

The 11th Asian Conference on
Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP)

The 11th Asian Conference on
Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP)

The 7th Asian Conference on Aging
& Gerontology (AGen)

PROGRAMME + ABSTRACT BOOK

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



THINK TOKYO

MARCH 29-31, 2021 | TOKYO, JAPAN

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

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



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Letter of Welcome



Dear Colleagues,

It has been a long and challenging winter for many of us who continue to be distanced from one another due to the ongoing pandemic. However, through a combination of science, innovation and education, there is a lot to give grounds for optimism. We must ensure that the lessons we are learning now encourage us to come back stronger, in a way that is more responsible, responsive, and that allows for international cooperation and collaboration to be strengthened.

These IAFOR spring conferences were held online at the same time last year, just a couple of weeks after travel advisories and restrictions were put into place across the world, with just a few days to decide how to go ahead, having never organised an online conference before. In this way, our inexperience met that of a large number of teachers and academics across the world, who were also grappling with new technologies as they engaged in emergency response teaching. Ours were emergency response conferences. A year on, and after some very steep learning curves, we are thrilled to be able to bring you our international, intercultural and interdisciplinary events.

Just last week we held our first hybrid event, the first that we were able to hold onsite since the onset of the pandemic, although the audience was limited to those in Japan as the country's borders are still closed. However, this event allowed us to operate the hybrid model that we have innovated in preparation for the eventual resumption of events.

We are hopeful that by the autumn we will once again be able to leave our homes and travel freely, meet our friends, family and colleagues face to face, and breathe new life into our International Academic Forum.

I look forward to seeing you all online!

Dr Joseph Haldane

Chairman & C.E.O, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

Guest Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan

Visiting Professor, Doshisha University, Japan & The University of Belgrade, Serbia

Member, Expert Network, World Economic Forum

ACP/ACERP2021 Organising Committee



Mimi Bong
Korea University, South Korea



George D. Chryssides
The University of Birmingham, United Kingdom



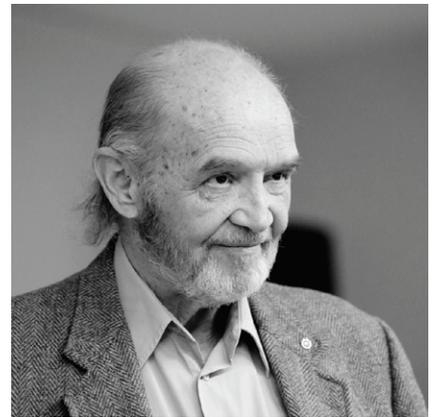
Joseph Haldane
IAFOR



Monty P. Satiadarma
Tarumanagara University, Indonesia



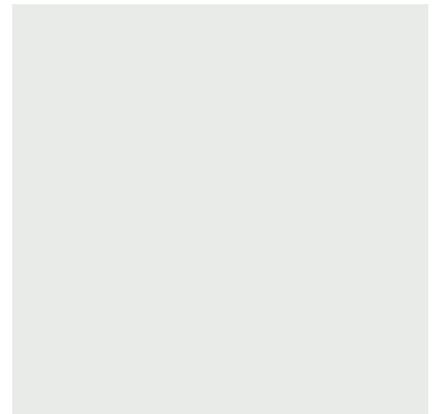
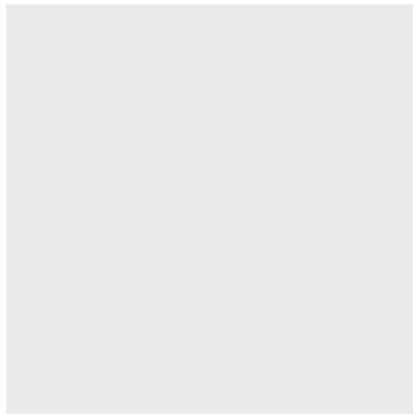
Dexter Da Silva
Keisen University, Japan



Brian Victoria
Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK



Frank S. Ravitch
Michigan State University College of Law,
United States



AGen2021 Organising Committee



Joseph Haldane
IAFOR



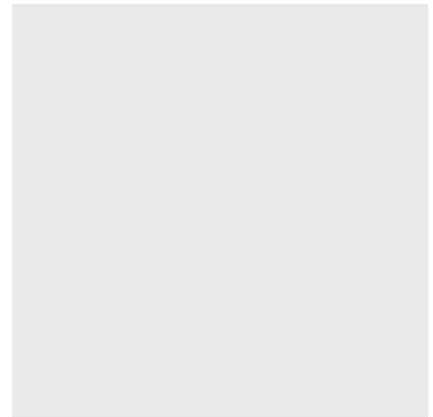
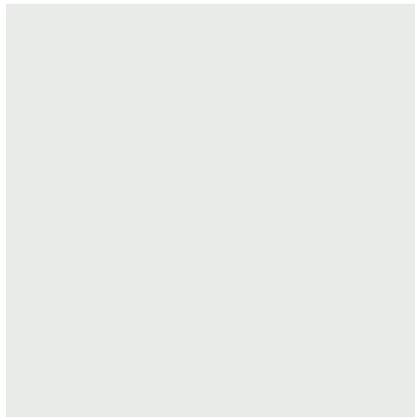
James W. McNally
University of Michigan, United States &
NACDA Program on Aging



Sela V. Panapasa
University of Michigan, United States



Haruko Satoh
Osaka University, Japan



Conference Guide

Conference at a Glance

Conference Proceedings

IAFOR Membership

IAFOR Publications

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



March 29, 2021 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Monday at a Glance

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 10:00-10:10 | Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners and Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan |
| 10:10-10:55 | Keynote Presentation
<i>Zen Terror: Killing Compassionately?</i>
Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, United Kingdom |
| 10:55-11:05 | Break |
| 11:05-12:45 | Live-Stream Presentation 1: Comparative Philosophy |
| 12:45-12:55 | Break |
| 12:55-14:10 | Live-Stream Presentation 2: Philosophy |
| 14:10-14:20 | Break |
| 14:20-15:35 | Live-Stream Presentation 3: Ethics |
| 15:35-15:45 | Break |
| 15:45-16:35 | Live-Stream Presentation 4: Philosophy and Technology |
| 16:35-16:45 | Break |
| 16:45-18:00 | Live-Stream Presentation 5: Religion |



March 30, 2021 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) **Tuesday at a Glance**

- 09:00-09:10** **Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners and Welcome Address**
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan
- 09:10-10:10** **Workshop Presentation**
Aging Data: NACDA & an Open-source Repository
James W. McNally, University of Michigan
and NACDA Program on Aging, United States
Kathryn M. Lavender, NACDA Program on Aging, United States
- 10:10-10:20** Break
- 10:20-11:20** **Panel Presentation**
Creating Our New Normal: Responding, Adapting and Thriving in a Post-COVID 19 World
James W. McNally, University of Michigan
and NACDA Program on Aging, United States
Kathryn M. Lavender, NACDA Program on Aging, United States
- 11:20-11:30** Break
- 11:30-12:45** **Live-Stream Presentation 1: Aging & Gerontology**
- 12:45-12:55** Break
- 12:55-14:10** **Live-Stream Presentation 2: Aging & Gerontology: Resilience**
- 14:10-14:20** Break

[Continues on the following page.]



March 30, 2021 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Tuesday at a Glance

14:20-15:35 **Live-Stream Presentation 3: Aging & Gerontology**

15:35-15:45 **Break**

15:45-17:00 **Live-Stream Presentation 4: Aging & Gerontology: Built Environment**

17:00-17:30 **Discussion and Networking**

This discussion and networking session is hosted by the Conference Organising Committee to bring together participants who are interested in creating new ties and discussing each other's research with fellow educators and researchers. All attendees are invited to attend this open session.



iafor
Asia's Think Tank

March 31, 2021 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) **Wednesday at a Glance**

- 10:00-10:10** **Plenary Welcome Address**
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan
- 10:10-10:55** **Keynote Presentation**
Adaptability: Its Role in Enhancing Academic and Personal Wellbeing in an Age of Change and Disruption
Andrew Martin, University of New South Wales, Australia
- 10:55-11:25** **Discussion and Networking**
This discussion and networking session is hosted by the conference Organising Committee to bring together participants who are interested in creating new ties and discussing each other's research with fellow educators and researchers. All attendees are invited to attend this open session.
- 11:25-11:50** **Live-Stream Presentation 1: Philosophy and Religion**
- 11:50-12:00 Break
- 12:00-13:40** **Live-Stream Presentation 2: Psychology**
- 13:40-13:50 Break
- 13:50-15:30** **Live-Stream Presentation 3: Psychology**
- 15:30-15:40 Break
- 15:40-16:55** **Live-Stream Presentation 4: Religion and Peace Studies**
- 16:55-17:05** **Closing Session**



Conference Proceedings

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

Full text submission is due by May 03, 2021, through the online system. The proceedings will be published on June 02, 2021.

Conference Catch-up

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

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

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



Become an IAFOR Member

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

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

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

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit:

www.iafor.org/membership

Introduction

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

Conference Proceedings

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

IAFOR Journals

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

How are papers submitted?

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

How does IAFOR ensure academic integrity?

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

Where are the journals indexed?

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

What's the reach?

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

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

What's the cost?

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

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

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

Current IAFOR Journal titles include

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities

IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies

IAFOR Journal of Education

IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship

IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film

IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

THINK

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

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

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



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

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

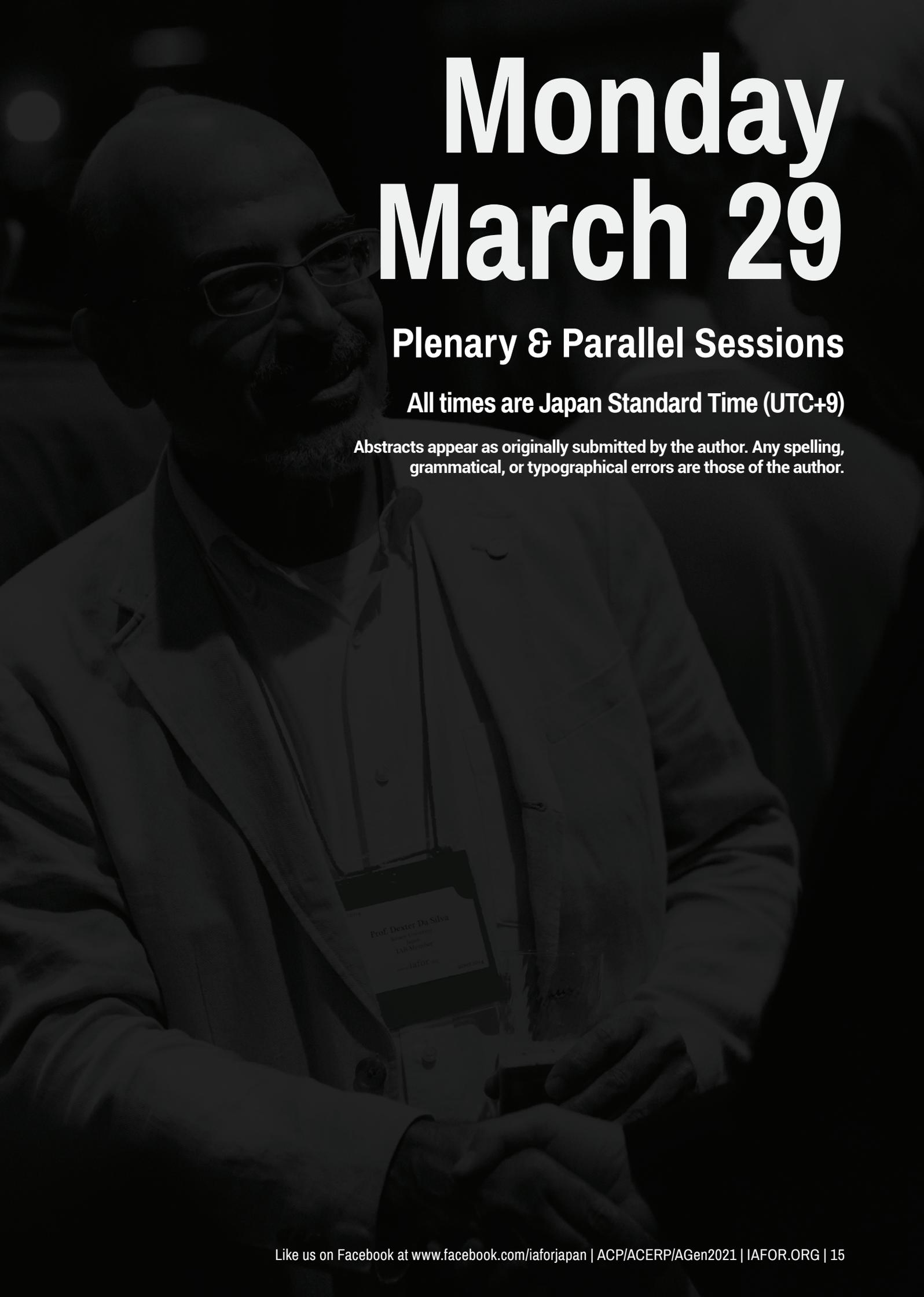
Picken was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the International Christian University (ICU) in 1972. Here he turned his Western theological and philosophical training to comparative religious and cultural studies of Japan, at a time when the country was emerging from the shadows of the Second World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

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

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

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

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



Monday March 29

Plenary & Parallel Sessions

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

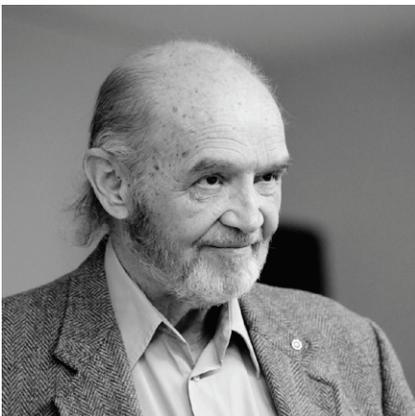
Keynote Presentation: Brian Victoria

Zen Terror: Killing Compassionately?

Monday, March 29 | 10:10-10:55 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Religious terrorism is today almost exclusively associated with Islam in the popular mind. Thus, Buddhist terrorism would seem to be an oxymoron. Yet, though little known in the West, there was a major terrorist incident in 1930s Japan tied to the Zen sect of Buddhism. It consisted of a series of three assassinations directly contributing to Japan's emergence as a totalitarian society, thereby facilitating Japan's subsequent attack on Pearl Harbor. Popularly known as the "Blood Oath Corps Incident," Inoue Nisshō, a lay disciple of Rinzai Zen Master Yamamoto Gempō, headed a band of some twenty Zen-trained terrorists.

While exploring the historical significance of this incident, the presentation will focus on the Buddhist justification for these terrorist acts as expressed by band members, especially Onuma Shō, assassin of former Finance Minister Inoue Junnosuke. Onuma testified, "Our goal was not to harm others but to destroy ourselves. We had no thought of simply killing others while surviving ourselves. . . . A mind of great compassion was the fundamental spirit of our revolution." The presentation poses the question of whether a Buddhist can legitimately claim to kill compassionately.



Brian Victoria

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

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

From 2005 to 2013 Brian was a Professor of Japanese Studies and director of the AEA "Japan and Its Buddhist Traditions Program" at Antioch University in Yellow Springs, OH, USA. From 2013-2015 he was a Visiting Research Fellow at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, Japan where he is writing a book tentatively entitled: *Zen Terror in 1930s Japan*. Brian currently continues his research as a Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, and is a fully ordained Buddhist priest in the Sōtō Zen sect.

11:05-12:45 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Monday Live Stream Session 1

Comparative Philosophy

Session Chair: Frank Ravitch

59474 11:05-11:30

Technology, the Body, and Human Nature: Toward a Revisionary Account of Human Reason

Nicholas Sparks, Saint Louis University, United States

Classical accounts of human nature, such as Aristotle's, identify humans as 'rational animals'. Aristotle takes reason to be an immaterial capacity to contemplate changeless things, and deliberate about what is in our power to change. Further, Aristotle thinks that the intellect is not mediated by bodily organs, unlike capacities such as sight. Accordingly, the human body only plays a negative role in determining the nature of intellect. Aside from our grasp of first principles, human reason must attain knowledge of its objects by abstracting from experiences gained through repetition. Two lines of thought challenge this picture. On the one hand, changes in bodily morphology, diet, and the acquisition of sophisticated sensorimotor skills arguably lead to the ontogenesis of the human. And technology plays an active, mediating role in our perception of and interaction with the world about us. Technology and the body are intimately involved in our ontogenesis and in our activity. Accordingly, we must either jettison the Aristotelian account, or find a more positive role for the body and technology in our account of reason. I aim to address these challenges and provide a revisionary account of human rationality. I suggest that we rethink the nature of rationality. Reason is, fundamentally, mediated, and is mediated through accounts and images. This suggests the following 'concessions' to the challenges above. It is only with a certain level of organic sophistication that our characteristic mental activities become possible. And further, technologies are natural and necessary means of humans embodying their thought.

