

Asian Society of
**HUMAN
SERVICES**

2018
**Asian
Society of
Human
Services
Congress
in KYOTO**

**ABSTRACT
JOURNAL**

- DATE : July 6-9, 2018
- VENUE : Event Hall La quah
(Kyoto, Japan)

**FOURTH
INDUSTRIAL
REVOLUTION
&
NEW VISION
OF HUMAN
SERVICE**



2018 Asian Society of Human Services Congress in Kyoto

PROGRAM

» July 6, 2018 [Fri.]

15:00 | **ASHS BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

» July 7, 2018 [Sat.]

10:00 | **ISSUE OF FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION & NEW
VISION OF HUMAN SERVICE**

Chair	Sunwoo LEE (Inje University)
Lecture	Taekyun YOO (Soongsil University)
Discussion	Aiko KOHARA (University of the Ryukyus) Haejin KWON (University of Miyazaki)
Interpreter	Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

12:00 | **LUNCH**

13:00 | **RECEPTION**

13:30 | **OPENING CEREMONY**

Chair	Changwan HAN (University of the Ryukyus)
Chairman	Reiko ISHIYAMA (International University of Health and Welfare)
Presidents	Masahiro KOHZUKI (Tohoku University) Sunwoo LEE (Inje University)
Honorary Presidents	Takahito TAKEUCHI (International University of Health and Welfare) Youngjin YOON (Keimyung University)
Interpreters	Moonjung KIM (Korea Older Worker Development Institute for the aged) Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

PROGRAM

14:00 | ORAL SESSION I & DISCUSSION

Chair Injae LEE (Hanshin University)

1. BLOCK CHAIN: What is the Block Chain in the 4th Revolution Era? p.7

Lecture Hyeran KIM (Chungbuk Health & Science University)

Interpreter Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

2. Analyzing 362 Symptoms in 114 Patients Treated Using the Anshin Seikatsu Program: Associations with Long-term Care Insurance Service Use p.19

Lecture Megumi KODAIRA (International University of Health and Welfare)

Interpreter Minji KIM (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)

16:00 | POSTER SESSION (No.1~8)

Chair Junghee KIM (Jeju National University)

Interpreters Minji KIM (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)

Haejin KWON (University of Miyazaki)

Chaewon LEE (Tohoku University)

Chaeyoon CHO (Tohoku University)

Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

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Jaeho SEO (Pukyong National University)</p> |
| <p>2. A Study on the Analysis of the Korea Government R&D Investment through the Econometrics Model: the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Korea p.21
Donghyun KIM & Juseok LEE (KISTEP)</p> | <p>6. Police Issues on Performance Management System of Korean Child Welfare Policy p.23
Jaewon LEE (Pukyong National University)</p> |
| <p>3. Nuclear Power Risk Perceptions and Local Communities Neighboring the KORI Nuclear Power Plant, Busan, South Korea p.22
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Juan GU (Jeju National University) et al.</p> |
| <p>4. The Current Situation and Issues of the Teacher Training Certificate System and Diversity Education: Based on the Research of Japan, Korea, US and UK p.22
Haejin KWON (University of Miyazaki) et al.</p> | <p>8. Viewpoint of Acceptance of Foreign Technical Intern Trainees in Nursing Care p.24
Masae ODA (Teikyo Heisei University)</p> |

PROGRAM

POSTER SESSION (No.9~16)

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Midori YAMADA (Toho University) et al.</p> | p.26 | <p>13. The Sharing of Information between Care Workers of Elderly Nursing Homes and Care Managers
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| <p>10. Study on the Reorganization Senior's Job Program in the Public Interest Type in Korea : based on the Results of FGI
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Yoshiko ENOMOTO (Juntendo University) et al.</p> | p.28 | <p>16. Survey to Assess Care Plans Regarding Nutrition Improvement
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17:00 | CLOSING CEREMONY

Chair	Changwan HAN (University of the Ryukyus)
Chairman	Reiko ISHIYAMA (International University of Health and Welfare)
President	Masahiro KOHZUKI (Tohoku University)
Next Congress-Chairman	Junghee KIM (Jeju National University)
Interpreters	Moonjung KIM (Korea Older Worker Development Institute for the aged) Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

18:30 | SOCIAL GATHERING

PROGRAM

» July 8, 2018 [Sun.]

10:00 | **ORAL SESSION II & DISCUSSION**

Chair Donghyun KIM (KISTEP)

1. Educational Thought of Maria Montessori and History of Preschool Education for Children with Disabilities in Japan p.32

Lecture Atsushi TANAKA (University of the Ryukyus)

Interpreter Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

2. The Current Status and Historic Concerns of the In-kind Transfers: The OECD Status and A Few Leading Countries' Concerns p.32

Lecture Jin KIM (Dongduk Women's University)

Interpreter Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

12:00 | **ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION**

» July 9, 2018 [Mon.]

| **STUDY TOUR**

» July 7, 2018 [Sat.]

**ISSUE OF FOURTH
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
&
NEW VISION OF HUMAN
SERVICE**

10:00~12:00

Chair	Sunwoo LEE (Inje University)
Lecture	Taekyun YOO (Soongsil University)
Discussion	Aiko KOHARA (University of the Ryukyus) Haejin KWON (University of Miyazaki)
Interpreter	Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

» July 7, 2018 [Sat.]

ORAL SESSION 1 & DISCUSSION

14:00~16:00

Chair Injae LEE (Hanshin University)

1. BLOCK CHAIN: What is the Block Chain in the 4th Revolution Era? p.7

Lecture Hyeran KIM (Chungbuk Health & Science University)

Interpreter Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

**2. Analyzing 362 Symptoms in 114 Patients Treated Using
the Anshin Seikatsu Program:
Associations with Long-term Care Insurance Service Use** p.19

Lecture Megumi KODAIRA (International University of Health and Welfare)

Interpreter Minji KIM (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)

BLOCK CHAIN

What is the block chain in the 4th Revolution era?

7 July 2018

Welfare Administration Dept. Prof. Kim Hye Ran

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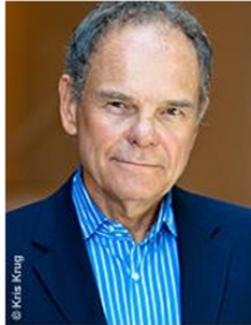
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- Introduction
- Concept of Block Chain
- Types of Block Chain
- Application Examples of Block Chain
- Conclusion

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Introduction

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Don Tapscott

Born: June 1, 1947 (Canada)

Affiliation: Tab Scott Group (President)

Experience: Member of the World Economic Forum

A visiting professor at a graduate school
Rothman Management , University of
Toronto, Canada

2010.09 ~ President, Maxi Insight

1993 ~ 2010.09 Chairman, Eegenera Insight

Major books include: <Macro WikiNomics>, <Digital Native>, <Digital Capital>, <Transparent Management>, <Scary Children of N Generation>

