 to form CarterJMRN (https://www.carterjmrn.com).

Debbie translates consumer research into clear strategic direction for global clients across a wide range of categories (including Age-Tech). She served as President and Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (ACCJ) from 2004–2007, and as President Emeritus (2008–present). Debbie is also a former caregiver on a mission to change the way the world looks at caregiving so the impacts are not so devastating. Her work focuses on providing companies with support programs for working caregivers to mitigate the related risks of absentee-ism, employee turnover, and extra healthcare costs. With the launch of Aging Matters International (AMI) and TheCaregivingJourney.com in 2016, Debbie brought her market research acumen to the world of caregiving. Her first book, *The Caregiving Journey: Information. Guidance. Inspiration.* (Flower of Life Press, 2018), supports individuals in going beyond logistics in managing their caregiving situations with ease and grace (www.TheCaregivingJourney.com).

Her second book, *The Caregiving Crisis: What It Costs Your Business and How to Fix It*, is available from late February 2022, and helps companies with practical ways to support their employee caregivers.
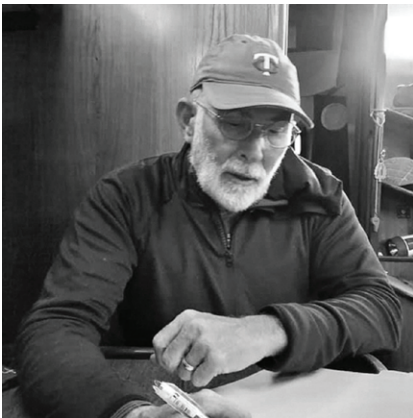
www.TheCaregivingCrisis.com

James W. McNally

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

Lowell Sheppard

Lowell Sheppard is an author, speaker, social entrepreneur, former minister, Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society, husband, father, long-distance cyclist, and aspiring sailor. Lowell has spent his entire adult life working with established non-government organisations (also known as non-profit societies) and in several NGO start-ups. As Founder of HOPE International Development Agency Japan, Lowell has seen the growth of HOPE-JP to be in the top 2% of charitable organisations in Japan with the coveted "nintei" certified tax-deductible status.

Lowell has served for the last twenty years as an informal advisor to companies and boards in the area of ethical decision making and thought leadership with a focus on community legacy. He has dedicated much of his life to social and environmental improvement projects.

As an author, his book *Never Too Late* (Lion Hudson PLC, 2005) was published in four languages and was the catalyst for his latest social enterprise called the Never Too Late Academy of which the flagship course is called "Daring To Realize Your Dream".

Lowell moved onto a sailboat two years ago in Tokyo and is currently sailing full time around Japan, training for his solo crossing of the Pacific before the age of 70. His voyage is being documented by the History Channel and the pilot will be aired in 2022.

Workshop Presentation: James W. McNally & Kathryn Lavender

NACDA: Data on Aging Resources from Research Ideation to Long-Term Preservation and Sharing

Thursday, March 31 | 11:30-12:30 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Research serves the general good of the public, and the value of research data increases as it becomes discoverable, reusable, and applicable to a variety of industries and disciplines. Data archives allow research data to be distributed widely and in multiple formats, enabling the research community to share and reuse data on-demand and keep the data safe and preserved. As data archives and the research community become more efficient with data sharing and preservation, the data materials can become more accessible, which can benefit a variety of disciplines and enable team science/multidisciplinary research opportunities. The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) is one of several social science data archives focusing on data on aging. Our mission is to advance research on aging populations and be a resource to the research community. NACDA offers data from all over the globe. Our archival system also provides a mechanism for the equitable distribution of data resources, so it can be used by any researcher, supporting a multitude of research opportunities.

This workshop, sponsored by IAFOR and NACDA, will offer hands-on examples of discovering data resources, obtaining them, and then implementing them as part of a research strategy. This workshop will facilitate your work, whether you are a student looking for a thesis topic, an instructor looking for research material to 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 collaborate with other researchers worldwide. NACDA has been in existence for over 35 years, and it preserves and distributes over 1,500 studies on the lifecourse and health in the United States and worldwide. Funded by the National Institute on Aging in the United States, NACDA represents one of the world's largest research data collections.

The workshop will introduce you to the data resources NACDA offers and its many research partners worldwide. All researchers attending The 8th Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2022), The 12th Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP2022), or The 12th Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP2022) are welcome to participate in this workshop. We invite you to ask questions and learn about data resources you can use for research, classroom instruction, or developing a research paper or thesis for your college classes. All you need is your laptop or mobile device, and our instructors will help you better understand the wealth of information that lies at your fingertips. If you would like to send us questions in advance of the workshop, please email icpsr-nacda@umich.edu in advance of the conference, and we will try to incorporate your questions into the content.

James W. McNally

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

Kathryn Lavender

Kathryn joined the 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.

Notes

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1

Aging and Gerontology: Social Integration and Engagement

Session Chair: Meng-ju Tsai

61733   12:50-13:15
National Service for Seniors over Age 55 Leads to Significant Positive Health Outcomes
Elizabeth Kimberly Sellon, Fordham University, United States
Gregory Stewart, Miami University, United States

Of the 98 million Americans over-55, only 1 million of those volunteer, even though research has proven it improves longevity and quality of life (Zedlewski, 2006). The American government has invested funding in various volunteer programs through a program called AmeriCorps. Over 40,000 communities across the country are serviced by 270,000 volunteers whose combined volunteering accounts for 1.6 billion service hours yearly. Established in 1965, AmeriCorps mission is to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement through service and volunteering. One of their programs, the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), specifically gives 22,000 seniors the opportunity to be a volunteer yearly. FGP seeks to increase the physical, emotional, and economic well-being of this population, and it has had remarkable success. Per AmeriCorps data, 84% of senior volunteers report an increase in positive health outcomes after one year of service. This program's design is worthy of replication by other countries and social service organizations for a number of reasons. It is one of the few volunteer programs for seniors that offers an annual stipend. The program appeals to funders because not only do seniors benefit, but there are benefits for multiple generations; it is a tutoring program for low-income students, and seeks to address a host of other social issues affecting infants, children, teenagers, and young-mothers. The intergenerational component of this program significantly impacts seniors and is a unique solution to loneliness, which significantly impacts seniors' health.

62867   13:15-13:40
Does Intergenerational Support Affect Older People's Social Participation? An Empirical Test from Chinese Elderly Population
Yiqi Wangliu, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

As social participation is one of the keys to successful aging, how to promote older people's social participation has become an essential task around the globe. This study examined the association between various kinds of intergenerational support older people received and their social participation. The dataset of China Survey of Elderly Health Influencing Factors (CLHLS), which is a long-term household follow-up survey of adults aged 65 years old and above was utilized in this study. It was indicated that in addition to caring support, financial support and emotional support were all positively associated with older people's social participation. We observed rural-urban and gender differences in the impacts of financial support and emotional support on social participation and these impacts were significant in urban group. Although the effect of emotional support is significant in both groups, financial support is only obvious in female group. As for mediating effect, financial support was likely to improve older people's self-rated health and the improvement of self-rated health was likely to enhance their social participation. At the same time, emotional support increased older people's life satisfaction and the enhancement of life satisfaction resulted in higher levels of social participation. We supplemented the impact of a kind of support on older people's social participation, namely intergenerational support and tested the evidence of urban-rural differences, gender differences and the mediating effect of self-rated health and life satisfaction in this relationship within the context of Chinese culture.

62946   13:40-14:05
The Importance of Social Integration and Engagement in Ensuring Older Adult Preparedness for an Endemic COVID-19
Paulin Tay Straughan, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Grace Li Ling Cheong, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Mindy Eiko Tadai, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Micah Chongsheng Tan, Singapore Management University, Singapore

COVID-19 has revealed itself to be a prolonged issue leading most countries to adopt an 'endemic' approach to the disease. It has thus become prudent to identify the factors that would enable vulnerable populations such as older adults to both cope with the current COVID-19 pandemic and adapt to treating COVID-19 as an endemic disease. As such, this paper examines the importance of social integration in helping older adults to both live with COVID-19 and adapt to the endemic. Drawing on data from the Singapore Life Panel (SLP), a monthly panel survey of adults aged between 57-76 (in 2022) in Singapore that has been running since 2015, this study draws relations using cross-sectional analyses of the data between social integration and engagement (measured using an adaption of Keyes' social well-being instrument) and several indicators of pandemic and endemic preparedness such as mental preparedness for living with the endemic, and willingness to vaccinate against COVID-19. Ultimately, we present preliminary evidence that social integration is an important factor that reinforces older adults' confidence to live alongside COVID-19. Longer-term interventions should also work to increase the social engagement of older adults in their communities. More specifically, initiatives should go beyond merely interacting with older adults to prevent their social isolation by also ensuring that older adults have socially meaningful roles to play in their communities. This is essential as society adapts both to the prospect of living with an endemic COVID-19, as well as the demographic trend of an ageing population.

62664   14:05-14:30
Explore Daily Dyadic Conversation Between Typical Older Adults and Partners in Community in Taiwan
Meng-ju Tsai, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Taiwan is projected into a super-aged society in 2025. Older adults connect surrounding environment (i.e., family and communities) and make friendship development through having conversation among people in everyday life. The purpose of the current study was to explore patterns of contributed conversation between two typical older adults. Contributions of conversation turns and speaking roles, were quantitatively and qualitatively compared and contrasted. The qualitative analysis of conversation turns and speaking roles were detailed documented in several extracts to document the co-constructions of the conversation processes and meanings. There were 20 typical older adults aged 65 and over recruited, including 10 males and 10 females, from local community groups. The first 10 typical male older adults were recruited, and then each of them was requested to recommend one typical female older adult (e.g., spouses, siblings, relatives, caregivers) from their family members. Each typical male older adult conversed with his recommended familiar typical female old adult for a 10-minute, once a week, five times in total. There were 50 dyadic conversation sessions (i.e., 10 male-female dyads) collected. Five steps of data analysis were completed, including: transcribing dyadic conversation sessions; coding conversation turns; coding speaking roles (i.e., animator, author, and principal); calculating inter-coder and intra-coder reliability. Asymmetrical contributions of conversation turns and coding speaking roles were found. Implications were discussed.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2
Aging and Gerontology: Wellbeing
Session Chair: Masood Badri

61750   14:40-15:05
Grandparent's Role as a Caregiver: The Impact on Life Satisfaction and Perceived Health Status of Grandparents in India
Sruthi Anilkumar Hemalatha, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

In most societies, older adults in the family have been known to provide informal care to their grandchildren either as a primary caregiver or in a supplementary role. Grandparents are often tasked with many household responsibilities and this may have an impact on their well-being. The main objective of the study is to examine grandparental caregiving in India and the factors that influence it using data from Longitudinal Ageing Study in India, Wave 1 (2017-18). Additionally, the study also examines the effect of caregiving on life satisfaction and perceived health status of grandparents. Bivariate and multivariate analyses have been used to examine the factors affecting caregiving and to understand the impact of caregiving on life satisfaction and health status of grandparents. Results show that most grandparents in India are relatively young (40-59 years), falling in the 40-59 years age group (59.3%). Among them, 22.3% actively care for their grandchildren while 18.8 % of grandparents above 60 years care for their grandchildren. Living arrangements, sex, age and limitations in activities of daily living have a significant effect on caregiving. Life satisfaction among grandparents is also greatly influenced by grandparents parenting their grandchildren. Grandparents who don't provide care to their grandchildren have lower odds of being satisfied with their lives and have a lesser likelihood to have reported better health status as compared to those who care for their grandchildren. There exists a need for extensive research on grandparenting, focusing on their well-being to better understand their situation and provide necessary assistance.

62035   15:05-15:30
The Happy and the Not-so-happy: Discriminant Analysis of Retirees' Wellbeing in Abu Dhabi
Masood Badri, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development and UAE University, United Arab Emirates
Mugheer Alkhaili, Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates
Hamad Aldhaheri, Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates
Guang Yang, Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates
Asma Alrashdi, Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates

We examine a wide range of wellbeing determinants of retirees in Abu Dhabi. Using data from the second Abu Dhabi Quality of Life survey. A total of 1036 retired persons responded. The retirees were classified as (happy) and (not-so-happy) using the sample mean as the breaking point. Discriminant analysis was used to examine 20 wellbeing predictors. Results produced highly acceptable measurements and statistics. It identified a total of 12 significant predictors (life satisfaction, relations, services for vulnerable groups, income, trust in public services, self-rated mental health, satisfaction with environmental surroundings, feeling of safety and security, social investment, and housing, satisfaction with education and health services, and satisfaction with public health). The model produced a canonical correlation of (0.792) with a highly significant Wilks' Lambda (0.001); and could accurately predict 92.6% of the happy ones, and 83.6% of the not-so-happy ones. A final Canonical Discriminant Function is produced for easy calculations and group predictions. Limitation and practical implications are discussed.

62864   15:30-15:55
The Memory Lounge Project: Combatting Loneliness in Rural Queensland Through Intergenerational Connections and the Sharing of Memories
Catherine Dhavernas, Griffith University, Australia

This presentation will provide an overview of The Memory Lounge Project, an interdisciplinary initiative involving a team of researchers at Griffith University (Australia) working in partnership with the Queensland State Archives and the rural community of Kilkivan in Queensland Australia. As a fieldwork component of a medical humanities course on the "Challenges of Aging", the Memory Lounge Project provides second year medical students with an opportunity to apply knowledge acquired in class about aging, directly observe the issues studied in class and actively address the specific challenges of loneliness and isolation experienced by many older persons living in rural communities that have been intensified by COVID over the past two years. The project simultaneously provides older persons living in rural settings an opportunity to form new and meaningful connections with one another by allowing them to share anecdotes and common memories that are prompted by archival images while also actively facilitating intergenerational connections through discussion and the sharing of life experiences across the different age groups involved. In our discussion of the project, we will focus on how the Memory Lounge Project came about, how it works and the impact it has had so far by addressing feedback collected from participating students and older adults who have been involved in Memory Lounge sessions over the past two years.

62939   15:55-16:20
Risk and Protective Factors of Healthy Sexuality in Aging
Tamar Gitlitz, Bar-Ilan University, Israel
Liat Ayalon, Bar-Ilan University, Israel
Belle Gavriel-Fried, Tel-Aviv University, Israel

Objectives: Examine the relationships between physical health and personal resilience, and healthy sexuality in older adults, and the mediating role of ageism in the relationship. Healthy sexuality, encompassing sexual partnership satisfaction, execution of sexual behaviors, successful sexual fuctioning, few negative changes, and few sexual health concerns (Lindau et al., 2003; Lee et al., 2015), is an important part of life in old age. Deteriorating physical health and low personal resilience may be related with higher internalized ageism, which may then be related with lower sexual health. Method: 500 Israeli older Jewish adults participated, half men, aged 60 to 88 years, mostly married and secular. Instruments: Number of diseases (SHARE, Börsch-Supan, 2020), Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC10, Campbell-Sills & Stein, 2007), Self perceptions of Aging (Gum & Ayalon, 2018), The Sexual Relationships and Activities questionnaire (SRA-Q, Lee at al., 2015). Data analysis: Multiple linear and logistic regressions, path analysis for the mediating role of internalized ageism. Results: Males were more sexually active than females, and reported better functioning. They reported more sexual health concerns than females. Females reported more negative changes in sexual behavior in the past year. Higher resilience was positively related with aspects of sexual health. Suffering from more diseases and higher internalized ageism were negatively related with aspects of sexual health. Internalized ageism mediated the relationship between resilience and number of diseases, and sexual health. Conclusions: The biopsychosocial model of healthy sexuality was supported. Sexual health in old age may be promoted by fostering resilience and reducing internalized ageism.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 3

Aging and Gerontology: Policy and Response

Session Chair: Terence Shum

61747   16:30-16:55

Ageing in a Multicultural Society: A Qualitative Study of Quality of Life Among the South Asian Older Adults in Hong Kong

Terence Shum, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Because the population of Hong Kong is aging, new social and public policies must be developed to ensure sustainable healthcare and social welfare services for these older individuals. In response to the continuous growth of its elderly population, the Hong Kong government has directed resources to build an age-friendly community in the hope of improving the quality of life among older adults. While there has been growing interest in promoting "active aging" in Hong Kong, the existing policy framework is not fully suited to address the particular conditions of ethnic minority older adults. South Asians (Indian, Pakistani, and Nepalese) comprise a dominant minority population in Hong Kong, and they too face the challenge of aging among the members of their community. These elderly individuals experience a variety of obstacles to optimizing the opportunities that are crucial to their quality of life. Drawing from individual in-depth interviews with South Asian older adults in Hong Kong, this qualitative research will explore their subjective perspectives on their life conditions in four domains: physical and functional well-being, psychological well-being, social well-being, and economic well-being. It will also investigate how their family obligations, ethnic communities, and return migration aspirations, if any, may produce life satisfaction and expectations that are different from those of ethnic Chinese older adults, and whether they exercise different choices in old age. By focusing on the old age experiences among South Asian ethnic minorities, this research will have implications for active aging policy development and implementation in this multicultural, age-friendly city.

