ACP ACERP 2022 Draft Schedule

The 12th Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP2022)
The 12th Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP2022)

Online from Tokyo, Japan
March 29-31, 2022

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm
Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct
and notify us at support@iafor.org if there is any error.
Please notify us of any corrections by Monday, March 7 17:00 (UTC+9).

Please note that all abstracts are printed as submitted. Any errors, typographical or otherwise, are the authors’.

Final Schedule
After minor changes have been made to the schedule we will send you a link to the final schedule.

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule. This, along with details on how to access the online sessions, will be available on Friday, March 18.
Tuesday at a Glance
March 29, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Use our time converter tool to show times in your timezone.

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 and COVID-19
George 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 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, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), Japan (Moderator)
Wednesday at a Glance
March 30, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Use our time converter tool to show times in your timezone.

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
ACP ACERP 2022 Draft Schedule

Thursday at a Glance
March 31, 2022

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
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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, United States
Keith W. Miller, University of Missouri – St. Louis, United States
Ryuji Yamazaki-Skov, Osaka University, Japan

10:10-10:20: 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, United States
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, United States
Kathryn Lavender, National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), United States

12:30-12:50: Break
Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: 12:00-13:40
Room A
Session Topic: International Religion / Spirituality
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

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., University of the Assumption, 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.
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.

A Critique on Nietzsche’s Critique on Christian Morality
Fernando Lopena Jr., University of the Assumption, 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.

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’ hēmin’ (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’ hēmin’, ‘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.
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.

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.

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.
Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 4: 16:40-17:55
Room A
Session Topic: International Ethics / Philosophy
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

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 (NGWNNs) 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.
ACP ACERP 2022 Draft Schedule

Wednesday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: 12:00-13:40
Room B
Session Topic: General Psychology
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

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 inoculate 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.

62201 12:50-13:15
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.

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 ($R^2 = .439; F (6,347) = 45,229; p < .001$). 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 1: 13:50-15:05
Room B
Session Topic: Mental Health
Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

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 study examined the process of suicide recovery among a select 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.
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.

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.
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.

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.
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.
Thursday Live-Stream Featured Session: 12:50-13:50
Room B
Session Topic: Psychology and Education
Session Chair: Monty P. Satiadarma

Perceived Stress of Students During Online Learning
Roswiyan Roswiyan, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Thursday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1: 14:00-15:40
Room B
Session Topic: 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  14:25-14:45
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.
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 14:45:15:10
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 15:10-15:40
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 teachers 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.
62315
The Influence of Perceived Criticism and Sexism on Negative Emotional Reactions Towards Sextist-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 Sextist 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, 2021), 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.

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 (<em>N</em> =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.
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.

ACP2022 Virtual Poster Presentations
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.
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.

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

Improving caregivers’ social skills is a critical issue in Japan where the aging population is growing fast. We focused on and extracted caregiver’s social skills (SS): skills that caregivers use to form healthy interpersonal relationships with their care recipients. The informant had seven years of experience as a caregiver. This study consisted of three stages. 1) First interview: Investigating the strategies used by caregivers build rapport with care recipients and then analyzing the extracted SS using the KJ method given by Jiro Kawakita. 2) Observational study: Examining the context of SS by observing daily nursing care situations. 3) Second interview: Asking the caregiver’s perception of the SS conducting situations. As a result of these surveys, 64 SS were extracted. For example, we identified the skill of "Comically conveying something that is difficult to say". The exploration of SS was performed as follows. First, the caregiver guessed the intentions of the care recipient that were expressed non-verbally by paying attention to what the recipient was looking at during the conversation. Then, the caregiver encouraged the recipient to express his intentions through a joke. During the second interview, it was found that the caregiver used the aforementioned SS with the intent to "bring out new ways of thinking without harming the care recipient’s self-esteem" and to "establish a balanced relationship" with the care recipients. The future challenge is to develop an SS learning program based on these research findings.
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.

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, 4,000~5,999, 6,000~8,000. 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.
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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

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.

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.
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=.93) 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=.39) 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.

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.
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.

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.

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 mishandling 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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Marilyn Gadgad, University of Baguio Science High School, Philippines

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 school 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
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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.

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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Irina Vorobyova, Ural State Pedagogical University, Russia
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
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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.
Office gastrodipломacy 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 expand scholarship in this field, particularly in the local paralnce, this study aims to present novel findings on how organizational support, in aspects involving staff development, resources, and emotional support, affects attitude towards office gastrodipломacy. 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 gastrodipломacy. 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 gastrodipломacy 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.

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.
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.

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.

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.
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.

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

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
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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=0.001). 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.
62789
Sense of Self and Agency in Schizophrenia: Illusions, Delusions, and Loci of Control
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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.

62940
Hospital to Home and Community Experiences of Discharged Adult Psychiatric Patients: A Phenomenological Study
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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.
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.

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.
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.

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.

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
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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. Ten (10) superordinate and seventeen (17) 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.

62491
Self-Identity Formation of Online Content Creators: A Case Study of Thai YouTubers
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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
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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
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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.

62935
Reliving the Memory: The Disenfranchised Grief, Guilt, and Meaning-making of Filipino Bereaved Pet Owners
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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.