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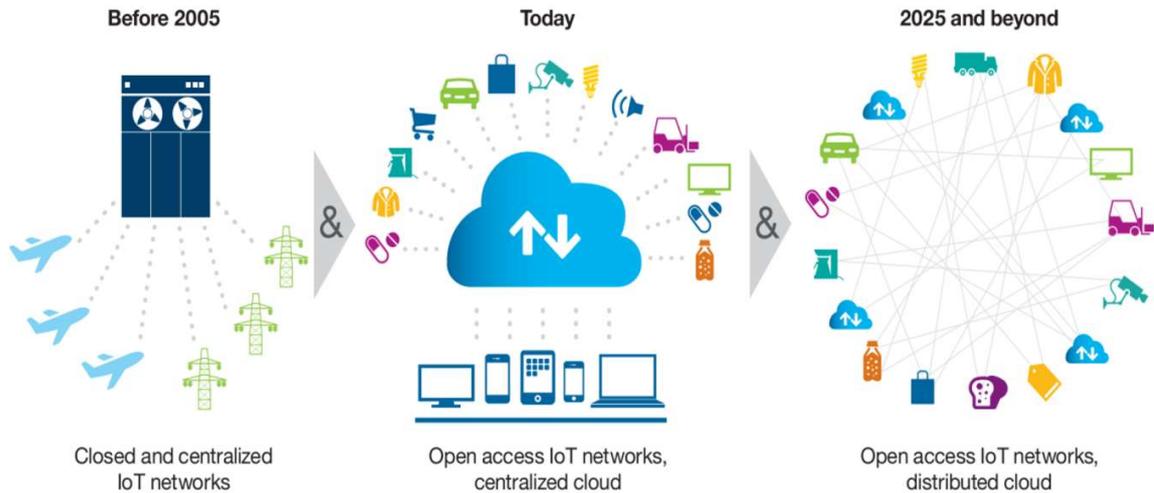
The block chain is a technology that will bring more change to mankind than the Artificial Intelligence (AI) , the Internet of things (IoT) and autonomous vehicles in the 4th revolutionary era



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Concept of Block Chain

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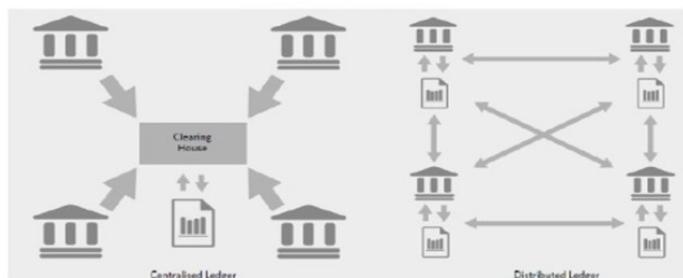
출처 : IBM Device Democracy, <http://goo.gl/XexzbZ>

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Why is Block Chain the Innovation for Humanity?

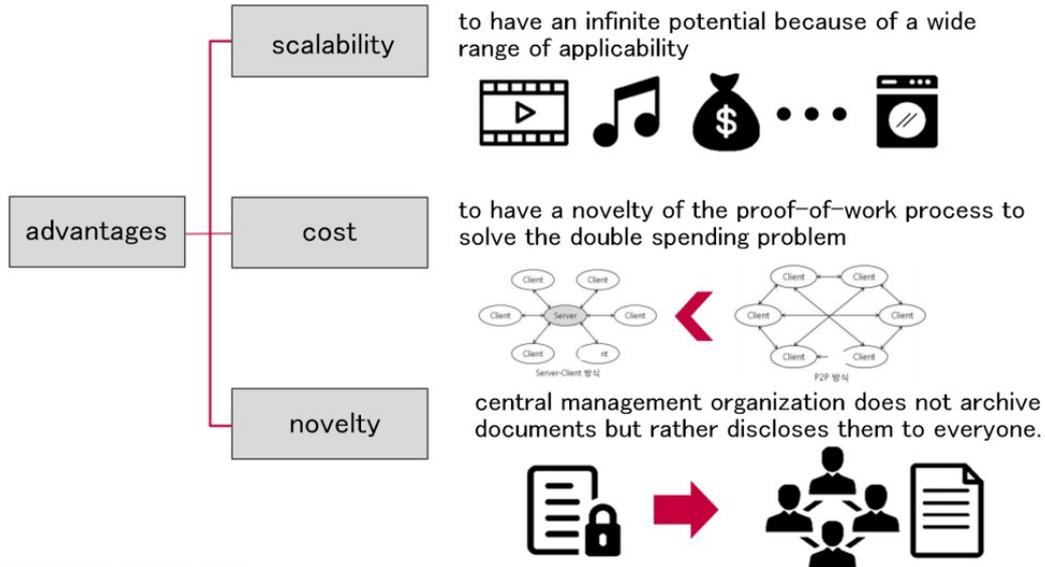
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1. No central organization needed
2. Safety
3. Disclosure of transaction details
4. No customer information required



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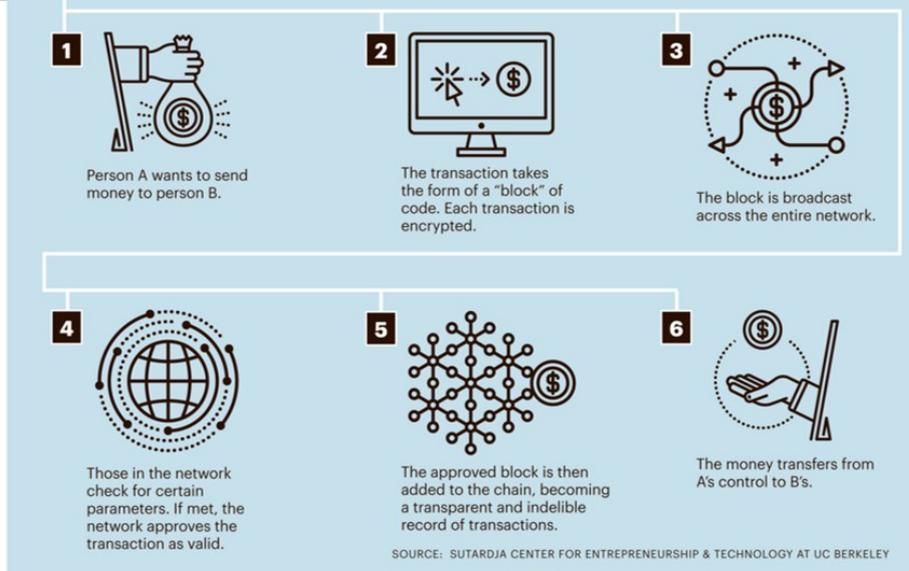
Advantages of Block Chain



출처 : <http://www.haninsociety.com>

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HOW A BLOCKCHAIN WORKS



출처 : <http://www.safezonesoft.com>

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Types of Block Chains

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1. Public Block Chain
2. Consortium Block Chain
3. Private Block Chain

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1. Public Block Chain

- To open to all over the Internet and Issue a unique currency to run public network
- Participation in notarization via computer
- Difficult network expansion and slow transactions

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2. Consortium Block Chain

- Blocks of agreements between institutions and entities
- Participation in notarization through agreed rules among subjects
- Easy expansion of network and fast transaction speed
- Banks, securities companies, etc.

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3. Private Block Chain

- Also called an Approved Block Chain or Sandbox
- Ideal for single-enterprise solutions with high data throughput
- Internal company network

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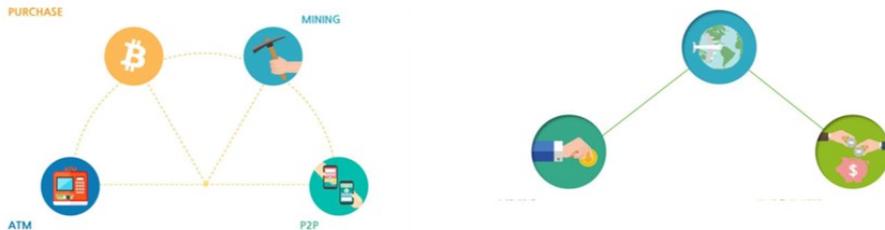
Block Chain Application Examples

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1. Public Block Chain

(1) Bitcoin

- The first practical use of block chain technology
- Developed by Satoshi Natamoto in 2009
- Without the money management agency, the participants will issue money, manage the transfer details. It runs automatically with network code
- Fraud or hacking is almost impossible because all transaction details are recorded in global online public preservation
- Bit coin can be used for downloading electronic wallet which can be stored or transferred by .
- All participants have unique addresses similar to bank accounts



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- A variety of projects on whether block-chain technology is applicable in the energy field are on going. If commercialized, it will lead to many changes in the operation of the power supply system.