62714   16:55-17:20

Being Taken Care by Foreign Caregivers: Perspectives From Elderly Stroke Survivors in Taiwan

Feng-Hang Chang, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Yu Su, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Shan Shan Chen, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Background and Objectives: The changing social and economic structures of an aging society have increased the demand for foreign caregivers (paid migrant workers who provide in-home help to aging adults) among families in many developed countries including Taiwan. However, the values, beliefs, and experiences of foreign caregivers are not completely understood. This study explored the lived experiences of Indonesian foreign caregivers, the largest migrant working population in Taiwan, who reside with and provide support to older adults with stroke and their families. Research Design and Methods: By adopting a phenomenological approach, we conducted in-depth interviews with 22 Indonesian caregivers (mean age: 36 years) who were caring for community-dwelling older stroke survivors (aged ≥65 years) in Taiwan. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and interpreted by the research team by performing thematic analysis. Methodological rigor was achieved through member checking, triangulation, and audit trials. Results: Six themes were constructed from the interviews: (1) foreign caregiver's background, (2) foreign caregiver's perception of the health and functional status of stroke survivors, (3) foreign caregiver's values and preferences, (4) consequences of caregiving, (5) skills/abilities/knowledge of foreign caregivers to provide the required care to stroke survivors, and (6) potential resources that foreign caregivers could choose to use. Discussion and Implications: This study sheds light on foreign caregivers' lived experiences of providing care to stroke survivors. The results of this study can be used to inform the development of policies and practices to more effectively support foreign caregivers in caring for the aging population.

61871   17:20-17:45

NCDs Risk Factors Among Nepalese Elders: How Prepared We Are?

Bhim Prasad Sapkota, Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal

Global NCDs burden is high and increased from 68% in 2012 to 71% of the global death in 2016. Almost three-quarters of all NCDs deaths and the majority (82%) of premature deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Estimated deaths attributed to NCDs in Nepal are in increasing from 60% in 2014 to 66% in 2016. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 66.6 years in 2011 to 71 years in 2019 with 8.56 % of the elder population. Prevalence of common NCDs among elders is higher compared to the adults. The study is based on the qualitative methods; policy review, in-depth interview (IDI) and focus group discussion (FGD) with the objective to assess the preparedness and response of health sector against the NCDs-risk factors among Nepalese elders. The study was performed during August-December, 2020 in Nepal. Out of 182 policy documents screened, 28 policy documents were reviewed. Eight FGDs were organized with different cadres of health workers. Twelve IDIs were conducted with program managers. The analysis was based on WHO-six building blocks of health system. Existing health services are focused more towards the curative services concentrated on tertiary hospitals. Services are not designed targeting the risk factors. Primary health workers are less trained on NCDs. Retention of clinicians and specialists is always questionable. Almost one third of the out-of-pocket expenditure in health care is due to NCDs. More than half of health care spending is dedicated to NCDs. Health services targeting the needs of old aged people are negligible.

Perceived Stress of Students During Online Learning

Thursday, March 31 | 12:50-13:50 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Online learning has become one of the most prominent global issues related to COVID-19, and many students who have never experienced an online learning program have been forced to adapt to a new system. The students perceive the program as stressful for a number of reasons, including limited networking facilities and social interactions. Some students described the stress with complaints of physical symptoms. One hundred seventy-seven (177) students participated in this research. 32 male students and 145 female students (age 17-23 years) responded to PSS (Perceived Stress Scale by Cohen et al, 1983), and results indicate that mostly freshmen (age 17-18) experienced moderate levels of stress, followed by sophomores (age 19-20). Moderate levels of stress were experienced by 69% of female and 71% of male students, and high levels of stress were experienced by 26% of female and 21% of male students. Most students did not report any medical problems; however, the most medical complaints related to their perceived stress were digestive problems (6.78% reported moderate perceived stress levels, and 3.38% reported high perceived stress levels). Qualitative data based on individual interviews have been included for further consideration.

Roswiyani Roswiyani

Roswiyani Roswiyani is a Psychologist at the Tarumanagara University Counseling Service. She is also a Lecturer of Clinical Psychology at the Tarumanagara University, Indonesia. She has a Master's degree in Clinical Psychology from the University of Indonesia, Indonesia and a PhD in Clinical Psychology from the Behavioural Science Institute of Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands. She has a well-rounded background in clinical practice and refined talents in teaching and supervising. Her research interests focus on art therapy, depression, well-being, and resiliency among older adults. She also has extensive experience with psychological counseling, psychotherapy, and psychological assessment; and she has been a reviewer for national and international journals.

Monty P. Satiadarma

Dr Satiadarma is a clinical psychologist who has taught psychology at Tarumanagara University since 1994. He was one of the founders of the Department of Psychology at Tarumanagara, as well as the Dean of Psychology, Vice Rector and Rector of the university. He graduated with a degree in Psychology from the University of Indonesia, Art Therapy from Emporia State, Kansas, Family Counselling from Notre Dame de Namur, California, and Clinical Hypnotherapy from Irvine, California. He has published a number of books and has a particular interest in educational psychology and music & art therapy – methods with which he treated survivors of the Indonesian tsunami on behalf of the International Red Cross and the United Nations. He is a board member and area chair of the International Council of Psychology, and a founder and board member of the Asian Psychology Association.

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1

Psychology and Education

Session Chair: Monty P. Satiadarma

62930   14:00-14:25

Teaching as Job or Altruism? Relationship of Teacher's Motivation and Engagement–Based on Taiwan TALIS 2018
Lienchun Lin, National Chengchi University, Taiwan
Guang-duo Wang, National Cheng-chi University, Taiwan
Shu-jing Huang, National Cheng-chi University, Taiwan

Purpose: In Taiwan, teachers in schools with indefinite-term contracts tend to stay in the same position until retirement to enjoy the stability and the great welfare system they may enjoy during their life-long tenure. Therefore, many people want to take a job as a teacher for the attractive conditions that come with such a position, instead of teaching students. This study considers that a teacher's motivation and mindset may reflect on a teacher's attitude, career choice, or philosophy about teaching, which are the core factors that affect his/her teaching performance. In other words, whether a teacher's teaching motivation is for making living or improving society through education may bring significant differences. When a teacher's goal is to guide the youths and help those in need, he/she will be more engaged in additional teaching relating tasks, such as counseling with students and their parents. By contrast, a teacher who takes the job to enjoy a stable salary and working hours tend to be more reluctant in engaging in additional tasks. This study intends to show the relations between teachers' motivations and the level of their engagement as mentioned above.
Method: Based on the data collected by TALIS 2018, this study analyzed 6051 elementary school teachers from Taiwan, including their altruism motivation, inducement motivation, engagement, and other theory-related variables.
Result: Altruism motivation is positively related to additional teaching relating tasks. Inducement motivation is negatively related to additional teaching relating tasks. Further analysis indicates altruism motivation is significantly related to work stress and OCB, while both altruism and inducement motivations are not related to administrative works and school management.

62959   14:25-14:50

Parenting Self-perception During Pandemic COVID-19: Is There the Differences Between Full-time Working Mothers, Flexible-time Working Mothers, and Housewives on It?
Rini Hildayani, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
Hendriati Agustiani, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
R. Urip Purwono, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
Afra Hafny Noer, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

Pandemic covid-19 has brought various changes in human life, including in the area of education and work. During the pandemic, students underwent a distance learning system. Work From Home (WFH) and Work From Office (WFO) are also applied to working people, including working mothers. The objective of this study is to examine the difference in parenting self-perception between full-time working mothers, flexible-time working mothers, and housewives. Parenting self-perception is divided into four dimensions, namely investment, competence, integration, and satisfaction, and were measured using Self-Perceptions of The Parental Role (SPPR). There were 174 mothers who were participants in the study spread across cities in Indonesia. The results showed that there was no significant difference in the dimensions of investment, competence, integration, and satisfaction in all three types of mothers based on their employment status.

63082   14:50:15:15

Teachers' Perspectives on Supporting Bereaved Students After the Death of a Parent
Inbar Levkovich, Oranim Academic College of Education, Israel
Zohar Elyoseph, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

This qualitative study examined teachers' experiences dealing with bereaved students following the death of a parent. The researchers conducted in-depth, semi-structured, face-to-face interviews with 25 teachers in Israeli schools who had counseled one of their students after the death of a parent. The interviews were recorded and transcribed and underwent content analysis. Analysis of the findings revealed that the teachers felt helpless, confused, overloaded emotionally and anxious when counseling students who had lost a parent. In addition, the teachers discussed the complex nature of their relationship with the remaining parent, ranging from a desire to support the family through avoidance for fear of hurting the parent to fears of being overwhelmed by the child's problems. Many teachers mentioned their need for support from school officials.

63083   15:15-15:40

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Effects on Arab Teachers in Israel: A Mixed-methods Study
Inbar Levkovich, Oranim Academic College of Education, Israel
Shiri Shinan-Altman, Bar Ilan University, Israel

The coronavirus outbreak in Israel forced teachers to confront new and immediate challenges. Yet, little attention has been devoted to the impact of these challenges on the emotional well-being of Arab teachers. This study sought to examine how resilience (internal resources) and support (external resources) were related to the well-being of Israeli Arab teachers during the third lockdown in Israel. We used a mixed design: a cross-sectional survey of 299 teachers and in-depth interviews with 24 teachers during. The results showed that as teachers received more support, their emotional well-being increased. Multivariate regression analysis revealed that 20% of emotional well-being variance was explained by study variables. Social support and resilience were significant predictors. The findings of the qualitative study shed light on the emotional well-being of these teachers, pointing to the complex and dynamic nature of their well-being over time. Alongside their sense of overload and lowered emotional well-being, most treachers reported that with time they adjusted to the new. The work-home conflict is particularly significant in Arab society. During the lockdowns, families spent most of their time together and it may have placed an even greater burden on the teachers. The teachers were accustomed to rely on their families, but were unable to do so due to the social distancing restrictions. Additionally, the teachers reported that religious faith helped them cope with the crisis. Findings point to the need for major internal and external resources to promote a sense of well-being among teachers under conditions of stress.

Notes

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General Psychology

62315

The Influence of Perceived Criticism and Sexism on Negative Emotional Reactions Towards Sexist-related Criticism in Familial, Workplace and Intimate Relationships

Michelle Jin Yee Neoh, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Jia Hui Teng, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Peipei Setoh, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Gianluca Esposito, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Experiences of criticism and sexism are common in interpersonal interactions which usually lead to feelings of upset. However, little is known about how perceptions of criticism and experiences of sexism shape one's construal and emotional response towards criticism from various interpersonal sources. The present study aims to investigate how perceived criticism, perceived sexism and the source of criticism (mother, father, workplace supervisor, romantic partner) influence individuals' levels of upset in response to receiving sexist-related versus non-sexist criticism. Participants (N = 178) completed Perceived Criticism Measure ratings for the four target relationships and female participants (N = 95) also completed the Schedule of Sexist Events scale which measures their experiences of sexism. Participants read experimental vignettes describing scenarios of sexist-related and non-sexist criticism from different sources and rated their feelings of upset. A significant three-way interaction between perceived criticism, perceived sexism and relationship type was found. For supervisors but not the other relationship types, individuals with higher perceived sexism show lower levels of upset as PC ratings increase whereas individuals with lower perceived sexism show higher levels of upset towards sexist-related criticism (t = -2.05, p = 0.04). These findings contribute towards understanding how levels of perceived criticism and perceived sexism influence one's sensitivity and affective reactions to sexist-related criticism across interpersonal sources. Future research can include a cultural perspective by examining the influence of face and power distance on the perceptions and affective experiences of criticism and sexism.

62926

Prosocial Behavior of Adolescents with Focus on Sex Difference

Jane Shin, Yonsei University, South Korea
Kyong-Mee Chung, Yonsei University, South Korea

Adolescent's prosocial behavior is important because it predicts their future social adjustment, academic achievement, and self-esteem. To measure this behavior accurately, an objective measurement such as behavioral task is recommended. The purpose of this study was to investigate adolescents' prosocial behavior and examine the role of sex in it by utilizing a virtual ball-tossing game, the 'Prosocial Cyberball Game'(PCG). PCG is a computerized behavioral task designed to measure prosocial behavior after witnessing others' exclusion. 151 adolescents were randomly assigned to either two conditions; experimental condition where children witnessed other player's exclusion and control condition where children did not witness any exclusion. Results showed that adolescents in the experimental condition engaged in prosocial behavior by tossing more often to the excluded player. Furthermore, while the girls were more aware of the exclusion, the boys behaved more prosocially, throwing more balls to the excluded player than the girls. The results suggest that adolescents respond prosocially toward excluded peers and that the awareness of exclusion and the actual response to it may differ between sex.

62944

Effects of Psychologists' Image on the Intention to Seek Help From Psychologists Among Japanese University Students: Moderating Effects of Previous Knowledge About Psychologists and Problem Severity

Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan
Takashi Hori, Konan University, Japan

The intention to seek help from psychologists in Japan is low (Fukui & Hori, 2021a), despite the increasing recognition of the social need for psychologists' services. Moreover, psychologists' image is less directly related to the intention to seek help from them (Fukui, 2021). This study examined the moderating effects of previous knowledge about psychologists and problem severity in the effect of psychologists' image on the intention to seek help from psychologists. Gender was also added as an independent variable because we found significant interaction between gender and subject of the consultation (Fukui & Hori, 2021a). We conducted a questionnaire survey with university students (N = 228). The data partly overlapped with Fukui (2021) and Fukui & Hori (2021a, b, c). We conducted multiple regression analyses with gender, previous knowledge about psychologists, psychologists' image, problem severity, and the first- and second-order interactions among them as independent variables, and the intention to seek help from psychologists for five problems as the dependent variables. The results indicated that gender, previous knowledge about psychologists, and problem severity (excepts for problems of future career) had significant main effects on the intention to seek help from psychologists about each problem. Moreover, the first-order interaction between gender and problem severity for problems of family relationship and personality and between gender and psychologists' image for problems of interpersonal relationships were significant. The simple slope tests indicated that the positive effect of problem severity was stronger in men, and the positive effect of psychologists' image was significant only in men. These results indicated that psychologists' positive image is related to the increased intention to seek help from them in only men. We, therefore, may need to apply different strategy to encourage the intention to seek help from psychologists between men and women.

ACP2022 Virtual Poster Presentations

62949

Developing a Prototype of the Japanese Version of Lexington Attachment to Pets Scale (2) – Criterion-related Validity

Tomomi Nakatani, Graduate School of Humanities, Konan University, Japan
Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

We developed a prototype of Japanese version of the Lexington Attachment to Pets Scale (LAPS-J) to examine the effects of attachment to pets on Japanese people's psychological and physical health. A previous study has partially confirmed LAPS-J's internal consistency and construct validity (Nakatani & Fukui, 2021). However, the validity study was insufficient. We anticipated that dog owners would have a stronger attachment to their pets than cat owners, and women would have a slightly stronger attachment to pets than men. Therefore, this study examined the criterion-related validity of LAPS-J by considering differences in attachment to pets by the type of pet and gender. We administered a questionnaire survey to the participants (N = 406). The data overlapped with Nakatani & Fukui (2021). We used the factor scores of each subscale because the LAPS-J does not have a simple factor structure (Nakatani & Fukui, 2021). The results of an ANOVA indicated that the main effect of gender and the interactions between the type of pet and the type of subfactor, and between gender and the type of subfactor were significant. Simple main effect tests revealed that the substituting for human relationships factor score was higher in owners of dogs than cats; women were more attached to their pets than men in all factor scores, excluding substituting for human factor score, and the facilitating communication factor score was higher than substituting for human relationships factor score in women; vice versa in men. These findings partially confirmed the criterion-related validity of the LAPS-J.