59861 11:30-11:55

A Pragmatic Defense of Zen Metaphysics

Jason Bond, SUNY Binghamton University, United States

In this paper, I provide a defense of Zen Buddhism's approach to metaphysics and epistemology by appealing to the Western philosophical school of Pragmatism. I begin by discussing aspects of Buddhist doctrine and practice that parallel the thought of William James and provide solutions to many of the problems James points to in modern philosophical and religious systems. From there, I distinguish the Zen Buddhist tradition and metaphysical commitments from those of other Buddhist schools. Finally, drawing on the pragmatism of James, I provide defenses of specific aspects of Zen philosophy as described by the Japanese philosopher Dōgen Zenji. I conclude that the popularity of Zen Buddhism in the West may in part be due to do its similarity to a Western-style approach to philosophy, as it emphasizes effecting change in individual perspectives rather than constructing rigorous theoretical systems.

59558 11:55-12:20

Free Will of Confucianism as a Relationship Between Individuals and Society

Seonjung Kim, The City University of New York, United States

The interpretations of scholars about free will in Confucianism manifest how the Confucian human being has been understood. According to Vihvelin, the puzzle of free will is responsive to which disposition is essential in constituting the agent's action. With this view, this paper would capture the interpretations about which dispositions have been considered essential. Furthermore, a way of understanding Confucian freedom will be proposed. Herbert Fingarette, who counts social potentiality as an essential disposition, concludes Confucianism lacks the concept of free since the mode of interaction between society and individual is one-directional. On the other side, Ames and Hall present a Confucian ideal of recreating new tradition grounded on the tradition. Compared to Fingarette, Ames and Hall see the social potentiality constitutes freedom since the relationship is bidirectional. Meanwhile, Li Zehou emphasizes free will in Confucianism through comparison with Kant. Li sees free will as the governing power over the emotion of reason, but unlike Kant, he sees reason as a specific and cultural thing formed in social interactions. The above discussion shows that the relationships between society and individuals are salient in understanding Confucian humans. If the essential disposition that triggers action constitutes free will, then by examining how humans interact with society in Confucianism, one can point out Confucian free will. The paper argues that "the resonance of nature" underpinning the close connection between society and individuals should be noted. The Confucian free will is to participate in the resonance based on human nature actively and voluntarily.

59452 12:20-12:45

Toward a Modern and Comprehensive Epistemology: Synthesizing Peirce's Logic and Gardner's Intelligences

Nathan Garcia, Oblate School of Theology, United States

The philosophy of logic articulated by American Pragmatist Charles S. Peirce's offers a compelling framework of human reasoning. Peirce argued that logic is a tripartite structure of interwoven, inferential processes which he dubbed abduction, deduction, and induction. He painstakingly outlines how these three logical categories account for every type of reasoning (e.g. religious, mathematical, etc). However, Peirce was a product of his time and described his categories in a universally normative fashion. I believe Peirce's categories can better represent the diversity of inferential thought by synthesizing Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences with his system. Gardner famously adumbrated intelligence as eight distinct types: logical-mathematical, linguistic, spatial, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and natural. Unfortunately, Gardner pays scant attention to the roles of emotional intelligence and what he calls "existential intelligence". Gardner's insights are valuable, but they lack an epistemological system. Peirce, on the other hand, lacks the variety which Gardner brings. When synthesized, the outcome is a bold, contemporary account of human reasoning. A Pragmatic synthesis between these two schemas will show that Peirce's foundational logic of abduction is equivalent to emotional intelligence. Further, Gardner's eight ratified intelligences can be understood as the diverse ways people deductively reason. Finally, Peirce's concept of induction can accommodate and broaden Gardner's unfurnished treatment of "existential intelligence". This philosophical synthesis lays the necessary philosophical foundation for a versatile account of human reasoning today and the openness with which to further explore the complexity of human thinking.

12:55-14:10 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Monday Live Stream Session 2

Philosophy

Session Chair: Brian Aycock

59959 12:55-13:20

The Evolution of Rawls's Moral Psychology from "The Sense of Justice" to Political Liberalism

Jimmy Lim, McGill University, Canada

The concept of the sense of justice is pivotal to Rawls's entire philosophy. My paper analyses Rawls's evolving treatment of this concept across three works: "The Sense of Justice" (1963), A Theory of Justice (1971), and Political Liberalism (1993). This evolution, I argue, is characterized by an increasing clarity of the notion of the sense of justice as a resolve to act from reasons of the right in social cooperation. This claim is hardly found in "The Sense of Justice." But it is defended with increasing clarity from "A Theory of Justice" onwards. At its most fundamental, social cooperation is dependent on the willingness of persons to participate in a joint activity. The strength of collective willingness, in turn, rests on the rightness (or fairness) of the terms of participation, and the goodness of the joint activity, that is, how it promotes everyone's rational advantage or well-being. If the majority perceives the terms of participation as incompatible with their good, cooperation collapses. Rawls's evolving treatment of the sense of justice is entirely driven by his concern for stable social cooperation and the challenge posed by the potential incapacity of persons to perceive, construct, or act from reasons of the right for social cooperation. Scholars have not studied the evolution of Rawls's moral psychology. Yet we cannot fully understand Rawls's political philosophy without understanding the evolution of his moral psychology. It is in the spirit of developing a deeper understanding of Rawls's philosophy that I develop the arguments of this paper.

59952 13:20-13:45

Implementing Conceptual Engineering Effectively

Jonathan Chua Yi, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Conceptual engineers argue that philosophy should be engaged in the practical project of critiquing, designing and implementing concepts, either to replace defective concepts or to introduce useful, original concepts. However, it is widely recognised that the most challenging issue facing conceptual engineering is the Implementation Problem. Despite our ability to assess and engineer concepts, getting other people to actually use them consistently and correctly remains a major obstacle. This paper examines and criticises two influential views of the issue: Inscrutability, according to which the mechanisms of conceptual implementation are unknowably complex and outside of our control, and Intersubjectivity, according to which implementation is achieved through consensual agreements about the semantic definitions of words. I argue that both approaches are flawed due to their understanding of concepts as merely semantic entities. Instead, I propose and defend the view that concepts are also practically, emotionally and politically embedded into our everyday practices. This suggests that engineered concepts can be implemented in three ways other than intersubjective agreements: firstly, they can be introduced through useful exemplars that will provoke a re-evaluation of existing concepts or the creation of new ones; secondly, they can be invested with emotions through storytelling; thirdly, they can be imposed non-consensually through institutional structures and political power. These approaches demonstrate that the implementation problem is surmountable, allowing us to make progress on one of the most difficult problems in conceptual engineering.

59851 13:45-14:10

A Preliminary Investigation of Yi-Kuan-Tao Religious Practice Experience – Take Chiang Mai, Thailand as an example

Lim Pey Huan, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

The world is undergoing tremendous changes, and nowadays, whether it is military education or researchers, they need to prepare themselves to cope with this drastically changing society, especially in preaching, teaching, and solving puzzles. They also need to constantly seek new ideas in response to the needs of the public today. Seeking change and coordinating with the rapid promotion of rotating education, we must also seriously think about how to be a "Overturn Conversion of Religion" in the blockchain of religious education. Plato once said: "If we can use games when educating children, we will be able to see the outpouring of human nature." The theory of games is not restricted by the claims or assumptions of "limiting games to enjoyment". In fact, many game theories include various discussions and researches by philosophy and psychologists. Between 2018 and 2020, I visited Cambodia and Northern Thailand and used board games and cards to conduct field research and home visits, and reformed the standard home interview method. Use the cards and board games to target different types of believers in groups, and design guidance methods that can effectively guide the interviewees through the cards in a short period of time, so that the interviewees can eliminate their mentality. This research will focus on the individual's recent field survey in Chiang Mai, Thailand as a preliminary practical case and reference. It is hoped that it will be helpful and contribute to the researchers who need to run the field survey frequently.

14:20-15:35 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Monday Live Stream Session 3

Ethics

Session Chair: Brian Aycock

59570 14:20-14:45

Discrimination and Its Disconfirmation in Matters of Social Justice

Charles Miceli, National Defense Academy, Japan

One of the central problems faced in discussing discrimination is the definition of the word. In common everyday use, discrimination typically means favoring or discrediting individuals because they belong to a certain group or religion, for instance. Discrimination is often viewed negatively and is said to be unfair. Yet, some claim it is right to favor a member of a historically disadvantaged group over a privileged one for employment or admission into a university. The notion of discrimination is by no means a static term and is applied both positively and negatively depending on the circumstances. This gives discrimination wide parameters for its confirmation in many areas. However, epistemic conditions that address questioning when discrimination occurs and goes wrong can be proposed. Rationale stemming from these epistemic conditions indicate that one be suspicious of discrimination when these conditions are violated regarding matters of social justice. These conditions are when the interpretation of events is motivated by ideology rather than the correspondence to facts; when discrimination for positive reasons is based on personal gain; when relevant causes are ignored; or, when only looking at data that best fits an interpretation. These conditions provide a helpful basis for systematically estimating the level of bias and possibly disconfirming cases of discrimination when one or many apply. As a way of illustration, real cases regarding affirmative action and sexism are analyzed.

59899 14:45-15:10

Research Ethics Approval Process: Characteristics and Unintended Outcomes

Ho Keat Leng, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Yi Xian Philip Phua, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Guan Hee Jonathan Ng, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Yen-Chun Lin, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Conducting research ethically is important because it serves to protect human subjects, researchers and the integrity of the discipline (Corts & Pham, 2019; Sheehan, Dunn, & Sahan, 2017). Yet, the process in applying for ethics approval can be perceived to be excessively onerous, irrelevant to some disciplines and time-consuming (Matheson, Huber, Warner, & Rosenberg, 2012; Monaghan, O'Dwyer, & Gabe, 2013; Reed, 2007; Robinson, Murdoch-Eaton, & Carter, 2007). This is sometimes exacerbated through perceptions that reviewers on the ethics committee are focused on issues that are not within their remit including research design and typos in the application forms (Angell & Dixon-Woods, 2009; Monaghan et al., 2013). As a result, it creates unintended outcomes including compromised research, negative experiences for junior academics and growing emotional frustration towards the ethics approval process (Bolt & Vincs, 2015; Jamie, 2013; Monaghan et al., 2013; Robinson et al., 2007). The aim of this paper is to provide an overview on the characteristics of the ethics approval process. More importantly, it will suggest how these characteristics can create unintended negative outcomes. This serves as the foundation for an upcoming study supported by a grant from Nanyang Technological University on understanding the perceptions and attitudes towards the ethical approval process within the university.

59448 15:10-15:35

Sankhya, Theosophy and Wholistic Approach to Reality

Hrishikesh Misra, Dev Sanskriti Vishwa Vidyalaya, India

Rajnish Kumar, Shi Shanti Kalyan Sansthan, India

Syed Afzal Imam, Patna University, India

The Sankhya doctrine envisages the deepest insight into the working of the human psyche and spirit in the evolutionary Human plane and the Aatmic plane after the physical existence transcending to the Supra Cosmic Conscient aura. Astrology-the ancient science from which one learns fate and destiny is rooted in Sankhya. The seven continents, the seven oceans, the seven basic notes of Harmonica, the seven horses of the sun's chariot speaking of the seven colours of the sun's ray and probably the seven universes to be established by us in the Assembly of learned as truth with Sankhya's seven-universe. All life forms reincarnates into another being or as an iota, -Panchtatva (The God Particles) mingles with the Supra Conscient Light. This higher immortal self who is the spiritual element in man does not represent the highest aspect of his nature. Within him abides eternally the Monad, the Purusha of the Sankhya Philosophy, the Aatma of the Vedanta, that unseen mysterious eternity about whom we cannot form any idea though He is the very core of our complex being and this whole process of knowing 'who am I' and 'why am I' is the essence of the Vedanta s, shankhya, Christian and Theosophy for carrying the spiritual Consciousness to the Zenith of glory and happiness.

15:45-16:35 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Monday Live Stream Session 4
Philosophy and Technology
Session Chair: George D. Chryssides

59546 15:45-16:10

The 'Master-Slave' Encounter Between Simulated 'Other' and Human 'Self'

Riya Manna, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India

The encounter between the 'Other' and the 'Self' was a widely debated philosophical issue from decades. Consciousness holds the primordial and decisive role in this conflict. However, in present-day, this conflict is not limited to the frontier of biological consciousness. Instead, simulated intelligent machines might be introduced as an 'other' to our inner self. Though the conflict will be vastly dependent on artificial intelligent(AI) machines' prospects, its implementation in practical fields might also impact human-AI relations. Our current automatons are not smart enough to replicate humans, but it can transcend human competency in the narrow sphere. Two probabilities can be envisaged for future human-AI relation; one is AI machines will be a conscious performer, and the other is those machines will be mere intelligent tools. Here we can analyze AI's future scope as a conscious system and its encounter with biological human beings from a Hegelian 'master-slave' perspective. Objectification of any consciousness, whether biological or simulated, introduces a projection of 'master-slave' dialectic. The same dialectical relation with humans can be perceived when AI machines are smart unconscious tools. My paper aims to analyze future human-machine relation from a Hegelian stance with both possibilities of AI machines' as mere unconscious smart devices and conscious replication of human intelligence. Though 'recognition' is the solution to the traditional 'master-slave' dialectic, but here the resolution remains dependent on the futuristic relation of human-machine interdependency.

59573 16:10-16:35

Co-evolution of Human Society and Nature Through the Noosphere Concept

Naira Danielyan, National Research University of Electronic Technology, Russia

The report makes an analysis of the noosphere concept as a way to the sustainable development of our planet. It suggests considering the epoch of noosphere as the period when the human mind will be able to define the terms necessary for nature and society co-evolution while forming a collective will of mankind. It analyzes main problems having appeared owing to the latest development of the anthropogenic civilization: 1) surviving in terms of continuing perfection of the weapon of mass destruction; 2) raising the ecological crisis worldwide and its deepening because of the global financial downturn; 3) keeping a personal individuality as a biological and social structure while strengthening comprehensive processes of alienation. The ideas of such Russian cosmists as Feodorov, Tsiolkovsky, and Vernadsky are considered in the context of undesirable and destructive consequences of human activity. They trusted in the human mind, the humanism of scientific activity, a triumph of goodwill and beauty. Some of their ideas were great predictions. Vernadsky understood the noosphere as a symbol of faith, an ideal of human sensible intervention into biosphere processes under the influence of scientific and technological achievements. The report gives proofs that overcoming the global ecological crisis is closely connected with the following components of noosphere: joining efforts of all mankind without any exceptions, adopting new values of national and interpersonal cooperation, improving relationships among the nations, developing science and culture, changing the governmental and individual approaches to the usage of natural resources, spreading new principles of noosphere education.

16:45-18:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Monday Live Stream Session 5

Religion

Session Chair: George D. Chryssides

59689 16:45-17:10

Exchange of Two Modes of Experience in Town and Wilderness: A Case Study of the Festival in South Tunisia
Tamaki Kitagawa, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Today's Landscape theory performs as a node dealing with problems in various fields such as architecture, urban engineering, tourism, and cultural preservation as well as cultural geography. Tuan (1977) and Relph (1976), who pioneered the landscape theory with the phenomenological meaning of "place," deepened their consideration of the experience of space in geography. This study details the modern olive festival in South Tunisia, critically considering their theory. It contrasts the continuity and transition from traditional farming rituals and the two modes of experience between the town and the wilderness. In general, the mahrajan festival is a government-created modern event that highlights the tradition as a touristic resource. However, in the new "touristic" festival that the villagers in South Tunisia voluntarily created as "mahrajan," their traditional world view, which has supported the community for a long time, is strongly reflected, and a process of flexible transformation adapting to new situations is found. It emerged as an agricultural festival that involves praying for the fertility of olives and other crops and the prosperity of human fertility in the village. The core ritual entails the donation and communal consumption of olives and bread, followed by a community parade with olive shoot decorations and traditional gun dancing, expressing the event's festive nature. This study features the representation of the contrast of places seen in the festival and discusses the experiences of inside and outside that such a contrast means.