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(2) Examples of New Renewable Energy Compensation Program Using Virtual Coin Solar Coin

- Construction of solar energy production compensation program through Ethereum block chain
- "Solar Coin" virtual money payment according to the promotion of solar panel facility distribution and the generation amount
- Coins paid by the Foundation are used for electricity bill payments and solar energy trading within the community.

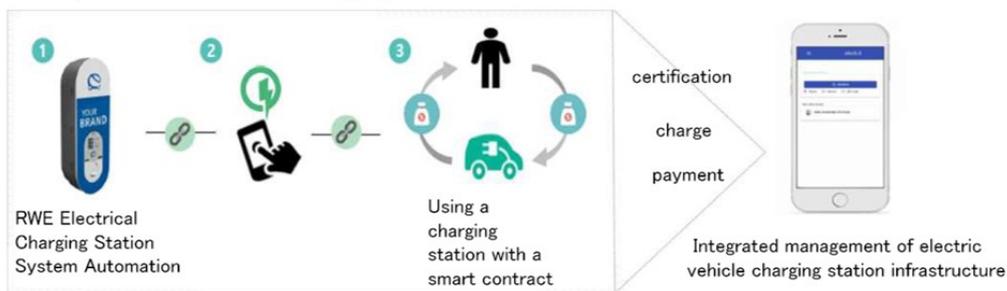


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(3) EV charging payment system (No contract) Block Charge project (Slock.it & RWE)

- Promotion of Ethereum application project by RWE using block chain for electric car charger
- Development of contractless payment system using block chain without intermediary
 - Development of contractless payment system using block chain without intermediary
 - All transactions (charge and transaction) are managed using block-chain-based systems
- Pursuit of convenience by implementing M2M
 - Easy and secure payment system utilizing smart contract
 - Automatic management of payment procedures by interacting charging and paying processes with the charging station

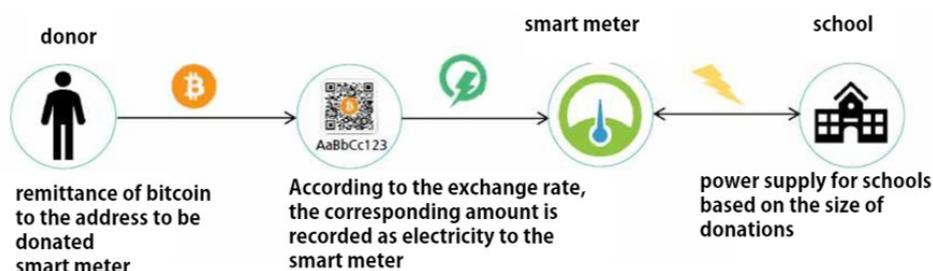


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(4) Crowdfunding platform using smart meter(Bankymoon)

- South Africa start-up donation platform using block chain-based bitcoin
- Creating a market where schools suffering from power shortages in South Africa can receive energy such as power and gas through bitcoin contributions.
- The same way as using pre-paid airtime
 - Adding power to school smart meter after sending power credit to donor specific bitcoin address
 - Extendable to an utility bill(electricity, water, etc.) payment system of schools, hospitals and public institutions



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2. Consortium block chain

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(1) Financial Sector

- Current financial services have emerged as an alternative to providing a secure, consistent platform at a low cost due to the complex structure and different platforms involved.

[Domestic]

- Promoting the independent or collaborative use of block chain platform centering on the bank area
- KRX Korea Exchange: Commercialization of the block chain in an over-the-counter stock system
- KB Bank: Overseas remittance service and establishment of archiving system for non-face-to-face real name confirmation document
- NH Nonghyup Bank: Exchange of gold bar purchasing exchange certificate and guarantee with block chain
- NH Nonghyup Bank: Issue of gold bar purchasing exchange certificate and a warranty with block chain
- KEB Hana Bank: Release plan of biometric authentication service, digital cash to replace certificate digital signature act
- Woori Bank: A possibility and feasibility study of using block chain focusing on Pin Tech division
- NH Nonghyup Bank: Under consideration for affiliation with Korbit, Korea's first bitcoin exchange

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[Overseas]

- Establishment of financial integration system and international standard development through global cooperation system
- The world's largest global block chain consortium of financial institution (R3CEV Project) for innovation and integration of a series of processes including financial institution liquidation system and computer processing
 - The purpose of the project is to integrate the global financial network into one using the block chain. Planning for stable financial transaction system in 8 sub-categories (settlement, transaction, insurance, etc.)
- New digital money development using block chain – UBS (Swiss Federal Bank)
 - Aiming at coin trading practical use of Utility Settlement Coin, digital currency

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(2) Non-financial sector

Recently, research on block chain technology is underway actively as people need reliable systems for data collection and communication connectivity with the opening of the internet of Things future.

- Application of block chain to marine logistics
 - Composition of a Marine Logistics Block chain consortium formed by Korea Customs Service, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Korea Maritime Institute, Busan Port Corporation, Hyundai Merchant Marine, Namsung Shipping Company, and Samsung SDS
 - Working faster due to block of the possibility of forgery and real-time sharing of business documents related to import and export

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[Overseas]

- Nasdaq
 - In 2015, the Nasdaq OMX Group changed the off-the-shelf stock and bond transactions managed by the central manager to the block-chain network joint verification method.
- Smart contract service platform development on online network(Ethereum & Microsoft)
 - Utilization of the Ethereum system for general asset trading contracts such as transfer of ownership, inheritance and bestowal
 - Microsoft is developing 'Enterprise Smart Contract Function' that makes transactions executed automatically when certain conditions are met.
 - Block Chain-based platform can use for legal transaction, copyright, and identification etc.
- Development of financial transaction and decentralized management system between Internet of things (IBM & Samsung)
 - Possibility of a customized marketing strategy development : With the internet of things (IoT), all the processes of production, distribution and sales as well as manufacturer and product information are provided to all participants
 - Development and Demonstration of Distributed Internet of things Network Platform (ADEPT *)
 - * ADEPT(Autonomous Decentralized Peer-to-Peer Telemetry) : Platform that combines file sharing between IoT devices, smart contract execution method, P2P message transfer protocol (Tele-hash)

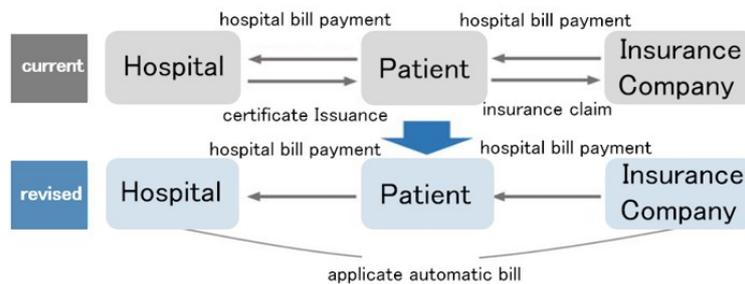
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3. Private, Enterprise Block Chain

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[Domestic]

- Competitive bidding block chain of provincial public enterprises
 - Proposal for public proposal of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs
- Block Chain-Based medical reimbursement insurance Automatic Billing Service
 - Pilot operation for 3 hospitals in the Seoul metropolitan area and some Kyobo Life subscribers