62957

Effects of Experiencing Bullying and Being Bullied, and the Dark Triad on the Cognition of Bullying Victims' Culpability

Takashi Hori, Konan University, Japan
Satoko Koyama, Saku Mental Clinic, Japan
Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

The cognition of bullying victims' culpability corresponds to the cognition that bullying victims are also responsible for being bullied, which is a factor hindering the resolution of bullying. The Dark Triad consisting of Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism, is assumed to be related to that cognition. Therefore, this study examined the effects of the Dark Triad on the conscious and nonconscious aspects of cognition of bullying victims' culpability. We used a questionnaire to assess the conscious aspect of the cognition of bullying victims' culpability and the Implicit Association Test to assess the nonconscious aspect. Adults (*N* =298) participated in the study. The data partly overlap with a series of previous studies (e.g., Hori et al., 2021). Multiple regression analyses indicated that on the conscious aspect of the cognition of bullying victims' culpability the main effect of Machiavellianism and the first-order interaction between experience of bullying and narcissism were significant, whereas on the nonconscious aspect the main effect of narcissism and the second-order interaction between experience of bullying, the experience of being bullied, and Machiavellianism were significant. Simple slope tests indicated that the negative effect of narcissism on the conscious aspect of the cognition was significant in the group with experience of bullying only, and that the positive effect of Machiavellianism on the nonconscious aspect was significant in the group without experience of either bullying or being bullied. In contrast, the negative effect of Machiavellianism on the nonconscious aspect was significant in the group with experience of bullying but not the experience of being bullied. These findings indicate that the effect of the Dark Triad on the cognition of bullying victims' culpability differed in conscious and nonconscious aspects of that cognition. However, these findings were obtained from retrospective research recalling past experiences of bullying and being bullied. Therefore, no causal relationships should be inferred, and caution should be against over-generalization of the results.

Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

62665

A Domain Specific Hearing-in-Noise Performance is Associated With Absolute Pitch Proficiency

I-Hui Hsieh, National Central University, Taiwan
Hung-Chen Tseng, National Central University, Taiwan

Recent evidence suggests that musicians may confer an advantage over non-musicians at perceiving speech under noisy backgrounds. Previous research considers musicians as a homogeneous group, thus it remains unclear which aspect of musicianship contributes to musician enhancement. Here we investigate whether the degrees of absolute pitch proficiency can account for the musician advantage in hearing-in-noise (HIN) performance. A cohort of fifteen non-musicians and forty-five trained musicians divided into high, medium and low absolute-pitch proficiency groups identified a speech or melody target masked in noise (speech-shaped, multi-talker, and multi-music) under four signal-to-noise ratios (0, -3, -6, and -9 dB). Compatible HIN subtasks involving concurrent spatial, visual or prediction cues for melody and speech were also examined. Results showed that musicians outperformed non-musicians at perceiving melody, but not speech targets in noise. Both speech intelligibility and melody recognition scores declined with increasing signal-to-noise levels, with musicians more resilient to the effects of noise only for melodic streams. Musicians with higher absolute-pitch proficiency scored higher at identifying melodic, but not speech targets in noise. Relative to the baseline condition, the addition of spatial, not visual cue during stream segregation facilitated HIN performance only in the music domain. Collectively, these results suggest a domain specific form of hearing-in-noise perception that is mediated by proficiency of absolute-pitch ability. Our findings implicate that the hypothesis of long-term musical training leading to improved comprehension in complex noise backgrounds may be domain specific.

ACP2022 Virtual Poster Presentations

Mental Health

61706

Internet Addiction Severity Change in Lack-down Period in a Junior High School in Taiwan
Pei-i Kuo, Ching Cheng High School, Taiwan

Background:Internet became the essential need of life, when most of our life connected to the internet. However, internet addiction is the following problem. It is also a serious problem in teenagers around the world. Due to covid 19 pandemic, lock-down was the major policy in many countries. School teachings are transforming to teaching online. How much the impact of lock-down and online teaching on internet addiction is unknown. Our aims of the study are to investigate the severity change of internet addiction in the junior high school in central Taiwan after lock-down and online teaching one month. Method:This study is a cohort survey study. We used internet user behavior screening scale and internet addiction scale modified from internet addiction scale of Kimberly for internet addiction assessment. We collected the addiction scale last year without lock-down and online teaching in the first-grade students in a junior high school in central Taiwan. We collected the addiction scale this year under lock-down and online teaching for one month in this cohort. We compared the severity change of internet addiction in the cohort. Result:Totally, 667 students were recruited in the study, including 361 male and 306 female students. The average score of internet user behavior screening scale were 8.64±2.34 and 8.16±2.33 and the average score of internet addiction scale modified from internet addiction scale of Kimberly were 36.89±11.43 and 35.43±10.56 before and after lock-down and online teaching. Conclusion: There are reduction trends of internet addiction severity after lock-down and online teaching in our study.

Psychology and Education

62079

The Impact of Mindfulness Traits of Elementary School Students on Resilience in Covid-19 Era
Ting-Jung Chang, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan
Kai-Hsin Tai, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan
Chen-Ya Lien, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan
Wei-Cheng Chien, National Academy for Educational Research, Taiwan

In an era of severe epidemic, the trait's of mindfulness is vital to the performance of students' resilience. The general social depression of students under the epidemic can enhance the inherent protective factors of their resilience through the display of mindfulness characteristics, which in turn affects their daily life, learning performance and the development of interpersonal relationships. Therefore, this study conducted a questionnaire survey of Mindful Awareness Attention Scale and the Brief Resilience Scale for 96 students aged 10-12 years old in Taiwan. At the same time, they used individual online and face-to-face interviews to understand their actual performance. The questionnaire analysis found the correlation between mindfulness and resilience. Up to p=0.00; r=0.494; It is learned from students' self-reports that anxiety during the outbreak can be adjusted by the performance of the trait's of mindfulness, so that learning and life can be maintained at a stable level. The results of the study found that:
(1) Students' mindfulness traits are positively correlated with resilience;
(2) Students can show positive and positive performance in online learning or in practice;
(3) Students with higher trait's of mindfulness. Under the changing lifestyle of the epidemic, they can be highly adaptable, and be able to accept and abide by the relevant standards of epidemic prevention, so that the physical and mental condition and academic performance can be balanced.
The Researchers put forward relevant suggestions based on the conclusions of the research, and put forward practical results for future researchers as reference.

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

62228

Psychometric Properties and Measurement Invariance of a Short Form of the Unified Multidimensional Calling Scale (UMCS)
Sophie Gerdel, University of Padua, Italy
Anna Dalla Rosa, University of Padua, Italy
Michelangelo Vianello, University of Padua, Italy

This paper reports on the development of a 7-item short form of the Unified Multidimensional Calling Scale (UMCS), a multi-dimensional measure of career calling that integrates classical and modern conceptualisations. An Italian sample (N = 1246) was used to develop and validate a short form (UMCS−7) using exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. An English-speaking sample (N = 165) was used to estimate measurement invariance across both languages. We established the invariance of all the factor loadings, of all but two of the intercepts, and of all the error variances. The UMCS−7 demonstrated a near-perfect correlation with the UMCS (r = .97), adequate internal consistency (α IT = .86; α EN = .87) and predictive validity on job satisfaction, life satisfaction and turnover intentions. The UMCS−7 represents a psychometrically sound instrument that can be used as a valid alternative to other unidimensional measures of calling.

ACP2022 Virtual Poster Presentations

62721

A Case Study of Caregivers' Social Skills Use in Practice: Interviews and an Observation about Interactions with Care Recipients

Sayumi Miyake, Okayama University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan
Sachiko Nakano, Yamaguchi University, Japan

This research is a qualitative psychological study of caregivers. To gain knowledge about social skills caregivers use to form good interpersonal relationships with care recipients in nursing homes, we conducted survey (A); a preliminary interview, and survey (B); an observation and post-interview survey at a facility for disabled people. The informant had seven years of experience as a caregiver. First, we interviewed the informant about forming relationships with care recipients, then extracted and classified his social skills using the KJ method. The obtained 65 social skills were classified into five categories: "communication and information transfer", "forming and maintaining relationships", "manner and attitude", "trouble dealing and prevention", and "general tasks". In the second phase, the observation and post-interview records were combined. Again, the KJ method extracted and classified social skills and situations. The 209 social skills obtained were classified into five categories as in the preliminary interview survey. Skills of "forming and maintaining relationships" were in the majority throughout the surveys. In contrast, skills classified as "general tasks", were the least used in the first survey and were second most used in the post-interview phase. In this study, we learned how to apply social skills to form good interpersonal relationships. Moreover, the observational study suggested the importance of working with the people and environment around the caregiver and the direct productive relationship. This information could not be captured by the interview survey alone.

62763

Will the Bow-pulling Model Be Repeated? – Analysis of Cases of Reverse Culture Shock During Two Overseas Stays

Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

The bow-pulling model assumes selective adaptation of culture, and envisions an opposing psychological reaction that causes reverse culture shock (RCS) after returning to the home country, provided the sojourner adapted well to the culture of the destination. In this study, two Japanese female university students who had lived twice in foreign countries for studying abroad or completing internships were interviewed. Case studies were conducted on whether the pattern of RCS corresponds to the bow-pulling model (Akashi et al., 2005), and whether the pattern is repeated as a stable property. This was confirmed when some sort of discontinuity in the cultural experience or in their life occurred, and they could not successfully cope with it, resulting in a psychological burden. Both of them corresponded to the bow pulling model at the first reentry, but differences were recognized in the second instance. Ms. P showed RCS and was interpreted as an alienation model that did not feel at peace in either culture, and Ms. Q showed less RCS and was interpreted as a bird's-eye-view model that objectively evaluated both cultures. This suggests that RCS occurs in the interaction between internal factors, such as dissonance among cultural values, and external factors, including lifestyle preferences and evaluations toward their own environment; a negative view toward the native culture strengthened the distress. Hypothesis-generating research using the qualitative psychology method, which interprets the process of RCS with multiple factors, has just begun, and verifications made through the examination of more cases is desirable.

62948

The Effectiveness of Push Notifications and Rewards on App-based Program for Promoting Walking Among College Students

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Behavioral strategies have been incorporated into mobile application programs to promote health behavior, yet their effectiveness has not been well examined. This study investigates whether push notifications and rewards applied in a mobile application program could increase users' step counts and standing behaviors, and whether increases in step counts differ upon baseline step counts. A total of 114 college students were randomly assigned into four conditions depending on existence of push notifications and rewards: 2(push notification & no push notification) x 2(rewards & no rewards). After collecting their step counts data for 7 days, participants were grouped into four based on step counts: 0~1,999, 2,000~3,999, 4000~5,999, 6000~8,000. Both step counts and standing behaviors were measured for 21 days. The results showed no significant interaction effects between push notifications and rewards, but the main effect of rewards was found. In addition, step counts of a group that walks 2,000~3,999 were increased the most after 21 days of training. These results suggest that the use of rewards is important in mobile programs for promoting walking. Also, in terms of target groups, mobile programs could be more effective for those who walk between 2,000~3,999 steps in the baseline. Implications and suggestions were discussed.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

Community Development

62002

Program Evaluation of a School-administered Youth Facility for Children in Conflict With the Law
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Rehabilitation facilities for children in conflict with the law are usually administered by government and non-government agencies. In the Philippines, a private school has pioneered the establishment of a free transformational youth facility under its mission and development program. This study aimed to evaluate their formation program using the objectives-based approach. Survey respondents consisted of 33 program graduates and 18 implementers who evaluated the status of achievement, levels of challenge and sustainability of the program's objectives, projects and activities. Frequencies, means and standard deviations were utilized for descriptive data, while t-test for independent samples was used for inferential data analysis. In-depth and key informant interviews were conducted and analyzed through Creswell's data analysis procedures. Frequencies were used to rank the qualitative responses. Results showed that its over-all status of achievement is excellent among graduates (M=4.52, SD=.46) and implementers (M=4.53, SD=.39) and highly sustainable among graduates (M=4.28, SD=.60) and implementers (M=4.27, SD=.69). However, its over-all level of challenge revealed that it is somewhat challenging among graduates (M=1.88, SD=.93) and challenging among implementers (M=3.07, SD=1.31). Significant differences were found in the level of challenge between the implementers and graduates, t(26.474)=3.416, p=0.002. Identified best practices include: value formation and discipline, spiritual formation and religious activities, education, and psychological and counseling support. Conversely, sports and recreation, partnership and linkages, livelihood skills training and rule implementation are areas that need improvement. Evaluation of the school-administered youth facility's formation program generally yielded positive results providing empirical support to its program accomplishments.

General Psychology

61737

Epistemological Perspectives on the Concept of Cultural Humility in Psychology
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The present paper will focus on cultural humility, by highlighting this concept's theoretical and practical significance in advancing cross-cultural understanding in psychology. In the recent psychological literature, cultural humility has been described as a core value, consisting in the psychologist's engagement to an interpersonal stance that is other-oriented and self-reflective in relation to cultural identities and differences (American Psychological Association, Multicultural Guidelines, 2017). Cultural humility is intrinsically linked to the question of intersectionality, which requires the psychologist's openness to the multiple factors and identities that interconnect in creating meaning and self-definition. Given the significance of cultural humility in eliminating the power imbalances and cultural biases that often arise within the field of psychology, the present paper will focus on specific epistemic and methodological parameters that serve the elucidation of this concept. At the theoretical level, the present paper will analyze the issues of interdisciplinarity, contextuality, and interpretative models of knowledge as important epistemological angles linked with the development of cultural reflexivity in psychology. At the methodological level, the paper will review a corpus of cutting-edge scientific guidelines and standards linked with the enhancement of cultural humility in different areas of psychological practice (research, counseling, and academic teaching). This review will include a wide spectrum of practices for maximizing the psychologists' cultural openness that ranges from sampling issues to ethical considerations of privilege and power in conducting psychological work with marginalized and deprived communities.

61784

Development of Realistic Optimism Scale
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This research aims to develop a scale to measure realistic optimism and examine its validity and reliability. First, the researcher corrected items of the conventional scale proposed by Magari (2013) and added a number of items to create a realistic optimism scale of 16 items (original scale). Using the original scale, a preliminary survey was conducted on 260 university students (age range: 18-24). As a result of exploratory factor analysis, 3 factors consisting of 13 items were extracted (provisional scale). Next, the researcher conducted a second survey on 841 university students (age range: 18-24) using the provisional scale. 3 factors ("Future Orientation," "Flexibility," and "Will and Courage") consisting of 12 items were extracted by factor analysis (Main scale). Cronbach α coefficient was calculated to examine the internal consistency of this scale (α =.60~.86). Convergent validity was examined by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient between the factors of realistic optimism scale and the factors of resilience scale ("Competence," "Positive Evaluation," and "Social Support"). As a result, a significant positive correlation was observed between the two, confirming convergent validity (r .28** .67**). Furthermore, the result of the test-retest method (n = 210) showed that all the factors and items are significantly correlated (r .63 .80). These results confirm the validity and reliability of the realistic optimism scale. The present study has a certain significance in that it refers to a way of life of optimism rooted in real life and human strength.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

62301

The Impact of Paternal Childcare on Perceptual Information Processing
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Paternal childcare is a predominantly human behaviour rarely observed in other mammals. However, the active involvement in paternal childcare only increased during the last century due to the growing number of women joining the workforce after childbirth. Despite the growing social acceptance of a caregiving father, it is unknown whether becoming a father might shape one's self-concept, particularly in relation to family members, which subsequently influences the way in which they perceive and process information related to themselves and family members in order to meet the needs of caregiving. The current study investigated this issue using a perceptual matching task. Fathers and controls first learned shape-person associations (e.g., triangle-baby) and then immediately performed a shape-label matching task in which they judged whether shape-label pairings were matched as initially learned. A robust self-bias effect is often observed in the matching task, characterized by faster reaction times and higher accuracy in response to self-related information. Results in the father group showed a lack of self-bias in relation to their baby and their mother, but self-bias was maintained compared to friends and strangers. Moreover, controls demonstrated a robust self-bias over any others (both family and non-family members). The relationship between the changes in self-bias in the father group and relevant real-life behaviour was explored. The data suggested that self-related information no longer received prioritized processing in relation to family members after becoming a father. These findings contribute to current understandings of fatherhood and its impact on the prioritization of perceptual information processing.