59561 17:10-17:35

The Palamite Paradigm of Ecstasy and Its Impact on Eastern Christianity Model
Adriana Elena Vlaicu, University Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Romania

"Is human being an ecstatic being? Is it possible for a human being to live without any kind of spiritual experience?" Even from ancient times people were searching through various methods, ways to reach some high spiritual experiences regardless of their religious views or methods they used such as iatromantis, yoga as Indian way, Buddhist meditation in Asia, Kabbalah, Rumi or Christian way and not only. This is proof that human beings do search for a spiritual experience that exceeds the material world and its rationality. For Eastern Christianity a moment of a great importance was the controversy between Varlaam, the monk from Calabria in southern Italy and Gregory Palamas a greek theologian and philosopher, this controversy marking actually the first confrontation between Eastern tradition and the new occidental man. It pinpointed the articulation of hesychasm, moving from living the experience to reflecting upon it. Eastern mysticism talks about a direct knowing of God, a union with Him, while Western rationalism implies more of an imitation of God, a rational knowing of God, denying any divine implication in this process, which makes ecstatic experience completely different, even if it's the same God. Palamas presents the monologue kind of prayer, focused on repeating the name of God over and over again. It was used by the Desert Fathers and was known as Kyrie Eleison, Prayer of the mind, Prayer of the Heart to transform later into Jesus' Prayer or Remembering the Word. This prayer is the core of the whole byzantine spirituality.

59575 17:35-18:00

Sino-Pentecostalism/Charismatics: The Cultural, Religious, and Ethical Negotiations of Chinese Pentecostal/Charismatic Christians in the Ghanaian Religio-scape
Isaac Osei-Tutu, University of Zurich, Switzerland

The Chinese have been part of Ghana's history since the country's pre-independent era. However, their presence in the religious landscape of the country has never been as strongly felt as since the turn of the 21st Century. Their penetration into and activities in the Christian religious field in Ghana, especially in the Pentecostal/Charismatic (PC) domain, have not only been interesting to actors in the PC sector but also a phenomenon worthy of scholarly attention. Worthier of note is their higher tendency to join churches in the Pentecostal/Charismatic stream than churches in mainstream Christianity. With the Chinese having to deal both with their traditional, Sino-communist background and the multicultural and multireligious setting in Ghana, my paper examines their motivation in becoming Christian and Pentecostal/Charismatics in Ghana, the challenges which they locally face in the process, the cultural and religious negotiations and compromises which they need to make, and the ethical decision making which impact their rootedness in Pentecostalism/Charismatics in Ghana. The research questions which the paper seeks to address are, therefore: How do Chinese nationals in Ghana negotiate culture, tradition, faith and ethics in establishing themselves in Pentecostalism/Charismatics in the country and in what ways do they impact the Pentecostal/Charismatic domain of Ghana? The paper is a qualitative empirical research, applies ethnography and content analysis of literature, media, and artefacts, and aims at elucidating and establishing Sino-Pentecostalism/Charismatics as a rooting blend of Pentecostalism/Charismatics in Ghana.

Tuesday March 30

Parallel Sessions

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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



Workshop Presentation: James W. McNally & Kathryn M. Lavender

Aging Data: NACDA & an Open-source Repository

Tuesday, March 30 | 09:10-10:10 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

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

The workshop will introduce you to NACDA and our many research partners across the world. All researchers attending the conference are welcome to participate in this workshop, ask questions and learn about data resources you can use for research, classroom instruction or in developing a research paper or thesis for your college classes. All you need is your laptop or mobile device and our instructors will help you better understand the wealth of information that lies at your fingertips.

An IAFOR Workshop in collaboration with the University of Michigan.

[James W. McNally and Kathryn M. Lavender's biographies are provided on the following page.]



Panel Presentation: James W. McNally & Kathryn M. Lavender

Creating Our New Normal: Responding, Adapting and Thriving in a Post-COVID 19 World

Tuesday, March 30 | 10:20-11:20 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted almost every aspect of life worldwide. As we have recently passed the pandemic's one-year anniversary, there are indications that we can see a way forward where the impacts of COVID 19 are better understood, and the risks are better controlled. While the horror of more than 119,097,780 Coronavirus cases worldwide and over 2,640,868 deaths, it is also important to acknowledge that over 94,635,252 have successfully recovered from the infection. With the successful testing and production of multiple vaccines now being administered in a growing number of countries, we want to better understand how COVID 19 has impacted our lives. How has it changed the way we interact as societies, and how do we move forward to a new normal? This panel will bring perspectives from various disciplines and occupations to discuss how the COVID 19 pandemic was addressed and managed, but more importantly, what we have learned from the experience of moving forward during these challenging times. The pandemic negatively impacted all levels of society. From healthcare to family support, from travel restrictions to community engagement, from education to knowledge exchanges, we have had to create innovative and resilient approaches to keep moving forward. The panel will discuss different ways their disciplines overcame the challenges presented by COVID 19 and how lessons learned will help guide us in the years to come.

[James W. McNally and Kathryn M. Lavender's biographies are provided on the following page.]



James W. McNally

Dr James W. McNally is the Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. He currently does methodological research on the improvement and enhancement of secondary research data and has been cited as an expert authority on data imputation. Dr McNally has directed the NACDA Program on Aging since 1998 and has seen the archive significantly increase its holdings with a growing collection of seminal studies on the aging lifecourse, health, retirement and international aspects of aging. He has spent much of his career addressing

methodological issues with a specific focus on specialized application of incomplete or deficient data and the enhancement of secondary data for research applications. Dr McNally has also worked extensively on issues related to international aging and changing perspectives on the role of family support in the later stages of the aging lifecourse.



Kathryn M. Lavender

Kathryn joined the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) team in November 2017 as project manager. She is involved with day to day operations including data deposits, restricted-use data agreements, data user requests, as well as long-term planning of NACDA activities in the research community.

Before transitioning to NACDA, Kathryn Lavender came to ICPSR from UofM Dearborn as a co-op student, and accepted a full-time position after graduating with her degree in economics. She has been involved in many areas of ICPSR, from curating data across

different projects and supervising curation staff to event planning with the summer internship program. Kathryn has been a part of the ICPSR data community and staff for more than 10 years.

11:30-12:45 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Tuesday Live Stream Session 1

Aging and Gerontology

Session Chair: James McNally

59453 11:30-11:55

Care Regime in China and India Through the Lens of Eldercare

Shibin Yan, Rutgers University, United States

Most comparative research on care regimes has focused on Europe and the U.S. However, scholars have paid little attention to the care regimes in China and India. Over time both countries have been undergoing a major transition from informal to formal care. In particular, the growth of the elderly population in both countries presents enormous challenges to their long-term care practices. In response, the two nations have been restructuring the relationship among care providers: the state, the family, and the market. However, each had done so in different ways. This paper aims to apply Esping-Andersen's welfare-state regime framework to analyze the health care system in China and India. I develop an index of formal and informal care based on 14 criteria in order to examine the effect of different care-regimes on social development in China and India, focusing on eldercare practices. Using these criteria, I argue that the care regime China is adopting follows the socio-democratic model, relying more on families and the state to provide elder care services. Unlike China, India has utilized a liberal model with a heavy reliance on the market sector. The index provides a critical tool to analyze how differences in care arrangements give rise to different social and economic outcomes in both countries, and establishes a new theoretical tool that can provide a means to systematically analyze comparable changes in other developing countries.

60093 11:55-12:20

The Impact of COVID-19 on Older Populations: How We Failed Our Elders and What We Can Learn From These Failures

James McNally, University of Michigan, United States

COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on older populations worldwide. Highly infectious with a long asymptomatic transmission period, this virus is a classic example of the impact a pandemic can have on an unprepared population. Unlike the SAR-avian influenza incident in 2003, local, national and international interdiction failed to control this virus's spread across borders. It was immediately apparent that the risk for severe illness from COVID-19 increases with age. Even with older adults facing the highest risk, we saw an ongoing series of missteps introduced this pandemic into vulnerable clusters of older residential facilities. Further accelerating the virus's spread was a lack of clear understanding of transmission risk and public health officials' failure to understand the seriousness of COVID-19 as a disease vector. This presentation will provide an overview of why COVID-19 represents a specific risk to older populations. The spread of the disease occurred among older ages, resulting in indefensible rates of mortality and morbidity among these age groups. The presentation will discuss how lack of planning, inadequate border control, low rates of testing, and failure of political will contributed to the severity of this crisis. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of lessons learned, emerging resources, and policy opportunities to address this ongoing health challenge among older adults worldwide.

59170 12:20-12:45

Autonomy Through Mutual-help in Ageing: The Experience of the La Grand Mare Neighborhood in France

Camille Picard, Université Paris Est and Kyoto Prefectural University, France

In Japan, communities and neighborhoods play a special role in the development of support networks for the elderly (ex. Community based integrated care) so they can age in a familiar place. In France, the notion of community support has yet to develop despite the aging population. Support is mostly provided by public authorities. Nevertheless, new initiatives are taking place, one of which will be the subject of this presentation. We will share the experience of the research program RAPSODI (Participative Research-Action, Solidarity, Home, Innovation in Aging) that unites academic researchers, elderly association members (Hal'âge) and elderly residents around the question: when thinking about autonomy through mutual assistance, how far and/or until when? Work is currently being done in six areas throughout France to investigate and help develop support projects for the elderly. This specific approach to research has made it possible to have a horizontal organizational hierarchy between all the participants. For this presentation, we will be focusing on the neighborhood of la Grand Mare in the city of Rouen (French Normandy). This area is particularly interesting for several reasons: there is a strong social diversity between the residents, as well as between dwellings and occupancy status. Moreover, a project of co-housing is being built for 30 households. The research program goal is now to create an environment suitable for "ageing well" based on the idea of mutual help between the residents of the neighborhood. Also, this presentation will give the opportunity to allow future international comparisons.

12:55-14:10 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Tuesday Live Stream Session 2

Aging and Gerontology: Resilience

Session Chair: Hiroshi Ishida

59963 12:55-13:20

Efficacy of Plastic Water Bottle-based Resistance Exercises and Self-Body Weight-based Resistance Exercises on Remote Islands Dwelling Older Women in Japan

Mohammad Islam, National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya, Japan
Takahiro Kitamura, National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya, Japan
Masaki Nakagaichi, National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya, Japan
Nobuo Takeshima, Asahi University, Japan

Purpose: To assess the efficacy of a plastic water bottle-based resistance exercise (PeTeX) and self-body weight-based resistance exercise (SeBeX) on muscular performance of a remote island dwelling older women. Methods: Nineteen older women (74.8±5.9 years) from a town of Tokunoshima island in Japan volunteered to participate into this study (8-wks of observational study period (OSP) followed by 8-wks of exercise intervention period (EIP)). Exercises were performed mainly at home-settings and were immediately recorded in record books. Three supervised exercise classes (60 min/class) were conducted at a local municipal facility with the aim of teaching participants the correct methodology of exercises. Muscular performance was evaluated by performing 30-sec arm curl test (AC) for upper body and by 30-sec chair stand test (CS) for lower body (Rikli and Jones, 1999) at the beginning of the OSP (T1), immediately after the OSP (T2), and immediately after completion of the EIP (T3) in all participants. Data were analyzed by ANOVA followed by post hoc test. Results: Weekly performed average exercise duration (67 minutes) was about six times longer than that of its single day average (12 minutes) indicating that many of them performed exercises on most days of the week. This is amazing! No significant change in AC and CS performance was noted between T1 and T2, however, a significant improvement of 17% in AC and 26% in CS was noted between T2 and T3. Conclusion: PeTeX and SeBeX were found effective in improving muscular performance of a remote island dwelling older women.

59936 13:20-13:45

Is Future a Safe Haven? Understanding Perceptions of (In)security in Later Life Among Ageing Adults in China

Shuai Zhou, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Xue Bai, The University of Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Theory and empirical evidence both underscore the importance of proactive coping in reducing sense of insecurity, increasing confidence and self-efficacy in late life. While much attention has been paid to experiences of ageing and future aspirations, ageing adults' voices about their perceptions of (in)security are seldom heard. The purpose of this study is to explore Chinese ageing baby boomers' experiences and perceptions of (in)security together with their proactive strategies to deal with potential insecurity. The data was collected using semi-structured interviews with 17 baby boomers aged 50-72 from Guangdong province, China. The study employed reflexive thematic analysis to code, analyse, and interpret the data. Perceptions of (in)security were identified in four areas: 1) Endangering social security; 2) Portfolios of economic preparations, financial burden, and risks; 3) Searching for liveable environments and emerging lifestyles; and 4) Distrust in food security and healthy eating. Insecurity concerned with multiple life aspects in old age and had diverse yet detrimental effects on ageing adults' quality of life. Moreover, results revealed that although the sense of insecurity was omnipresent, deep-rooted social inequalities, such as rural-urban divide, brought about substantial disparities in the distribution of (in)security between ageing boomers from different social positions. Findings shed new light on ageing by illuminating an in-depth understanding of ageing adults' perceptions of (in)security in later life and thus can inform the development of policy and services in efforts to relieve their sense of insecurity, and the design of effective interventions for improving proactive coping of ageing adults.

59961 13:45-14:10

Anticipation and Preparation for Future Elder Care: A Qualitative Study Among One-child Generations in China

Chang Liu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Xue Bai, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

As parents of one-child generations reach old age, challenges of elder care in China become imminent. Abundant research has analysed the eldercare crisis in China, but largely ignored the attitudes and behaviors of adult children. Drawing on conceptual frameworks of sociological ambivalence, filial anxiety, and care preparation model, this study investigated the experience of caregiving anticipation and preparation among Chinese one-child generations. Individual in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 Chinese adult children aged between 26 to 40 in Shenzhen, China. Through three-level thematic analysis, four primary themes emerged from the data: 1) perceptions about parents' aging and eldercare responsibilities; 2) psychological ambivalence toward caregiving abilities and structural causes; 3) the role of care preparation on well-being of the whole family; and 4) unique experiences of only children. Participants' narratives reflected that Chinese adult children's strong willingness to perform filial care often accompanies psychological ambivalence caused by a series of structural constraints, including a lack of reliable sibling support, geographical distance with parents, insufficient formal elderly care services, and conflicting social expectations. Caregiving preparation activities may buffer anxious feelings toward future care and was beneficial for both older parents and adult children. The only children expressed unique experiences in terms of strong motivations to reciprocate to parents, strong attachment to parents, and the negative aspects brought about by lacking sibling support and the pressure for resource accumulation. This research has implications for understanding Asian adult children's experience in pre-caregiving stage, and preparing them for future eldercare.

14:20-15:35 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Tuesday Live Stream Session 3

Aging and Gerontology

Session Chair: Evangelia Chrysikou

59930 14:20-14:45

Geographical Difference in Patient Satisfaction With Healthcare Services for Older People in Vietnam

Nguyen Anh Tuyet, Osaka University, Japan

Le Duc Dung, Keio University, Japan

Nguyen Tuan Anh, Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam

As economic growth and a rapidly aging population are driving huge demand for healthcare services in Vietnam, it is salient that more attention needs to be paid to assessing patient satisfaction for the elderly. However, no prior research in Vietnam has assessed patient satisfaction for the elderly by using national data. This study is therefore to examine the geographic difference in patient satisfaction with healthcare services for older people in Vietnam. By analyzing cross-sectional data from the Vietnam Aging Survey, we test whether there were statistical differences in healthcare satisfaction in both places of residence and three living regions. Our analysis showed that about 83.2% of the older patients were satisfied with health care services. Notably, there were significant differences in healthcare service satisfaction among the Northern - Southern regions. Also, health care satisfaction was different due to educational levels and social insurance holding status. While insurance and socio-demographic factors played an important role in narrowing the Northern - Southern gaps, the type of facility widened the Northern - Southern difference in healthcare satisfaction. Our findings suggest that some national strategy policies should prioritize improving social insurance mechanisms and the quality of healthcare services at district levels in rural areas in order to achieve geographic equality in patient satisfaction with healthcare services.

59939 14:45-15:10

Profile of Health, Medical and Psychological Concerns of Ageing Family Members and Older Adult Children With ID: Qualitative Community-dwelling Study

Lisa Low, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Introduction: Health and medical problems among people suffering from intellectual disability (ID) have been reported. However, the extent of such health, medical and psychological concerns have been overlooked among those ageing adults with ID and their ageing family carers who live at home. Method: This paper aimed to provide a profile of health, medical and psychological concerns matched against the socio-demographic data from a recently completed qualitative study of 60 family carers and their adult children with mild (IQ 50-69) or moderate (IQ 25-49) ID using sheltered workshops in Hong Kong. Semi-structured interviews lasted 45-90 minutes were used to explore the in-depth caregiving experiences from carers. Results: An in-depth profile of concerns matched against the socio-demographic data of family carers and their adult children with mild or moderate ID will be presented. Adults with ID had different health caring needs that continued to linger and increased in older adulthood. They needed to visit the doctor and had regular follow-up for medical and psychological health problems. Many of them had difficulties in visiting the doctor and receiving treatment. They needed extra attention from caregivers to observe health changes, provide emotional support and deal with behavioural problems. Ageing caregivers confronted increasing challenges in providing care to their ageing ID family members with physical and mental degeneration. They expressed hopes for more medical and psychological support in order to receive regular health check, dental care, emotion training, counseling service, medical allowance, escort service and medical home visits. Conclusion: Medical and psychological health declines make caregiving became a much more difficult task. There is an important need to make recommendations on timely and appropriate support targeted on their actual health caring needs with advancing age.