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[Overseas]

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- University of Nicosia in Cyprus
 - Issuance of course certificate on block chain
 - Cost saving of maintaining certificate, building a secure authentication system for forgery and falsification
- Coin Plug
 - Alternative authentication means of authentication certificates
- National Land Register Records System in Honduras
 - Recording Honduras Land Register Database in Block Chain
 - US block-chain developer FACTOM is in charge of the development on the occasion of hacking of the land register database
- Issuance of overstock corporate bonds of large-scale shopping mall to block chain
 - Issuance of 25 million corporate bonds to block chains

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Conclusion

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- Further use of block chains in various fields
(Social Service, Health and Welfare Sector)

- Development particularly to such form of a block chain
as an enterprise block chain or a consortium

- Abundant applicability of block chaining in data security,
record keeping as well as electronic transactions

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*Analyzing 362 Symptoms in 114 Patients Treated Using
the Anshin Seikatsu Program:
Associations with Long-term Care Insurance Service Use*

Megumi KODAIRA *, Yoshimi SAKATA *, Yuko FUJIO**, Yoshiko ENOMOTO**, Takahito TAKEUCHI*
International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan*
Juntendo University, Japan**
kodaira@iuhw.ac.jp

ABSTRACT

【Objectives】 Anshin Seikatsu Program has recently begun to be widely used by family care-givers to ameliorate dementia symptoms. This study examined 114 patients treated using the program within a 5-year period, aiming to clarify factors associated with success and failure to reduce the symptoms and associations with Long-term Care Insurance service use.

【Method】 With cooperation from 11 out of the 20 facilities providing the Anshin Seikatsu Program throughout Japan since 2012, symptoms in patients with dementia on the initiation and completion of the program (to evaluate changes on a 5-point scale from 1: unchanged to 5: disappeared), in addition to their attributes, the details of the care approaches performed by their families, and Long-term Care Insurance service use, were examined.

【Results】 Within the 5-year period from 2012, 114 program users belonging to the 8 facilities responded. There were 362 dementia symptoms in 171 patients. Through the program, 233 (64.6%) symptoms disappeared, and 57 (15.7%) almost disappeared; thus, 80.1% of all symptoms improved. As for the care approaches based on the program, there were significant improvements in the fluid intake, nutrient intake, and the frequency and duration of exercise ($p<.05$).

With regard to Long-term Care Insurance service use, although the number of non-users decreased from 77 on the initiation to 54 on the completion of the program, there was a significant correlation between the non-use of the services at the 2 points ($p<.001$). Furthermore, on examining associations among 3 and 5 groups based on service use (1. not using, 2. using day/short/home-visit services, and 3. using facility services), and outcomes (improvements in dementia symptoms), the symptoms remained unchanged or moderately improved in Group-1, while they disappeared in Group-2 and moderately improved in Group-3, showing a significant correlation ($p<.001$).

Significant differences were also observed between the 3 groups based on service use and the details of the care approaches.

【Discussion】 The quality of care tends to be regarded as higher in facilities performing management on a 24-hour basis. However, in the actual setting, care approaches are mainly performed by home-visit service providers and care-receivers' families, achieving improvements in dementia symptoms.

It is desirable for patients to be simultaneously supported by both home-visit services and their families. Approaches provided by facility services to promote alertness by improving hydration may be sufficient, but solely based on this measure, they are not necessarily more effective than those performed at home. Home-visit services to create opportunities for care-receivers to go out in environments that are familiar to them may be needed to improve dementia symptoms.

Keywords: disappearance of dementia symptoms, outcomes, home-visit services, facility services, health care

» July 7, 2018 [Sat.]

POSTER SESSION (No.1~8)

16:00~17:00

Chair Junghee KIM (Jeju National University)
 Interpreters Minji KIM (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)
 Haejin KWON (University of Miyazaki)
 Chaewon LEE (Tohoku University)
 Chaeyoon CHO (Tohoku University)
 Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

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 Masae ODA (Teikyo Heisei University)</p> | p.24 |
-

1. A Study on Constructs of "CRAYON Record (Ver.3-5 Years Old)"

Changwan HAN*, Aiko KOHARA*, Haruna TERUYA*, Naomi OKADA**
University of the Ryukyus, Japan*, Tsumugi Inc., Japan**
hancw917@gmail.com, colora420@gmail.com, tsumugi.inc@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

CRAYON Record is the scale for Child Rearing Assist for Your Needs. It is the scale for conducting approach to encourage children to understand and convince from the viewpoint of "concept formation" and "discover children's talents". Okada et al.(2018) suggested that the scale for early childhood should include components of "IN-Child Record", "Child Rearing Support", "Discover children's talents" and "Concept formation".

Results of analyzing nursery school nursery guidelines and IN-Child Record, it was found that "concept formation" is related to "Environment". In addition, "Discover children's talent" was found to be related to "Expression" and "Words". Therefore, the domain of "Discover children's talent" was named "self-expression". Because "Concept formation" is related to senses, words and numbers, and related "Self-expression" also decided to set the corresponding element as the domain. Therefore, "Concept formation" consist of "Visual concept", "Auditory concept", "Bodily sensation concept", "Language concept" and "Number concept". "Self-expression" consist of "Image expression", "Music representation", "Body expression", "Language expression", and "Number of expressions".

Also, environmental stimulation is involved before concept formation. Therefore "Environment and Daily life" decided to set as the domain. From the viewpoint of child rearing support, we setup a domain that induce children's "Understanding" and "Consent".

Based on the above, the domain of CRAYON Record (ver.3-5 years old) to be "Environment and Daily life" → "Understanding" → "Concept formation" → "Consent" → "Self-expression".

Keywords: early childhood, child rearing assist, concept formation, discover children's talents, development of scale

2. A Study on the Analysis of the Korea Government R&D Investment through the Econometrics Model: the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Korea

Donghyun KIM*, Juseok LEE*
Korea Institute of S&T Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP), Korea *
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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are: first, to analyze "the Governmental R&D Survey and Analysis" and "the Government R&D Performance Analysis" of KISTEP from 2011 through 2015 with respect to National R&D Projects in Korea; and second, to suggest the appropriate policy directions of the Ministry of Health and Welfare that can promote the Health and Welfare sectors. This study therefore analyzes "the Governmental R&D Survey and Analysis" and "the Government R&D Performance Analysis" of KISTEP regarding National R&D in Korea, on the Tobit regression model, Poisson regression model, and NB (Negative binomial regression) through the t-test (Cameron and Trivedi, 1990). Aiming to suggest the policy directions through a position of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Korea such as papers, patents, and the number of technology transaction, this study analyzes the Governmental R&D Survey and Analysis and the Government R&D Performance Analysis of KISTEP from 2011 through 2015.