62307

An Exploratory Study of Information on COVID-19 Vaccines Obtained by Japanese Working Adults Through Social Media
Sanae Inoue, University of Tsukuba, Japan
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The first COVID-19 vaccinations in the United States and Europe began in 2020. In Japan, however, they started in 2021, much later than in the rest of the world. At that time, all kinds of information about the COVID-19 vaccine were flooding on social media, which may have influenced attitudes toward vaccination. This study aimed to investigate what kind of information about the COVID-19 vaccine had been obtained through Japanese social media. In April 2021, before vaccination was generally available in Japan, we conducted a web-based questionnaire survey among 71 Japanese working adults, with a broad sampling of residence, occupation, and age. Respondents were asked to freely describe the information they had learned about the COVID-19 vaccine through various media, including social media. A total of 181 key phrases were extracted from the descriptions and classified into 30 categories that included both positive and negative content. The co-occurrence network analysis revealed that the word "vaccination" tended to be frequently associated with the words "side-effect" and "death", and that the COVID-19 vaccine was frequently portrayed as something negative in Japan. In addition, the correspondence analysis indicated that, compared to others, social media have spread the personal experiences of vaccinated and the mismanagement of the vaccination by local governments. This study is the first to demonstrate that negative and specific examples of information about the COVID-19 vaccine tended to prevail on social media in Japan.

62350

The Effect of Romantic Relationship on the Perceived Development of Anxiety Amongst High School Students
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Romantic relationships are a major developmental milestone among adolescents, but when young and unprepared high schoolers explore them, it can be a source of great anxiety resulting in emotional upheavals. This study aimed to ascertain the perceived anxiety level of high school students involved in a romantic relationship according to gender, age, and length of relationship. Furthermore, it aimed to assess if there is a significant difference in the respondents' responses to the perceived level of anxiety. The importance of this research was to evaluate the effect of romantic relationship on the development of anxiety amongst science high students to come up with programs that would help mitigate the impact of such relationship on the emotional wellbeing of its students as they can go on struggling unnoticed by administrators, teachers, and parents. A quantitative research design was utilized to unravel the effect of romantic relationships and the respondents' level of anxiety. Significant findings of the study revealed that in terms of gender, male respondents have severe anxiety while female respondents have moderate anxiety. In terms of age and length of relationship, the level of anxiety of both males and females is severe anxiety. The manifestations may be presented as worry, restlessness, and fear. Moreover, the participants' responses for the various indicators can be deduced to an analysis that there is no significant difference in their level of anxiety according to gender, age, and length of relationship. The factors that may trigger anxiety amongst the participants are misunderstanding, jealousy, and insecurity.

62662

The Relationship Between Religiosity and Receptive Attitude Towards Muslims Among Japanese Students
Sachiko Nakano, Yamaguchi University, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

With a growing Muslim population in Japan, there is an increasing need to understand and foster a positive attitude to live in harmony with Muslims. However, reports show that Japanese people are confused by specific religious views of Muslims in their interactions (Nakano & Tanaka, 2017). They also refrain from discussing religion as they consider it private, keeping their distance from Muslims (Nakano & Tanaka, 2018). This study explored factors contributing to Japanese people's acceptance of Muslims by incorporating religious views and examining their relationship with receptive attitudes. We believed that Japanese people's views on religion would be vital in identifying their attitude toward Muslims. The questionnaire survey covered these scales: typical religiosity; curiosity; general acceptance of others, and moreover, image of Muslims; receptive attitude toward Muslims; and knowledge about Muslims. Valid responses were obtained from 194 Japanese university students. Covariance Structure Analysis showed that: (a) the stronger the religiosity about being protected by God and Buddha, the more receptive they were, (b) the more negative their view of Muslims, the lower the level of acceptance was, and (c) greater interaction and knowledge reduced negative images. Furthermore, curiosity and acceptance of others did not significantly affect receptive attitudes; this suggests that: (a) the strength of unique religiosity of Japanese people related positively to receptive attitudes toward Muslims, who were seen as highly religious, (b) although Muslims are perceived as a special out-group for Japanese, opportunities to interact or gain correct knowledge reduced negative images and fostered receptive attitudes.

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General Psychology

62918

Music Therapy Clinical Trials in Asia and Around the Globe
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Music therapy has become more common globally as nonpharmacological treatment options for memory loss, pain management, reduction of behavioral and psychological symptoms, and increased quality of life. The purpose of this systematic review is to analyze music interventions for older adults across the globe to better understand emerging best practices. A review of all studies registered at clinicaltrials.gov and in the WHO Registry Network containing the key words "music" or "music therapy" were included, regardless of intervention type. Of the 850 studies generated, 603 met the eligibility criteria for including older adults. The registries included 73 studies (12%) enrolling only older adults and 530 (88%) enrolling older adults along with other age groups. Thirty-seven percent of clinical trials registered in clinical trials databases are being conducted in Asia. Music interventions for specific medical conditions (n= 398, 66%) or medical procedures (n=170, 28%) were the primary foci in studies. Best practices in music interventions and therapy are being developed world-wide for the multitude of health challenges faced by older adults and demonstrate the diversity of music interventions in both medical and community settings. Information from this review can be used to improve the implementation of music therapy programs. The data from these music interventions and therapies for older adults in clinical trial registries show both the degree of similarity and potential use of music in a variety of clinical settings.

62931

Study of Youth Navigation Strategies: Building Routes on the Megapolis Virtual Map
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Olga Kruzhkova, Ural State Pedagogical University, Russia

The concept of "navigation strategy" is one of the central constructs in modern cognitive psychology. This approach is considered by experts as a process of human orientation in the environment based on existing ideas about space, individual experience, and external landmarks, including virtual services. To identify the features of building routes in the environment of a large metropolis by youth, a laboratory experiment was organized and conducted using the Tobii Pro Spectrum eye tracker. The study involved 30 people aged from 19 to 26, where 40% were men and 60% - women, with different experience of real urban environment interacting. An electronic map of a large Russian metropolis (Yekaterinburg) was shown to the respondents. They were asked to offer a walking path - from the starting point of the route to the end point (along 5 pre-designed routes). An analysis of the youth navigation strategies in an urban environment when interacting with an electronic map showed the following results: the walking routes built on a city electronic map are not optimized in length but simplified. The gender and experience of living in a metropolis environment are not of decisive importance for choosing the trajectory between the start and end points of the route, as well as for its length and optimization when laying the route on the city electronic map. In addition, distinctive trends were identified in the youth navigation strategies when interacting with the electronic map of the city: the discreteness of iconic objects of the urban environment.

62977

Communication Style and Doctor's Perceived Self-efficacy in Patient Interaction: A Study of a Sample of Specialists and General Practitioners
Pierluigi Diotaiuti, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy
Giuseppe Valente, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy
Stefania Mancone, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy

The way doctors communicate with patients is a key element that can increase patient satisfaction and have a significant impact on adherence to treatment. The patient-centred communication style has often been presented as the best mode characterised by high levels of sharing and overt expression of support for the patient. However, it is likely that some individual characteristics of the clinician implicitly or explicitly influence the communication style adopted, so that in some cases the attitude is more oriented towards caring and in other cases towards patient dominance. The present study aims to investigate the relationship between the implicit communication style adopted by the doctor and the level of self-efficacy perceived in the management of the therapeutic relationship. The moderating role played by the doctor's regulatory and decision-making orientation is highlighted. The research sample consisted of 120 physicians. A comparison was made between a group of general practitioners and a second group of specialist doctors. The Perceived Self-efficacy in Medical Communication Scale (APCM) (Capone, Petrillo, 2010), the Communication Styles Inventory (CSI) (De Vries et al., 2013), the Regulatory Modes Scale (MRS)(Kruglanski et al., 2000) and the Cognitive Closure Need Scale (BCC) (Pierro et. al., 1995) were administered to all subjects. The analysis of variance of the scores revealed significant differences between the two groups of physicians with respect to both communication styles and regulatory and decision-making orientation. These differences have specific associations with levels of perceived self-efficacy. The gender variable also appears to play a role in the relationships identified.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

Industrial Organization and Organization Theory

61507

Food and Organizations: The Relationship of Organizational Support and Attitude Towards Office Gastrodiplomacy Among Employees of a Public Organization
Jayson Troy Bajar, Central Philippine University, Philippines
Renia Fenis Dela Peña, Central Philippine University, Philippines

Office gastrodiplomacy refers to how food shapes and influences our social relations within organizations, usually in positive ways. Although already a pervasive practice, it is only recently that this concept has received wide attention from industry practitioners and researchers in the behavioral sciences. This emerging topic traces its origins to socio-anthropological studies applied to modern work environments like office settings. To expound scholarship in this field, particularly in the local parlance, this study aims to present novel findings on how organizational support, in aspects involving staff development, resources, and emotional support, affects attitude towards office gastrodiplomacy. A total of 327 respondents participated in a one-shot survey administered from September to December 2019 at the 25 offices of a public organization in the Philippines. Employing a descriptive-relational design, descriptive findings revealed that employees indicated being 'fairly supported' by their offices, while a higher proportion of respondents stated that they generally have a 'favorable attitude' towards office gastrodiplomacy. Relational statistics, however, generated a 'not significant relationship' between the two variables as a whole and across the three components. The researchers argue that it is likely that such a finding is a result of how the respondents only received organizational support in 'fair' terms. As such, results may somewhat differ if a 'high' favorable attitude to office gastrodiplomacy is complemented with 'high' organizational support. It is then proposed that a similar design may be replicated among employees in private organizations who may offer a different perspective, especially as regards aspects of organizational support.

62428

The Study of Inter-group Relations Between Expatriates and Host Country Nationals (HCNs) in Taiwanese Multinational Firms
Hsin-Pei Wu, Soochow Iniversity, Taiwan
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Cultural differences and group conflicts inevitably take place in the international context. How to diminish unnecessary group antagonism is a difficult challenge for managers. This study proposed that stability of status and permeability of group boundaries would influence intergroup relations (in-group and out-group identification), organizational identification, and social status change individual mobility strategy from the perspective of social identity theory. The structured questionnaires collected data from full-time local employees in Taiwanese multinational films. A total of 392 valid samples were collected, of which 263 were from Vietnam, 75 from Thailand, 39 from the Philippines, and 15 from Myanmar. The results showed that the permeability of group boundaries of HCNs was positively related to in-group identification, out-group identification, and organizational identification. Although permeability of group boundaries cannot directly affect HCNs' individual mobility strategies, it can be achieved indirectly through improving organizational identification. Furthermore, the permeability of group boundaries, in-group identification, and organizational identification had a positive loop. It indicates that it is possible to further achieve organizational identification and personal mobility strategies by consolidating their ethnic consciousness. In addition, status stability was positively related to in-group identification, out-group identification, and individual mobility strategy. The results showed that HCNs recognized and accepted the stability of status and permeability, which united ethnic consciousness to improve organizational identification and promote the adoption of individual mobility strategies. It implies that Taiwanese companies have deliberately downplayed Taiwan's group consciousness and instead emphasized localization to consolidate organizational identification.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

62378

No Better if Not Trustwrothy: The Unreliability in Farmers's Agricutural Methods
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Adoption of agricultural technology results in a variety of positive outcomes for individuals and society, such as increased productivity, income maximization, cost reduction, and environmental and health advantages. For several years, the Thai government has spent a lot of money on a campaign trying to persuade farmers to adopt organic practices. However, farmer adoption remains low. Recent academic literature has presented evidence that social learning and monetary subsidies are the major factors determining farmers' technology adoption decisions. In this study, a lab in the field experiments with observational data on 600 Thai farmers in rural areas from 60 communities to indicate the simulated process of farmers' adoption through the various types of motivations to guide the direction of Thai agriculture by using the estimate of a random-effects probit model. According to the findings, social learning, or role model motivations, can motivate farmers to adopt organic practices, notably if the role model has the same economic status as them. However, its efficacy tends to remain only in the short run and diminishes with time. Furthermore, both cost and income subsidies also influence farmer adoption and have similar short-term effects, although income subsidies are more sensitive to farmer decisions than cost subsidies in the long run.

62920

Japanese Student's Personal Requirements for Interaction in English With Foreign Students, Examined by Free Description
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WenXin Guan, Okayama University, Japan

This research's goal is to determine what factors (such as motivation, interest, language ability or context) lead Japanese university students to interact in English with Foreign university students. The study targeted 128 Japanese undergraduate university students, executing a survey as research method to gather data about their preferences, experiences, and expectations towards interaction with international students in English. Further, specific questions aimed to collect information about the ideal non-classroom interaction situation. The collected data, mainly categorized by Content Analysis method (内容分析), synthesizing the requirements in five main categories: Individuality (1 on 1 interaction), External Physical approach, Motivation, and interest (to interact), 'Adequate' place and time and 'Adequate' Language Ability. Interpretation of the data allowed us to say that the students' requirements and beliefs sometimes work as limitations or barriers for interaction. It was also apparent that the respondents tend to wait external initiative to engage in an interaction and might wait for a particular context or situation until they participate in one. Another factor is the self-perception of their language ability, fearing possible communication issue or improper use of the language. Sometimes such judgment does not correspond with the actual language competence of the students. Emotional factors like motivation, interest, self-perception, and confidence, appear to affect their willingness to communicate, even if their language ability is adequate. In addition, the findings not only allowed us to pinpoint these preferences, but also let us provide some facts and suggestions for a smoother interaction in English.

62953

Can Virtual Tours be Really Experienced? Meaningful Experience and Perceived Authenticity in Online Tours
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Makiko Matsuda, Kanazawa University, Japan
Aiko Yoshino, San Francisco State University, United States

COVID-19 crises have transformed our society, and a new normal standard has been required in every aspect, including the tourism industry. To accommodate the social distancing measures and border controls put in place by government, fundamentally different approaches to providing tourism products and services were sought. Virtual tourism has rapidly attracted attention in this challenging time. Researchers have argued the capability and potential of virtual tourism as a marketing tool; however, scant literature on authentic experiences in virtual tourism is currently available. This research focused on the perception of online tour participants and examined the potential of virtual tourism in forming meaningful and authentic experiences. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with 19 online tour participants in August and October 2021. Thematic analyses were adopted. The findings illustrated both positive and negative outcomes perceived by the online tour participants. The participants did not always seek authenticity in online tours but perceived the tours as substitute of real tour, pre-visit experience, new travel genre, and alternative entertainment. They did not perceive the online tours as completely unrealistic but regarded physical and sensorial involvements in the tour as an important component of experiencing authenticity. Tour guides appeared to have played an invaluable role in engaging participants and co-creating meaningful experiences. Virtual tourism offers the potential to create alternative experiences that influence accessibility, education, entertainment, and marketing. Transforming tourism experiences expands tourism markets, and transformed tourists become more diverse and inclusive.

61141

A Review and Prospect of CPT Research
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In view of the wide adoption and various research extensions of Cumulative Prospect Theory (CPT), this paper represents an attempt to perform a systematic review of articles that have employed CPT so as to explore its research trajectories and trends over time. A literature retrieval from Web of Science (WOS) yields a corpus of 495 articles in relation to CPT spanning over 2001-2020. The topic modeling method featuring Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) is performed to produce topic trends and prospects concerning the corpus. For this purpose, we make use of the RStudio implementation of relevant packages for data preprocessing, modeling and visualization. The results are mainly categorized by dividing the articles into types of CPT exploration and parameter elicitation, the interplay and comparison between CPT and other theories and methods, and domain-specific applications by utilizing CPT to expound decision behavior. The conclusion drawn from the findings suggests that the potential active and new lines of CPT research in the future could be aimed more at route choice in transportation networks as well as decision making on the trade-off associated with issues of energy and environment.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

62298

The Prevalence of Eating Pattern, COVID-19 Preventive Behaviors, and Their Relationships Among Young Adults During the Pandemic

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Background. Unhealthy nutrition has long been a concern of public health as a risk factor for chronic diseases. The COVID-19 pandemic also highlighted the importance of respiratory infection prevention behaviors. Despite the widespread vaccinations, the recommended measures of personal hygiene continue to be an important pandemic response. This study aimed to explore the eating patterns and personal hygiene during the pandemic, to determine their relationship and their social capital predictors.