56318 15:10-15:35

Hierarchical Multiple Regression Modelling on Well-being Predictors of Self-rated Health Among Older Adults in Abu Dhabi

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

Muna Al Bahar, United Arab University, United Arab Emirates

The well-being factors related to self-rated health is investigated for older adults in Abu Dhabi (≥ 55 years). The purpose is to provide an analysis of the determinants of self-rated health for Abu Dhabi's elderly people taking into consideration a variety of well-being factors, given the factor where longstanding illness might be present. The study is also to provide insights for policymakers and professionals to enhance their understandings of the lives of Abu Dhabi's elderly. We used a sample of 700 older people who participated in the Quality-of-Life Survey (QoLS) conducted in 2018. Multi-level Hierarchical multiple regression analysis is employed where the first two levels corresponded to gender and having or not having a long-standing illness. Self-rated health was taken as the dependent variable. In addition to the factors of gender, nationality, and having a longstanding illness or not, more than 76 potential variables related to QoLS served as independent variables. The analysis revealed the insignificance of gender and nationality as controlled variables. Having a longstanding illness showed significant effects. Of the other predictor variables, family and social arrangements and connections lead the significant factors (how many people can help and support you, satisfaction with my family life, informal activities with friends, relationships with other people I know, how many family members living with you, and the importance of maintaining family ties). Other variables of significance included overall satisfaction with current residence, satisfaction with household income, how often you do sport, having lots of energy, feeling downhearted and depressed, and satisfaction with life as a whole (life satisfaction). The results could be used as insider intelligence for creating programs to promote and provide suitable services to enhance the lives of the elderly.

15:45-17:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Tuesday Live Stream Session 4

Aging and Gerontology: Built Environment

Session Chair: Evangelia Chrysikou

59819 15:45-16:10

Impacts of Age-Friendly Environments on Health and Well-being of Older People: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Jiajia Zhou, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Xue Bai, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Objectives: This paper aims to detect the influential mechanism and quantify effect size in the association between age-friendly environments and older adults' health and well-being. **Methods:** Setting a series of inclusion criteria, a systematic search was conducted in electronic database, including Scopus, Web of Science, EBSCO, PubMed and EMBASE. 31 empirical studies are eligibly selected in for systematic review, among which 16 data sets are available in existing quantitative studies for meta-analysis. **Results:** Three pathways are summarized in the mechanism of age-friendly environments on health and well-being: direct relationship, mediating effect via psychological process, and moderating effect under lower SES. Overall, there is a positively significant but relatively small effect of age-friendly environments on health and well-being ($r=0.13$, 95% CI [0.09, 0.17]; $p=0.000$), with the biggest effect from the domain of transportation ($r=0.19$, 95% CI [0.08, 0.29]; $p=0.001$). **Discussion:** The results specified the positive impacts of supportive and inclusive environments on health and well-being of community dwellers in ageing process, and further explained how the mechanism is operated.

59942 16:10-16:35

A Conservatory for People and Plants – Designing a Healthier Build Environment for Elderly People With Dementia in Denmark

Jon Dag Rasmussen, BUILD/Aalborg University, Denmark

Nanet Mathiasen, BUILD/Aalborg University, Denmark

Victoria Linn Lygum, BUILD/Aalborg University, Denmark

Lone Sigbrand, BUILD/Aalborg University, Denmark

Recent scientific research has shown how exposure to daylight, clean air and continual contact with greenery, natural elements and habitats are crucial factors for human well-being (e.g. Gonzalez & Kirkevold, 2014; Detweiler et al, 2012). In the wake of these findings, it is highly important to improve access to facilities that enable and promote these effects of increased life quality and well-being among all groups of people in our societies. The presentation describes an in-progress project focusing on how to enhance the everyday conditions of elderly people in a care home setting in the town of Greve, Denmark, all of which are living with Dementia. The final product is a new physical extension to the existing building structure on the care home location that supports everyday life, activities and the overall welfare among the residents. In addition to this, the project includes the development of a set of generic guidelines for the design and use made to be transferred and tested in other settings in Denmark and internationally. In drafting and designing the conservatory the project group employ principles of Universal Design (e.g. Steinfeld & Maisel, 2012) in combination with newer research on the health-promoting potentials of spaces characterized by access to natural light, plant growth and living environments (e.g. Whear et al, 2014; Sidenius, Karlsson, Lygum & Stigsdotter, 2017). Furthermore, the work rests on a holistic ambition to create brighter, greener, naturally aligned and healthier conditions for residents, care home workers and visiting relatives alike.

57563 16:35-17:00

Front-line Staff Preferred Style of Leadership and Management in Aged Homes: Perceived Inhibiting and Facilitating Factors

Lisa PL Low, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Margaret ML Pau, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Eric LS Chan, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Introduction: The essence of the main project serves to provide an exploration of the styles of management senior staff adopted to lead the aged homes, and how such styles influenced front-line staffs' perceptions when they provided care and support to the older residents. **Method and results:** Extracting a glimpse of the situation from a larger qualitative interview study of 87 staff who worked in aged homes, front-line staff preference for leadership and management styles adopted by senior staff and potential factors that would inhibit or facilitate them from achieving them were examined. The preferred style identified was associated with personality traits, work experiences, competency and training in the workplace, ability to maintain team spirit, and instill positive attitudes, behaviours and relationships among staff. Staff were in congruent with the work practices of senior staff who were able to clearly translate their values and expectations of managing a home to them. Indeed, there were also plentiful citations described by staff to give both parties a chance to maintain healthy relationships when relationships broke down and disputes between them arose. **Conclusion:** By noting the preferred style of front-line staff who work in these settings, senior staff can be open to new emerging styles of leadership and management, which have scopes for personal, professional and organizational managerial developments in ensuring service quality and maintaining harmonious staff relationships. Future work can inform the implementation of action-based interventions to bring about practice changes under a Chinese leadership style.

Wednesday March 31

Parallel Sessions

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

Keynote Presentation: Andrew Martin

Adaptability: Its Role in Enhancing Academic and Personal Wellbeing in an Age of Change and Disruption

Wednesday, March 31 | 10:10-10:55 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

In the face of massive disruptions caused by COVID-19, we are advised we need to adapt to a “new normal”. Indeed, how individuals adapt to change and disruption has been identified as a significant challenge dating back to Lao Tzu and the Buddha. This presentation explores “adaptability”. Adaptability refers to individuals’ capacity to regulate their thoughts, behaviors, and emotions to successfully navigate change, uncertainty, novelty, and disruption. This presentation summarizes recent international research exploring the role of adaptability in students’ academic outcomes, teachers’ workplace satisfaction, and individuals’ personal wellbeing. It concludes by identifying practices that may enhance adaptability and assist individuals to successfully navigate the inevitable change and disruption that are a reality of the world ahead.



Andrew Martin

Andrew Martin, PhD, is Scientia Professor and Professor of Educational Psychology in the School of Education at the University of New South Wales, Australia, specializing in motivation, engagement, achievement, and quantitative research methods. He is also Fellow of the American Psychological Association, Fellow of the American Educational Research Association, Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, and Fellow of the (Australian) College of Educational and Developmental Psychologists. He is Associate Editor of the *British Journal of Educational Psychology* and *School Psychology International*,

Consulting Editor for *Journal of Educational Psychology* and *Educational Psychology*, and serves on numerous Editorial Boards (*Educational Psychologist*; *Contemporary Educational Psychology*; *Learning and Individual Differences*; *Educational and Developmental Psychologist*; *Journal of Psychologists and Counsellors in Schools*).

11:25-11:50 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session 1

Philosophy and Religion

Session Chair: Frank Ravitch

59907 11:25-11:50

The Book of Lies: The Christian Bible's Colonialism Over and Appropriation of Occultism

Samantha Huff, The University of Alabama, United States

This research seeks to examine the relationship between occultism and the traditional religion of Christianity. The focus of this particular project is to deconstruct occultism and occult religion: how it develops, where it is applied, how and when it is applied. The next step is to make connections between the structure of occultism and the structure of Christianity. Do Christianity and the Occult appear, textually, the same way? What does that mean culturally? According to Dr. Bill Ellis, an Associate Professor of English and American Studies at Penn State's Hazleton Campus, "It is no accident that the occult and religion perpetually attract each other, but without either ever absorbing or destroying the other." This project seeks to examine the historical similarities of occultism and Christianity practices and tradition, and how, as a whole, Christianity appropriates and colonializes occultism through examination into the Christian Bible and popular occult texts: *The Book of the Law* by Aleister Crowley and *The Secret Doctrine: The Synthesis of Science, Religion, and Philosophy* by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Through examining occultism and Christianity and applying it to popular cultural theories (*Ritual Space* by Nick Couldry, *Muted Group Theory* by Shirley Ardener, and *Mythologies* by Roland Barthes), it is entirely possible to see how Christianity appropriates occultism and uses their stronghold on society as a means to colonialize occult traditions and practices.

55965 This presentation has been cancelled

When Pompey's Elephants Trumpeted for Mercy: Animal Suffering and Levinas' Ethics of the Face

Mira Reyes, University of Pardubice, Czech Republic

This paper is a historical and philosophical elucidation of a spectacular event of one of the gladiatorial games sponsored by the Emperor Pompeus Magnus (106-48 BC) between elephants and Gaetulian hunters. In Belozerskaya's (2016) account, one hunter speared the elephant with a javelin, killing it instantly, while another, seemingly to avenge its companion, crawled on its knees, tossing the shields of the human combatants like a professional juggler which sent the mammoth crowd jeering. Then, the rest of the elephants made a stampede and trumpeted in chorus which conjured a miracle. The Roman crowd collapsed into mercy and begged Pompey to spare the poor beasts (p. 81). How is it possible that a mammoth crowd with a cultural thirst for bloodsports and an obstinate ideology of the animal as object could be awakened to its suffering and make an abrupt unitary appeal for compassion? This paper will attempt to answer this through: one, an analysis of the truth beliefs from Pliny's texts and Mahout teachings that prepared the Roman sensibilities for an abrupt metanoia for the elephants' cause; and two, an elucidation of this metanoia in the light of Levinas' ethics of the Face and the desire for God. From the above, the concluding part will identify and describe essential elements for a practical secular animal piety useful for a relational animal ethics.

12:00-13:40 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session 2

Psychology

Session Chair: Monty Satiadarma

59637 12:00-12:25

Psychological Distress and Disability Acceptance as Correlates to Psychological Well-being of Adults With Acquired Physical Disability

Jan Graham Dalawampu, Southville International School and Colleges, Philippines

Few to limited research has been conducted to fully understand the impact of acquiring a physical disability to their psychological well-being and disability acceptance among the Philippine population. The purpose of this study was to investigate the psychological distress and disability acceptance as correlates to the psychological well-being among Filipino adults with an acquired physical disability. Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS), Adaptation to Disability Scale-Revised (ADS-R), and Psychological Well-being Scale (PWBS) was administered to individuals who are at least 18-years old with a physical disability that was acquired and having permanent effects. Data from 67 of the 155 participants were analysed. Statistical treatments such as Pearson's Correlation, Multivariate Analysis of Variance and Analysis of Variance were used. As a result, as the level of psychological distress increases, the levels of disability acceptance and psychological well-being decreases. Second, higher levels of disability acceptance imply that the level of psychological well-being also increases. Third, psychological distress and disability acceptance, as well as disability acceptance and psychological well-being had a significant difference when grouped according to civil status. Fourth, psychological distress and psychological well-being had a significant difference when grouped according to the duration of the disability. It showed that people who had their disability for six to ten years had better psychological well-being than those who recently had their disability (zero to five years). People in this group can relate to their new situation and working to reduce the limitations caused by the disability and emphasize abilities and accomplishments.

59948 12:25-12:50

Elements of Cooperation Necessary From a Nursing Perspective to Foster a Safety Culture at Nursing Facilities

Emiko Yamamoto, Aichi Medical University, Japan

Kaori Hatanaka, Kansai Medical University, Japan

Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

Yoshimi Hyodo, Okayama University, Japan

In Japan's aging society, many elderly people with dysfunction are moved to nursing facilities after being discharged. These facilities allow the elderly to recuperate while continuing to receive medical treatment. Accidents at nursing facilities, such as falls, may result in readmission and lower quality of life. Therefore, ensuring safety at nursing facilities that support life after discharge is crucial. This study clarified the elements of cooperation necessary among nurses working in multifunctional long-term care at small group homes and derived suggestions for fostering multidisciplinary cooperation for nursing facility safety. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with five nurses from August to September 2019. Responses were documented verbatim and categorized using MAXQDA. The results showed four categories of responses: "Having an attitude that acknowledges and respects care workers' expertise", "Demonstrating nurses' expertise and sharing their observations of the subject with care workers", "Coordinating care such that care workers may participate at the behavioral level and actively anticipate the deterioration of physical conditions and prevent accidents", and "Utilizing nurses' collective knowledge to implement and improve unified care by sharing adequate information with care workers". This study clarified the importance of nurses being aware of their attitudes based on each other's specialties to enable users to live safely at nursing facilities. Furthermore, it is necessary to create a safety culture with the aim of providing unified care that leads to an increase in the safety awareness of care workers.

59960 12:50-13:15

Passive Social Networking Sites Usage and Psychological Well Being Among the Emerging Indian Adolescence

Santhosh Kumar Putta, University College of Arts and Social Sciences, Osmania University, India

Many studies have investigated the Social networking sites in the west but so far little work has been done in the Indian context due to the digital divide, the scenario drastically changed after the recent developments in the mobile communication technologies and the entry of reliance jio infocomm in to the Indian mobile data market in September 2016 providing the users with free high speed 4G data for over a period of four months and extending it by four more months (Bhat, 2020). Today it is a common sight to see these young people glued to their mobile screen and getting engaged on social networking sites due to their experimental nature and heightened capacities for social validation leading to various psychological disorders such as fear of missing out, anxiety and depression (Thorisdottir, Aug 2019). The study is a cross-sectional survey research focusing on the social networking sites usage and its impact on psychological wellbeing by considering an ethnically diverse sample of college students (N=662. Mage =18-24, SD age = between 4 to 5, 40-50% female) A survey questionnaire consisting of items related to demography, SNS usage and a standardised PWB Scale (18-item ryffs scale) is used to collect the data and analysed using SPSS. The results are explained with the help of social comparison theory (Festinger, 1954) and Symbolic Interactionism. The outcome of the research will add to the existing literature by exploring how Social networking usage will affect the Emerging Indian Adolescence Psychological well being.

12:00-13:40 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session 2

Psychology

Session Chair: Monty Satiadarma

59949 13:15-13:40

Mindfulness and Mood Symptomatology in Schizophrenia: The Mediating Roles of Rumination

Angie Ho Yan Lam, School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Leon Kwan Ho Wong, School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Derek Yee Tak Cheung, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Sau Fong Leung, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Wai Tong Chien, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Introduction: Previous studies showed that rumination plays a significant mediating role between mindfulness and symptoms of depression and anxiety in the general and clinical population. However, no studies have examined this pathway in people with schizophrenia. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted to examine the relations among mindfulness, rumination, mood and psychotic symptoms in people with schizophrenia (n=52) using Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire – Short form (FFMQ-SF), Short Ruminative Response Scale (SRRS), Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) and the Psychotic Symptom Rating Scales (PSYRATS). Regression analyses and mediation analysis were performed to examine the relationships and the role of rumination as a mediator. Results: Mindfulness was negatively associated with mood symptoms ($\beta = -0.524$, $P = 0.002$) while rumination was positively associated with mood ($\beta = 1.672$, $P < 0.001$). Awareness facet affected mood symptoms both directly ($\beta = -0.924$, 95% CI: -1.4360 to -0.4123, $p < 0.001$), and indirectly mediated by rumination ($\beta = -0.438$, 95% CI: -0.765 to -0.172, $p < 0.003$). Nonjudgement facet affected mood symptoms indirectly ($\beta = -0.882$, 95% CI: -1.375 to -0.443, $p < 0.001$), but the direct effect was not significantly detected. Besides, mood symptoms and rumination were positively correlated to hallucination ($\beta = 0.371$, $P = 0.010$; and $\beta = 0.826$, $P = 0.035$), but the mediation effect was not detected. Conclusion: Rumination plays a significant mediating role between mindfulness and mood symptoms in schizophrenia. Interventions focusing on mindfulness and rumination may be useful in reducing mood disturbance and psychotic symptoms.