Keywords: National R&D Projects, health and welfare, Government R&D investment, policy directions

3. Nuclear Power Risk Perceptions and Local Communities Neighboring the KORI Nuclear Power Plant, Busan, South Korea

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 yang@pknu.ac.kr, ejkim@pknu.ac.kr, csookim@pknu.ac.kr

ABSTRACT

There is a quite few study about the local communities near to the nuclear power plant in Korea. Existing studies on the local communities neighboring nuclear power plants are more likely to focus upon the limited area surrounding the nuclear power plant. Therefore, various policies and programs supporting or regulating the local communities have been concentrated to the area the Precautionary Zone(PAZ: the area within the 5 km radius from the nuclear reactor). Currently, almost 3.4 million people are living within 30km radius from the KORI nuclear power plant, Busan, South Korea). They are more likely to be concerned about the KORI nuclear power plant than before. This study assumes that the nuclear power plant local community is so expandable that it can extend to the outer area by depending upon social and psychological experiences of local residents. This study tries to figure out three different types of the KORI Nuclear Power Plant Communities: the JangAn, GiJang and Busan local nuclear power local communities) and to disclose the aggregated local positions into different categories of three local communities. The factors in determining how each local communities perceive a nearby nuclear power plants and its potential risks are investigated statistically. It concentrates, in particular, on the relationship between public perceptions of risk, acceptance of nuclear power plants, sense of place or community, public trust upon the government and nuclear power company, and finally geographical proximity to the KORI power plant. Other related issues such as public attitudes toward economic benefits given by the power plant company, general knowledge and acquired information level about the nuclear power plants are to be discussed. We also investigate policy orientations toward additional nuclear power plants, social and psychological impacts upon individual life experience of local residents. For this empirical investigation, we have conducted a survey of about 450 local residents in the Busan Metropolitan Areas including the JangAn, GiJang and Busan nuclear power local communities.

Keywords: nuclear power, local community, risk perceptions, nuclear power policy, KORI Nuclear Power Plant

4. The Current Situation and Issues of the Teacher Training Certificate System and Diversity Education in Higher Education Institutions: Based on the Research of Japan, Korea, US and UK

Haejin KWON*, Mamiko OTA **/***
 University of Miyazaki, Japan*, University of the Ryukyus, Japan**, Tohoku University, Japan***
 kwonhj@cc.miyazaki-u.ac.jp, till3005.mo@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The analysis of previous studies led to the conclusion: In order to promote the social understanding of disabilities, and to realize the society where disabled people and normal people live together, it is necessary to recognize disabilities as part of the diversity of human beings, and to conduct education about the understanding of disabilities from the perspective of diversity using diverse talents in society(Kwon & Tanaka,2017).

In order to realize a symbiotic society, it is necessary to consider disabilities understanding from the diversity in view of disability as human diversity and utilization of diverse human resources in society(Japan Business Federation, 2001).

Thus, this study presents Teacher Training Certificate System and Diversity Education in Higher Education Institutions in Japan, Korea, US and UK. Furthermore, to clarify the current situation and Issues Education for Disabilities Understanding in Japan.

Keywords: diversity, education for disabilities understanding, teacher training certificate system

5. Study on the Political Cycle of Welfare Expenditure in Local Government : The Relationship between Elections and Welfare Expenditure of Local Governments

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between elections and welfare expenditure of local governments. Since 1995, resumed the local autonomy through local elections, there have been many studies on the policy orientation of local governments. Their research hypothesis was focused on what is the policy orientation of local government between local development and welfare. If the growth coalition theory is correct, the expenditure budget of local development in local government will be increased after the local election. In the other hand if the pluralistic view of local politics is correct, the expenditure budget of welfare in local government will be increased. The results were different by researchers and it said that there needs to develop new theory to explain the local expenditure after local autonomy and this paper is focusing on the intergovernmental relationship between central and local government. Election, as a political mechanism of power distribution, influence on the distribution of political and economic resource. Local election influences local distribution of power and resource and National election influence on national level of resource distribution. This paper is trying to analyze the impact of national and local level election on welfare expenditure of local government. By this study the policy orientation of local government will be explained more properly.

Keywords: local welfare expenditure, elections, intergovernmental relationship, public welfare service delivery

6. Police Issues on Performance Management System of Korean Child Welfare Policy

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ABSTRACT

In government public finance projects, program results are managed and evaluated by performance objectives and performance indicators under Vision - Strategic System alike business project management model. The performance management system based on the New Public Management (NPM) approach is the basic institutional platform for managing government affairs from the late 1990s in Korean government. The governance of child welfare policies is established in the context of the fiscal relationship between central and local governments. Almost programs are implemented by local government under central subsidy system matched with local resources. In the central government, several departments are operating major child welfare programs individually and fragmentarily without meaningful collaboration, including the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, etc. The Ministry of Health and Welfare established a governmental comprehensive plan for child welfare, but the performance management system was not established comprehensively. Child welfare programs are not institutionalized in sustainable and consistent performance management system. The set of performance objectives and index cannot make a meaningful policy design with Vision – Mission symbols. Many performance index does not consist with Strategic plan and objectives system. In this study, I analyzed the present condition and issues of performance management system in Korean child welfare policies. The main analysis object ranges are follows; Moon's Governmental National Projects, Comprehensive Plan for Child Welfare, Government Performance Evaluation System, Program Assessment Rating Tool, National Subsidy Evaluation System, etc.

Keywords: child welfare policy, performance management, performance index, inter-government relationship

7. A Study on Promoting Chinese Music Education in Primary and Secondary Schools Compared to Korean

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ABSTRACT

As an art course, music course has its particularity compared with other disciplines. It does not transfer knowledge to students through language and writing, but it has educational significance for students through non-semantic music works. Music a new discipline and gradually attracts people's attention. Nowadays, modern education promotes quality education which requires students to develop in an all-round way. In the concept of quality education, music education shows its strong impact, status and role, increasingly receives the attention of all countries in the world. This paper compares the differences between Chinese and Korean music education in primary and secondary schools, analyzes the problems of the music education in Chinese primary and secondary schools, and puts forward corresponding countermeasures for improvement.

Keywords: China-Korea, music education, comparative analysis, improvement measures

8. Viewpoint of Acceptance of Foreign Technical Intern Trainees in Nursing Care

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ABSTRACT

In the nursing care field of Japan, The foreign technical intern training program has added and began in November 2017. This program aims to expand knowledge and skills for foreign technical intern trainees from developing countries and also aims to cooperate in to cultivate workers for nursing care in the region where elderly people increase.

Foreign technical intern trainee seems to come from R/D consultation countries, many of whom lack the knowledge of nursing care and do not have sufficient understanding of the elderly. Furthermore, socially and culturally differences from Japan are seen, and the idea of nursing care in daily life is expected to be different.

Under such circumstances, the point of this program is how to make them conscious of nursing care training practice and to learn care-taking skills in Japan. Accepting facility of foreign technical intern trainees should know their background and to be flexible in the process of supporting acceptance.

In this research, it was considered what is the viewpoint of knowing their background from existing literature, and came to the idea of it is important that to understand not only a expert knowledge but also to understand the gap between generic skill and values of social and culture.

Keywords:
nursing care, foreign technical intern trainee, Technical Intern Training Program(TITP), acceptance of foreigners

» July 7, 2018 [Sat.]