Methods. The study included 1214 participants, 61% were women. The mean age was 23 years. Eating habits were measured by the MEDAS scale. COVID-19-related personal hygiene was performed following the iCARE study by four items (washing hands, hands disinfection, wearing a mask, covering coughs and sneezes). Social capital was identified in terms of family support, social participation in recreational activities, social trust, coherence, collaboration. Results revealed that 50.1% of young adults had a poor diet. The prevalence of washing hands often was 67%, using hands disinfection – 50%, mask-wearing recommendations were followed by 64% of young adults and covering coughs and sneezes by 55% of young adults. Those who comply with healthy eating are also more adherent to personal hygiene. Health favorable diet and personal hygiene both were predicted by higher family support and participation in recreational activities. Social trust and coherence were not related to either of them, social collaboration was a predictor only for diet behavior. Conclusion. Educating people on how to provide support for each other and promoting health-related recreational activities would benefit infection and chronic disease prevention.

Mental Health

61378

Body Image During Pregnancy in the Era of COVID-19: The Role of Heterogeneous Patterns of Perceived Social Support

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Marcin Rzeszutek, University of Warsaw, Poland

Objectives. The aim of this study was to explore the profiles of pregnant women on perceived social support with regard to sociodemographic variables, COVID-19-related distress issues, and body image. We compared the aforementioned relationships within the study variables between pregnant women and a control group of non-pregnant women. Method. The study sample comprised 345 women, 157 pregnant women, and 188 women in the control group. Participants filled out paper-and-pencil or online psychometric questionnaires to assess the variables analyzed in our research. Results. Latent profile analysis revealed six profiles of pregnant women based on perceived social support, which varied in terms of body image evaluation. The high-support profile differed from the profiles with the lowest scores in all support domains. Significant differences in body image between the profiles of pregnant women and the control group were noted. Conclusions. Understanding the mechanisms through which women can attain more body satisfaction during pregnancy is an important research topic that can inspire planning for more effective psychological help, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and related psychological distress.

61961

Online Mindfulness-based Logotherapy Program: Targeting Depressive Symptoms of Cyberbullied Adolescents During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Marc Eric Reyes, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has led to the intensive use of the internet for educational and recreational purposes, leading adolescents to be more exposed to cyberbullying. Empirical studies indicate that cyberbullying has become a pervasive problem among adolescents causing negative consequences like depression. Moreover, the global pandemic lockdown and quarantine measures gave rise to the demand for telepsychology and teletherapy to virtually address the psychological needs of netizens. Thus, utilizing Conklin's program development model, we created and experimentally tested an online intervention program to target the depressive symptoms experienced by cyberbullied adolescents. We integrated logotherapy and mindfulness to develop an eight-modular, Online Mindfulness-based Logotherapy Program (OnlineMLP). After being validated by experts in various disciplines, we experimentally pilot tested the efficacy of the OnlineMLP in a 3-hour session per module in four weeks to a group (N = 10) of cyberbullied adolescents in Tamilnadu, India. The pilot study showed significantly that the OnlineMLP positively affected the participants reducing their depressive symptoms. Furthermore, it confirmed that the online program's concepts and structure are reliable, feasible, and efficacious for testing a more extensive base of cyberbullied adolescents experiencing depressive symptoms.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

Mental Health

62325

I Can't Feel It: Link Between Alexithymia and Interpersonal Relations of Selected Filipinos Suffering From Substance Abuse

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Alexithymia, a condition described as the seeming inability to understand emotion, has been reported among substance abusers. There has been a growing interest in how alexithymia impacts interpersonal relationships. Early on, alexithymia according to Nemiah and Sifneos (1970) is concomitant with a specific style of interpersonal relating. Thus, the present study investigated the nature of alexithymia and its relationship to positive and negative interpersonal relations among Filipinos suffering from substance abuse. The Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20 (TAS-20) and the Assessment of Interpersonal Relations (AIR) were used to measure the research variables among 33 adolescents suffering from substance abuse, ages 10-18, purposely selected from three rehabilitation centers. Results revealed no significant relationship between alexithymia and positive interpersonal relations. However, a meaningful negative relationship existed between alexithymia and negative interpersonal relations. This significant inverse relationship implies that individuals with alexithymia are more likely to relate to recurring sets of negative judgments, feelings, and behavioral intentions toward people they regularly interact with within their everyday lives. This result further reinforces previous research that establishes an inverse relationship between alexithymia and interpersonal relationship.

62640

Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder as a Predictor of Quality of Life Among Late Adolescents in India During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Shyla Thomas Puthusserry, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

The rapid progress of the COVID-19 pandemic is known as a period of psychological stress and can negatively affect the women's menstrual cycle and premenstrual symptoms severity. Studies reporting that stress is significantly related to the premenstrual symptoms severity and quality of life remain questionable among young women. Therefore, we conducted a cross-sectional predictive research study to examine the relationship between premenstrual dysphoric disorder, which is the severe form of premenstrual syndrome, and quality of life among late adolescent college students during the COVID-19 pandemic living in the Karnataka region of South India. The respondents' demographic data, Premenstrual Symptom Screening Tool (Steiner et al., 2003), and World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL-Bref) were used as assessment tools. The purposive sampling method was used for gathering the data, and 400 students participated in the study. The findings showed a strong negative correlation between premenstrual symptoms severity and quality of life, which was statistically significant (r=-.819; p=001). The current study also highlighted that premenstrual disorder was a strong predictor of poor quality of life (R2= .671; β=-.819). Identifying the growing impact of the premenstrual dysphoric disorder on late adolescents' quality of life, these findings can be a foundation for a psychological intervention program to alleviate the issues as early as possible and to improve the quality of life of this target population.

62707

The Role of Resilience as a Protective Factor in COVID-19 Lockdown Fatigue

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Introduction: The effect of COVID-19 across the globe has been colossal. Though critical physical symptoms are experienced by patients, the psychological impact of the disease seems to be widespread- pervading all individuals universally. Mental fatigue makes individuals feel overwhelmed, emotionally drained and negatively impacts productivity. But one of the protective factors to this negative effect may be resilience. The aim of the present study is to explore the prevalence of mental fatigue among undergraduate medical students and study the impact of resilience during the lockdown period imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: A cross-sectional study involving an online survey was conducted among the undergraduate medical students at the College of Medicine and Health Sciences, National University of Science and Technology, Sultanate of Oman. An adapted version of the Mental Fatigue Scale and the Brief Resilience Scale was used. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS version 25. Results: Around 169 students from various phases of the medical program participated in the study. Results indicated that participants experienced mild levels of mental fatigue. They reported normal levels of resilience. A significant negative correlation was seen between mental fatigue and resilience. Conclusions: Resilience is thus an emotional protective factor to the experience of mental fatigue. Increasing individual and community resilience through intervention and training programs will facilitate enhancement of stress coping during adversity.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

62487

Potential Assessment Instruments for the APA Proposed Internet Gaming Disorder: A Systematic Review
Ezra Lockhart, Yorkville University, Canada

The US has had commercial access to the Internet since 1990 at which individuals have been developing problematic online gaming behaviors related to functional impairment or distress. The growth of the Internet is unprecedented with now more than 30% of the world's population with access, which translates to over 2 billion Internet users. A portion of the population, as a consequence, develops unhealthy preoccupations with activities on the Internet. Since then problematic online gaming behaviors has received in-depth investigation and media attention. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) in response proposed Internet gaming disorder as a condition requiring further research, back in May of 2013, in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). In mid-2018, gaming disorder became official with the World Health Organization's (WHO) release of the 11th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11; WHO, 2018). However, to date, its precise definition continues to generate extensive debate and numerous, nonstandardized screening and assessment tools. These factors have reduced the fidelity of prevalence rates of gaming disorder and Internet gaming disorder. This review of the literature found 8 assessment instruments from 6 countries and evaluated them against the APA's proposed criteria for Internet gaming disorder. This investigation of assessment instruments discussed and recommended the Personal Internet Gaming Disorder Evaluation, 9-item (PIE-9) for alignment with construct validity outlined by the APA.

62961

An Exploration of Middle School Students' Experiences of Mindfulness Training in an International School Environment
Mary Kelly, Irish College of Humanities and Applied Sciences, Ireland

The following presentation profiles an exploration of middle school students' experiences of mindfulness training within an international school environment in The Netherlands. A cohort of 11-year-old middle school students participated voluntarily in a pilot run of the Dot B mindfulness program. Dot B has been designed by the Mindfulness in Schools Project for adolescents, and it consists of eight one-hour sessions. In the case of this study, these sessions were held once weekly, after school, over an eight-week period. Eighteen participants were involved, and they came from a range of countries including Korea, France, India, the Netherlands, the UK, and the US. 10 were girls, and 8 were boys, and all were in Year 1 of the International Baccalaureate Middle Years' Program. This was a qualitative study, characterized by the interviewing of the students following their participation in the program. The interviews were semi-structured and they explored students' personal perspectives on the impact of the mindfulness program on their daily lives. The themes that emerged through the responses indicated that participation in the training positively impacted students' capacity to calm themselves, to manage anger, to respond to stress, to focus, to step back from thinking, to sleep better, and to perform under pressure. Students identified the strategies that they found most useful in this regard, which included the 7/11 breathing technique, grounding exercises such as the FOFBOC, and beditation exercises which foster sleep. The positive nature of students' perspectives following the pilot run prompted the rolling out of the Dot B program across the grade level.

62940

Hospital to Home and Community Experiences of Discharged Adult Psychiatric Patients: A Phenomenological Study
Cristeta Ventura, University of Santo Tomas Graduate School, Philippines
Marie Ann Vargas, University of Santo Tomas Graduate School, Philippines

Transition experiences of psychiatric patients are crucial in their recovery, and may or may not lead to psychiatric re-hospitalization. In the Philippines, less is known about what happens to psychiatric patients post-discharge. The study utilized a qualitative approach in exploring how discharged psychiatric patients transition from the hospital to their respective homes and communities. Data were gathered from six adult psychiatric patients through semi-structured interviews. The participants were 20 to 36 years old, had an admitting diagnosis of Bipolar Disorder, and were back to their community for more than seven days from their discharge. Through Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), the research found that living inside a psychiatric facility/hospital meant living in a structured lifestyle. They also perceive their admission as necessary to rest, become better, and prevent themselves from hurting others, including themselves. At discharge, they felt different emotions: happy, excited, nervous, disbelief, and nothingness. Some participants felt that living outside the facility/hospital meant continuing to live their lives prior to hospitalization. In contrast, it meant changing perspectives and old lifestyles for the others. At the same time, changes with their environment, especially with their relationships with their families were vital as families were the primary source of support of most participants. The findings were essential in gaining perspectives on how psychiatric patients view their reintegration as members of the society.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

Psychology and Education

61942
Having No Freedom to Select Courses to Teach: Does It Mean That Teachers Can't Have Their Need for Autonomy Fulfilled?
Linh Tran, University of Newcastle, Australia

Evidence in previous studies has shown that teachers in different education settings enjoy great autonomy and control over their teaching practices at the classroom level. On the contrary, teacher autonomy beyond the classroom is limited by structural, contextual and cultural constraints. For example, teachers have little influence or no control over curriculum-related issues and administrative tasks. The effects of external constraints on teacher autonomy and the teaching quality have received considerable critical attention. So far, there has been little discussion about teachers' individual differences in perceptions of external constraints and their impacts on teachers' instructional performance. This study aims to examine EFL teachers' perceptions of their autonomy regarding course selection and course allocation process at the tertiary level in Vietnam. The study employed the conceptualisation of autonomy as a basic psychological need in Self-determination theory. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with the participation of 20 EFL teachers from 11 universities across Vietnam. The findings show that not all teachers reported unfavourable reactions and attitudes toward their lack of involvement in course selection. Some teachers preferred to have their courses selected and allocated to them by their leaders. Some were not happy with this process but chose to compromise. Others showed their disappointment and expressed their desire to make a decision on their own courses. Drawing on Self-determination theory, the study contributes rich and fruitful findings to the area of teacher autonomy as well as the application of Self-determination theory in a Collectivist context.

62705
The Psychological Role of Orientation Sessions in the Learning Activity of Students Taking Distance Online Courses
Anna Toom, Touro College & University System, United States

In modern distance programs, orientation sessions (OS) are usually aimed at providing students with technical assistance in mastering new information technological tools. This research's focus is on the less studied - psychological - aspect of creating OS for online courses. 159 graduate students participated in the research who took the author's online course Child Development and Learning in Cultural Context. In the beginning of the semester, students went through the OS developed for them by the author, and in the last homework assignment, they were asked if that OS was useful/useless for their online studying and why. Content analysis of students' written responses showed that the most frequently encountered in their statements were concepts of "expectation" (90%), "navigation" (72%), and communication (57%). This result allows us to conclude that the content of OS should meet students' needs in a) forecasting and planning of activities, b) building of adequate cognitive maps of the virtual space in which learning takes place, c) emotional communication (which is not just messaging). These learning needs are universal. However, satisfying them in online courses, in comparison with the traditional classroom, requires special efforts from developers of OS. If students' needs are not met, they feel frustrated, learn under stress, and a whole plume of secondary negative effects may arise preventing them from successful learning. One of the most destructive effects is distrust of the various information circulating in the online course. Based on the research results, recommendations were worked out on creating an effective OS.

62956
Effectiveness of School-based Education in Improving Cervical Cancer Prevention Among Female Students: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis
Ama Ampofo, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia
Allison Boyes, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia
Phinda Khumalo, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia
Lisa Mackenzie, The University of Newcastle, Australia

Background: Cervical cancer education in schools can reach a significant number of adolescents. This systematic review and meta-analysis examined whether school-based education is effective for improving: i) knowledge and risk perception of cervical cancer/HPV infection; and ii) attitudes and intentions toward, and uptake of, HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening among female students.
Methods: We searched six databases from inception to November 2020 and included English language papers describing RCTs of any form of cervical cancer education delivered to female students in a school setting. Standardized Mean Differences and Odds Ratios were calculated using random-effects models. Methodological quality of the included studies was assessed using the revised Cochrane risk of bias tool for randomized trials and the GRADE approach.
Results: Thirteen studies were included in this review. School-based education improved students' cervical cancer/HPV infection knowledge and intentions toward HPV vaccination but not their cervical cancer/HPV infection risk perception, attitudes or uptake of HPV vaccination. Face-to-face active learning approaches seemed beneficial in improving vaccination uptake. All the school-based education interventions were one-off education events focussed on HPV vaccination only. The quality of evidence was rated from low to moderate. Only one study was judged overall as having a low risk of bias.
Conclusions: More robust studies with well-conducted randomization, and better reporting of research in accordance with recommended guidelines are needed to provide high-quality evidence about the benefits of school-based education in improving cervical cancer prevention. Innovations in active learning approaches such as game-based learning, and reinforcement techniques should be considered.

ACP2022 Virtual Presentations

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

61796

Implicit Anti-elderly Attitudes and Subjective Time to Become Elderly

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Takaaki Hashimoto, Toyo University, Japan
Kaori Karasawa, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Intergenerational conflicts between the elderly and the other generations persist. To reduce the conflicts, the affirmation of anti-elderly attitudes is an urgent issue. Generally, implicit/explicit anti-elderly attitudes are shown to be negative, and these attitudes have undesirable effects on the elderly, including neglect and deterioration of their mental health. In this study, we measured participants' implicit/explicit anti-elderly attitudes, and particularly aimed to clarify the relationship between implicit anti-elderly attitudes and several individual factors, such as subjective time to become elderly (i.e. feelings of how long it will be before participants themselves become elderly), youth identity (i.e. the extent to which participants feel that they belong to a social group of youth as opposed to the elderly), contact experience with the elderly, germ aversion, and impressions toward the general elderly's physical/mental health. We conducted an online survey of Japanese participants (N = 467, age: 18–64 years). The results showed that those who with long subjective time to become elderly (i.e., those who believed that becoming elderly was still a long way off) had more implicit anti-elderly attitudes. Age-based categories such as youth, middle-aged, and elderly are on a continuum, suggesting that those who tend to cognitively separate themselves from the elderly may view the elderly more negatively. On the contrary, there were no other individual factors that had a significant relationship with implicit anti-elderly attitudes. Individual factors closely related to implicit anti-elderly attitudes have not been fully clarified and need to be examined in the future psychological research.