13:50-15:30 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session 3

General Psychology

Session Chair: Monty Satiadarma

59541 13:50-14:15

Ballpoint Pens and Hammocks: How Visual Metaphors Engage and Distract in Advertisements

Brian Birdsell, Hirosaki University, Japan

Natsuko Tatsuta, Hirosaki University, Japan

Hiroaki Nakamura, Nagoya University of Economics, Japan

Advertisers have utilized figures of speech as a design and style feature in advertisements for decades. One commonly used figure of speech is metaphor, which appears across multiple modes of communication like gestures and images. A visual metaphor in an advertisement deliberately deviates from the literal representation of an object with the aim of engaging, persuading, and influencing the viewer. Despite the widespread use of metaphors in advertisements, empirical research on this topic is still lacking and this study aims to fill this gap. In this study, we compiled a 14-set of paired advertisements based on one of the ads being a visual metaphor and the other being equivalently a visual non-metaphor. Then, two sets of material were developed, each contained half visual metaphors and half non-metaphors. Participants (n = 79) were randomly assigned to rate the ads in one of the sets based on three criteria: effectiveness, engagement, and a metaphorical framing effect. A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was calculated to compare the effect of visual metaphors on these three variables. Results indicate that visual metaphors tend to be more engaging, yet only a small percent were rated as being more effective and having a metaphorical framing effect. We outline a number of possible factors that may distract the viewers' attention while viewing some of the visual metaphors such as degree of semantic distance, unintended properties of the source concept being activated, and cultural complexity embedded into the content of the visual metaphor.

59743 14:15-14:40

Short Term Effects of Hormone Replacement Therapy on Cognitive Functions in Young Patients With Hypogonadism

Nakşidil Yazihan, University of Çankaya, Turkey

Yalçın Başaran, University of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman, Turkey

In order to assess the level of serum testosterone, patients underwent blood tests at baseline and again at day 90 of hormone replacement treatment. After 3 months of HRT, a final examination was conducted including hormonal parameters and neuropsychological assessment. Participants' cognitive functions were assessed with Visual Auditory Digit Span Test-Revised, Benton Visual Retention Test-Revised and Stroop Test TBAG Version prior to treatment and again at day 90 after starting HRT. Comparisons between parameters were analyzed using Wilcoxon sign rank test. After 3 months of HRT, significant improvements were recorded in levels of total testosterone and luteinizing hormone. When compared with baseline results, significant changes were found in parallel with the treatment efficacy after three-month testosterone replacement therapy in visual abilities (including visual perception, visual attention, and visual short-term memory) but not in short-term auditory memory or attention. We suggest that low levels of endogenous testosterone is associated with specific cognitive impairments in young patients with hypogonadism and one of the beneficial effects of hormone replacement therapy is restoring some of these impaired functions even in the short term.

59557 14:40-15:05

The Evaluation of Different Types of Prosocial Lies

Keiia Taguchi, Nagoya University, Japan

Previous studies show that prosocial lies can be distinguished into two types depending on beneficiary: other beneficial or mutually beneficial. Across two studies, this research examined the influence of type of prosocial lie (self-sacrificial lie versus mutually beneficial lie) on the evaluation of lying and liar, in comparison with telling the truth and truth teller. Four hundred fifty-two Japanese undergraduates (227 males, 225 females; Mage = 20.50, SD = 0.71) participated in this research. The participants read twelve scenarios (three different statements in four stories) about situations in which telling the truth was harmful. After participants read each scenario, they evaluated the morality and acceptability of the statements, as well as the trustworthiness of and affiliation motive toward protagonists. In both studies, the self-sacrificial lies were evaluated higher in morality, acceptance, trustworthiness, and affiliation motive than mutually beneficial lies. In comparison with telling the truth, the self-sacrificial lies were evaluated lower in morality, acceptance, and trustworthiness, but higher in affiliation motive. These results suggest that the evaluations of self-sacrificial lies with selfish intentions is negative, even if these lies lead to benefits for other people. It was also suggested that people prefer individuals who are dishonest but help others to individuals who are honest but do not help others, although the overall evaluation of truth-telling is positive. These findings expand our understanding of deception and deepen our insights into how people evaluate prosocial lies.

59803 15:05-15:30

Negative Emotional Reactions to Criticism: Sensitivity to Criticism and Source Affects Extent of Hurt and Relational Distancing

Michelle Jin Yee Neoh, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Jia Hui Teng, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Gianluca Esposito, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Criticism has been reported to be involved in majority of descriptions of hurtful events and forms a category of hurtful interactions in romantic relationships. The perception of messages as a part of an ongoing pattern of hurtful communication in a relationship was associated with relational distancing from the individual who is the source of hurt. However, the influence of affective social factors such as an individual's sensitivity to criticism on negative emotional reactions to criticism has not been examined. The present study investigated the influence of sensitivity of criticism on the extent of feelings of hurt and relational distancing upon receiving criticism in four relational contexts: mother, father, romantic partner and workplace supervisor. Participants (n = 135, females = 72) were recruited and read vignettes describing scenarios of personally directed criticism from the four relational contexts. Ratings of their feelings of hurt and extent of distancing themselves from the source of criticism were collected for each vignette and sensitivity to criticism was measured using the Sensitivity to Criticism scale. A significant main effect of sensitivity to criticism was found on ratings of levels of hurt (p < .001) and relational distancing (p < .001). Individuals higher on sensitivity to criticism had higher levels of hurt and relational distancing. Results indicate that emotional reactions and relationship outcomes in the face of criticism can differ based on individual differences in affective social factors and could be important factors to consider in the maintenance of relationships.

15:40-16:55 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session 4

Religion and Peace Studies

Session Chair: Dexter da Silva

59463 15:40-16:05

Moral Judgement and Sacred Values: Sustainable Peace and the Good Friday Agreement

Robert Patrick Whelan, SUNY Binghamton, United States

Contemporary research in moral psychology shows that moral communities 'sacralise' certain values, imbuing them with a transcendental significance that precludes comparison or exchange. Practices which violate sacred values by encouraging trade-offs with 'secular' values (those without an immeasurable worth) are considered taboo and typically produce violence. However, trade-offs between sacred values are permitted as tragic yet necessary compromises. Here, I consider these findings with regard to the moral authority of peace treaties. First, I argue that this literature favors a constructivist approach to moral authority; judgments are rendered authoritative only if they can be reflectively endorsed after a public process of critique. Second, I utilize this account to evaluate the moral authority of the Good Friday Agreement (GFA) in my native Ireland. While the GFA violated sacred values, the ratification of the treaty by majority vote suggests that such losses constituted a tragic, rather than taboo, compromise. However, violent responses to changes in the political environment, such as Sinn Féin's electoral successes and the complexities of Brexit, suggests that stakeholder's now have reason to consider the compromises central to the GFA as taboo and impermissible rather than tragic but necessary. To accommodate this altered political landscape, I argue that a modified version of the GFA must be rendered morally authoritative via a social process of mutual critique if the gains in peace are to be sustained.

59450 16:05-16:30

Who Will Heal the Wounded Soul of Modernity? Is It Only Spirituality or the Spiritual Modernity?

Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Government Degree College Dhara, India

Pragya Srivastava, University of Delhi, India

The ancient sages of the world had been the real practisers to obtaining the optimal quantum of spirituality for rhythmic life. Soul loves fertile spiritual fields to be cultivated. She needs a pure pool of water, a puff of air, and a serene and blessed environment to awaken the cosmic energies and spiritual forces. Unfortunately, we have confined ourselves with the narrowed walls of contamination, corruption, consumption, commercialization, and perishable comfort zones. The real tragedy behind it is that we don't want to come out of these boundaries. The body and soul both are badly wounded. They are endeavoring to convince our inner self to heed their agonies and pains but blinded and mesmerized with the material science, the God of modernity, we have turned our eyes and ears from the real and austere urges of body and soul. Spirituality is the doctor that can cure the injuries of the body and wounds of the soul because it is a spirituality that has the potential to control the Mind. The Designer has the Grand Design of which we know nothing. This designer has no name. He is the only DESIGNER of the cosmos. This is what the eastern and the western philosophers state in refined epistemological terms. The entire game of human existence through the philosophers of the world convince us is the defined equation of Body, Mind, and Soul. In this equation, none has lesser significance. My conviction in this paper is to epistemologically analyze the roadmap for spiritual modernity in the world.

59576 16:30-16:55

Religion and Culture as a Bifurcate Instrument of Peace, Acceptance and Integration Among Chinese Christians in Ghana

Isaac Osei-Tutu, University of Zurich, Switzerland

The presence of Chinese in the nooks and crannies of the Ghanaian society today has attracted the attention of both ordinary street people in Ghana as well as scholars. Their economic activities, especially their involvement in the so-called "galamsey" (mall-scale surface mining of gold) and the retail of goods have made them infamous within the Ghanaian populace. Yet, three factors which have contributed towards the generally peaceful coexistence between the Chinese and their Ghanaian hosts are the proverbial Ghanaian hospitality, the stronger intra-family ties known of both the Chinese and Ghanaians, and, not in the least, religion. This paper explores these three factors of hospitality, family bond and Christianity in the establishment of the Chinese in Ghana and how especially Christianity has facilitated the integration of the Chinese into the Ghanaian society, despite the repugnance and concerns of Ghanaians towards their involvement in economic practices frowned upon by the State. The question that the paper seeks to answer is, therefore: How do religion and culture contribute to the peaceful coexistence between Chinese and Ghanaians in Ghana and to the integration of Chinese into the Ghanaian society? The paper is a qualitative empirical research, applies ethnography and the content analysis of literature, media and artefacts as methods, and aims at illuminating religion and culture as a dual-factor forging the integration of Chinese into the Ghanaian society, regardless of intermittent tensions between the two peoples.

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ACERP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Comparative Philosophy

59885

Philosophy of India-Dravidology

HV Visweswaran, Independent Scholar, India

Sankhya principles, dominate the Indian thinking all along. It is seen in Buddha's teachings, Upanishads and Bhavadgita. Kapila, the author of Sankhya is a Tamil scholar in the Sangam age. Asura is a word denoting the Dravidians. While discussing the views of all commentators in his book, Larson did not discuss this aspect. Brahmins divided the society into four divisions and put themselves at the top. Fear of sin and punishment made people to come to Brahmins. Buddha "It is always seeing through knowledge or wisdom, and not believing through faith. This was more and more appreciated at a time when Brahmanic orthodoxy intolerantly insisted on believing and accepting their tradition and authority as the only Truth without question.." (Walpola) Upanishads Brahmins started learning from the kings, Ajatasatru. Brahmins discussed the lessons in three stages under more than 150 GuruParampara. They arrived at the notion of undefinable Brahman, Neti (Brha_Upanis.). Thirukkural and BhagavadGita rely on Sankhya principles. Thirukkural uses the word "world" frequently. Chapter_11 of BhagavadGita shows Krishna as a personification of the world. This observation will help understand the influence of Thirukkural on BhagavadGita. The seat of life is love alone;.. (kural_80): Out of millions of sperm, the egg in the womb meets the sperm which carries the love of Man. Other sperms are rejected. The formed foetus, contains the egg, sperm and the mutual love between them. As the foetus grows, the feeling of love also grows. Love is congenital - the origin of life explained.

Ethics/Law/and Justice

59567

The Suga Doctrine: Ethical Issues in Contemporary Japanese Foreign and Defense Policy

Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

In 2016, former Japanese Prime Minister Abe declared the strategic objective of a 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific'. This concept has become standard diplomatic rhetoric shared among Japan's regional allies, concerned with China's rising hegemonic challenge. Abe's successor Yoshihide Suga indicated Japanese foreign and defense policy will continue along this more assertive direction, termed by some scholars as the 'Abe Doctrine'. One of the final acts of the Abe cabinet in September 2020 was to move closer towards possible acquisition of cruise missiles, and development of hypersonic missiles. The new Suga cabinet proceeded to explore complementary acquisition of more sea-based anti-ballistic missile defenses, while continuing the Abe Doctrine's approach of annual record increases to the defense budget. However, after resistance from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's more pacifistically-inclined coalition partner Komeito, the Suga government is less likely to proceed with developing an offensive strike capacity in the short-term, over concerns this may violate Article 9 of the Constitution. The latest National Defense Program Guidelines were therefore not expected to include any reference to acquisition of long-range cruise missiles. This paper examines how ethical concerns over these directions in Japanese foreign and defense policy are being expressed through controversies raised in domestic Japanese politics. Japan is due to hold a general election by October 2021; the issue of constitutional change to allow more active deployment of its Self-Defense Forces, including a first-strike missile capability, and greater military and intelligence cooperation with regional partners (including Australia), could therefore have a significant electoral influence.

Ethics and Globalisation

59572

Creative Imagination: A Moral Phenomenon

Yanni Ratajczyk, University of Antwerp, Belgium

The concept of moral imagination received increased attention over the last decennia. There is a growing realization that imagination plays a significant role in moral reasoning in addition to principles, moral laws and abstract reason. Most accounts characterize moral imagination as empathy, metaphorical understanding, narrative reflection and transformative perception. In the present contribution, I shift the focus to creativity. I argue that moral creativity comprises instances of imagination that express themselves as new and valuable responses to moral problems and situations. With help of recent aesthetical research on creativity as a virtue and Dewey's pragmatist framework, I will defend the claim that creativity is a moral habit that we develop during successive moments of imaginative moral action. I will illustrate the development and advantages of such a habit by analyzing examples of moral decision-making in times of climate change and the current COVID-19 pandemic.

ACERP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Interfaith Dialogue

59789

How Jews Understand Atonement and Rabbinic Law: An Explanation for People Engaged in Interfaith Dialogue
Berel Dov Lerner, Western Galilee College, Israel

Two issues often trouble people trying to understand Judaism:

1) If the Torah explicitly mentions sacrifice as an element in attaining atonement for sin, how does Judaism provide atonement from sin when sacrifice has been unavailable since the destruction of the Jerusalem Temple? 2) How can Rabbinic Law be legitimate when it clearly expands and deviates from the plain meaning of the Torah's legal passages? I address the first question by showing that the Hebrew Scriptures do not relate to sacrifice as a necessary or central element in the achievement of atonement. Ritual sacrifice is barely mentioned in the narratives and poems relating to sin and atonement in the Hebrew Scriptures. Furthermore, biblical texts relating to the period following the destruction of the First Temple (when sacrifice was unavailable) express no worry that without sacrifices atonement is impossible. I address the second question by demonstrating that scripture does not set out its laws in sufficient detail for their practical observance. These details must have been available in a body of unwritten interpretation and explication that accompanied the revelation of biblical law and which was eventually preserved in rabbinic law. Furthermore, Scripture authorizes judges to decide hard cases and describes the creation of new yet legitimate religious practices unmentioned in the Torah. More generally, rabbinic tradition views the explication and expansion of Torah law as a central project of the Jewish People that expresses true respect for Torah law as a living body of religious knowledge and practice.

Philosophy and Religion

59804

Spiritual Cannibalism: The Ethics of the Eucharist
Lucilla Pan, Manhattanville College, United States

Common sense dictates that cannibalism – the act of eating another person – is immoral whether because of the harm done to the other person or a violation of human sanctity. The Eucharist has been interpreted in many Christian traditions as the actual flesh and blood of Jesus. On its face, it would seem that communion then is a form of cannibalism. As human beings, is it moral for us to eat the flesh of another even in a sacred ritual? Although communion is not a direct act of cannibalism, it represents a kind of spiritual cannibalism. Yet, according to Christian theology, this is one of the highest ways that human beings relate to the divine. There is a conflict then between what is ethical (not to commit cannibalism) and what is divine (to eat the flesh of a particular being). I propose turning to Soren Kierkegaard's writing as his discourses on communion illuminate the ethical tension between communion and cannibalism. For Kierkegaard, communion is an exception to the ethical – a teleological suspension of the ethical. There is no resolution to the fact that Christianity calls its members to commit spiritual cannibalism, but the ethical is suspended by a higher power – direct divine mandate. Although this does not make cannibalism any less unethical, Kierkegaard's suspension allows for the Eucharist to remain an important religious ritual that does not need to be thrown out completely for its relation to cannibalism.