POSTER SESSION (No.9~16)

16:00~17:00

Chair Junghee KIM (Jeju National University)
Interpreters Minji KIM (National Center for Geriatrics & Gerontology)
Haejin KWON (University of Miyazaki)
Chaewon LEE (Tohoku University)
Chaeyoon CHO (Tohoku University)
Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

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|---|------|---|------|
| 9. Effectiveness of a Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training Program Using an Educational Equipment for Junior High School Students
Midori YAMADA (Toho University) et al. | p.26 | 13. The Sharing of Information between Care Workers of Elderly Nursing Homes and Care Managers
Yoshimi SAKATA (International University of Health and Welfare) et al. | p.29 |
| 10. Study on the Reorganization Senior's Job Program in the Public Interest Type in Korea : based on the Results of FGI
Moonjung KIM (Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the aged) | p.27 | 14. Investigating Relationships between Communications with Health Professionals and Online Health Information Seeking
Youngsam OH (Pukyong National University) | p.29 |
| 11. Construction Concept of Quality of Life Scale for Evaluation of Educational Outcomes
Natsuki YANO (University of the Ryukyus/Tohoku University) et al. | p.28 | 15. Effects of the Yoga Program in High School Soccer Club
Yuki TAKAHASHI (Baby Yoga Associates. Inc.) et al. | p.30 |
| 12. Circumstances for Independent Excretion Care for Older Patients in Acute Hospitals: Relationship between Gerontological Nursing Studies and Independent Excretion Care
Yoshiko ENOMOTO (Juntendo University) et al. | p.28 | 16. Survey to Assess Care Plans Regarding Nutrition Improvement
Yuko FUJIO (Juntendo University) et al. | p.30 |
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9. Effectiveness of a Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training Program Using an Educational Equipment for Junior High School Students

Midori YAMADA*, Takeharu MIYAMOTO**, Toru YAMADA**, Ruri IWAYA*,
Mihoko HAGIWARA-NAGASAWA***, Atsushi SUGIYAMA***

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ABSTRACT

Since one of the most effective ways to increase the success rate of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is education, we have developed a new educational tool called “Dock-kun”. With the use of “Dock-kun,” one can visually learn the physiology of CPR to correctly perform this life-saving technique by checking the amount of water, a surrogate for blood, being pumped out of the model heart and sucked back into the heart with each compression–decompression cycle. The forward flow was maximized when the cardiac massage was performed with a rate of 105 to 110 compressions per minute and a depth of 4.5 to 5.0 cm. The purpose of this study was to evaluate effectiveness of the CPR training program with “Dock-kun”. We performed the training program for junior high school students (n=30) in Ota Ward, Tokyo, Japan. Data was collected to assess rate and depth of cardiac massage, understanding levels of CPR and recoil levels before and after the program. The data analysis was performed using SPSS software ver. 25.0. A paired *t*-test and Chi-square test were performed to analyze the results. The data are presented as mean±standard deviation. $P < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant. Significant change was confirmed in the rate (121 ± 14 to 132 ± 14 bpm) and depth (41 ± 11 to 44 ± 11 mm) of cardiac massage as well as the understanding levels of CPR. The real-time flow of “water” and feedback to the rescuer might have helped the students to learn high-quality cardiac massage technique and understand its related physiology. The present preliminary results indicate that our training program using “Dock-kun” may have potential to improve the skills and knowledge of CPR. Thus, workshops using this new educational tool will greatly contribute to widespread knowledge of the high-quality cardiac massage among the students.

Keywords: cardiopulmonary resuscitation training program, junior high school student, Dock-kun

10. Study on the Reorganization Senior’s Job Program in the Public Interest Type in Korea : Based on the results of FGI

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ABSTRACT

[Purpose] To suggest that reorganization such as direction of program enlargement or reduction of Seniors job program in the public interest type in Korea. [Method] FGI were conducted with the senior job program in the public interest type execution organization staffs. And conducted with the surveys of demand for new senior job program that object for elementary school and disabled persons institute. [Results and conclusions] First, Consolidate or shrink redundant programs and reorganization them into three major categories ‘General type’, ‘Social services type’, ‘Other type(Free type)’. Secondly, It is important to expand new programs with high social value and increasing social demand, especially, foodservices for the disabled persons and Child-Care centers. Third, Expand educational mentoring programs that allow professional senior’s (baby-boomer generation) to participate.

Keywords: senior job program in the public interest type, social value, social demand

1. Introduction

In recent years, poverty of the senior generation is a social issue in Korea. To solve poverty of seniors, Korea government plane to expand the number of jobs for 80,000 elderly people by 2022. In addition, due to the aging of population, expansion of social service jobs is also important social issue. The aim of this study is to suggest that the reorganize existing programs with the aim to expanding senior job programs with high social value.

2. Methods

2.1. Status Analysis of Senior Job Program in the public interest type (2018)

Review status (performance (quantity)) and limited using Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the aged data.

2.2. Survey for program reorganization

Interviews (FGI) were conducted with the senior job program in the public interest type execution organization staffs. Based on the results of FGI, extracted the parts that need expansion, reduction and abolition of programs.

Table1. Subject of interview (FGI)

interviewee	senior job program execution organization	38 persons of execution organization staff
	Disabled Facility Staff	4 persons of special education teachers, 3 persons of disabled Facility staff
	Elementary school	42 parents in elementary school 1st and 2nd grade
Period	2018.4.2. ~ 4.30.	
Contents	Which of the 23 programs require expansion, reduction, abolition, or integration? What are the programs with high social demand?	

3. Results

3.1. Status and Limited of senior job program in the public interest type

[Status] As of 2018, there are 23 programs (4 types) nationwide. Program performance has been increasing annually, and a total of 370,000 elderly people are currently participating. [Limited] It is growing around simple labor programs. In other words, they are growing around programs with low social value or expertise.

3.2. Expansion Programs, Reduction of integration Program

First, public service programs (23 programs) need to be reduced or integrated because their activities overlap. Secondly, new programs with high social demand and high social value such as foodservices for the disabled persons or Child-Care center should be introduced. It is also necessary to expand existing programs with high social value such as Social Vulnerable Classes support programs. Third, it is important to expand the program that allows professional baby boomers to participate.

3.3. Reclassifying Senior job program in the public interest type

Reclassify into three major categories ‘General type’, ‘Social services type’, ‘Other type (Free type)’ according to program content. Programs classified as simple labor are classified into the ‘General type’, and programs with high social value are classified as the ‘Social services type’. In addition, high demand programs in the community are classified as ‘Other type (Free type)’. In particular, ‘Social service type’ should include a Foodservice program and an educational mentoring program, which are increasingly demanding jobs.

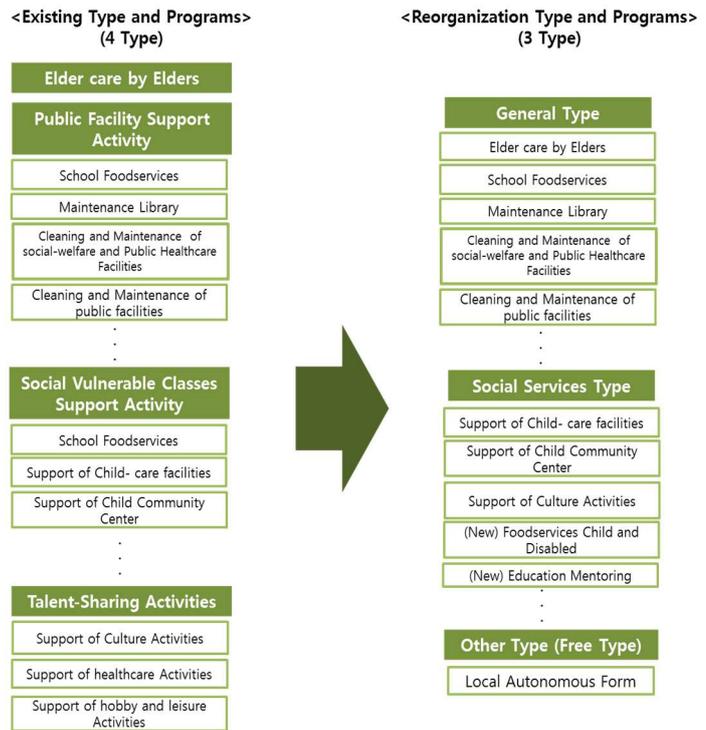


Figure1. Reclassifying Senior Job Program in the public interest type

4. Conclusion

The results presented in this study, only based on the FGI conducted by the execution organization staff. In other words, quantitative analysis has not been performed here, and there is a limitation that the results are presented based on a fragmentary survey. Considering these research limitations, various researches should be done in the future. A detailed restructuring plan should be presented through various research findings.