62262

The Development and Validation of Psychological Measures of Self-injurious Behaviors (PM-SIB) for Filipino Young Adults: Test Conceptualization and Item Analysis

Susan Sabado, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Marie Antonette J. Sunga-Vargas, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Young adults encounter several challenges in life, and cope through positive or negative means. Some individuals commit suicide because of lost hope, and some commit self-injury without suicidal intent. Using a scale validation method, this study proposes an assessment entitled "Psychological Measures of Self-Injurious Behaviors" (PM-SIB), for the presence of self-injurious behaviors without suicidal intent, since there are still no available local instruments that can identify the presence and reasons for this kind of behaviors among Filipino youths. This study is anchored on the Cognitive Motivational Relational Theory of Emotions (CMRT), the Four Function Model of Non-Suicidal Self-Injury, and through thorough review of studies and literatures on self-injurious behaviors without suicidal intent. The insights of students and mental health professionals contributed to the development of the instrument. The findings of the study yielded two indicators such as cognitive and affective of the PM-SIB. These were content validated by various experts in the field of psychology and psychiatry. Then, item analysis was done after it was pilot tested on 76 students.

62299

Investigating the Influence of Movie Genre on Mood Using Nonparametric Methods

Mani Mehraei, Middle East Technical University Northern Cyprus Campus, Turkey

There has been several studies related to investigating the relation of mood and personality with entertainment domain for various reasons. Recent studies with the help of huge number of data made it possible to have a better understanding of mood regulation and how it is influenced by the entertainment industry. Although the recent studies were promising, there exist many vague and unknown aspects to shed light on. In the present study, nonparametric methods were used to investigate the influence of watching specific movie genres (horror, comedy, and romance) on mood from a filled questionnaire of 30 participants. In addition, the relation of the personality types of these participants with movie genre preferences was analyzed using a nonparametric method. The results revealed that: 1) There is a significant evidence that watching a particular movie can influences some mood components; 2) There was enough evidence to conclude that Conscientiousness and Openness personality traits can be predicted by Romance genre movies with certain confidence levels, but there was not enough evidence to find any particular relation between other personality traits with any movie genres; 3) There are evidences that watching movies can be used as a part of psychotherapy technique to treat mood disorders, and not all movie genres are suitable for people who are suffering from mood disorders.

62403

Children of Hope: Influential Factors, Growth Mindset, and Self-concept of Children in Conflict With the Law

Shien Roscain, University of Santo Tomas, The Graduate School, Philippines
Lucila Bance, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

One of the most challenging issues in the Philippines today is the increased involvement of the children and youth in committing offenses against the law. With a deficiency in research discussing delinquency in a different stance, the researcher aimed to study the lived experiences, growth mindset, and self-concept. Although numerous studies explored various influential factors on delinquency, the researcher intended to emphasize the essential roles of the psychological and social/environmental factors on Filipino children in conflict with the law. The researcher employed a Qualitative Research Design using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis as its most-fitting method for the study. Six (6) in-housed children in conflict with the law residing in Bahay Pag-asa Santa Rosa and Bahay Pag-asa Muntinlupa were selected via purposive sampling. Eight (8) superordinate and fourteen (14) subordinate themes emerged from the in-depth interview and focus group discussion. The study revealed that youth resorted to delinquency because of external and internal influences reinforced by their previous struggles such as their family's financial dilemma, early drop out from school, exposure to vices, and negative interaction with the authorities. Furthermore, the participants shared the challenges as well as their positive lived experiences inside the facility. Despite of unfortunate circumstances, they perceive themselves and their current situation positively because of faith, social support, and coping efforts. This study strived to provide the public relevant ideas in understanding the children in conflict with the law. Finally, it intended to help clinical psychologists curate intervention programs for them to become useful citizens.

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Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

62491

Self-identity Formation of Online Content Creators: A Case Study of Thai YouTubers
Pataraporn Sangkapreecha, Bangkok University, Thailand

With the rise of new media and the increased online content creation, the ability of YouTubers to manage and guide their channel has become more important than ever. This research investigates the strategic techniques of YouTubers and their relationship with the formation of self-identity. It gives insight into this new knowledge of interrelation to understand the development of content creator's identity on the online video sharing platform. A qualitative research analysis of the in-depth interviews of 13 content creators on the YouTube platform was carried out. Key informant's profiles were characteristic of YouTube's broad categories, as well as using selection criteria that displayed various metrics of success. The analysis drew to several emerging codes related to the formation of content creator's self-identity. The research finding reveals that creating the content mainly from the real-self is a significant strategy of YouTubers to emotionally connect with the followers and to identify with themselves. Their self-unique is the most influential factor that brings the followers to the channel. Furthermore, they also focus on the authenticity of the content that based on their real self and express it in both verbal and non-verbal language they present in the video. YouTubers also concern about the need of related people. They create the content by balancing the needs of three groups; viewers, sponsors, and themselves, yet give more weight to their self-identity and self-happiness.

62860

Personality Traits, Motivation and Performance of Employees in a Pharmaceutical Company in the Philippines: Basis for Performance Improvement Plan
Angelo Aga Silvestre, Lyceum of Subic Bay, Philippines

The purpose of this descriptive correlational study is to examine the relationship between employees' personality traits, motivation, and work performance. Corollary to this, it likewise aims to determine whether personality traits and employee motivation predicts the work performance of medical sales representative. A total of 125 medical sales representatives assigned at the NCR were selected for the study, using stratified and universal sampling. Three instruments were used in this study: The Big Five Personality Test by Mcrae and Costa (2003) to identify the personality of the respondents; Work Motivation Questionnaire-A by Agarwal (2012), and the Performance Appraisal Evaluation by Getz Pharma (2018). Results revealed that motivation and work performance are positively related, personality traits and work performance are positively related, but motivation and personality are not related. The strength of the relationship for the first two constructs, however, is weak. Further, results also suggested that material incentives and job situation are significant predictors of work performance. Majority of the findings are supported by the literature review, except for the link between personality traits and motivation in the context of sales, which needs further investigation. Finally, a general work performance improvement plan is recommended to further improve the performance of the medical sales representatives.

62927

Inside the Criminal's Mind: An Investigation of the Factors that Lead to Criminal Behavior and the Motives of Convicted Criminals
Diane Angelika Nicole Novicio, University of Santo Tomas Graduate School, Philippines
Marie Antonette J. Sunga-Vargas, University of Santo Tomas Graduate School, Philippines

With the prevalence of crimes in the society, various researches about the origins of criminal behavior were already conducted. Yet, most of the studies conducted in the Philippines were quantitative, and focuses only to one cause of criminal behavior. Thus, this mixed method study was conducted to ascertain other factors that causes criminal behaviors as well as the motives of criminals for engaging into such behaviors. Short Dark Triad (SD3) was utilized to measure the criminals' level of psychopathy, narcissism, and machiavellianism. On the other hand, Crime and Violence Scale (CVS) was utilized to quantify criminal behavior. A Filipino translated version of these scales were used to make them more applicable to the Filipino population. A semi-structured interview was conducted to further discover the other factors and motives why a person becomes a criminal. After comparing the scores of the two scales, it was found out that there is no significant relationship between the dark triad of personality and criminal behavior. The findings of this study suggest that personality is not solely the main factor why a person would develop criminal behavior but there are other factors such as, unhealthy parenting, absence of parental figure, social influence, and absence of fear towards God. Moreover, this study also concluded that crimes of passion, conflict, complicity and poverty were the main motives of convicted criminals. The results of this study would greatly benefit society because once the causes of criminal behavior is known, prevention of such behavior would be easier to address.

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62935

Reliving the Memory: The Disenfranchised Grief, Guilt, and Meaning-making of Filipino Bereaved Pet Owners
Sandra Rose Cabredo, University of Santo Tomas Graduate School, Philippines
Joy Tungol, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Companion animals have become a source of social and emotional support, thereby fulfilling some unmet attachment needs of their owners. Studies have shown that losing a pet can rupture the human-animal bond, and that the marginalization of pet grief only exacerbates the situation, thus making a person psychologically vulnerable. Despite its prevalence, little is known about the unrecognized burden of pet loss in the Philippine context. With this, the current study utilized a qualitative approach in exploring the disenfranchised grief, guilt, and meaning making of selected Filipino bereaved cat and dog owners. Data were collected using semi-structured interviews from 6 participants who are 21-39 years old and have availed of pet cremation or biocremation (aquamation) services in Metro Manila. Through Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), it was revealed that the participants' disenfranchised grief is a struggle between self-minimized as well as socially diminished grief. Moreover, guilt manifested in the participants' shattered sense of commitment which made them feel responsible for their pet's death. Also, the participants were able to make sense of the legacy behind their cat/dog's death. Findings of this study will help mental health professionals acknowledge pet bereavement, as well as the importance of emotional validation in processing this stigmatized loss, so they can help bereaved pet owners cope with the psychological impact of pet loss by enfranchising or normalizing their grief.

62201

Disentangling the Saving Puzzle in Aging Japan – Psychological Factors Matter
Yuko Nozaki, Sugiyama Jyogakuen University, Japan

Lots of empirical studies have concluded that basic life-cycle hypothesis is not convincing and tried to add the supplementary explanation by employing "precautionary motive" and "bequest motive". However, these two motives unable to make sufficient responses until now. Japan, in the position of confronting a super-ageing society, holds the puzzle that elderly people do not have these two motives, since the medical insurance system and the long-term care insurance system have already been enhanced (which falls under precautionary motive), and the number of single households and unmarried people among elderly has dramatically increased (which belongs to "bequest motive"). Using the household savings survey 2013-18 (carried out by Yucho foundation in Japan), this study demonstrates the puzzle employing the prospect theory in the context of both risk and uncertainty. Specifically, I examined a single decision based on three unordered alternatives by multinomial logit model (MNL). The results showed that present bias make people save more, and risk averse drive them more cautious when it comes to exhausting decision. We suggest that not only the institutional factors, but also the psychological issues are important for social welfare policy for elderly.

Notes

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Ethics

62281

Building a Moral Culture From the Ground Up – Why Fairness, Justice and Reciprocity Are Key
Alistair Ping, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Rationalist models of ethical decision making (Jones, 1991) assume that higher order conscious reasoning dominates the ethical decision-making process and that bad people do bad things due to either greed, bad character or poor values. Interventions following unethical crisis commonly follow on from this assumption and include; new deterrents; efforts to weed out the 'bad apples'; and retraining in Values. However, research shows that people with 'a good will' create bad outcomes in business on a seemingly regular basis and that efforts at ethics education make little or no difference (Desplaces et al., 2007; Jewe, 2008). This paper builds on Ping's (2017) inter-disciplinary causal factor model on 'Why Good People Do Bad Things' which indicated that individual perceptions of justice regarding the subjective assessment of unfolding reality have a cumulative effect on the behaviour of individuals. When subjects perceived reality to be unfair or unjust they were more inclined to use moral neutralisations to justify acts that would objectively be considered to be in violation of their aspirational moral values. This perception and the invoked justifications then blinded them to the moral aspect of the issue at hand and allowed them to create unethical outcomes that they perceived to be just. Moral Intention Theory proposes that the key to creating a moral culture is to teach people how to set moral intention based on fairness, justice and reciprocity - and then to protect it from the flawed justifications that neutralise the very morals that good people aspire to live by.

62427

The Impact of Relative Deprivation Perception and Job Insecurity on Performance
Shu-chuan Lee, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan
Lin Jian-Liang, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan
Hung Tsang-Kai, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

The main purpose of this study is to understand the impact of individuals' relative deprivation perception and job insecurity on performance, but also to prevent or solve the mechanism, in other words, this study also wants to explore factors that can slow down relative deprivation perception and job insecurity to undermine performance, to explore from the perspective of cognitive assessment, to join the challenge appraisal to explore the effect of this negative impact mitigation. Challenge appraisal is the primary assessment in the cognitive evaluation model, an important process for the formation of cognition, and then influences motivation and effort. In view of the fact that the expansion of an organization is inevitably due to unequal or unfair distribution of resources or opportunities, it is difficult to avoid situations that in some ways create a sense of relative deprivation among employees and enhance their job insecurity, which in turn leads to underperformance that the organization does not enjoy, so this study will delve into this topic and try to identify factors to mitigate this situation.

62372

The Ethics of AUKUS: Diplomatic Duplicity and Proliferation Perils
Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

The AUKUS trilateral security pact was announced between the United States (U.S.), the United Kingdom and Australia on September 15, 2021. It pledged the two larger allies would assist the development of nuclear-powered submarines for the Royal Australian Navy (RAN), as well as broader cooperation in cybersecurity, and the development of cruise and hypersonic missiles. AUKUS led to the immediate cancellation of a A$90 billion contract signed by Australia in 2016 with the French government-owned Naval Group company to design and deliver a new generation of conventionally powered submarines for the RAN. This contribution will analyse how ethical values have played a role in the escalating diplomatic crisis, as the respective leaders of France and Australia, President Emmanuel Macron and Prime Minister Scott Morrison, have personally accused each other of deceptive conduct. The wider implications for global security will also be examined. Concerns have been raised by scholars of arms control, and by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), that AUKUS could encourage other non-nuclear powers to pursue nuclear submarines, which threatens to erode the international non-proliferation regime. This policy decision has thus resulted in a security dilemma for Australia. By engaging in an arms race to deter the rising geopolitical assertiveness of the People's Republic of China, the conservative Morrison government has eroded its relations with traditional ally France, and complicated relations with their mutual U.S. ally. As a national election is due by May 2022, Morrison may also suffer a domestic political cost, due to his ethical mendacity.

62305

Rethinking the Principle of National Self-Determination: Toward a New Approach for the Question of Palestine
Hani Abdelhadi, Keio University, Japan

Several ideas have been proposed to solve the Question of Palestine, but it is known that none of them actually succeeded. Representative examples include the two-state solution for the separation and independence of Israel and Palestine and the one-state solution for the coexistence of two ethnic groups within one country. This study examined methodological problems common to the two main ideas to contribute to the development of viable and sustainable solutions in the future. In conclusion, the most important problem is that these ideas, while tolerating to a certain extent the legitimacy of the nationalistic aspirations of the two ethnic groups, fail to respond either to achieve sustainable segregation and stabilization or to adjust them within a country. To cope with this problem, this study discussed the possibility of introducing a governance system in which sovereignty overlaps within the same territory based on the personal statutes (lex personalis), through the relativization of the principle of national self-determination and the conventional nation-state system.

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62947

Collective Moral Resilience: Moving Forward

Janet Delgado, University of Granada, Spain

Moral resilience is defined as the capacity to sustain or restore integrity in response to moral complexity, confusion, distress, or setbacks. This term has been mainly developed in the context of healthcare. However, moral resilience's main focus is on individual aspects, such as self-regulation capacities or self-care. We have introduced the term "collective moral resilience" to capture the shared capacity arising from mutual engagement and dialogue in group settings, in response to moral distress, and towards building an ethical practice environment. Since this term is still under construction, in this presentation we aim to explore what are the main components of collective moral resilience that can lead a group of professionals to overcome the ethical and moral difficulties arising in the pandemic and beyond. Particularly, we focus on the connections between the individual and the collective level, and the relationship with these two terms: the concept of relational integrity and the concept of vulnerability. We believe that a better understanding of the key elements of collective moral resilience, together with the connections with these related terms can be of great value to support healthcare professionals during the pandemic and beyond. For doing that, organizational commitment is required. In addition, applying the term into the formation of healthcare students, and residents would be a necessary step to promote an ethical practice environment.

Philosophy

62656

Zhuangzi and Plato: Language – World – Language

Raz Shpeizer, Kaye Academic College of Education, Israel

At the beginning of the 20th century language had become the focal point of Western philosophy, displacing epistemology and metaphysics, with which philosophy had traditionally dealt. Even as the philosophy of language has begun to lose its privileged status in the last few decades, it still remains a substantial branch of Western and world philosophy. However, a closer look at the early days of world philosophy reveals that the study of language was integral to philosophical investigations, and that language occupied a prominent place – whether explicitly or implicitly – in establishing comprehensive philosophical systems. Indeed, Zhuangzi and Plato represent early stages in the evolution of world philosophy and, as is well-known, contributed, to a great extent, to the development of the Chinese and Western philosophy. These two philosophers come from two very different cultural contexts and differ in their philosophical orientation and views – which seem to stand in opposition, and, yet, for both language played a major role in the construction of their philosophies. In this lecture I will therefore explore how Plato and Zhuangzi understood language, and how these understandings correlate with their worldview and their writing styles. Based on philosophical theories of language and thought, particularly those of Jacques Derrida and Chad Hansen, I will consider some possible explanations for the differences between the two philosophers, which relate to the specific cultural and linguistic background of the philosophical traditions which they helped to create and to which they belonged.