58997

The Concept of Existence (Bhava) in Early Buddhism
Pranab Barua, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand

The transition in Dependent Origination (paṭiccasamuppāda) between clinging (upādāna) and birth (jāti) is often misunderstood. This article explores the early Buddhist philosophical perspective of the relationship between death and re-birth in the process of following bhava (uppattibhava) and existing bhava (kammabhava). It additionally analyzes the process of re-birth (punabbhava) through the karmic processes on the psycho-cosmological level of becoming, specifically how kamma-bhava leads to re-becoming in a new birth. The philosophical perspective is established on the basis of the Mahātaṇhāsankhaya Sutta, the Mahāvedalla Sutta, the Bhava Sutta (1) and (2), the Cūḷakammavibhaṅga Sutta, the Kutuhalasala Sutta as well as commentary from the Visuddhimagga. Further, G.A. Somaratne's article Punabbhava and Jāṭisaṃsāra in Early Buddhism, Bhava and Vibhava in Early Buddhism and Bhikkhu Bodhi's Does Rebirth Make Sense? provide scholarly perspective for understanding the process of re-birth. This analysis will help to clarify common misconceptions of Tilmann Vetter and Lambert Schmithausen about the role of consciousness and kamma during the process of death and rebirth. Specifically, the paper addresses the role of the re-birth consciousness (paṭisandhi viññāṇa), death consciousness (cūti viññāṇa), life continuum consciousness (bhavaṅga viññāṇa) and present consciousness (pavatti viññāṇa) in the context of the three natures of existence and the results of action (kamma vipāka) in future existences.

59813

The Search for Precedents of Metaphysical Mercy in the Theology of Ibn 'Arabi
Reham Alwazzan, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Ibn Sina (d. 1037) is perhaps the most important philosopher of the pre-modern era. Among his many contributions, the proof for the existence of the Necessary Existent stands out. Ibn Sina proceeds to extract each of God's attributes (sifat) from His necessary existence. Although his ideas met with resistance in some quarters, they found a warm reception in the Akbarian school, particularly, in the works of Sadr al-Din al-Qunawi (d. 1274) and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Qashani (d. 1335). This paper argues that the influence of Ibn Sina's concept of necessity (wujub) had a great impact on the founder of the Akbarian school, Muhyi al-Din ibn 'Arabi (d. 1240). Ibn 'Arabi reformulates God's necessary existence (wujud) as God's necessary/ metaphysical mercy (rahma) in order to extract all of the divine Names from this primary attribute of God. Even as he denies all influences and insists his work is the product of spiritual unveiling (kashf), Ibn 'Arabi seems to be following the same path delineated by his illustrious predecessor, if in his own way.

ACERP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Religion and Peace Studies

58935

Promoting Interreligious Dialogue and Ecumenism: An Analysis of John Paul II's 'Ut Unum Sint' and Its Relevance to Peace Education

Ivan Efreaim Gozum, Angeles University Foundation, Philippines

There are moments in history that religion has been a cause for division, debates, and misunderstandings. This sad reality defeats the purpose of the goal of religion to promote faith, hope, and love. Instead of uniting people, the diverse understanding of other faithful posits the opposite. With this, this paper explicates the importance of promoting interreligious dialogue and ecumenism in attaining peace when one teaches peace education. For the methodology, the researcher uses expository writing and analysis in this qualitative research. In the first part, the researcher presents events in history which were caused by the clash of ideologies and beliefs of other religions. Second, this study explains the importance of interreligious dialogue and ecumenism that John Paul II pointed out in his papal teaching entitled *Ut Unum Sint*. In the third part, the researcher shows the need for interreligious dialogue and ecumenism in achieving peace in this time in which religion has been misconstrued. Thus, one can realize that one's language in engaging in dialogue can help in attaining peace. With this, the study concludes by laying out the importance of this concept so as to be included in peace education.

ACP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

General Psychology

59547

Sex Differences in the Regulation of Pain Empathy: Evidence from the EEG Mu Rhythm Measurements

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Sung-Eun Lee, Seoul National University, South Korea

Contrary to the long-held belief that empathy sharing others' emotions is reflexive and automatic, recent evidence has begun to emphasize the role of top-down modulation in empathic experience. That is, empathy is increasingly being regarded as a phenomenon regulated by motivation. The aim of the present study is to investigate whether there exist sex differences in empathy regulation, a possibility previously discussed in the literature, although never directly tested via a controlled experiment. We measured the EEG mu suppression as a reliable index of somatomotor empathic resonance for others' pain. As of today, 19 subjects (12 men; 15 men and 15 women by the time of presentation) viewed pictures of painful situations either passively, or actively trying to up- or down-regulate empathy (i.e., 2sex by 3empathy-regulation design). The preliminary results showed that men, as expected, exhibited significantly stronger mu suppression during up-regulation, compared to the down-regulation condition. For women, however, the pattern was reversed; somatomotor resonance was significantly stronger during down-regulation, compared to the up-regulation condition. One interpretation of such results is that women experienced greater difficulty down-regulating empathy, and their active inhibiting efforts "backfired", paradoxically leading to the high level of empathy. In conclusion, pain empathy for men may be more motivational in nature, whereas for women it may be more automatic and harder to control as an evolutionarily-preserved response. These results provide further evidence to the Primary-Caretaker Hypothesis, which posits that empathy has originally evolved from offspring care, a role predominantly undertaken by females.

59968

Gender Differences in Relationships Among Conscious and Unconscious Cognition of Culpability of Bullying Victims and Accepting Attitudes Toward Bullying

Takashi Hori, Graduate School of Humanities of Konan University, Japan

Satoko Koyama, Saku Mental Clinic, Japan

Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

Examining the validity of the Implicit Association Test for assessing unconscious cognition of culpability of bullying victims, including the idea that bullying victims are also responsible for being bullied (Hori et al., 2020a), indicated significant gender differences in the subscale scores of the scale for measuring accepting attitudes toward bullying (Shinto & Saito, 2001). However, gender differences in correlations between conscious and unconscious cognition of culpability of bullying victims and the subscale scores of the scale for measuring accepting attitudes toward bullying have not been investigated to date. The present study examined gender differences in the correlations among these variables. The data partly overlap with those of Hori et al. (2020a, b), Fukui et al. (2020), and Koyama et al. (2020). The correlation analysis by gender indicated that the unconscious cognition of culpability of bullying victims was not correlated with conscious cognition in men or women. Conversely, unconscious cognition had significant weak correlations with the following subscale scores of accepting attitudes toward bullying only in men: the tendency to think that mild bullying is necessary ($r = .19, p < .05$, women: $r = -.01, n.s.$) and the tendency to think that we should not help bullying victims ($r = .31, p < .001$, women: $r = -.01, n.s.$), whereas no correlations were shown in women. Moreover, both coefficients in men were significantly larger than those in women. These results indicate that unconscious cognition of culpability of bullying victims is correlated with conscious aspects of accepting attitudes toward bullying only in men.

59967

Gender Differences in the Effects of Expectancies for Hypnotic State on Attitude Towards Hypnosis

Tomomi Nakatani, Graduate School of Konan University, Japan

Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

Shin-ichi Oura, Tokai-Gakuin University, Japan

Takahiro Imaida, International and Psychological Support Association, Japan

Significant but weak positive correlations are reported only in women between expectancies for hypnotic state and attitude towards hypnosis (Nakatani et al., 2021a, in press). Studies by Fukui (2012a, b) used gender as a control variable and examined the moderating effects of dependency or empathy in the effects of expectancies for hypnotic state on attitude towards hypnosis. However, no studies have treated gender as a moderating variable. We examined the moderating effects of gender in the effects of expectancies for hypnotic state on attitude towards hypnosis. Expectancy for hypnotic state and attitude towards hypnosis were assessed by a questionnaire survey. 234 undergraduate and graduate students participated in the study. The data of this study partly overlap with those of Fukui et al. (2018, 2019), Imaida et al. (2019), and Nakatani et al. (2018a, b, 2019a-f, 2020a, b, 2021a, b, in press). Results indicated that significant positive effects of expectancy for the ability to improve and expectancy for being relaxed tended to be significant, and the second-order interaction between gender, the expectancy for loss of subjectivity and the expectancy for memory recall was significant. A simple interaction test showed a significant interaction only in men, which indicated that a positive attitude towards hypnosis was observed either when the expectancy for loss of subjectivity was high and the expectancy for memory recall was low, or vice versa. These findings suggest gender differences in one of the effects of expectancy for hypnotic state on attitude towards hypnosis.

ACP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

General Psychology

59892

The Process of Overcoming Difficulties and Gaining Happiness by Realistic Optimists – Relationship between Well-Being and Realistic Optimism

Aneesah Nishaat, Soka University, Japan

Objective: This study examines how the people with realistic optimistic view overcome difficulties and obtain well-being and also examine how they perceive well-being. **Method:** Initially a questionnaire survey was conducted on 17 correspondence students aged above 60 using realistic optimism scale. 8 participants who scored high in the questionnaire survey were chosen for the interview. Data was analyzed using the modified grounded theory approach (M-GTA). **Results:** As a result of the analysis, two categories, well-being and realistic optimism, were extracted and the following sub-categories and concepts were extracted for each. For well-being, four sub-categories were extracted: "self-affirmation," "important relationship with others," "meaning of life," and "other happiness factors." For realistic optimism, the four sub-categories were extracted: "future-orientation," "flexibility," "will and courage," and "resilience."

Discussion: It was found that respondents with a sense of higher well-being possess many of subordinate concepts of well-being and realistic optimism and these subordinate concepts are mutually related. The result shows that the participant were not born optimist. When they encounter difficulties, they suffer, feel pain like ordinary people and also they took time to overcome the difficulties. However, all the participants received encouragement and advice from their friends and seniors and did not escape from difficulties. The result also showed that realistic optimism is related to "human strength", and that strength has been formed through various experiences. Common factor among those who answered "Yes" to the question "Are you happy?" was that when they encountered difficulties, they responded with "future-orientation," "flexibility," "strong will," and "resilience."

59950

The Modulation of Cultural Priming on the Self-Bias Effects in Perceptual Matching

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Jie Sui, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Recent research has discovered a bias towards the processing of self-relevant information in perceptual matching tasks. Judgments for self-associated stimuli are processed faster and more accurately than judgements for friend or stranger associated stimuli. It is also well known that priming of independent or interdependent self-construals successfully modulate self-biases in high-level tasks such as self-referential memory. Here we examined whether culture can shape the self-prioritization effects on perceptual matching via two experiments. In each experiment participants first performed a cultural priming task (Experiment 1, implicit cultural priming with a word search task; Experiment 2, explicit cultural priming using the Similarities and Differences between Family and Friends (SDFF) task), and then immediately performed a perceptual matching task, where they learned to associate geometric shapes with labels (e.g. circle represent friend, square is stranger, triangle is self), and made judgements on whether the shape-label pairs displayed on-screen were the correct associations or not. Findings from Experiment 1 showed a reduced self-bias effect in perceptual matching after priming the interdependent self-construal in participants who had low self bias compared to those with high self-bias. In contrast, priming the independent self-construal did not modulate the self-bias in perceptual matching. The effects were replicated in Experiment 2 with an explicit priming method. The results indicated that the self is a dynamic concept that can modulate perceptual processing by temporary access to other cultural contexts.

59951

Japanese University Students' Intention to Seek Help From Psychological Professionals Compared to Family Members and Friends

Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

Takashi Hori, Graduate School of Humanities of Konan University, Japan

There was no national certification for psychologists in Japan until recently. However, nearly 30,000 licensed psychologists have registered since the Licensed Psychologists Law was promulgated in 2015. Nevertheless, it remains challenging to consult a psychologist, possibly because psychologists lack recognition as consultants, despite societies' recognition of the need for their services. We compared the intention to seek help from psychologists, family members, or friends for problems related to family relationships, interpersonal relationships, personality, mental and physical health, or future careers. A questionnaire survey was conducted with university students (N = 228). The results of a three-factor analysis of variance with gender, subject of consultation, and the type of problem as independent variables indicated that the main effects of the subject of consultation and type of problem were significant, suggesting that the intention to seek help from a psychologist was significantly less than from family members, or friends. Moreover, the interaction between the subject of consultation and the type of problem was significant. A simple main effects test indicated a significant main effect of the subject of consultation for problems related to interpersonal relationships, personality, and future careers. The intention to seek help from a psychologist was the lowest for each of these problems. Furthermore, the interaction between gender and subject of the consultation was significant; however, both men and women had the least intention to seek help from a psychologist. These results indicate that Japanese university students have a relatively low intention to consult a psychologist.

ACP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

General Psychology

59937

The Construction of Self-Awareness Efficiency Scale for Helping Professionals

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Kuo-Chang Huang, Fo Guang University, Taiwan

In the helping profession, having good self-awareness can effectively improve the working efficiency while helping others. The purpose of the study is to provide a better understanding by constructing a "Self-Awareness Efficiency Scale for Helping Professionals (SAES)". The research is divided into four stages. The first stage is "qualitative interview" stage. The researcher invited six help professionals to conduct interview. After combining data from interview and literature review, the first draft of SAES was produced with 80 questions. The second stage is "Expert Content Validity" stage. The researcher invited four scholars to suggest, adjust, and delete the inappropriate questions, and complete the pre-test scale with 70 questions. The third stage is "pre-test" stage. The researcher collected 80 pre-test samples, using Likert four-point scale, having item analysis, factor analysis, and finally formed the formal scale. The scale is divided into three dimension with 10 themes as follows: (1) Cognitive Awareness: including the value of helping professional, the effectiveness of helping professional, and the awareness of self-worth. (2) Emotional Awareness: including the recognition of emotional awareness, the expression of emotional understanding, and the adjustment of emotional response. (3) Behavioral Awareness: including the behavior of self-care, the method of stress adjustment, the behavior of self-reflection, and the strategy of self-improvement. The fourth stage is "formal scale" stage. It is estimated that 400 samples will be collected. The reliability and validity analysis, confirmatory factor analysis will also be conducted. Finally, the researcher provides some useful suggestions for helping professionals and researchers in the end.

Linguistics/Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

59485

How People Social in VR: A Behavior Mapping Study in Virtual Environments

Maozhu Mao, Chiba University, Japan

Social VR is emerging with commercialized VR equipment in recent years. In 2020, the COVID-19 global pandemic dramatically changed people's life. Governments recommend people stay at home, and the number of people in social VR also increased. This study focused on VRChat, one of the most popular and free to play social VR games. A systematic observation and behavior mapping had been conducted for a week (five weekdays and two weekends) in three maps (Worlds). Based on the VRChat user number and time relationship, each map's observation was conducted every 2 hours, starting from 8:00 to 22:00 (JST), and over 1000 users have been observed. And the map selection is based on language use and cultural elements in the map, including Japan, China, and English-speaking countries. People's positions on the map, behaviors, topics of conversation, and language use have been collected. The mapping results will present on maps, and other data such as the number of people, people's behaviors, and distance between people will be statistically analyzed by Excel and SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions). This study will discuss and explore the following research objectives: 1. Find out spatial elements in the virtual environment and what attracts people. 2. Categorize people's social behaviors in virtual environments. 3. Analyze people's distance when they are socializing. The results will reveal people's spatial preference in social VR games and identified critical issues for future design and research in social VR.

59934

Impact on Short-term Mood by Two Factors of Browsing "Kawaii" Objects and Linguistic Communications

Masako Nunokawa, Hokkaido University Graduate School, Japan

It is a common behavior for people who have similar tastes to share their feelings about an object related to "kawaii" and to communicate them linguistically. It seems that communication by utterance of "kawaii" has a positive effect on short-term mood by the action of relieving psychological stress, and improves the adaptability of human relationships. An experiment was conducted to measure short-term mood changes when viewing "kawaii" images, and when viewing with or without communication. The moods of the collaborators were measured using TDMS. The results were evaluated by analysis of variance. The degree of activity, comfort, and arousal was increased when there was communication. Vitality increased after viewing the image with a high level of "kawaii", and it became comfortable and active. However, in the case viewing images with a low level of "kawaii", there was no change in mood before and after viewing the images regardless of whether with or without communication, indicating that communication had no effect. This suggests that only linguistic communication related to "kawaii" may amplify pleasure emotions. As a result of the gender difference, the same results as those of all the collaborators were seen in male, but in the case of female, viewing images with a low "kawaii" impression made them feel uncomfortable and depressed mood regardless of communication. Therefore, for females, it was found that the image condition affects the short-term mood more than the communication condition.

ACP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Mental Health

59756

Psychometric Properties of Chinese Translated Body Compassion Scale

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According to the structure of self-concept, physical is considered as one of the elements affecting a person's evolvement of self. In regards to the equilibrium mental benefits of self-compassion in reducing the possibility of judgmental bias involved in self-esteem, the concept of body compassion was focused. Body compassion has addressed and enlightened both the dimension of body image and self-compassion. At the same time, the stage of adolescence was considered a critical period for dealing with identity-related crises, including physical and sexual identity. Considering that the Chinese version of the Body Compassion Scale (BCS) was not available, this research aimed at translating the BCS to Chinese and examining the reliability and validity of the Chinese translated BCS among Hong Kong adolescents. The Chinese translated BCS showed adequate psychometric properties results. It had a satisfying internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha = .888) and test-retest reliability ($r = .924$). It showed good correlation with the Chinese self-compassion scale ($r = 0.515$), and the CFA result of the three-factor model showed an adequate goodness-of-fit, with $\chi^2(465.64)/227=2.05, p < .001$, CFI=.916, TLI=.906, SRMR=.071, RMSEA=.069 [90% CI=.06 to .078]. To conclude, the Chinese translated BCS is considered as valid and reliable in examining Hong Kong adolescents' body compassion. While further validation can be done on different populations, such as the general Chinese population, Hong Kong elderly, younger children as well as athletes.