11. Construction Concept of Quality of Life Scale for Evaluation of Educational Outcomes

Natsuki YANO*/**, Changwan HAN*, Masahiro KOHZUKI**
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ABSTRACT

Evaluation of educational outcomes in the field of education in Japan is mainly done using academic achievement as an indicator. However, there are no indicators to evaluate educational outcomes besides academic achievement, and no objective evaluation has been made on the outcomes related to the school life and behavior of the child. Han et al. (2014) and Kohara et al. (2015) developed the Special Needs Education Assessment Tool (SNEAT) as a measure for evaluating the outcome of education for child with disabilities from the viewpoint of Quality of Life. Although SNEAT is a measure for evaluating the outcome of classes for disabled children, it can not comprehensively evaluate educational activities in schools. Han (2017) defined QOL in education field. Han (2017) defined QOL in the educational field as a subjective and gradual evaluation of the level of all area related to human life such as physical, emotional, social and economic on the premise that QOL is a subjective quality level in an objective situation where a person is located. In this study, in order to develop QOL scale to evaluate educational activities, discuss the construction concept of the scale based on the Han's (2017) definition of QOL in education field.

Keywords: Quality of Life, educational outcomes, scale development, construction concept

12. Circumstances for Independent Excretion Care for Older Patients in Acute Hospitals: Relationship between Gerontological Nursing Studies and Independent Excretion Care

Yoshiko ENOMOTO*, Yuko FUJIO*, Megumi KODAIRA**
 Juntendo University, Japan *
 International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan**
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ABSTRACT

【Objectives】 To clarify the relationship between Gerontological Nursing studies and acute hospital nurses to independent excretion care for older patients.

【Method】 We conducted an anonymous self-completed questionnaire survey for 705 acute hospital nurses. The contents of the survey included the examination of Gerontological Nursing studies, implementation of Independent excretion care, and judgment criteria for selecting excretion tools. Chi-square tests were performed to analyze the attributes, the presence or absence of Gerontological Nursing studies, implementation of Independent excretion care, and judgment criteria for selecting excretion tools. The study was conducted with the approval of the ethical review board of International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School.

【Results】 165 people (70.5%) were taking Gerontological Nursing studies, and 43 (18.4%) who did not take gerontology. In the attribute, there was a significant association between age, years of experience and judgment criteria for selecting excretion tools ($p < 0.01$). As a result of examining the presence or absence of Gerontological Nursing studies and comparison between independent excretion care group and non - treated group, no significant difference was found. In addition, no significant difference was found in the result of examining the comparison with the group with or without the criteria for selecting excretion tools and the group without the judgment standard.

【Discussion】 Even though you are taking gerontology nursing which included the way of developing Gerontological Nursing with a view of the place of life from the clinical scene, we have not achieved independent excretion care. Rather, it was suggested that by practicing nursing experience as a professional person, you can focus on the independence of older people and practice.

Keywords: gerontological nursing, independent excretion care, older patients

13. The Sharing of Information between Care Workers of Elderly Nursing Homes and Care Managers

Yoshimi SAKATA*, Megumi KODAIRA*, Kazutoshi FURUKAWA**, Yoshiko ENOMOTO***
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School of Social Work, Seirei Christopher University, Japan**,
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ABSTRACT

The cooperation between care workers and care managers is particularly essential, since a care plan to promote the recovery of residents' independence is an important element in ensuring high-quality care. We, therefore, to identify what types of information care workers provide to care managers. Anonymous self-administered questionnaires were distributed to a total of 2,925 general care workers of nursing care facilities that had and had not participated in a workshop targeted at care workers of elderly nursing homes, and 692 responses (valid response rate: 23.7%) were analyzed. Responses were obtained from care workers of nursing facilities that had (n=298, 43.1%) and had not (n=394, 56.9%) participated in the workshop. A significant correlation was observed between the presence or absence of a history of participation in the workshop and all 4 items (each resident's condition, physical changes, such as diarrhea, a decline in dietary intake, fever, and depression) related to "information-sharing with care managers". Care workers of nursing facilities that had participated in the workshop were less likely to report changes in a resident's condition to care managers than those that had not. Care plans are usually modified by care managers, and not by care workers. This workshop was held to help care workers develop knowledge and skills to promote the recovery of residents' independence. Therefore, care workers who had participated in the workshop may now regularly exercise their skills to modify care plans according to each resident's condition, and fully understand that physical changes, such as diarrhea, a decline in dietary intake, fever, and depression, can be improved by providing appropriate care. This may be why such care workers solved problems themselves without sharing information with care managers.

Keywords: elderly nursing home, multi-professional cooperation, teamwork, care worker, care manager

14. Investigating Relationships between Communications with Health Professionals and Online Health Information Seeking

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between communications with health professionals and online health information seeking (OHIS). This study adopts the comprehensive model of information seeking (CMIS) as its theoretical framework. Using the Health Information National Trends Survey 4 Cycle 1 (2012), a total of 1,686 adult Internet users were included in this research. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine the research model. In this analysis, lower levels of communications with health professionals were significantly associated with higher OHIS. Also, participants' younger ages, being female, having a college degree, and trust in health-related information on the Internet were significantly associated with higher OHIS. Study findings support the idea that individuals' perceived quality of communications with their health professionals is one of factors leading people to search for health-related information via the Internet as an alternative health information source.

Keywords:
online health information seeking, communications with health professionals, comprehensive model of information seeking

15. *Effects of the Yoga Program in High School Soccer Club*

Yuki TAKAHASHI*, Juri FUJIOKA*, Yujiro TAKAHASHI*,
Yuji UEDA**, Mamiko OTA***/*, Aiko KOHARA***
Baby Yoga Associates. Inc., Japan*, Soccer club of Mizuhashi high school, Japan**,
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ABSTRACT

[Background] Recently, various studies on the effects of yoga are being conducted. Many of study focused on yoga breathing and meditation (Tells, Reddy and Nagendra, 2000; Sarang and Telles, 2006). As a result, effects on yoga's respiration method and meditation have been verified, but there is little effect examination focusing on yoga's stretch.

[Object] This study aim to verify the effect of the yoga program, by implementing the yoga program, for the subject high school students.

[Method] In the study, the yoga program was implemented for four months from November for the 16 students in soccer club of the prefectural high school, and the effect was measured every month. Effect measurement was used as Measurement of the physical strength (Standing Long Hump, Sit Ups, Push-Ups, Timed Shuttle Run, 5 minutes Distance Run) and conditioning checklist (Created by Japan Sport Association) were conducted. To analyze the obtained data, one-way repeated-measures ANOVA and friedman test were used. Amos ver.23.0 was employed for statistical analysis.

[Result] In the results, "Standing Long Hump", "Sit Ups", "Push-Ups" and "5minutes Distance Run" were significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between the first and fourth. "Timed Shuttle Run" was no effect. As a result of the analysis of the conditioning check list, there was no effect of the yoga stretch program on conditioning.

[Discussion] The yoga program was suggested to affect "Standing Long Hump", "Sit Ups", "Push-Ups" and "5minutes Distance Run" in the physical strength. In the future we need to set control group and verify effectiveness.