62180

Sophistry, the Language of Narcissism

Claudia Simone Dorchain, Profiler's Academy, Germany

Narcissism and sophistry appear to be distant areas of human phenomena - the first belongs to the area of clinical disorders, which have been defined since recent times in icd-10 and icd-11, the second to the broad area of rhetoric, as it was already known in antiquity. At this point, our excessive social demand to "diagnose" people and their behavior, to divide them into "symptoms" and to pathologize them, could be recognized as a historically late phenomenon, based on the modern discovery of the ego and its shadow, in contrast to the general efforts of rhetoricians to proceed pragmatically, far from any denunciation, and to understand language as an instrument to achieve any purpose. But this approach, however refined, does not correspond to the focus of research that seeks to explore the relationship between narcissism and sophistry. However, apart from the historical perspective, which undoubtedly produces different results and highlights the differences, it is worth taking a systematic look at both phenomena, because unexpected commonalities can be identified here. Narcissism is considered a personality disorder that distorts thinking, feeling and acting. This distortion is also expressed, among other things, in unusual patterns of speech that systemically aim to demonstrate power to others, rhetorical tricks to destabilize the opponent. Sophistry has functioned in a very similar way ever since Plato wrote his famous dialogue "Protagoras". Plato describes the sophist as a pathological liar, grand speaker and manipulator.

62582

The Entanglements of Religious Charismatic Authority

Soraya Afzali, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Charismatic authority is shaped in the encounter between a follower and a leader through their social interactions and is characterized by a particular emotive quality. While focusing on this relationship, the paper explores practices in the context of religious inspirational talks that enhance and strengthen these bonds in Europe. The concept of charisma is often used with positive connotations in the twenty-first century, but it can equally refer to questionable religious movements and cults that can lead followers to violent acts. This study approaches the existing literature on charismatic authority through several lenses of Islamic authority. It highlights why prospective followers become interested in religious movements, how a charismatic bond is shaped, and under which circumstances it is likely for followers to believe in and shape the charisma of a leader. The definition of charisma as a "gift of grace" was first coined by Max Weber who focused on its religious motivation. While the term developed in the 1920s, it has been retroactively applied to cases such as Jesus, the Prophet Mohammad, or Buddha. Charismatic authority was unpacked by Weber in relation to legal and traditional authority. Today charismatic authority has found its place as an intersection between traditional and legal authority. This study looks into the context of the recent emergence of religious leaders in Europe through the lens of individual charisma and routinization developed by Weber, as well as that of collective charisma developed by Durkheim.

ACERP2022 Virtual Presentations

Philosophy

62291

Building Resilience through Self-care: Art and Aesthetic Wellness
Amy Wai Sum Lee, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Into the second year of the pandemic, most educational institutes have made adjustments in order to continue the delivery of courses and programmes. Some regions have resumed a kind of normality and returned to face-to-face interaction for regular classes, and some regions may have adopted a hybrid mode to facilitate better reach to students. No matter what the actual implemented mechanism is, educators over the world have come to realise that rethinking "education" is necessary, in terms of the mode of delivery, as well as the value and kind of education we are offering to students. Besides reflecting on the mode and nature of education, another consensus among educators is the need to enhance students' resilience, both in formal education and informal curriculum. This presentation is a proposal on building resilience of university students through co-curricular activities, focusing on self-care. Young people in higher education sector is going through the threshold of adulthood, and this period is already full of challenges about personal identity and value. The pandemic is only a reminder to us of the importance of this core component for university students in their education. The proposal here is to use art as an indirect and informal learning experience to guide students to better self-care.

61798

Reincarnation: Back from the Dead
Jean-Marie Decuypere, Independent Scholar, Belgium

It is in the nature of human beings to search for the meaning of life. In this connection the idea of reincarnation is steadily gaining greater credence in the West. In this presentation, the author takes a critical look at the various aspects of the reincarnation concept and presents the arguments of both its supporters and detractors. He continues by explaining why reincarnation is increasingly attractive to many people, examines the various possible research approaches and launches a plea to concentrate on the following fundamental question: could a properly constructed experiment settle the matter once and for all. Finally, he gives a look ahead to the future of reincarnation research.

Religion

62169

An Appraisal of the Filipino Catholic Devotion to the Black Nazarene in the Light of New Evangelization
Joseph Albert Reyes, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Popular devotions are reflections and expressions of the people's faith. They are expressions of how people recognize God in their lives, and as a shared experience, they foster expressions of devotion and thus become a manifestation of prayer. Popular devotions as forms of prayer and worship do not contradict the Sacred Liturgy but are acknowledged as legitimate by the Apostolic See. Moreover, popular devotions, in general, lead to the cultivation of some values. One of the most popular devotions among Filipino Catholics is the devotion to the Black Nazarene, a life-sized statue of Jesus Christ kneeling in one knee carrying the cross-dressed in a maroon robe. His face is marked with wounds and blood. His head is crowned with thorns with three gold-plated metal rays on the top of his head, with his eyes looking up to heaven. The Black Nazarene devotion balances Christology from below and above, i.e., Christ does not remain crucified. Instead, he brings the hope of resurrection to those who fervently approach him with faith, hope, and love. It suffices to say that the Black Nazarene serves as a means for the Filipino faithful to encounter Christ in their lives. Given this, this paper aims to appraise the Black Naz-arene Devotion as a means that contributes to the New Evangelization among Filipino Catholics. More specifically, this paper seeks to answer how the devotion to the Black Nazarene aids Filipino Catholics in their desire to sustain and grow in their faith amidst the crises and problems they are facing.

62266

Jesus the Economist: Envisioning God's Economy of Solidarity and Equality to Global Resilience
Simon Peter Balanquit, San Beda College-Alabang, Philippines

Throughout the earthly life of Jesus, he spoke regularly about wealth, possession, ownership, poverty, and even the economy's taxes. As a result, multiple interpretations of Jesus as an economist have emerged: some believe He was a socialist, while others believe He was a capitalist. This paper is a case study of the historical Jesus that focuses on understanding Jesus as an economist by envisioning God's economy not by placing Him into a single economic system of being a capitalist or socialist, specifically on how Jesus as an economist contribute significantly to global recovery and resilience in present time. To put it into context, God's economy is seeing the entire world as God's household, all creation of God belongs to God's household. In God's economy, Jesus was concerned about solidarity and equality, not with the profit of a single individual or group, but with the wellbeing of all, as recounted in the scriptures. Regardless of the economic system we follow, this pandemic has presented a variety of issues. These issues have an impact on the economy of the country and lead to increasingly dangerous crises, injustices, and inequities among the population. As a result, every nation is attempting to recover economically, and every country hopes for global recovery and resilience. Reconnecting to Jesus' teachings and examples on solidarity and equality is a focal point to global resilience.

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62320

Pope Francis' Theology of Care for the Accompaniment of Families in Irregular Situations in the Light of Amoris Laetitia

Marites Rano Redoña, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Families in irregular situations are twice vulnerable as compared to those families in regular situations. The uniqueness of their situation requires a different pastoral approach. Amoris Laetitia provides both the theological and pastoral framework in accompanying the families in irregular situations. Based on AL's Theology of Care, the study presents the accompaniment of the families in irregular situations and implies a more significant challenge to Church ministry. Families are both the present and the future of the Church. Family ministry is the pastoral approach of the Church to evangelize the families, and as a result, transform them to become evangelizers. However, family ministry is not a one-size-fits-all approach to all families. It has to seriously consider the situation, context, and unique experiences of families in irregular situations. For this reason, the insistence of AL to care for families living in these situations will have substantial implications in doing family ministry. Using thematic analysis, the study explores the emerging dynamics of accompanying families in irregular situations in the light of Amoris Laetitia.

62295

The Implications of Covid-19 Pandemic in the Formation of Faith, Morals, and Resiliency of Filipino Christian Character

Romeo Alvarez, University of Perpetual Help System-Las Pinas City, Philippines

The research analyzed the implications of Covid-19 pandemic on the formation of faith, morals, and resiliency of Filipino Christian character. Descriptive approach was used for 600 student and parent respondents at the University of Perpetual Help System. The results of the study showed that respondents' behavioral responses to Integration, Manifestation, and Recognition were contributory factors to Filipino Christian character formation. Likewise, those factors influenced the faith, morals, and resiliency of Filipino Christian character and their value formation. A major finding showed that Covid 19 pandemic had no great impact on the integration of Filipino Christian value formation. Another major finding was Covid 19 pandemic had a considerable impact on faith, morals, and resiliency of Filipino Christians in forming a stronger character. However, weakened Filipino Christian values and character-building were identified as low negative impression of Covid 19 pandemic, that it could be transformed to a positive outlook in the light of virtues and values integrated in the formation of Filipino Christian character. The researcher recommends to integrate good manners and right conduct and Filipino Christian values in science and technology and to encourage parents to intensify the inculcation of Filipino Christian values at home. Likewise, there is a need to preserve and develop the Filipino culture, tradition, and beliefs which serve as strong foundation in building Filipino Christian communities.

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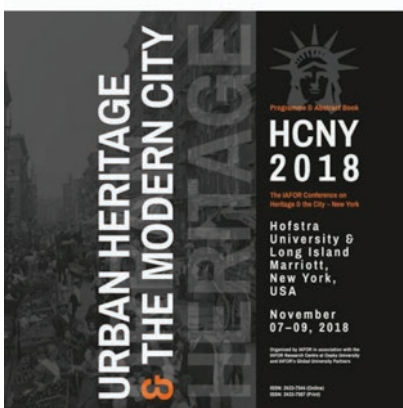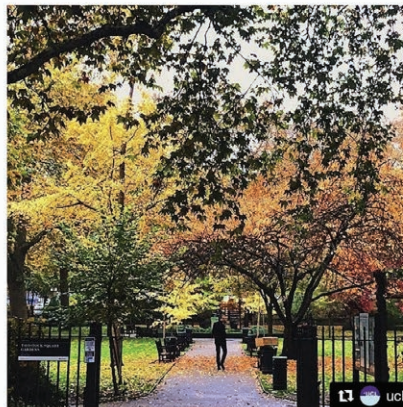
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62083

Relationship Between Self-Perception Towards Ageing and Subjective Well-Being of Older Adults

Emmy Ingaiza, Maseno University, Kenya
Margaret Disiye, Maseno University, Kenya
Peter Omae, Maseno University, Kenya

The older adults of the 21st century are experiencing a longer life expectancy that is viewed as an achievement as well as a challenge to the individual and society as a whole. These global ageing phenomena comes about with physical, psychosocial, emotional, cognitive, behavioural and environmental changes. In the process, the older adults form beliefs, attitudes, feelings and perform behaviours that influence their perception towards ageing and well-being. Research into self-perception towards ageing and subjective well-being of older adults is at an advanced stage the world over. Most of the available information is found from studies conducted in the West. However, most studies done in Kenya have used younger populations as respondents, thus lack self-reporting by the older adults themselves. This causal-comparative study aimed at determining the relationship between self-perception towards ageing and subjective well-being of older adults. Data was collected from older persons (n=140, >65yrs) participating in the Older Person's Cash Transfer programme that serves the non-pensionable and aged Kenyans. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis. The study instrument had a reliability of $\acute{a}$ = .65. Findings revealed a weak, negative correlation between self-perception towards ageing and subjective well-being of older adults. The relative absence of negative affect, positive affect and satisfaction with life emerged as the strongest predictor's of subjective well-being among older adults. These findings may help the government to develop more targeted interventions, strategies and policy programs of understanding older adult's wellness.

62304

Localizing the Ambivalent Ageism Scale for Japan

Yuto Sawa, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
Katie Seaborn, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Ageism is a complex prejudice involving positive (e.g., perfect grandparent) and negative (e.g., severely impaired) stereotypes of older adults. Several scales have been developed to measure various forms of ageism. However, most have been written in English and created for Western contexts. An exception is the Fraboni Scale (FSA), which was developed in 1970 and translated into Japanese in 2004, and since then it has been used in many studies of ageism. Still, the FSA is based on hostile expressions of ageism and may otherwise be outdated. A newer scale called the Ambivalent Ageism Scale (AAS) was developed in 2017. It incorporates both benevolent and hostile facets of ageism. However, no Japanese translation of the AAS exists yet. To this end, we translated the AAS with two Japanese native speakers and an English native speaker, all of whom were competent in the other language. We then ran an online study with Japanese adults to evaluate the resulting AAS-JP in an ecologically valid questionnaire. We examined the factor structure and internal consistency of the AAS-JP to ensure that it matched the original English version of the AAS. We report on our results and discuss challenges related to localizing research instruments developed in different languages and cultural contexts.

62911

Discrimination of Elderly Patients in Health Care: A Case Study in Lithuania

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Mindaugas Stankūnas, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

Objective: The aim of the study was to analyse opinions and experiences of elderly persons in discrimination in health care due to their age.
Method: A random selection was performed among 60-84 year old citizens of Kaunas city. The information was gathered via sending questionnaires to the respondents in the second half of 2019. Sample size was 492 people. The data were analysed using the IBM SPSS Statistics (version 27.0). Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression analyses were used to evaluate participants' attitudes toward older people age discrimination and examine factors associated with it.
Results: This study identified that the majority of the respondents (74.8%) believe that the assurance of their rights is not consistently being improved by the government. Almost half of the respondents (42.5%) think that young and old people are not provided with health care services equally. Nearly half of the respondents (41.1%) have experienced discrimination by age themselves (marking 3 of 9 statements affirmatively). More than half of the respondents (64.0%) think that the inner culture of doctors influences their discriminatory behaviour towards older patients. Poor self-reported health and financial status were the main risk factors for age discrimination in health care, with OR of 4.02 and 1.94, respectively (P < 0.05).
Conclusion: In consequence this study has disclosed the need to prepare a public policy to improve the assurance of rights of the elderly. Moreover, the education of health specialist on equity is imperative and should be implemented in their training, qualifying and upskilling.

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62434

Loneliness Experience Among Cognitively-intact Elderly Nursing Home Residents in Singapore – An Exploratory Mixed Methods Study

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Loneliness is associated with poorer cognitive functions, lower quality of life, with increased mortality and healthcare utilization. Despite an estimated 2-5% of elderly residing in nursing homes, there is limited knowledge on their loneliness experience. This study seeks to obtain an indicative prevalence of loneliness among nursing home residents in Singapore, explore associations of loneliness with different variables, and better understand their loneliness experience. A cross-sectional mixed methods study was conducted between May to July 2018. Loneliness was determined by the UCLA three-item loneliness scale, with other information collected on health statuses and social contacts. 57 cognitively-intact nursing home residents above 65 years old were recruited for the quantitative strand, and prevalence ratios were estimated using modified Poisson model with robust estimator. Eight participants were recruited for the qualitative strand, where analysis was conducted using a line-by-line inductive approach with grounded theory techniques. 59.6% of study participants experienced loneliness. After statistical adjustment, significant associations were detected between frailty and loneliness, and history of falls and loneliness. The estimated prevalence ratio of loneliness among frail elderly is 1.37 times that of those pre-frail (p=0.018), and estimated prevalence ratio of loneliness among elderly with history of falls is 1.35 times that of those without (p <0.0001). The loneliness experience may be amplified by deficiencies in health, social contact, and engagement, and mitigated through reminiscence and anticipation. Individuals' perspective of circumstances and autonomy may amplify or mitigate loneliness. With older and frailer residents, the observed loneliness experience may be unique to nursing homes.

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Aging and Gerontology

62014

An Examination of Patterns and Facilitators of Internet Use Among Older Americans
Cherrie Park, The Ohio State University, United States

It is widely known that older adults are less likely to use information and communication technologies including the internet than younger people. However, knowledge around the digital divide has been focused on explaining the phenomenon rather than offering practical suggestions to reduce the internet utilization gap between generations. In response, the current study contributes to an in-depth understanding of older adults' internet use based on findings from an online/offline cross-sectional survey. The survey responses have been collected by 216 participants aged 65 or older in the US since February 2021. A descriptive analysis of the responses revealed specific patterns of internet use among the participants. When asked about the main purposes of internet use, the three most prevalent responses were information search, communication, and entertainment resources. In contrast, the three least prevalent responses were helping others, meeting new people, and engagement in advocacy activities. As for the digital competence expressed by a 5-point Likert scale, the three most competent activities among the participants were online shopping, information search, and writing emails. Creating contents such as Youtube clips, booking (e.g., seats for concert or flight), and making video calls were reported as the three least competent activities. In addition, a multiple linear regression showed that older adults' internet use was associated with higher social connection, more human resources to teach digital skills, and poorer age-friendly environment for internet use. The findings indicate that older adults need enhanced support and public resources for internet use, especially for performing more sophisticated activities.