59971

Conflict Resolution Styles and Marital Satisfaction in Men and Women: Study in the First Five Years of Marriage

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Yudiana Ratnasari, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Men and women have differences in conflict resolution styles that tend to be used to resolve their marital conflicts, affecting their marital satisfaction. This study was conducted to examine whether there was a significant effect of conflict resolution styles on marital satisfaction in men and women in the first five years of marriage, and also to know whether there was a significant difference in the level of marital satisfaction and the use of conflict resolution styles in both groups. Independent sample t-test and multiple regression tests were conducted on 625 participants (171 men and 454 women) aged 20-40 years old in marital relationships with marital duration equal to or less than five years. Conflict resolution was measured by CRSI (Conflict Resolution Styles Inventory), and marital satisfaction was measured by QMI (Quality of Marriage Index). It was found that men had a significantly higher level of marital satisfaction than women. A significant difference was also found in the use of conflict resolution styles in men and women. The conflict resolution styles used more often are positive problem solving and compliance in men, and conflict engagement in women. Then, there was also a significant effect of conflict resolution styles on marital satisfaction. The conflict resolution style that can best predict the level of marital satisfaction in both men and women was positive problem-solving. It is recommended for married individuals to apply a conflict resolution style that has a positive influence to maintain or increase their marital satisfaction.

59938

Bullying Victimization, Self-compassion, and Depressive Mood as Predictors for Resilience in Thai Junior High School Students

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Kullaya Pisitsungkagarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Somboon Jarukasemthawee, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Past empirical findings suggested the significance of resilience in adolescents. Those with a higher level of resilience coped better when encountering negative life events and were less vulnerable to mental health problems. Hence, this study aimed to identify psychological variables associated with and predictive of resilience in Thai adolescents. These variables were divided into those relevant to the adolescents' internal (i.e., self-compassion and depressive mood) and external (i.e., bullying victimization) factors. A total of 130 Thai junior high school students (i.e., Grades 7-9, Mean Age = 13.83, SD = .90; male = 31 and female = 99) from the Bangkok Metropolitan responded to a set of questionnaires. Findings revealed a significant positive correlation between self-compassion and resilience ($r = .63, n = 130, p < .001$) and a significant negative correlation between depressive mood and the construct ($r = -.59, n = 130, p < .001$). No association was found between resilience and bullying victimization ($r = -.12, n = 130, p = .08$). Whereas, the three study variables significantly predicted resilience, $F(3, 126) = 34.62, p < .001$, and explained 45.2% ($R^2 = .45$) of its variance. Only the standard regression coefficients of self-compassion ($\beta = .42, p < .001$) and depressive mood ($\beta = -0.35, p = .001$) were statistically significant. That of bullying victimization were not ($\beta = .13, p = .07$). The current findings highlighted the significance of the internal factors in predicting resilience. Implications and therapeutic interventions for resilience enhancement were discussed.

54993

Predictive Role of Self-efficacy and Self-compassion in Life Satisfaction of Young Adults

Lyka Marie Tiongco, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, Philippines

The purpose of the present study was to examine the predictive role of self-efficacy and self-compassion on life satisfaction. It also investigated whether self-compassion vary according to gender and if self-efficacy and self-compassion are related to life satisfaction. The study was administered to a sample of Filipino young adults ($N = 197$), aged 18 to 35 years old to test these hypotheses. All data analyzed in this study were drawn from self-report questionnaires including the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS, Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985), General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE, Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995), and the Self-Compassion Scale (SCS, Neff, 2003). T-test for independent groups results revealed that levels of self-compassion significantly differ in terms of gender in favor of males ($M = 3.14, SD = .60, t(195) = -2.45, p < .01$). Pearson correlation coefficient results showed that life satisfaction is positively correlated with self-efficacy ($r = .39, p < .01$) and self-compassion ($r = .51, p < .01$). Finally, hierarchical multiple regression analysis revealed that self-efficacy and self-compassion accounted for 15% and 20% of life satisfaction, respectively.

ACP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Mental Health

59169

Minority Stress as a Social Stressor for Compromised Mental Health

Kyle Kar Hou Tan, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Relevance of psychology disciplines on those of minority status has been demonstrated since decades ago but often in an individualised, or worse, pathologising manner. Community psychology incorporates social justice perspectives in positioning stigma as the primary constituent of minority stress, which gives rise to increased vulnerabilities to mental health problems. Minority stress was first defined by Meyer (1995;2003) as an additional form of social stress specific to members of minority groups. Recent application of minority stress theory has extended to transgender people but often without critical evaluation and scrutiny of its definition. As result, the largely taken for granted understanding of minority stress has led to inaccurate depiction of risk and protective factors that fail to account for the social determinants of transgender people. The primary objectives of this presentation include addressing the critiques of the theory, and putting forward a health equity framework to comprehensively depict the lived experiences of Asian transgender people in Aotearoa/New Zealand. The 2018 Counting Ourselves survey was a comprehensive survey that examined the health and wellbeing of transgender people in Aotearoa/New Zealand. The survey collected 1,178 survey responses in three months (of which 4% were Asian; n = 49), from trans men, trans women and non-binary people, aged 14 or over who lived in Aotearoa/New Zealand. Drawing data from the Counting Ourselves survey, this presentation will discuss risk and protective factors that Asian transgender people face. Findings will be presented based on descriptive analyses of quantitative data and content analysis of qualitative data.

Psychology

59875

The Effects of Smartphone-based Interventions on Changes of Creativity Mindset, Passion Toward Smart Phones, and Self-efficacy of Creativity

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Yueh-Yin Peng, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan

Jui-Ling Chiang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This study aimed to examine a smartphone-based intervention effect on changes of passion in smartphone use, growth creativity mindset, fixed creativity mindset, and self-efficacy. Participants were 84 college students. The employed instruments included Inventory of Passion towards Smart Phones (IPSP), Creativity Mindset Inventory (CMI), and Inventory of Self-Efficacy in Creativity. The IPSP included four types of passion: Harmonious-Intrapersonal, Harmonious-Interpersonal, Obsessive-Intrapersonal, and Obsessive-Interpersonal. The CMI included four types of mindset: Growth-Internal control (GI), Growth-External control (GE), Fixed-Internal control (FI), and Fixed-External control (FE). The ICSE includes two factors: Ability to generate creative ideas and achievement of creative performance. To understand the influence of the intervention effect, this study employed a pretest-posttest design. During the one-week experimental period, the participants were requested to use their smartphones to freely take photos and share the photos with imaginative narratives on a designated website. Repeated measure analysis of variance was employed to examine the learning effect of creativity mindsets, passion towards smartphones, and self-efficacy in creativity. Regarding creativity mindset, the participants improved their growth-internal mindset after the intervention. Although there were no significant effects on fixed-internal and fixed-external mindsets, there was a trend that the participants decrease these fixed mindsets after the intervention. Regarding passion toward smartphone use, the participants increased their harmonious intrapersonal passion, harmonious interpersonal passion, and obsessive interpersonal passion after the intervention. Finally, the participants enhanced their self-efficacy of creativity after the intervention. The findings provide implications for learning through smartphones.

Psychology and Education

59999

Explore the Mediating Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Interpersonal Relationships and Emotional Responses of Adolescents

Chun-Ping Tung, University of Kang Ning, Taiwan

Jiin-Ru Rong, National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taiwan

Purpose: The purpose of this research was to understand the influence of adolescents' interpersonal relationships on their positive and negative emotions and to explore the effects of emotional intelligence mediating interpersonal relationships on their positive or negative emotions. Method: This study adopts a cross-sectional quantitative study. The adolescents aged 16 to 18 were recruited as the research subjects. Study participants filled out a combined questionnaire. Result: There were 180 participants in this study. The average emotional intelligence score of positive emotion was 29.61 (± 6.23) which means the subjects have higher positive emotion than the usual score. Moreover, the mean score of negative emotion in the subjects were (22.19 (± 7.40)) which means the subjects have a lower negative emotion. Emotional intelligence can enhance adolescents' positive emotional responses and improve interpersonal relationships. Emotional Intelligence can help young people regulate the influence of negative emotions on interpersonal interaction. The mediation results for negative emotions show that the Sobel test is statistically significant ($p < .001$). Analyzing the effect of the mediating variable (emotional intelligence), that there is a negative relationship between interpersonal relationships and negative emotional feeling ($p < .001$), and it reaches statistical significance. When there are mediating variables, the relationship between interpersonal relationships and positive emotional feeling ($p = .471$) does not reach statistical significance. For this complete mediation effect, its Kappa-squared = 0.204 (0.105~0.314). Conclusion: Therefore, research suggests that strategies help adolescents improve their emotional intelligence by assisting adolescents to develop positive emotions and enhance relationships with others.

ACP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Psychology and Education

59874

Cultural Differences in Creativity Mindset, Passion Towards Smartphone Use, and Well-being

Li-Jung Chien, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Yu-chu Yeh, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Hua-Chun Sun, UNSW Sydney, Australia

Yu-Shan Ting, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This study aimed to investigate the cultural differences on creative mindset, passion towards smartphone use and well-being, as well as the relationships between these variables among college students in Taiwan and Australia. Participants were 136 college students from Taiwan and 135 from Australia. The employed instruments included Creativity Mindset Inventory (CMI), Inventory of Passion towards Smart Phones (IPSP), and the Inventory of Subjective Well-being (SWB). The CMI included four types of mindset: Growth-Internal control (GI), Growth-External control (GE), Fixed-Internal control (FI), and Fixed-External control (FE). The IPSP included four types of passion: Harmonious-Intrapersonal, Harmonious-Interpersonal, Obsessive-Intrapersonal, and Obsessive-Interpersonal. Pearson correlation analysis found that, for Taiwanese students, the mindsets of GI and GE were positively correlated and they were positively related to the passion of Harmonious-Intrapersonal, Harmonious-Interpersonal, and Obsessive-Interpersonal. In addition, the two types of growth mindsets and harmonious passions were negatively related to the two types of fixed mindsets. Finally, only GI was positively related to well-being. For Australian students, the mindsets of GI and GE were positively correlated and they were positively related to the passion of Harmonious-Intrapersonal and Harmonious-Interpersonal. In addition, GE was positively related to FI and the two types of obsessive passion. Finally, GI, FI, and the two types of harmonious passion were positively related to well-being. Regarding cultural difference, One-way ANOVA found that Taiwanese students had a lower level of FI, FE, and well-being, but a higher level of Harmonious-Intrapersonal passion than the Australian students. These findings reflect cultural similarities as well as differences.

59965

The Law School Experience: Adopting Regulation Strategies

Maryrose Macaraan, De La Salle University, Philippines

Law school is the training ground for all future lawyers. While the law profession can be a compelling career opportunity, developing the necessary skills required for the profession can be a tough journey, and can be overwhelming. Experience of psychological distress among law students is evident in various research studies. The aim of this paper is to explore the literature on regulation strategies that would help law students survive the rigors of law school focusing on both academic and emotional regulation approaches. Self-regulated learning promotes and sustains behaviors that help an individual maintain motivation to achieve goals. Regulating emotions enables a person to manage emotional experiences effectively. The capacity to regulate learning and emotions are essential skills for law students to help them survive the rigors of law school.

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

59404

A Preliminary Analysis of the Factors Related to Negative Attitudes Toward Elderly People

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People generally have negative attitudes toward elderly people that adversely impact their mental health. In this study, we focus on (a) germ aversion (i.e., hatred of infection), (b) youth identity, and (c) contact experience with elderly people, whose effects on negative attitudes have been considered separately. However, their interaction effects should also be investigated. We conducted an online survey of Japanese participants (N = 153, age: 19–72 years). Negative attitudes toward elderly people were measured using the Japanese short version of the Fraboni Scale of Ageism, measuring the three aspects of antilocution (i.e., slander), aversion/discrimination, and avoidance. We regressed these three aspects on the dependent variables of germ aversion, youth identity, contact experience, and their interactions (e.g., germ aversion×youth identity). The results showed associations of (a) germ aversion with increased aversion/discrimination and avoidance and (b) youth identity with strengthened antilocution, while (c) contact experience did not have any association with negative attitudes. A significant interaction effect between youth identity and contact experience on antilocution was found, such that a positive direct effect of contact experience was found in participants with high youth identity, while a negative direct effect of contact experience was found in those with low youth identity. The results suggest that a strategy to increase contact experience with elderly people (e.g., intergenerational social exchange) might be effective only for participants with low youth identity. Finally, we discuss practical applications, as in human rights education.

ACP2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

59964

A Qualitative Study on the Style of Art Teaching Instruction for Improving Creativity: The Perspectives from Chinese Elementary School

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Teachers' instruction styles are significant to educate students on improving creativity, especially in an early educational stage (i.e., the elementary school). In this study, a survey was conducted to investigate the types of instruction employed in Chinese elementary schools' art classes to train students' creativity. In a primary school with complete educational resources located in the eastern Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, we conducted a qualitative study to analyze three teachers' speeches by recording four of their lectures into text via KH Coder (for 40 min per lecture). The result suggests that teachers tend to achieve their educational objectives by asking questions as instruction for inspiring their students' creativity. They use such a "question-style" utterance to make students understand the learning goals and contents in time. Therefore, students can develop their creativity during the lecture that especially about associative and divergent thinking ability. Besides, the "question-style" utterance appears most frequently in a relatively early stage, namely, the introduction part, which accounts for 42% of all utterances in one lecture. Furthermore, analyzing the category of utterance indicates a correlation between students generating ideas and the content of their employed learning material. The teaching approach that improves students' creativity is visualized by analyzing the context of teachers' speeches, which may contribute to innovative teaching methods for training creativity in future practice. Next, we plan to continue in this direction by collecting feedback from more interviews.

59956

An Exploratory Study on Workers' Characteristics Affecting the Use of Different Acting Strategies in Emotional Labor

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There are two acting strategies in emotional labor: surface acting and deep acting. Previous studies have shown that surface acting has negative effects, such as depression, burnout, and increased turnover of workers. For deep acting, the findings are inconsistent with both positive and negative effects being reported. In addition, these acting strategies are thought to be used according to the environment the worker is in, the situation at that time, and the personality characteristics of the worker himself/herself. However, there are still many unclear aspects about what specifically affects the use of the worker's acting strategy. The purpose of this study was to quantitatively as well as qualitatively examine the recognition and use of acting strategies by emotional labor workers. Semi-structured interviews and web questionnaires were carried out for 13 counselors and 4 telephone operators related to insurance claims at an employee assistance program company. In the semi-structured interview, the sense and use of the acting strategy were asked. In the web questionnaire, the Emotional Labor Scale-Japanese version (Sekiya & Yukawa, 2014) was administered in which demographic details, such as educational history, work history, and years of experience, were also asked. As a result, it was found that the tendency to use either of the acting strategies differed depending on the type of work. Furthermore, it was suggested that attitudes toward emotional labor may differ depending on an individual's educational background and the presence of the supervisor, even in the same job category.

AGen2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Aging and Gerontology

59501

Influence of Demographic Characteristics on Subjective Well-Being of Older Adults

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

Research into well-being of older adults is at advanced stage the world over. Most of the studies are conducted in the west. A few studies done in Kenya have focused on older adults' abuse and vulnerability. Furthermore, these studies have used younger populations, thus lack self-reporting by the older adults themselves. The current study sought to determine the level of subjective well-being of older adults and how data related to the population and within groups influence the subjective well-being of older adults. Data was collected from person (n=140, >65yrs) participating in the older persons cash transfer programme that serves the non-pensionable and aged Kenyans living in Kajulu ward, Kisumu County. Findings revealed that the older adults experienced low levels of subjective well-being, low levels of positive affect and low levels of negative affect and were dissatisfied with life. The findings further revealed that being married, having own source of income, attaining secondary school education and poor self-perceived health, significantly influenced subjective well-being. Relative absence of negative affect strongly predicted subjective well-being, followed by presence of positive affect and finally the dimension of satisfaction with life. The demographic characteristics did not reveal themselves as predictive variables in this study. Understanding the dynamics, emotional and cognitive processes of older adults may be useful in designing interventions, strategies and policy programs that could enhance subjective well-being of older adults.