Keywords: yoga program, the physical strength, conditioning

16. *Survey to Assess Care Plans Regarding Nutrition Improvement*

Yuko FUJIO*, Yoshiko ENOMOTO*, Kazutoshi FURUKAWA **,
Megumi KODAIRA***, Noriko OGAWA*
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International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School, Japan***
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ABSTRACT

Malnutrition is one of the factors for older people starting to require care. The present study aimed to clarify care plans regarding nutrition improvement in nursing care insurance services. A total of 2,000 nursing care insurance service providers were randomly selected from the nursing care insurance service networks throughout Japan, and an anonymous self-completed questionnaire survey was conducted involving care managers in charge of care-plan designing. More than 80% care managers were developing nutrition improvement care plans. However, BMI was only 52.3% and Alb was only 23.95% for information-gathering on care plans. In the description of the reasons for not producing a care plan for nutrition improvement [I do not feel necessary]. However, 56.6% of respondents answered "I think so," as to whether the care managers are related to the nutritional status and independence of older people.

A discrepancy between care managers' practice and consciousness on care plan for nutrition improvement was recognized.

Keywords: malnutrition, nutrition improvement, care plan,

» July 8, 2018 [Sun.]

ORAL SESSION 2 & DISCUSSION

10:00~12:00

Chair Donghyun KIM (KISTEP)

1. Educational Thought of Maria Montessori and History of Preschool Education for Children with Disabilities in Japan p.32

Lecture Atsushi TANAKA (University of the Ryukyus)

Interpreter Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

2. The Current Status and Historic Concerns of the In-kind Transfers: The OECD Status and A Few Leading Countries' Concerns p.32

Lecture Jin KIM (Dongduk Women's University)

Interpreter Ikuno MATSUDA (Soongsil University)

*Educational Thought of Maria Montessori and History of Preschool Education
for Children with Disabilities in Japan*

Atsushi TANAKA*
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ABSTRACT

Dr. Maria Montessori discovered the studies of Jean Itard (1774–1838; France) and Edouard Seguin (1812–1880; France). They were two doctors who believed in the education of deviated children. Maria Montessori shared the conviction that medicine was not the answer, but rather education. Maria Montessori observed how children learned the language without anyone teaching them. This sparked her idea for the “absorbent mind”. Children under the age of three, do not need to have lessons to learn, they simply absorb everything in the environment by experiencing it, being part of it. Observation is also the way adults can learn about what the child needs are. The Montessori method has been and is very popular around the world with early childhood professionals and parents.

Five basic principles fairly and accurately represent how Montessori educators implement the Montessori method in many kinds of programs across Japan. These principles include: 1. respect for the child, 2. the absorbent mind, 3. sensitive periods, 4. the prepared environment, and 5. autoeducation.

The purpose of this study is to reconsider the educational thought of Montessori and history of preschool education in Japan

Keywords:

Maria Montessori, educational thought, preschool education, history of education, children with disabilities

*The Current Status and Historic Concerns of the In-kind Transfers:
The OECD Status and A Few Leading Countries' Concerns*

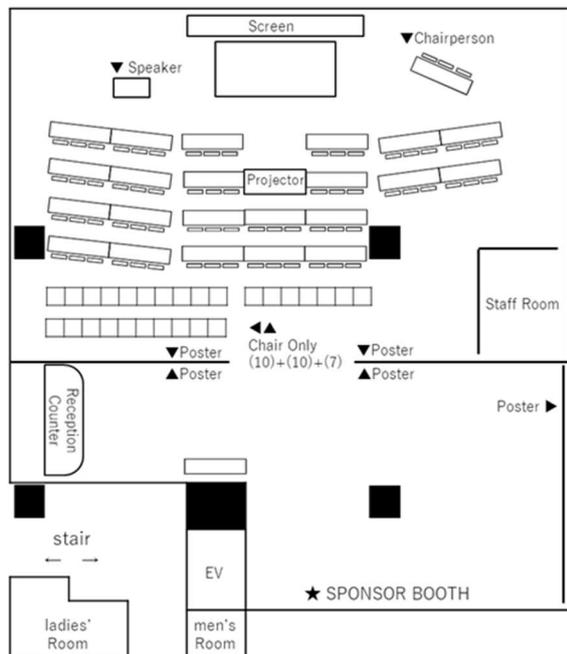
Jin KIM*
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ABSTRACT

This study explains the current status of the in-kind transfers among the OECD countries by using the online data and some contemporary research, and delves into the historic matters on the in-kind transfers in some leading countries including Germany. We firstly report the trends of the main categories in public transfers; the cash transfer, the in-kind transfer, the cash-in-kind ratio, the in-kind percentage, etc. Especially, the in-kind percentage of Korea is way too lower than the average of the OECD countries, even than that of US, UK, and Germany, respectively. Then we observe some characteristics of the national conditions for implementing in-kind transfers and trim down the storyline in history into several highlighted case studies. Finally, we propose some policy implications for the enhancing the low implementation ratio of in-kind transfers in Korea.

Keywords: In-kind Transfers, cash transfers, case studies, policy directions

ACCESS



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Sakurako YONEMIZU University of the Ryukyus

NEXT

The Next Congress

2019 ASHS Congress in **JEJU**, KOREA

31, August 2019 [Sat.]

30, Aug. [Fri.] - 1, Sep. [Sun.]

Chairman: **Junghee KIM**

- Jeju National University

PROGRAM

- 30, Aug. ASHS BOARD OF DIRECTORS / PRE-CONGRESS
- 31, Aug. ORAL & POSTER SESSION
- 1, Sep. STUDY TOUR

ANNOUNCEMENT

CALL FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

PUBLICATION FEE : 30,000 JPY
SUBMIT : ajhs.hensyu@gmail.com

The word "Human Services" is used when someone faces social challenges for "help" or "support" people.
 "Human Services" is expanding rapidly its area such as field of social welfare, medical, nursing, clinical psychology related mental care, health promotion for aging society, assist family for infant and child care, special supporting education corresponding to vocational education, education support sector corresponding to area of lifelong learning and fluidization of employment corresponding to the area of career development.
 Human Services area, if its research methods are scientific, is internationally accepted and greater development is expected by collaborative research which is performed by multinational and multi-profession.
 This journal aims to contribute to the progress and development of Asian Human Services.

PUBLICATION FEE : 30,000 JPY
 (Students 20,000 JPY)
SUBMIT : total.reha.ashs@gmail.com

Rehabilitation is the comprehensive concept that embraces not only medical rehabilitation but also special needs education and vocational, social and psychological rehabilitations. Therefore, Asian Society of Human Services adopts the concept of Total Rehabilitation, which includes all those five scopes.
 Total Rehabilitation that employs scientific research methods and has been acknowledged internationally is expected to be developed based on the convergent approach. In this context, Asian Society of Human Services begins the publication of Total Rehabilitation Research as the second journal of our Society in order to contribute for the advancement and development of Total Rehabilitation in Asia as well as Japan via the scientific researches and practices.

PUBLICATION FEE : 20,000 JPY
SUBMIT : inclu.edu.hensyu@gmail.com

At the Asian Society of Human Services, We set up a place to learn regardless of the presence or absence of obstacles, and define equal and comprehensive education to be done there as Inclusive Education.
 Research in the field of Inclusive Education is a field that is internationally valid if the method is scientific, and it is expected that it will develop more by trial of multi-occupational collaboration. Promotion of "Evidence Based Inclusive Education" is particularly required.
 Therefore, through this scientific research and practical activities on Inclusive Education, for the purpose of contributing to the progress and development of Inclusive Education in Asia, including Japan, we will publish a third specialized research journal as a conference here.

Total Rehabilitation Research
 June
 Online ISSN : 2189-4957
 Print ISSN : 2188-1855

Journal of Inclusive Education
 February / August
 Online ISSN : 2189-9185

Asian Journal of HUMAN SERVICES
 April / October
 Online ISSN : 2188-059X
 Print ISSN : 2188-3350

Asian Society of HUMAN SERVICES

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