62253

Effects of Demographic Characteristics on Self-Perception Towards Ageing Among Older Adults
Emmy Ingaiza, Maseno University, Kenya
Margaret Disiye, Maseno University, Kenya
Peter Omae, Maseno University, Kenya

The impact of demographic characteristics on self-perception towards ageing is well documented in the West. However, there exists little evidence on such studies in Kenya. The goal of this causal-comparative study was to determine the influence of selected demographic characteristics on self-perception towards ageing of older adults. Data was collected from older persons (n=140, >65yrs) enrolled into Older Person's Cash Transfer program that serves the non-pensionable and aged Kenyans. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient, the ANOVA followed by post hoc Tukey HSD tests. The study instrument had a reliability of ἁ = .65. Findings revealed that the older adults experienced a neutral level self-perception towards ageing. Seven of the selected demographic characteristics; age, sex, marital status, living arrangement, monthly income and other sources of income showed insignificant influence on self-perception towards ageing among the older adults. The findings further revealed that employment status and poor self-perceived health had a significant influence on self-perception towards ageing. These findings highlight the importance of wellness and having a source of income in enhancing self-perception towards ageing.

62367

Changes in Quality of Life of the Elderly in Korea after the COVID-19 Pandemic
Seoyoun Lee, Chonnam National University, South Korea

Due to COVID-19, the world is experiencing various changes. People were suffered from fear and anxiety about the contagion. Accordingly, the need for policy attention to care for people's negative emotions was raised. In particular, the elderly is more vulnerable to infectious diseases, requiring special attention. Thus, this study aimed to analyze the changes in the daily life and quality of life of the elderly after outbreak of COVID-19, and to discuss ways to improve the quality of life of the elderly after the pandemic. Survey on the elderly in Korea which is a legal nationwide survey collected every three years was analyzed. The data from 2017 and 2020 were compared to clarify the difference between before and after outbreak of COVD-19. Frequency analysis, t-test, ANCOVA, and regression analysis were performed. As a result, social network was weakened, the frequency of exercise decreased. The number of electronic devices activity and TV/radio viewing time were increased. Finally, it was found that the overall quality of life of the elderly in Korea has increased even after the pandemic. Multiple regression analysis was performed to find out why the quality of life of the elderly in Korea improved after the pandemic. It was found that the frequency of visits with family and the level of government service awareness affect the quality of life of the elderly in Korea. Through these results, policy measures to prevent the deterioration of the quality of life of the elderly in a pandemic situation were discussed.

62757

Is Precarious Work for Middle-aged and Elderly People Divided by Gender in Korea?
Ye Ji Jeon, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea
Bo Young Lee, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

Typical retirement age in Korea is 51 for men and 48 for women, but this age is still too young for receiving public pensions. Since public pension is insufficient to earn a living, continuing work after retirement is considered "essential" for middle-aged and elderly people, not a "choice." Their employment rate has steadily increased since 2015 and the response "to earn money" ranked as the highest reason for working even after retirement. However, since precarious work was separated according to age and gender, the elderly and women were classified as higher-risk for precarious work in several studies. The purpose of this study is to categorize precarious work experienced by middle-aged and elderly men and women respectively in the labor market and to examine the heterogeneous changes in the gender division of precarious work. Data are employed from the 1st(2006) wave to the 7th(2018) wave of the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing(KLoSA) and the group-based trajectory analysis is conducted. As a result of the analysis, five trajectories are derived respectively for men and women. Men are continuously exposed to the danger of precarious work or show a deepening pattern toward danger. On the other hand, women continued to work with higher uncertainty than men, but 9.1% of them were out of the risk of precarious work. The results of this study suggest that customized policies need to be implemented to resolve the risk of gender division of precarious work in the labor market.

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62958

Towards Successful Aging and Well-being in Later Life: Lay Perspectives From Chinese Elders
Lili Shang, the University of Melbourne, Australia

The notion of successful aging (SA) indicates elders could sustain physical health and socially active during the aging process, and achieving optimal aging could enhance happiness and vitality. However, perceptions of SA have not been reached consistently. Extant literature reveals aging successfully is culturally specific, and values of SA vary from Western and non-Western societies. Moreover, understandings of SA present discordances between self-assessed and researcher-defined SA. Given that existing studies on SA in the Chinese cultural realm is under-represented, this research deploys an 'emic approach' for exploring lay perspectives about SA among Chinese elders. This qualitative research recruited 19 seniors within two communities, and semi-structured interviews, focused groups were conducted for data collection. Through thematic analysis, results suggest perspectives of SA from laypersons are multidimensional. Participants suppose SA constitutes 10 elements which could be classified into 4 primary aspects: physical well-being (mobility, cognition maintenance), economic well-being (financial security, self-reliance), psychosocial well-being (harmonized relationship, social connectedness, self-esteem, acceptance and adaptation), and social welfare (affordability and accessibility of healthcare, government support). Especially, these viewpoints present some unique features. Compared with Western counterparts, financial security and affordability of healthcare were highly valued. Additionally, participants underscored harmonized family relationships but placed less emphasis on reciprocal care, which implies filial tradition may change. Finally, by contrast with previous studies, participants view acceptance and adaptation as important elements, especially in facing adversity and uncertainty during the pandemic. Overall, this research illustrates multifaceted perspectives about SA, which could provide valuable information for policymakers when planning age-friendly services.

62962

Preparedness of Health Facilities to Provide Ischemic Heart Disease and Stroke Management to the Growing Elderly Population Living in Bangladesh
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Ali Davod Parsa, Anglia Ruskin University, United Kingdom
Oonagh Corrigan, Anglia Ruskin University, United Kingdom

Global populations are ageing, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are growing fast. In Bangladesh, Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) especially, Ischaemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Stroke are the major killers. Ageing is a strong determining factor for NCDs development. On current trends, the population aged over sixty-years is projected to rise from 11.3 million in 2016 to 44.1 million in 2051 in Bangladesh. Therefore, the country will face an increase in age-related health issues especially, NCDs. This burden will cause major problems to the existing health system of Bangladesh. The current study aims to evaluate the preparedness of the healthcare system to provide IHD and Stroke management to the growing elderly population in Bangladesh. This is a mixed method study. Selective public hospitals from all three tier of the healthcare delivery system of Bangladesh; primary, secondary and tertiary levels of care at Dhaka and Mymensingh division have been included. This study involves health facility survey, structured questionnaire survey and qualitative study. Preparedness of the health facilities to provide IHD and Stroke management will be assessed through the survey using 'service availability and readiness assessment' (SARA) tools of the World Health Organization (WHO). Formal caregivers will take part in interviews and focus group discussion to share their perspectives on preparedness of health system to manage IHD and Stroke. Also, service users or their family members will participate in interviews and focus group discussion to share their experiences on receiving IHD and Stroke related services from hospitals.

62998

Prevalence of Associated Factors of Disability Among Older Adults With Hypertension in Southeast Asia: A Scoping Review
Utoomporn Wongsin, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Tuo-Yu Chen, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Background: The prevalence of chronic disease and disability is expected to increase when age increases. This study aims to investigate the published articles related to disability among elderly living with hypertension in Southeast Asia. Study Design: A scoping review Data source: Web of science, Pubmed, CINAHL ,Cochrane and a google search from 2000 to 2021. Results: There were five observational studies from Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaysia met our inclusion criteria. Studies mainly focus on investigating the prevalence and factors associated with disabilities among the elderly. Conclusion: Our scoping review has shown studies on disability among older adults with hypertension in the Southeast Asia. Aging, low education, unemployment status, BMI were main factors of disability among older adults with hypertension. More research required from countries in region of Southeast Asia in order to prepare an intervention or program for aged society.

Built Environment

62379

Suicide in Older Adults Aged 75+ Living in Long-term Care Facilities: A National Register-based Study
Khedidja Hedna, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Margda Waern, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Objectives: To investigate the risk of suicide in nursing home residents aged 75 and above and the role of psychiatric and physical conditions. Methods: A Swedish national register-based cohort study of nursing home residents aged ≥75 years between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2015, and followed until 31 December 2016 (N=288 305). Fine and Gray regression models were used to analyse associations with suicide. Results: The study identified 110 suicides (15.8 per 100,000 person-years). The median time spent in nursing home before suicide was 292 days (Interquartile Q1-Q3: 115 − 489) and about one half occurred within a year after moving to nursing home. Adjusted sub-hazard ratio (aSHR) for suicide was decreased in those who were on antidepressants (aSHR 0.64, 95% confidence interval 0.42 to 0.97), even after the exclusion of residents who had healthcare contacts for dementia or were on anti-dementia drugs. The aSHR for suicide was more than two-fold higher in those who were on hypnotics (2.20, 1.46 to 3.31). Suicide risk was particularly elevated in those with an episode of self-harm prior to nursing home residence (15.78, 10.01 to 24.87). Conclusions: A lower risk of suicide in nursing home residents was found in users of antidepressants, while elevated risk was observed in those on hypnotics, and in those with previous self-harm. Our findings suggest that more can be done to prevent suicide in this setting.

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Lifespan Health Promotion

62411
Foot Care Intervention for Older People With Dementia: A Scoping Review
Shin Otomo, St. Luke's International University, Japan

Background: Foot care is important for maintaining walking function in the older people with dementia. However, the effect of foot care intervention on older people with dementia has not been fully clarified. Method: A scoping review was conducted according to the Japanese version of PRISMA-ScR. The eligibility criteria were (1) targeting elderly people with dementia, (2) foot intervention, and the exclusion criteria were (1) case reports and (2) conference presentations. From PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, Cochrane, Central Medical Journal, search terms "# 1 (foot care) etc., # 2 (dementia) etc." were searched. Accepted English and Japanese papers. Result: 7 documents were analyzed. The implementation countries were Japan 5 cases and Australia 2 cases. There were 3 and 2 studies with multiple reports in the same participants. Foot care interventions were foot assessment, foot bath, and foot massage. Intervention outcomes reported confirmation of foot lesions, reduction of edema, emotional response to foot care decreased systolic blood pressure, and decreased alertness. Conclusion: Foot lesions were also found in people with dementia, and it was speculated that foot care intervention would be effective. Moreover, it is expected to have an effect not only on the physical aspect but also on the psychological well-being. On the other hand, there are few studies that intervened in people with dementia as foot care, and it is necessary to continue to pursue it in order to build evidence.

Lonliness

62715
'Who Let the Dogs in'? Exploring the Potential for Developing Dog Projects With Older Prisoners
Helen Codd, University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

This original and ground-breaking interdisciplinary paper explores the potential for developing dog-based projects for older prisoners, drawing on perspectives from gerontology, penology and the growing body of research which highlights the positive benefits of animal-human interactions. The ongoing research on which this paper is based is timely, as many jurisdictions are experiencing rising numbers of people growing older in prison settings, and in many countries policy-makers, including governments, are having to address the challenges of creating positive custodial environments for older people, for whom existing programmes, such as in relation to education and employability, are not relevant. In addition, many older prisoners have wellbeing needs which go beyond clinical healthcare, especially in the context of the COVID 19 pandemic where older prisoners may be bereaved or experiencing significant changes to their family, kin and support networks. In the US, and to a lesser extent in some other countries, a number of different dog-based programmes have been developed, some involving brief in-prison dog visitation sessions and others involving long-term full-time dog care in penal settings. Many of these initiatives, including in the UK, have focused on working with dogs with young offenders. However, research indicates that many older people enjoy and benefit from time with their dogs and highlights the benefits to both older people and dogs themselves. With this in mind, this paper explores the potential for developing dog projects for older prisoners, highlighting the potential benefits but also the challenges, and identifies pathways to further research, policy and practice.

Transport, Mobility and Accessibility

62313
Chinese Family Caregivers of Older Adults: A Mismatch of Their Needs and Services in the Community
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Doris Leung, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Jason Wong, Southlake Regional Health Centre, Canada
Lisa Seto Nielsen, York University, Canada
Daphne S.K. Cheung, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Sepali Guruge, Ryerson University, Canada
Sammy Y.J. Chu, Ryerson University, Canada
Paige Wen, Ryerson University, Canada

Background: Aging in place, an option of staying in one's home as one ages, is assumed to meet the preferences of older persons; however, few studies report on the assessment of older persons' quality of life and involvement of family caregivers that enables it. This raises questions about the agency of family caregivers, and more specifically of those who are immigrants or identify as ethnic minorities.
Purpose: Our study explored how Chinese family caregivers' (CFCs) access health and social services in their community.
Methods: This qualitative study used a critical realism lens to analyze the data generated from the individual interviews conducted with a sample of 28 CFCs between August 2020 to June 2021 in the Greater Toronto Area, Canada.
Results: A mismatch for available resources meeting CFCs and older adults' needs exist, which was most prominent when CFCs were responsible for the care of their older loved ones who resided in the same households. Further, access to health and social services were dependent on policies that matched their financial circumstances, and to availability of culturally acceptable care.
Discussion: We posited that a mismatch of culturally appropriate services situated CFCs to tolerate increasing caregiving burdens as their older loved ones transitioned in their illness trajectories. To extend the agency of CFCs, we recommend training interprofessional teams to ideas of cultural reflexivity.
Conclusions: We advocate for better interprofessional care, which extend CFCs' agency beyond their households to levels encompassing the community, policy, and society.

Reviewers

IAFOR depends on the assistance of a large number of international academics and practitioners who contribute in a variety of ways to our shared mission of promoting international exchange, facilitating intercultural awareness, encouraging interdisciplinary discussion and generating and sharing new knowledge. Our academic events would not be what they are without a commitment to ensuring that international norms of peer review are observed for our presentation abstracts. With thousands of abstracts submitted each year for presentation at our conferences, IAFOR relies on academics around the world to ensure a fair and timely peer review process in keeping with established international norms of double-blind peer review.

We are grateful for the time, effort and expertise donated by all our contributors.

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A-Z Presenters List

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Notes

Tokyo, 2022

June 01–04, 2022

The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities
(acah.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences
(acss.iafor.org)

June 06–09, 2022

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies
(accs.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Asian Studies
(acas.iafor.org)

Virginia, 2022

May 05–07, 2022

The IAFOR Conference on Educational Research
& Innovation
(eri.iafor.org)

Paris, 2022

June 16–19, 2022

The Paris Conference on Education
(pce.iafor.org)

The Paris Conference on Arts & Humanities
(pcah.iafor.org)

Porto, 2022

July 07–10, 2022

The European Conference on Arts, Design &
Education
(ecade.iafor.org)

London, 2022

July 14–17, 2022

The European Conference on Aging & Gerontology
(egen.iafor.org)

The European Conference on Education
(ece.iafor.org)

The European Conference on Language
Learning
(ecll.iafor.org)

July 21–24, 2022

The European Conference on Media,
Communication & Film
(euromedia.iafor.org)

The 10th European Conference on Arts &
Humanities
(ecah.iafor.org)

Barcelona, 2022

September 20–23, 2022

The Barcelona Conference on Education
(bce.iafor.org)

The Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media
& Culture
(barcelona-amc.iafor.org)

Barcelona, 2022

September 20–23, 2022

The Barcelona Conference on Education
(bce.iafor.org)

The Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media
& Culture
(barcelona-amc.iafor.org)

Kyoto, 2022

October 17–20, 2022

The Kyoto Conference on Arts, Media & Culture
(kyoto-amc.iafor.org)

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

Tokyo, 2022 (cont'd)

November 28 – December 02, 2022

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

Hawaii, 2023

January 05–08, 2023

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

The IAFOR International Conference on Arts &
Humanities in Hawaii
(iicahhawaii.iafor.org)

Introducing the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University, Japan

The IAFOR Research Centre (IRC) is a politically independent, international and interdisciplinary think tank based at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), at Japan's Osaka University, that conducts and facilitates international and interdisciplinary research projects. The main focus is to encourage mutual international and intercultural understanding and cooperation in line with IAFOR's mission of encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating heightened intercultural awareness, promoting international exchange, and generating and sharing new knowledge.

The IRC helps to nurture and capacity build by encouraging students to take part in international conferences and research projects, in line with the Osaka University's Global 30 commitments from Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

For more information about the IAFOR Research Centre visit:
www.osipp.osaka-u.ac.jp/iaforresearchcentre/

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