59454

Old Age Homes in India: An Insider and Outsider Perspective

Shilpa Bandyopadhyay, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India
Kamlesh Singh, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

Initially, Old Age Homes (OAHs) emerged in India as a form of shelter for the destitute older people. However, drastic social changes have necessitated their emergence as a form of living arrangement for older people of varying socio-economic backgrounds. In the context of India's rapid population ageing, it is important to have a nuanced understanding of the living experience in these homes coupled with the general perception of this emerging model of elder-care. Accordingly, the present study provides both an outsider and an insider perspective of OAHs. Face-to-face interviews (N=39; Males=20 and Females=19) and six focus group discussions (N=24) were conducted with older men and women (>60 years, MAge=71.21, SD=7.42) living in the community and in different types of OAHs in Delhi NCR. The inductive thematic analysis of the living experience in OAHs revealed two themes and four sub-themes - from sundry reasons to new meanings, and the good and the bad comprising physical survival and emotional need fulfilment, amenities and services, good management and staff, and the physical versus psychological environment. The community-dwellers views about OAHs, on the other hand, was encapsulated through three themes viz. A necessary evil, Family as the central site of aging, Government, charitable and paid homes: Differential attitude. Findings will be discussed in light of the gender variations in the data, the contrasts in the insider and outsider views, the improvements needed in OAHs, and the socio-cultural expectations of elder-care as expressed by older persons themselves.

59897

European Master Active Ageing and Age-friendly Environment (EMMA)

Andrea Stitzel, Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria
Outi Sulopuisto, Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria
Daniela Ströckl, Carinthia University of Applied Sciences, Austria

This poster presentation focuses on the Erasmus+ Project EMMA (European Master Active Ageing and Age-friendly Environment) which runs from September 2020 to August 2023 consisting of six higher education institutions from Austria, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Slovenia. The aim of the project is to develop a 100% online, transdisciplinary and transnational joint degree which will provide professionals with tools for systemic active ageing promotion and for building more inclusive societies. The EMMA project is organized through seven Intellectual Outputs (IOs): 1) Need Analyses, 2) Curriculum Framework, 3) Core Modules, 4) Elective Modules, 5) E-learning pedagogy and tools, 6) Validation and Quality Assurance, and 7) Accreditation. The IOs form a logical chain of development work (base-content-tools-validation). In the first six months of the project the focus has been primarily on Need Analyses (IO1) and Curriculum Framework (IO2). For IO1 so far, a scoping review on the existing literature related to learning needs in the area of Active Ageing and Age-friendly society was performed. For IO2 so far, the current national and institutional curriculum frameworks as well as pedagogical principles and practices of each partner university were compiled. Apart from giving a general overview of the EU project, at AGen2021 conference the results of these two IOs will be presented. The conference presentation should disseminate information on the EMMA MA degree programme to interested participants from other HEIs and contribute to insights regarding the potentials and risks inherent in the development of such an ambitious transnational and transdisciplinary online degree.

AGen2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Aging and Gerontology

59962

Nutritional Status Among Elderly in Prathai District, Thailand

Jitwadee Horpibulsuk, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

Objective: The increasing number of elderly people worldwide throughout the years is concerning due to the health problems often faced by this population. Our objective was to evaluate the nutritional status of elderly who aged 60 years and older in rural areas of Thailand. **Methods:** The cross-sectional descriptive study was investigated from May 2019 to May 2020. The Thai Full Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA®) Form and WHO Asian-BMI classification were used to evaluate the nutritional status. The Thai Full MNA® Form was administered to the elderly using a face-to-face interview technique. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. **Results:** The total of 195 participants, 120 (61.5%) were female. The mean age was 69.38 ± 7.02 years (min-max: 60-96). By WHO-BMI classification, 22 (11.3%) were underweight, 61 (31.3%) were normal weight, 37 (19%) were overweight, 59 (30.3%) were obesity class I, and 16 (8.2%) were obesity class II. By Thai MNA® Form, 2 (1%) was found to have malnutrition, 44 (22.6%) were at risk status of malnutrition and 149 (76.4%) had a normal nutritional status. In addition, by Thai Full MNA® Form, 1 (0.5%) was found to have malnutrition, 34 (17.4%) were at risk status of malnutrition and 160 (82.1%) had a normal nutritional status. **Conclusions:** Most of elderly in rural areas of Thailand were normal nutritional status.

59954

Family Members as Informal Carers in Old Age Care Policy: Preliminary Observations from a Critical Discourse Analysis

Beatrice Lam, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Wai Leung Chan, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

As a model of care for older adults, 'Ageing in Place' emphasizes enabling older adults to continue to live in their familiar environment for as long as possible and is central to policy on elderly services in Hong Kong. Increasingly, older adults are seen to be service users who determine their care priorities. This entails increasingly heavy reliance on informal care, which involve more intensive and complex care tasks as well as care management usually provided by family members. In this paper, we probe constructions of such informal care in local policy discourses and civic advocacies through the methodology of critical discourse analysis. It is observed that the availability of family members as informal carers, who will receive and use support services including training and counselling, is assumed. At the same time, the strengthening of the 'family' is framed as the key to alleviate problems in aged care. Lastly, the 'choice' of care appears to be understood in a way decontextualized from day-to-day negotiations of informal caregiving between family members and older adults. The voices of frontline service workers about older adults' experiences of ageing in place, which are the main themes of the civic advocacies, are highlighted. Implications are discussed.

59827

The Lived Experiences of Indonesian Caregivers in Caring for Older Adult Stroke Survivors in Taiwan: A Phenomenological Study

Feng-Hang Chang, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Yosika Mauludina, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Christina Kustanti, Bethesda Yakkum Health Science Institute, Indonesia

Beth Fields, University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States

Background: Changing social and economic structures of an aging society have resulted in the growing demand for foreign caregivers ('paid migrant workers who provide in-home help to aging adults) among families in many developed countries, including Taiwan. However, less documented and understood is how these caregivers perceive their roles and responsibilities. This study aimed to describe the lived experiences of Indonesian caregivers, the largest migrant working population in Taiwan. Findings of this study may help guide policy and practice reform to better support the needs of foreign caregivers and further improve the quality of care. **Methods:** This qualitative study was informed by a phenomenological approach. In-depth interviews were conducted with 20 female Indonesian caregivers (mean age: 36 years) providing care for community-dwelling older stroke survivors (≥ 65 years) in Taiwan. Data were transcribed verbatim and interpreted by the research team using thematic analysis. Methodological rigor was attained through peer debriefing, triangulation, audit trails, and member checking. **Results:** The main themes derived from the data included: caregivers' background, preferences and values, supports to survivors, and consequences of caregiving (challenges and benefits). **Conclusion:** Foreign caregivers provide a variety of supports to older stroke survivors in Taiwan and are crucial to their recovery. However, differences in cultures and values between caregivers and the survivors may lead to challenges in caregiving and negative health outcomes of caregivers. Information gleaned from this study can help inform the development of long-term services and supports policies in countries that have an increasing demand for foreign caregivers.

AGen2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Frailty

59416

Low Falls in Trauma Patients Aged 65 Years and Over: The Low Impact Trauma With High Impact Outcomes

Elizabeth Lockie, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Australia

Kelly Gumm, Royal Melbourne Hospital Trauma Service, Australia

Rose Shakerian, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Australia

David Read, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Australia

Introduction: Persons aged over 64 years will comprise 39% of trauma admissions by 2050, with the most common mechanism being low falls. Despite the low force of this mechanism, this group has poor outcomes. A large contributing factor to this is frailty. Multiple studies in geriatric trauma have shown that multidisciplinary care significantly improves outcomes. The aims of this study are: (1) analyse the frailty of patients aged over 64 years presenting after low falls; (2) compare outcomes of low falls to other mechanisms.

Methods: This was a retrospective single-arm cohort study of patients aged over 64 years presenting following trauma in 2017 to the Royal Melbourne Hospital, a level 1 adult Trauma Centre. The Trauma Registry was used to extract demographics, injuries and outcomes. A frailty score was assigned retrospectively for each patient.

Results: A total of 619 patients were included, with 59% having low falls (< 1 metre). Low falls largely caused minor trauma (53.6%). However, the majority of low falls patients were frail (frailty score ≥ 4), so the effect of this low impact mechanism was substantial, with morbidity comparable to other mechanisms that resulted in more major trauma.

Conclusions: Low falls in the elderly is a large proportion of the workload in Trauma, and this will continue to increase as the population ages. Given the poor outcomes resulting from this low-risk mechanism in a frail cohort of patients, developing management pathways and targeting multidisciplinary care towards this vulnerable cohort will optimise outcomes.

Lifespan Health Promotion

59306

Actual Conditions of Elderly Patients With Neurosurgical Diseases Hospitalized in Saitama Prefecture, Japan-comparison of Length of Stay

Shin Otomo, St. Luke's International University, Japan

Purpose: To clarify the characteristics of elderly patients with neurosurgical diseases through comparison between long-term hospitalization group and short-term hospitalization group.

Method: Data collection period: Half a year from April 1, 2020 to September 30, 2020

Subjects: 138 patients aged 70 years or older who were hospitalized to discharged for the purpose of treating neurosurgical diseases during the data collection period.

Data collection: Data were collected from electronic medical records regarding disease name, age, length of stay, ICU admission, history of dementia, physical restraint, and pneumonia.

Analysis: We divided them into two groups, long and short term admission, and compared them.

Ethical considerations Data was collected with the approval of the ethical review of the Nursing Department of the A medical institution.

No conflict of interest.

Result: The overall characteristics are that the average age is 80.9 ± 6.9 years, the length of hospital stay is 14.3 ± 12.5 days. 29 patients had dementia, 53 patients were physically restrained until discharge, and 15 patients had pneumonia during hospitalization.

The most common disease characteristics were cerebral infarction in 39 cases.

A comparison between the two groups showed significant differences in ICU admission, pneumonia, and physical restraint.

Discussion: It was speculated that the factors behind the prolonged hospitalization were the complex disease caused by the complication of pneumonia and the physical condition requiring treatment in the ICU. The presence or absence of physical restraint was also a factor in long-term hospitalization.

59476

Long-term Home Care Communication With Dementia Elders in Taiwan: A Focus on Nonverbal Communication Strategies

Chin-Hui Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

The population of older people living with dementia in Taiwan is growing dramatically. To enable dementia elders to age at home, quality long-term home care service is important. One way to achieve the goal is to promote successful communication with them since without this, delivery of long-term home care service is not possible. To explore the roles communication plays in long-term home care contexts for dementia elders, this study addresses one aspect of communication behaviors that tend to be overlooked in studies on dementia care communication, that is, nonverbal communication accommodations. Based on interviews with 30 long-term home care workers with at least one year of dementia care experiences, a number of nonverbal communication strategies were reported to be used in long-term home care service processes in Taiwan. They are, for instance, constant smile, using fingers to draw dementia elders' attention to care workers' eyes to maintain eye contact, gentle touch to body to show concerns or care, and firm holding of hands to check acceptance of instructions or refusal. Nonverbal signs of understanding are also crucial for care workers to comprehend messages sent from dementia patients, such as the movement of eye balls, looking away, looking down or maintaining steady eye contact with care workers, all of which suggest different meanings for successful care communication. Dementia communication could pose challenges and the findings could help extend our understanding of the practices in social care as well as enhance the well-being of dementia patients in care communication processes.

AGen2021 Virtual Presentations (Pre-Recorded)

Loneliness

59565

Readiness for Decision Making towards End-of-Life Care among Unmarried or Divorced Middle-aged and Elderly Men in Japan

Makiko Okamoto, The Japan Research Institute, Ltd., Japan

Kanae Sawamura, The Japan Research Institute, Ltd., Japan

Background: Previous research has found that 70% of patients cannot express their will at the end-of-life. Hospitals in Japan often demand a patient's family member to guess the will and speak for them, but unmarried and divorced men often have no relative of friends to support them.

Methods: Internet survey is conducted on February 14-24, 2020. Sample size is 3,224. Sample is balanced among 3 layers: gender, age (50s, 60s, 70s+), and marital status (unmarried, divorced, widowed, married). The sample contains 471 unmarried men and 472 divorced men. Survey result is calculated to the real ratio of gender, age, and marital status of Japan Census.

Results: Overall, 3.1% had no one to support them if they are hospitalized. Unmarried or divorced men have little contact with relatives, have few friends, and little communication with their neighbors, and 20% had no one to support when hospitalized. 60% never talked about their advanced care planning (ACP) with their families or friends, and this number was around 84% amongst unmarried or divorced men. "Ending note" is a notebook now popular in Japan to write one's will for preparation for end-of-life and after-death. 11.7% has written an "ending note", but only 3.6% of unmarried men has written this notebook.

Conclusions: As unmarried and divorced men have little chance tell their will to their relatives or friends, they are more likely to have difficulties in decision making at the end-of-life. The number of unmarried elderly men is increasing rapidly, and new method to express their will is needed.

59710

Would Longevity Make Us Happier? Examining the U-shape in Happiness

Yuko Nozaki, Sugiyama Jyogakuen University, Japan

Longevity issues have become an important social concern, since recent studies show that there is no upper limit for human lifespans. However, we could not obtain the unified conclusion as to whether happiness depends on age or not. There are many economic and sociological studies which follow Easterlin's findings of a U-shape in happiness over one's life. On the other hand, psychologists insist that there is no midlife dip in well-being and that life-satisfaction will increase in accordance with age. That supports the theory of gerotranscendence. Using selected nations data from SHARE (Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe), this study examines the relationship between happiness and longevity. Systematic comparisons controlling for social economic status such as sex, age, education, labor participation, income, health condition and friends/acquaintances show that the positive effects of age on happiness disappear when factors related to social relationships such as social isolation are controlled for. The results suggest that longevity does not in itself make us happier. As aging societies accelerate, those determining social welfare policy will face important and potentially difficult choices about how to care for elderly people.

Resilience

59564

Characteristics of Support Cases for Single Elderly People in Daily Life, Medical Care, Long-term Care, and Death Situations

Kanae Sawamura, The Japan Research Institute, Ltd., Japan

Makiko Okamoto, The Japan Research Institute, Ltd., Japan

In Japan, the number of the elderly who cannot be supported by family members in decision making is increasing. Difficulties in making medical decisions due to dementia or deteriorated physical condition are apparent. Considering the aging process, difficulties in maintaining the quality of daily living must exist beforehand and supports are required from earlier stages. We collected real cases from local government staff, care managers, social welfare personnel and private support companies, according to five scenes of supported decision making; (1) Difficulty in daily activities, (2) Receive serious medical treatment, (3) Discharge and rebuild life, (4) Rearrange care services and residence according to functional decline, (5) Deal with death. Of 134 collected cases, most were in the scene 3 (n=49), and involved men aged 75 to 84 years (n=45). The characteristics of five scenes were as follows; 1) The person feels vaguely insecure about the future or has specific postmortem concerns. Arranging multiple solutions were necessary. 2) Laboriousness in providing support differs depending on whether the person's will for medical treatment is clear. 3) The burden of environmental coordination and procedures for returning home is too heavy for the person. 4) The person cannot recognize the problem by him/herself, some serious problem was the first opportunity for outside intervention. 5) Necessity of support became apparent by knowing a limited life expectancy or by the person's death. Measures for organizing information and establishing the support infrastructure before the deterioration, and a consistent channel for the person and the supporter are crucial.

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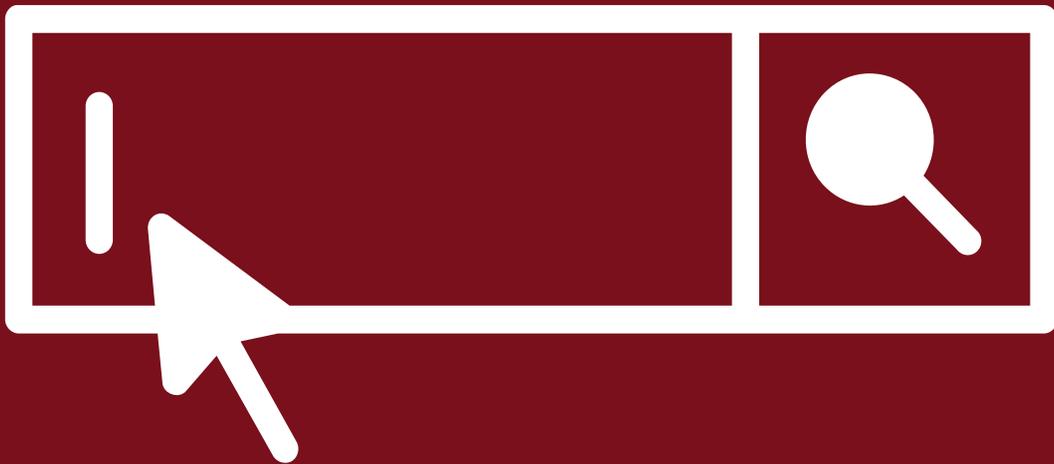
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